

Draff

Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (BSMP)

2023/24 to 2033/34

(to be reviewed in 2028/29)

Message to stakeholders:

Dear Stakeholders,

This version of the Draff Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (Draff CPBSMP) is presented for public comment and input. The Strategic Management Plan is the result of the collective effort of the members of the Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team (CPBMJTT), comprising representatives of South African National Parks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. This draft was informed by the inputs of stakeholders received through the "Round Table" event held on 7 June 2022, hosted by Minister Barbara Creecy, as well as the community consultations undertaken by the City of Cape Town during August and September 2022.

The CPBMJTT requests your comment and input in writing on the Draff CPBSMP. In order to easily integrate inputs received, the CPBMJTT requests that comments and inputs should be provided in the attached commenting template by 31 March 2023. You are also invited to an engagement meeting to be convened to bring all together in an open forum.

The CPBMJTT also requests your inputs and comments on the process to be followed for finalising the content of the Draff CPBSMP but more importantly, the engagement process that must take place to enable local level solutions and partnerships within communities affected by baboon troops as is proposed under section 1.4 and Outcome 3 of the implementation programme included in the Draff CPBSMP.

The CPBMJTT will provide for a period of at least 60 days for written comments and hence inputs should be submitted by 31 March 2023. The CPBMJTT will convene an engagement meeting on 3 March 2023 followed by an extension of the commenting period with the announcement of the closing date for the extended commenting period at the engagement meeting.

Written comments and media queries to be addressed to: commentscpbmjtt@capenature.co.za

1. Preamble

The Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus ursinus*) plays an important ecological role on the Cape Peninsula, contributing to Cape Town's rich biodiversity and is a local, national and international tourism attraction. Throughout their sub-Saharan range, baboons prefer to use low-lying land for foraging; and prefer high-lying areas such as caves, cliffs and tall trees in which to roost. However, on the Cape Peninsula, a substantial portion of all available low-lying land has been transformed into residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural landscapes. This has resulted in human-baboon conflict, whereby baboons, with no threat of predation, regularly enter the urban space to access easy pickings and high energy human derived foods. This has been exacerbated by the recent growth in the baboon population which has seen a doubling of numbers in areas such as Constantia, Tokai, Kommetjie, Da Gama and Simonstown from 248 individuals in 2006 to 498 in 2022.

Over the past 20 years, the City of Cape Town, SANParks and CapeNature have worked together with various communities and in committees and forums towards managing the baboon population and human-baboon interface. The City of Cape Town, since 2009, contributed significant resources to addressing the human-baboon conflict in the urban space. However, the current programme is not sustainable due to the growth of the baboon population, and the reduced effectiveness of baboon aversion techniques.

A new strategy for sustainable baboon management on the Cape Peninsula is needed which involves SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town, together with other stakeholders and role players, including residents of the Cape Peninsula.

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.

2. Glossary and list of acronyms

Glossary

Baboon	Chacma baboon (<i>Papio ursinus ursinus</i>)
Carrying capacity	the population of a species (in this case baboons) that can be sustained in terms of the available space, food, shelter and water within a defined habitat.
Compliance promotion	non-regulatory tools such as communication, advocacy, education and awareness programmes designed to facilitate and enable voluntary compliance by stakeholders
Ethology	the study of wild animal behaviour

Hunt	As defined in the Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance No. 19 of 1974 as by any means whatsoever to hunt or search for, to kill, capture or attempt to kill or capture, or to pursue, follow or drive with the intent to kill or capture, or to shoot at, poison, lie in wait for or wilfully disturb.
Local solutions	<i>site or area specific measures designed and implemented to enable context specific actions to keep baboons wild.</i>
Regulatory requirements	the provisions of national, provincial and municipal legislation applicable or relevant to the Cape Peninsula baboon population
Waste	all waste, but with particular focus on organic waste such as kitchen scraps, food packaging, expired foods and compost heaps or waste including food residues. These wastes attract baboons because they can more easily feed on human derived food wastes than on other natural sources of food.
Wild baboon population	A baboon population which lives in the natural environment, outside of urban areas

List of Acronyms

BAG	Baboon Advisory Group
CCT	City of Cape Town
CN	CapeNature
COGH SPCA	Cape of Good Hope SPCA
CPBMJTT	Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team
CPBSMP	Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan
CPJBOT	Cape Peninsula Joint Baboon Operational Team
SANavy	South African Navy
SANParks	South African National Parks
TMNP	Table Mountain National Park
WCG	Western Cape Government

3. Introduction

There are currently about 630 baboons in approximately 16 troops on the Cape Peninsula, stretching from the Cape of Good Hope section of the Table Mountain National Park to Constantia (see Figure 1: Approximate locations of baboon troops on the Cape Peninsula). About seven (7) troops are located in and adjacent to the Cape of Good Hope section of the Table Mountain National Park while the remaining nine (9) troops occupy an area stretching north to Constantia. The troops north of Cape of Good Hope section of the Table Mountain National Park come into contact with developed areas. These troops range from troops that spend large amounts of time in urban areas (Da Gama (DG) and Waterfall (WF) troops) to troops that are located most of the time in the natural area of the Table Mountain National Park such as Mountain Troop 1 (MT1) and to troops that spend time on private farms (Plateau Road Troop (PR)). Baboon troops readily shift their areas of use in response to environmental factors, such as season, fire, troop dynamics, troop size, landscape development and access to reliable high-calorie food rewards. On a broad scale, the expansion of the troop ranging areas, as well as the formation of new splinter troops is largely related to the growing baboon population on the Cape Peninsula.

The Cape Peninsula landscape, including the largest part of Table Mountain National Park, SANavy, municipal and private land, is mostly managed as a non-gated, open access system where wildlife, including baboons, can move freely in their natural habitat and have access to a range of different land use areas. In terms of South African law, free-roaming wild animals are regarded as *res nullius*, something which has no owner.

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 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.

In the Peninsula, human attitudes towards baboons vary from positive to intolerant both within and between communities. Consequently, there are frequent negative interactions between humans and baboons. Many injuries and deaths are the result of conflict with humans (e.g., shootings and vehicle accidents) and exposure to dangers within urban areas (e.g., electric burns from exposed high-voltage wires and domestic dog bites). The baboons on the Peninsula are characterized by a diverse range of permanent injuries including the loss or partial paralysis of limbs, feet and/or hands. It is important as context to this plan that the following is recognised:

1. Due to the absence of natural predation, habituation of troops and individuals to human presence, and regular access by several troops and individuals to human-derived food, the Chacma baboon population on the Cape Peninsula has reached a status where population numbers have increased significantly, with very limited low-

lying wildland space, elevated levels of human-wildlife conflict are experienced, and the effectiveness of applied aversion methods has reduced (Hoffmann, 2011).

2. Given the constraints since 2020 on the application of the relevant methods and tools available to the authorities to manage baboons on the Cape Peninsula, the numbers of human induced baboon deaths have increased significantly. In 2022, 54.2% of all baboon deaths were human-induced. This is contrasted with a reduction to 14% of baboon deaths that were human induced between 2013 and 2019 while the full set of aversion methods and tools were being implemented by the authorities.
3. The spatial ecology of the baboon population indicates an increasing number of pressure points where human-wildlife conflict management has been rendered virtually ineffective, leading to the realisation that the required natural space and resources on the Cape Peninsula and in the Park for certain troops may have been exceeded (Hoffman, 2011; O'Riain, 2012)). To return the situation to a more sustainable level, management intervention is called for to significantly step-up waste management and baboon proofing of properties and infrastructure, fence strategic hotspots, and manage the population sustainably through removal, including, euthanasia, culling and translocation when appropriate. While contraception and sterilization have been suggested by interest groups as feasible population control methods, such methods have not been used or researched on wild populations of baboons and would require further investigation.

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.



Figure 1: Approximate locations of baboon troops on the Cape Peninsula

4. Mandates and Governance

SANParks is a national public entity established in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003, to protect, conserve and control the national parks and other protected areas assigned to it and their biodiversity; and to manage those areas and biodiversity in accordance with the Act, the retention of national parks in their natural state, and as far as possible, the preservation and study of wildlife within national parks and the protection of visitors in national parks, including the Table Mountain National Park.

CapeNature is a public entity established in terms of section 9 of the Western Cape Biodiversity Act, 2021, and in terms of Schedule 3(c) of the Public Finance Management, 1999, responsible for nature conservation in the Western Cape Province.

In terms of the Constitutional Schedules 4 & 5 and the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998, the City of Cape Town is responsible for matters within its constitutional and legal mandate associated with a metropolitan municipality, including land use planning, building regulations, waste management, public nuisance, fences, traffic, electricity, environmental health, safety and security and the enforcement of City By-laws.

5. Approach to the sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula

The JTT has considered the inputs and suggestions made during the Round Table meeting and the City of Cape's community engagements. Further, knowledge, research, international best practice and operational experience have informed the approach taken in the identification of the specific outcomes that structure the strategy and its implementation.

The following inputs from the Round Table meeting held on 7 June as well as the outcomes of the City of Cape Town's engagement process are summarised below:

Table 1: Summary of proposals and responses from stakeholder engagements in 2022

Proposal	CPBMJTT Response
1. Strategic fencing <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Electrification of southern fence of Cape Point• Common Good Trust (Dr Dave Gaynor)• Fencing in other suitable areas (e.g., Price Drive)• Request for a workshop with CPBMJTT• Some residents expressed concerns (e.g., costs; impacts on other wildlife; undesirable; shifting problem)	The CPBMJTT will explore this as a solution. This has been included in the Strategic Management Plan.
2. Transitional period <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rangers retained until new plan is in place	CCT is investigating this proposal.

Proposal	CPBMJTT Response
<p>3. Monitor/ranger programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor edges of strategic fences • Continuation of monitor programme (specifically requested in Da Gama); could utilise drones; resident-run monitoring programmes • Waste monitors 	<p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town will not continue. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the Strategic Management Plan.</p>
<p>4. Population management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contraception (e.g., Indian Institute of Technology trial) • Sterilisation 	<p>This proposal has been included in the Strategic Management Plan for further investigation into appropriate management interventions.</p>
<p>5. Reserve for baboons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section off TMNP as an enclosed sanctuary • Establish a Biosphere Reserve 	<p>The Cape Peninsula already has a national park and TMNP is a declared world heritage site. While strategic fences are possible in certain areas, it will not enclose the whole park due to fragmented nature of the landscape and the Park being an open access public park.</p>
<p>6. Virtual fence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only suitable in some areas 	<p>Management strategies such as this is covered the Strategic Management Plan and its viability can be established for each area.</p>
<p>7. Removal of baboons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translocation of baboons/troops off the Peninsula (specifically CT2) • Culling/euthanasia of specific individuals 	<p>The CPBMJTT notes that the baboon population on the Cape Peninsula exceeds the current carrying capacity. This proposal and population management has been included in the Strategic Management Plan. It would be extremely difficult to translocate the CT2 troop but the matter is included in Strategic Management Plan.</p>
<p>8. Early warning systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WhatsApp groups • Mobile Apps 	<p>This has been included in the Strategic Management Plan.</p>
<p>9. Education and awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Environmental custodianship Programme • Media (e.g., radio, social media) and pamphlet distribution • Prospective property buyers/lessor to be informed about living in baboon-affected suburb • Schools (e.g., Department of Education representative should be on CPBMJTT) 	<p>This has been included in the Strategic Management Plan.</p>

Proposal	CPBMJTT Response
<p>10. CCT line functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic (signage, speed reduction) • Improved waste management (e.g., baboon-proof bins; pilot a zero-waste small community in either Scarborough or Kommetjie; review waste collection schedule; Trash Truck App; community recycling opportunities) • Enforcement of new baboon-bylaw • Overlay zone 	<p>This has been included in the Strategic Management Plan.</p>
<p>11. Community initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communal enclosed food gardens on council land • Resident pro-baboon groups (fund for rangers) 	<p>This has been included in the Strategic Management Plan.</p>
<p>12. CPBMJTT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethics committee for decisions made • Consult scientists/primatologists • Audit process needed to ensure agreements are honoured • Review of protocols • Implementation of current protocols 	<p>Most elements have been included in the Strategic Management Plan, which will be open to comment from all parties including the experts, including a review of the Protocols. It is standard and required practice to include an ethics review for research by relevant research institutions.</p>
<p>13. Corridors</p>	<p>Cape Town's Biodiversity Network shows all important conservation areas and available corridors. All these areas are planned to be protected, subject to landowner willingness.</p>
<p>14. Establishment of SPCA Baboon unit (i.e., welfare organisation)</p>	<p>Provisions for the welfare of baboons have been included in the Strategic Management Plan. A Grant-in-Aid for wildlife that would cover sick and injured baboons is being investigated. A specific baboon unit for the SPCA has not been proposed or agreed.</p>
<p>15. Promotion of baboons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCT logos, letterheads and banners 	<p>This is included in the Strategic Management Plan.</p>
<p>16. Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste • CapeNature Ordinance of 1974 • Fine residents who don't baboon-proof, who feed and who harm/kill • ECOs should attend to baboon matters • Enforcement of laws pertaining to the use of guns • Contact number for anonymous reporting 	<p>This has been included in the Strategic Management Plan.</p>
<p>17. New carrying capacity needs to be determined</p>	<p>The CPBMJTT supports this proposal, and this has been included in the Strategic Management Plan.</p>

Proposal	CPBMJTT Response
<p>18. Tourism industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with tourism industry to educate tourists on baboons • Educate tourists/hikers at TMNP and Cape Point on how to prevent baboons from accessing bags 	<p>This has been included in the Strategic Management Plan.</p>
<p>19. Provisioning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeding stations/corridors • Water 	<p>The CPBMJTT does not support this proposal as this is not an ecologically viable/sustainable solution and is not included in the Strategic Management Plan.</p>
<p>20. Creative solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Netflix documentary • Baboon bus • Baboon art instalments 	<p>The CPBMJTT does not support the filming of and/or close interactions with baboons. The CPBMJTT would require clarification on what baboon installations, or a baboon bus is and there is a section in the Strategic Management Plan for these discussions.</p>

In order to address the challenges and work towards a sustainable population of baboons, SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town need to work together with all stakeholders to address the baboons' spatial and temporal use, including population dynamics. Baboon studies showed that limiting baboons' access, via a range of techniques, including baboon proofing and physical or virtual barriers, to high-quality and predictable food sources and human-transformed, and human-dominated habitats reduces the time spent by baboons in those environments, resulting in reduced levels of human-baboon conflicts and the potential of human-induced baboon injuries and mortality.

As baboons are shown to be highly adaptable, methods and tools for limiting access to human-dominated habitats will constantly need to be reviewed. It is thus essential for the BSMP to adopt an adaptive management approach where ongoing improvement can respond to the changing effectiveness of the strategies, tools and methods.

6. Purpose

The outcomes are based on input arising from a period of preliminary participation by a diverse set of stakeholders during discussions at the Round Table meeting on 07 June 2022 and the City of Cape's community engagements. The outcomes are also informed by research and operational experience and are reflective of the desire for a sustainable approach to baboon management on the Cape Peninsula.

The outcomes are related and there are areas of crossover and linkage between them. They have shaped the formulation of the Implementation Plan (in Table 1), which includes actions, estimated timeframes and responsibilities.

It is not the purpose of this strategic management plan to deal with detailed day-to-day operational issues, but to guide the suite of suitable actions towards achieving the identified outcomes.

The purpose of the BSMP is:

The sustainable management of the baboon population of the Cape Peninsula.

7. Outcomes

The following outcomes contribute to achieving the above purpose:

- Outcome 1: A wild baboon population is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula;**
- Outcome 2: Authorities at national, provincial and local level provide for regulatory requirements and the promotion of compliance and law enforcement;**
- Outcome 3: Stakeholder engagement and partnerships enable local solutions and action to encourage baboons to remain in natural areas and reduce human–baboon conflict;**
- Outcome 4: Effective waste management in the natural, rural and urban areas ensures that baboons are unable to access human derived foods;**
- 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;**
- Outcome 6: Infrastructure and services are designed and operated to minimise impacts on baboons; and**
- Outcome 7: Adaptive management of the baboon population is informed by continuous monitoring, evaluation, scientific research and stakeholder feedback.**

8. Implementation of the strategy

The following sets out outcomes, outputs, responsibilities and timeframes:

Table 1: Implementation plan

Output	Actions	Estimated Timeframe	Responsibility (Lead and support)
Outcome 1: A wild baboon population is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula			
1.1 The Peninsula baboon population is monitored	1.1.1 Undertake and publish biennial baboon count	Every 2 years	SANParks supported by CN and CCT (CCT will lead in 2023)
1.2 The carrying capacity for baboons on the Cape Peninsula is established, based on the available foraging ranges and management regime	1.2.1 Investigate and map areas that are suitable natural foraging habitat for baboons	Sept 2023	SANParks supported by CN and CCT
	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	Dec 2023	SANParks supported by CN and CCT
1.3 Population control methods are investigated and implemented where appropriate, including removal (euthanasia, culling and translocation), contraception and sterilization	1.3.1 Investigate and determine appropriate population control methods.	Ongoing	SANParks and CN supported by CCT
	1.3.2 Publish research outputs and the options for population control contemplated	Ongoing	SANParks and CN supported by CCT
	1.3.3 Based on research outputs on population dynamics, implement baboon population management actions	Ongoing	SANParks and CN supported by CCT
1.4 Management strategies / actions are identified and formulated in partnership with communities to keep baboons out of urban areas	1.4.1 Initiate process and timeframes	July 2023	CCT supported by SANParks, CN
	1.4.2 Undertake series of dialogues with the communities seeking place-based solutions	Dec 2023 and ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks, CN
	1.4.3 Develop, implement and review strategies / actions	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks, CN

Output	Actions	Estimated Timeframe	Responsibility (Lead and support)
	1.4.4 Liaise with safety and security organisations such as neighbourhood watches	Dec 2023 and ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks, CN
1.5 Strategic and virtual fences are identified, investigated, prioritised, budgeted for, erected and maintained	1.5.1 Spatially identify, evaluate and prioritise potential fence interfaces	June 2023	SANParks and CCT supported by CN
	1.5.2 Undertake detailed investigation and feasibility analyses, including issues of land access, community support and willingness or ability to pay, as well as estimated capital and operational costs.	Dec 2023	SANParks and CCT supported by CN
	1.5.3 Identify funding mechanisms / vehicles and partnerships through which fencing can be installed and maintained via agreement with community and other stakeholders	December 2023	SANParks and CCT supported by CN
1.6 Protocols are developed, communicated and implemented for dealing with aggressive and dangerous individual baboons, dispersing, raiding, troop splintering	1.6.1 Develop protocols after consultation with stakeholders	July 2023	CN supported by SANParks and CCT
1.7 Protocols for situations such as sick, injured, or distressed baboons, and cruelty situations, are developed, communicated and implemented	1.7.1 Develop guidelines in partnership with the NSPCA and CoGH SPCA	July 2023	CN supported by SANParks and CCT
1.8 A Grant in Aid to tend to sick, and injured baboons and other wildlife in the urban space has been investigated and, if feasible, established and promoted.	1.8.1 Investigate and establish a possible Grant in Aid through mechanisms enabled within the City of Cape Town	June 2024	CCT supported by SANParks and CN

Output	Actions	Estimated Timeframe	Responsibility (Lead and support)
Outcome 2: Authorities at national, provincial and local level provide for regulatory requirements and the promotion of compliance and law enforcement			
2.1 Applicable laws and bylaws and the relevant responsible authorities and contact details are clearly documented and available to stakeholders	2.1.1. Compile accessible document and make available via all websites	March 2023	CN with support from SANParks and CCT
2.2 Permit for activities in terms the Nature Conservation Ordinance – are provided, acted on and complied with (translocation, capture, hunting or use restricted methods such as paintball markers and removal).	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 needed to requesting parties in accordance with established protocols and conditions of use	Ongoing	CN supported by SANParks and CCT
2.3 Investigations are conducted into illegal activities and result in the enforcement of provincial conservation legislation when appropriate	2.3.1 Enforce provincial legislation	Ongoing	CN supported by SANParks and CCT
2.4 Enforcement of various City bylaws, specifically waste management bylaw, is undertaken by the CCT	2.4.1 Enforce CCT by-laws	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	2.4.2 Residents and stakeholders report issues of non-compliance to the relevant service units of the City of Cape Town in accordance with the document provider (Action 2.1.1)	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	2.4.3 Investigation of non-compliance is conducted by appropriately skilled and resourced officials.	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	2.4.4 Appropriate enforcement actions and statutory remedies, including administrative, civil and criminal enforcement are applied when appropriate	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN

Output	Actions	Estimated Timeframe	Responsibility (Lead and support)
2.5 Enforcement of national legislation is conducted by SANParks in terms of their jurisdiction.	2.5.1 Enforce national legislation	Ongoing	SANParks supported by CN and CCT
2.6 The CPBMJTT engages with other authorities, e.g., CoGH SPCA to enable enforcement of their legislation (Animals Protection Act 71 of 1962)	2.6.1 Support CoGH SPCA to enforce their legislation	Ongoing	CN with support from SANParks, and CCT
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	2.7.1 Enforce legislation on all state/government owned land	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN.
	2.7.1 Identify areas and facilities located on government owned land which require intervention.	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN.
	2.7.2 Engage relevant institutions or facility managers to advise and facilitate improved waste practices	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN.
	2.7.4 initiate appropriate administrative, civil or criminal enforcement remedies where non-compliance persists.	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN.
2.8 Promote compliance by businesses and landowners and estates	2.8.1 Communicate to business and landowners' legal requirements as well as the tourism industry	Ongoing	CCT with support from SANParks and CN
	2.8.2 Undertake regular compliance inspections		
	2.8.3 Respond to complaints of non-compliance		
Outcome 3: Stakeholder engagement and partnership enable local solutions and action to keep baboons wild and reduce human-baboon conflict			
3.1 A Cape Peninsula Baboon Advisory Group (BAG) is established by the CPBMJTT and	3.1.1 Call for mandated representatives from recognised community organisations is published	BAG will meet annually with the CPBMJTT.	By rotation according to JTT chairpersonship

Output	Actions	Estimated Timeframe	Responsibility (Lead and support)
comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions.	in local and citywide media		SANParks, then CN and then CCT
	3.1.2 The appointment of nominated representatives is confirmed in writing by the CPBMJTT		
	3.1.3 Convene the BAG annually (first meeting to be convened within 6 months of the finalisation and sign-off of the BSMP)	Annually	By rotation according to JTT chairpersonship SANParks, then CN and then CCT
	3.1.4 Support representatives of the BAG in reporting back to their organisations	Annually	By rotation according to JTT chairpersonship SANParks, then CN and then CCT
3.2 Resident communities, businesses and landowners form citizen partnerships such as Watches, Community Volunteer Groups / neighbourhood watches, support groups, and WhatsApp groups (could assist as early warning)	3.2.1 Facilitate and support citizens and communities	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	3.2.2 Motivate for additional staff resources and capacity to support community initiatives and structures via Council's annual budget planning process	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	3.2.3 Supporting resources are developed and provided to established groups, including operational protocols and guidelines, awareness workshops and training opportunities (see section 1.4)	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
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	3.3.1 Identify potential mechanisms to manage community resources	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	3.3.2 Evaluate challenges and opportunities for identified mechanisms in consultation with relevant specialists such as in Finance, Enterprise & Investment, Urban Management.	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN

Output	Actions	Estimated Timeframe	Responsibility (Lead and support)
	3.3.3 Provide feedback via the BAG to nominate d community and stakeholder representatives	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
3.4 Support citizen partnerships by means of permits, advice and oversight	3.4.1 Support citizens in terms of permits and advice	Ongoing	CN supported by SANParks and CCT
Outcome 4: Effective waste management in the natural, rural and urban areas ensures that baboons are unable to access waste			
4.1 Waste management including the provision of baboon proof bins, associated infrastructure and services to reduce accessible waste, waste collection (including organisation and processes to deal with wet, dry and recycled waste) are effective and reliable	4.1.1 Reduce and replace public bins with baboon - proof bins	tbc	CCT and SANParks supported by CN
	4.1.2 Ensure baboon proof bins are available for private residences and businesses	June 2023	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	4.1.3 Ensure that waste collection is timeously undertaken	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	4.1.4 Ensure that the waste management system (including wet, dry, and recycled waste) is baboon proof	tbc	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	4.1.5 Businesses enhance their waste management by installing baboon proof waste enclosures	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
4.2 Managers of land and business establishments ensure proper waste management and compliance with waste management by-laws	4.2.1 Engage SANavy to address issues of waste accessibility to baboons (undertake audit of facilities and response plans for implementation)	Dec 2023	CCT supported by SANParks
	4.2.2 SANParks to ensure that all amenities and infrastructure within the TMNP are baboon proof (undertake audit of facilities and response plans for implementation)	tbc	SANParks supported by CN and CCT
	4.2.3 CCT to ensure that all amenities and infrastructure adjacent to the TMNP are baboon friendly (undertake audit	Dec 2023	CCT supported by SANParks and CN

Output	Actions	Estimated Timeframe	Responsibility (Lead and support)
	of facilities and response plans for implementation)		
4.3 Improved land use management and control mechanisms for waste management	4.3.1 Review current waste management requirements with respect to land use management and building control regulatory perspectives	Dec 2023	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	4.3.2 Consider additional compliance requirements in land use management , urban design and building plan approval	Feb 2024	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	4.3.3 Update, communicate and implement relevant requirements for waste management in implementation of planning, land use and building approvals	July 2024	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
Outcome 5: Stakeholder communication, education and awareness on all aspects of baboon management enable the conservation and well-being of baboons and the mitigation of human-baboon conflict			
5.1 A media strategy and approval protocol is implemented by the CPBMJTT	5.1.1 Regular media statements about the progress with the implementation of CPBSMP; and successes and challenges once the plan has been	Ongoing	By rotation according to CPBMJTT chairpersonship: SANParks, then CN and then CCT
5.2 Education and awareness strategy with stakeholders	5.2.1 Initiate education and awareness programmes for communities in Cape Peninsula	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
5.3 Joint campaigns with stakeholders about the programme, and all other aspects of baboon management and interaction – content can be posted on social media platforms, content can be videos, GIFs, graphics, short messages	5.3.1 Special content – features, letters, inserts to municipal accounts and opinion pieces – issued to local community papers in areas affected 5.3.2 Stickers for bins in baboon-affected areas	Ongoing	CCT, SANParks and CN and led at any point by the chair of the JTT
5.4 Communications campaigns with priority groups	5.4.1 Identify priority groups and stakeholders in tourism sector	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN

Output	Actions	Estimated Timeframe	Responsibility (Lead and support)
	5.4.2 initiate engagement on awareness and actions appropriate to baboons	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	5.4.3 Provide information and advice on baboons to tourism operators and for distribution to tourists and host businesses and organisations via Cape Town Tourism	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	5.4.4 Provide information on tourist interactions with baboons in training material for Tourist Guides via organisational structures such as the Provincial Government Registrar of Tourist Guides.	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
Outcome 6: Infrastructure and services are designed and operated to minimise impacts on baboons			
6.1 CCT, SANParks and CN (WCG properties) to ensure that owned and leased infrastructure and operations are baboon friendly.	6.1.1 initiate an audit and review of government owned and leased infrastructure to identify interventions needed	Ongoing	CCT, SANParks and CN
	6.1.2 Ensure properties and infrastructure are secured effectively to deter baboons, including waste storage areas, and that lockable bins are utilised	Ongoing	CCT, SANParks and CN
6.2 Appropriate road markings and signage are installed on CCT roads.	6.2.1 identify areas and road facilities in which appropriate signage is needed.	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	6.2.2 Procure and install appropriate signage on City roads	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
6.3 The CPBMJTT to engage with the SANavy, WCG and private road owners with regard to road signage and traffic calming.	6.3.1 Identify and engage appropriate persons in SA Navy, WCG and private land owners.	Ongoing	CCT supported by CN and SANParks
	6.3.2 Assist and advise on the location, design, installation and maintenance of appropriate road signage	Ongoing	CCT supported by CN and SANParks

Output	Actions	Estimated Timeframe	Responsibility (Lead and support)
6.4 Development in baboon affected areas is appropriately located and designed.	6.4.1 Investigate mechanisms to inform development location and design which minimises risks of baboon raiding	Dec 2023	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
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)	Ongoing	CCT, supported by SANParks and CN
	6.5.2 New electrical infrastructure is baboon-proof at design stage.	Ongoing	CCT, supported by SANParks and CN
Outcome 7: Adaptive management of the baboon population is informed by continuous monitoring, evaluation, scientific research and stakeholder feedback			
7.1 Research is facilitated on all aspects of sustainable baboon management and evaluate results to inform adaptive management	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	Ongoing	SANParks, CN and CCT
	7.1.2. CPBMJTT discusses and agrees on implementation of research outcomes and recommendations towards sustainable baboon management	Ongoing	SANParks, CN and CCT
7.2 Stakeholder (e.g., BAG) feedback during regular engagements (3.1) on BSMP implementation and inputs towards improvement are considered	7.2.1 CBMJTT considers incorporating stakeholder feedback and inputs towards improvement of BSMP implementation (adaptive management) following regular engagements	From July 2023 onwards	SANParks, CN and CCT

9. Governance arrangements for implementation

9.1 Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team (CPBMJTT)

While the City of Cape Town, SANParks and CapeNature have previously cooperated in committees and structures with regard to baboon management, on 6 and 7 June 2022, at meetings hosted by the City of Cape Town and the National Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, Minister Barbara Creecy, the agencies committed to establishing a Joint Task Team and to developing an approach for the sustainable management of the baboon population on the Cape Peninsula. SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town agreed to work towards a Memorandum of Agreement on the future of the Cape Peninsula baboon population. Further, this MoA will be linked to the Baboon Strategic Management Plan for the Cape Peninsula which enables cooperation with each other and with stakeholders in fulfilling their respective roles and responsibilities for the sustainable management of the Cape Peninsula baboon population. The three institutions (the parties to the agreement) agree to joint decision making on the undertaking of actions and interventions either individually or jointly as required according to their respective roles and responsibilities and as detailed in the BSMP. The parties also undertake to act in the interest of each other and towards the best conservation outcomes in managing the human-baboon interface.

The CPBMJTT will facilitate the engagement of stakeholders including, scientific academic institutions, animal welfare organisations and authorities, civil society including rate payers' associations, non-governmental organisations, through the development and implementation of the BSMP.

9.2 Cape Peninsula Joint Baboon Operational Team (CPJBOT)

The CPBMJTT will establish the Cape Peninsula Joint Baboon Operational Team (CPJBOT) comprising members of all three parties to the MoA in order to facilitate participation in decision making in terms of applicable laws on operational matters.

The chairpersonship and secretariat of the CPJBOT will rotate annually. The CPJBOT will report any operational matters to the CPBMJTT.

9.3 Baboon Advisory Group (BAG)

The CPBMJTT will establish a Baboon Advisory Group (BAG) comprising nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, businesses, landowners, advocacy groups and research institutions.

The BAG will meet annually.

10. Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and review

Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the CPBSMP will take place on a quarterly basis by the CPBMJTT.

The CPBMJTT will meet on a quarterly basis to assess the success of implementation of the CPBSMP and address problems as they arise or when required.

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.

The CPBSMP will be reviewed in 2028/29 through a process of stakeholder engagement.

11. Stakeholder engagement in developing the plan

The CPBMJTT has drawn on the substantial inputs provided at the round table and through the City of Cape Town's dialogue process. Further stakeholder comment and engagement on the draft will enable its refinement and finalisation.

Given the nature of the challenges associated with a sustainable baboon population on the Cape Peninsula, the authorities and stakeholders need to embrace an approach of adaptive management. This means that static plans need to be shaped into adaptive management tools, thus providing an overarching framework for collective action while also ensuring the flexibility to respond to changes in the context or specific needs as they arise.

12. References

Hoffman, T.S., 2011. *The spatial ecology of Chacma baboons (Papio ursinus) in the Cape Peninsula, South Africa: towards improved management and conservation strategies.*

Hoffman, T.S. and M. Justin O'Riain., 2012. Monkey management: using spatial ecology to understand the extent and severity of human-baboon conflict in the Cape Peninsula, *South Africa. Ecology and Society* 17(3): 13.