

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



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Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
1		<p>On behalf of the Constantia Hills Residents Association (CHRA), I wish to respond to the draft Baboon Strategic Management Plan as follows:</p> <p>We are fortunate to be living on the urban edge, on the slopes of the Constantiaberg, with an abundance of natural flora and fauna. The baboons are an integral part of our natural heritage. The community agrees that all attempts must be made to keep the baboons in their natural habitat and out of the residential area.</p> <p>The residents are key beneficiaries of this Baboon Strategic Management Plan. We are therefore key stakeholders in this initiative and welcome the opportunity to engage and give input.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</p>
	<p>The baboons and residents must learn to co-exist peacefully.</p> <p>Culling and relocation of baboons not supported</p>	<p>There must be no culling and no relocation of baboons except under very exceptional circumstances. We understand that euthanasia would be necessary in exceptional cases e.g. where an animal is terminally ill, or severely injured. If the troop gets too large we would support the relocation of one or more families of baboons to elsewhere within the Table Mountain National Park (relocation, not culling).</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 of the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as sustainable strategic baboon management option.</p>



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	Baboon proof fences not supported	<p>While we understand the need for farms and security estates to be fenced in to protect their property and crops, we do not support the use of baboon proof fences that are installed for the sole purpose of restricting the movement of baboons. These fences would be expensive to install and costly to maintain. It could restrict baboons accessing water, their food source and safety (fires).</p> <p>There are plenty of other wild animals living on the slopes of the Constantiaberg that also need to be considered, including the caracal, porcupines, mongooses, squirrels, tortoises etc who need to be able to roam freely.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</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 will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p>
	Baboon Monitors must continue	<p>We support the continued use of baboon monitors in the affected areas. They have been successful in keeping the baboons out of residential areas. Their contracts must be extended beyond 1 June.</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>Protect and enhance the baboons' natural habitat</p>	<p>The slopes of the Constantiaberg mountain is the baboons' natural habitat and this area should be protected for baboons and other creatures. The baboons need to be encouraged to stay in their natural habitat.</p> <p>Cape Nature should ensure a plentiful supply of fresh water and food for the baboons on the slopes of the Constantiaberg throughout the year.</p> <p>This may include drilling for water to provide a plentiful supply of water (a dam or river) for the baboons throughout the year</p> <p>Planting a "baboon food garden" on the slopes of the Constantiaberg and in the Upper Tokai Park so the baboons can forage for their favourite grasses, berries, seeds, flowers and plants to eat giving them a plentiful supply of food throughout the year.</p> <p>Retain the tall trees (including pine trees) as a safe resting place for baboons. Please prohibit the removal of healthy trees from the Tokai Park, Tokai Forest, the Constantiaberg and neighbouring farms so that the baboons have a plentiful supply of trees to use as safe resting place and a supply of food.</p> <p>Prohibit the wine farms from expanding any further up the slopes of the Constantiaberg as they are encroaching on the natural habitat of the baboons.</p> <p>In times of drought and after fires when food is scarce, it is reasonable to supplement the food supply of baboons in their natural habitat until the fynbos recovers.</p>	<p>have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Some of the issues mentioned are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population, align with sound conservation principles and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT does not support the artificial feeding of baboons as this is not an ecologically sustainable solution for the reasons mentioned above.</p>
	<p>Future management of Tokai Park needs to be seriously considered</p>	<p>Serious consideration needs to be given to the future management of Tokai Park.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p>



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		<p>Cape Nature has given little thought to the needs of our wildlife before clearing and burning fynbos and removing trees. This must stop.</p> <p>Cape Nature has turned a once beautiful and safe Tokai Park into a burnt wasteland. It was a popular recreational area for residents and tourists, it was full of birds and wildlife.</p> <p>The destruction of a once beautiful park by cutting down trees and burning of fynbos has turned a beautiful popular park into a wasteland. This destruction cannot be allowed to continue.</p> <p>The remaining grove of pine trees in the Tokai Park must stay. Otherwise the Tokai Park must be handed back to City of Cape Town for safe keeping and effective management.</p>	<p>The managing authority for Table Mountain National Park is SANParks, not CapeNature.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and City of Cape Town and pertains to baboons specifically.</p> <p>Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. 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>Make residential areas less attractive to baboons</p>	<p>Baboons are opportunistic eaters. Baboons will not be attracted into the residential areas if fruit/wheelie bins/leftover food/veggie gardens/compost heaps were not easily accessible.</p> <p>The City of Cape Town should replace every wheelie bin with a baboon proof bin in the entire neighbourhood (not just the homes affected baboons).</p> <p>The City needs to prioritise the emptying the bins in baboon affected areas as early as possible on bin days (before the baboons arrive)</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>



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		<p>Embark on a comprehensive education campaign for residents (electronic and face to face) and day visitors to the area (posters, signage), in order to not attract baboons to the area and reduce conflict between baboons and humans. Education could include explanations of baboon behaviour, reducing fear of baboons, providing tips on how to baboon proof homes and gardens, bins, compost heaps, how to respond when confronted by baboons while walking dogs/hiking/cycling.</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 reduce human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p> <p>Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p>Electronic devices could be used to monitor the movement of baboon troops and alert the baboon monitors when the baboons are entering a residential area.</p>	<p>Possibly insert a chip (not collar) into the leaders of the baboon troops so that their location can be monitored. The baboon monitors can be alerted when the baboons are entering a residential area</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Currently collaring is the best and most widely accepted method of tracking wildlife, including baboons.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are viable and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment.</p>
	<p>The Joint Task Team</p>	<p>Must include representatives of SPCA and local councillors on the JTT.</p> <p>Must engage with residents associations and councillors who can assist with the education programme and arranging community engagements.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT recognises the CoGH SPCA as a key governance stakeholder that</p>



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			<p>will oversee all welfare aspects and have engaged with the CoGH SPCA to formalise this relationship.</p> <p>The composition of the CPBMJTT is established in terms of the MoA that has been signed by SANParks, CapeNature and the City.</p>
	<p>Implementation plan</p>	<p>The implementation plan needs to be finalised and approved to give effect to the Baboon Strategic Management Plan.</p> <p>The contracts of the baboon monitors must be extended beyond 1 July until a new tender can be approved.</p> <p>The draft Strategic Management Plan is very light and sketchy in terms of implementation, timelines, funding and roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>The implementation plan needs to contain a full project plan with a project team, deliverables, timelines, costs, source of funding, roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>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> <p>As mentioned above in response to your earlier comment, 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>Funding</p>	<p>Funding is critical success factor for this baboon management plan. The plan will fail dismally without sufficient dedicated funding.</p> <p>Funding the Baboon Management Plan should be the responsibility of the Delegated Authority(ies) responsible for baboon management. They should ensure that their operating budget meets their ability to achieve all aspects of targeted operations within predetermined time frames.</p>	<p>have been included in the CPBSMP.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mentioned above, 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>
2	<p>GENERAL COMMENT:</p> <p>When we purchased our house in April 2021 there were few baboon incursions in Murdoch Valley North. We moved into the renovated house in August 2022 and have found that baboons now appear almost on a daily basis, a huge increase in two years. I am concerned that this will result in a decrease in property values.</p> <p>I am not anti baboons. We spend a lot of time in SANPARKS and enjoy their presence in the parks.</p> <p>We are very careful with our waste disposal. Unfortunately this cannot be said of many businesses and individuals in Simon's Town. This seems to be unenforceable.</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 and reduce human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p>



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	<p>1 Strategic Fencing</p> <p>We have been provided with insufficient information regarding costs, effectiveness, aesthetics and history of existing fences.</p>	<p>Need to have more information and also what happens if plan fails to be effective.</p>	<p>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>
	<p>2 Transition Period</p> <p>Essential</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>4 Population management</p> <p>There needs to be a programme of contraception and/or culling</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The proposal for contraception has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.</p>



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			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>6 Virtual Fence Needs to be pursued</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Management strategies such as a virtual fence is covered in the Strategic Management Plan and its viability can be established for each area.</p>
	<p>9 Education and awareness Education should be around baboons AND humans impacted by the baboon activity.</p>		<p>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 and reduce human-baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p> <p>Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP.</p>



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	<p>15 Promotion of baboons</p> <p>No. This could result in inappropriate sympathy for the baboons coming from people who are not in any way affected by the local baboon populations.</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Note that the CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that are viable and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment. The CPBMJTT does not support close interactions or the habituation of baboons. This approach will be applied to future management interventions.</p>
	<p>16 Enforcement</p> <p>I think this will be impossible.</p>	<p>Rather keep the baboons out of the built environment.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mentioned in your previous comment, 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 reduce human-baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT also promotes compliance to all</p>



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	<p>17 Carrying capacity</p> <p>Agreed.</p>	<p>Committee should seek funding through grants and bursaries for studies from business and industry</p>	<p>relevant legislation with respect to these matters. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The point is covered in the CPBSMP:</p> <p><i>“7.1 Research is facilitated on all aspects of sustainable baboon management and evaluate results to inform adaptive management.</i></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>
3		<p>With regard to the baboon draft management plan.</p> <p>Lots of words but nothing concrete.</p> <p>More advisory committees but excluding the Cape of Good Hope SPCSA, Who are always at the forefront when assistance is needed.</p> <p>More advisory committees to suggest yet more advisory committees.</p> <p>Baboon monitors going to be done away with.</p> <p>After all these years still no baboon proof bins.</p> <p>The baboons are coming off the mountain because they are hungry.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</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</p>



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		<p>It is time for decisions to be made to support these wonderful animals, protect them and try and prevent too many incursions into private gardens.</p> <p>Baboons are being run over and 2 days ago a baboon was shot on a private property in Constantia. The baboon had to be euthanized. Will the offender be prosecuted?</p> <p>Can't the organisation's involved work together and take joint responsibility for the protection of these poor animals who have been here a lot longer than we have.</p>	<p>be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</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>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.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</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>



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			<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 reduce human-baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p> <p>The issue raised regarding law enforcement is addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.</p>
4		<p>We fully support Sunneydale advisories and so on. I am supposed to attach their pages and pages of advise and comments, but I don't know how to do it. You have it on record anyway.</p> <p>See comment:</p> <p>Chapter 2 no. 17</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Please refer to the response to comment number 17 of Chapter 2.</p>
5		<p>As per the submission made by the Sunnydale Ratepayers Association (to which I am affiliated), I give my 100% support.</p> <p>See comment:</p> <p>Chapter 2 no. 17</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Please refer to the response to comment number 17 of Chapter 2.</p>



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6		Please keep the Baboon Monitors employed. They are needed in Capri. They are beneficial for the baboons and the residents.	<p>Thank you for your comment. 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.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.</p>
7		<p>This is to stop Cape Nature and the City Council of Cape Town to do AWAY of Baboon Monitors, as from June 2023, this is totally UNACCEPTABLE, we urgently need them.</p> <p>Please take note of my opinion above. I live in Capri and 5 days out of 7 days per week, we have lots of baboons here.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. 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.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.</p>



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8		<p>Points for immediate consideration:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The most important of all - continue to employ a full contingent of Baboon Monitors (not a skeleton or reduced staff) 2. Residents are in FULL support the NCC contract being rolled over or re-assigned for at least the next 3 years 3. Residents cannot (for safety and security reasons) be expected to protect themselves or their properties from baboons - the monitors must stay 4. Baboons in urban areas need protection - the monitors must stay 5. Waste collection - prioritise baboon prone areas on waste collection days 6. Tamper Proof bins - issue ASAP to baboon prone communities 7. Highlight that the Slangkop troop spend the majority of their time in Sunnyside and not in Kommetjie as is incorrectly believed by authorities 8. Sunnyside is not mentioned in the document – this must be amended with accurate allocations of baboon visitations highlighted 9. The document contains insufficient information on the erection of the fences, the control of the fences and the financing of the fences. Therefore, it is impossible for the public to make informed decisions around fencing. Public meetings will need to be held affording proper engagement. 10. The exact role of the communities is also not clear. Therefore, it is impossible to agree to involvement when one is not sure what that entails 11. Control of wild animals is not the responsibility of residents who are neither trained nor in authority 11. Matters such as seeding and water points are supported if environmentalists and scientific data supports this route. 	<p>Thank you for your comment. 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.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p> <p>The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT supports the rights of residents to protect private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.</p> <p>The issues raised waste management are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will</p>



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			<p>be part of the appropriate management interventions that will follow.</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>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and City of Cape Town. Detailed area specific operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will explore strategic fencing as a solution.</p> <p>The education and awareness aspect has also been included in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes (Outcome 6, section 6.2) and will be part of</p>



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			appropriate management interventions
9		<p>Please find attached the Sunnysdale Ratepayers Association's response to the proposed Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP). We wholeheartedly support and endorse the response compiled by our ratepayers' association.</p> <p>See comment:</p> <p>Chapter 2 no. 17</p>	Please refer to the response to comment number 17 of Chapter 2

<p>10</p>	<p>Since the inception of the concept of managing the baboon human interface in the early 1990's to this draft submission (a period of at least 30 years), there have been in excess of 120 meetings between relevant authorities, in addition to countless meetings with advocacy groups, resident groups, welfare organisations, activist groups and concerned individuals. There have been workshops, court cases and various Task Teams assigned to find solutions and a current management plan (the only management plan ever found being the document authored by Dr Gaynor in 2002).</p> <p>In addition, the City of Cape Town, Cape Nature and TMNP and partners on the Baboon Management Team (then renamed the Baboon Technical Team with the Councillor Appointed Representative Baboons South), all had access to reports from appointed service providers who detailed problems and solutions in their monthly and annual reports.</p> <p>There have also been numerous academic research studies and publications specific to the Cape peninsula baboon population and its management.</p> <p>After all those many meetings, the outcomes of court cases, publications and workshops, the problems have been clearly identified, mitigation strategies agreed upon and plans to implement have been laid out in "road maps" for the public.</p> <p>Despite the wealth of information, the draft SMP provides nothing substantive and offers no time frames or accountability.</p> <p>The authorities have all detailed their mandatory obligations and legal responsibilities, but provide no transition plan.</p>	<p>The partners of the JTT must implement management strategies and solutions already laid out in documents such as the "2022 Wildlife Charter" authored by J. Woods, CoCT, or the TMNP's "The TMNP Park Management Plan" of 2015 and documents detailing the protocols from Cape Nature.</p> <p>The existing identified problems and solutions, including most recent inputs from the public participation process need to be incorporated into a Strategic Management Plan that identifies actions, time frames and direct accountability.</p> <p>The Draft document refers to a SMP as if it already exists – may we see that document?</p> <p>In order to facilitate concerns about the deadline date of 30 June 2023, we request that the JTT provides a more detailed draft plan before the end of April, that the rangers project is extended for at least 3 years as part of the transition plan and that stakeholders are incorporated onto the JTT to optimize the formation of an acceptable management document.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. 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 primary outcome of the CPBMSP 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 reduce human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p> <p>The 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>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>The complete lack of a transition plan and any meaningful action points that will guide stakeholders and the general public with an over-arching management plan indicates that the JTT have not applied themselves to realistically resolving any of the ongoing management issues.</p>		
11	<p>Exactly the same comments as Chapter 1 no. 40 (23/03/2023)</p>		
12		<p>Attached please find the Sunnysdale Ratepayers Association's comments on the Baboon Strategic management Plan, submitted 29 March 2023. I agree with their comments and hereby endorse their submission</p> <p>See comment:</p> <p>Chapter 2 no. 17</p>	<p>Please refer to the response to comment number 17 of Chapter 2</p>
13	<p>General</p> <p>I am fed up with the baboons in town and their natural degradation from interesting wild animals to circus, dirty, mangy animals who have lost their basic natural instincts.</p> <p>All your paperwork on line takes so much time an effort for yourselves and for citizens. This country has other extremely pressing issues without spending more time, money, efforts into ridiculous issues like should baboons share our daily lives and kitchens and bed linen in town.</p>		<p>Thank you for your comments. 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 and reduce human-baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p>



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	<p>The woke activists have made life impossible for ordinary people, those who are fond of wild animals but NOT of the ones raiding their homes and becoming vermin.</p> <p>Insurances state they do not pay for "vermine damage", (sic).</p> <p>The woke, activists people have also transformed and highjacked these beautiful wild baboons into rogue animals for their own enjoyment, pleasure and crooked political aims and views.</p> <p>They have made them into circus baboons.</p> <p>Most of us are fed up. Most of us are spineless too and do not dare to say anything. Most of us are afraid of bullies.</p>		
	<p>Pg7. No1</p> <p>Fencing: I don't think the baboons in Simonskloof came from Cape Point and this extra cost should not be borne by residents</p>	<p>No extra fencing</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</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.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic</p>



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			fencing in appropriate areas as an option.
	<p>P8. No 3</p> <p>Yes - continue monitors – with more tools</p>	<p>Monitors need more tools to scare / EFFECTIVELY chase the baboons back to the mountain – eg long whips and catapults</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>P8 No4</p> <p>Sterilization & Contraception</p>	<p>Needed urgently – the baboons are breeding quickly</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT is engaging with the Cape of Good Hope SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder to oversee welfare aspects in any management interventions.</p>



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	<p style="text-align: center;">P8 No6</p> <p>Virtual Fence – what is a virtual fence?</p>	<p>I will not pay for a physical electric fence in Simonskloof. Very expensive and possible ineffectual idea</p>	<p>CPBSMP appropriately amended: Defined virtual fencing in CPBSMP.</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 will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">P8 No7</p> <p>Removal of baboons – I agree to translocation and culling</p>	<p>Include the Waterfall troop – troop needs to be reduced urgently</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Translocation of baboons off the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as sustainable strategic baboon management option.</p>



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			The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment.
	<p>P9 no 19</p> <p>Feeding stations are unnatural for wild animals</p>	Do not do this	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT does not support the feeding of baboons as this is not an ecologically sustainable solution.</p>
	<p>ADDITIONAL PROPOSAL</p> <p>Natural Predators</p>	Look at reintroducing natural predators	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT does not support the proposal of introducing predators as this is not a viable solution in an urban environment and was there for not included in the Strategic Management Plan.</p>
	<p>ADDITIONAL PROPOSAL</p> <p>Cost of damage to properties being caused by baboon invasions</p>	Residents must be surveyed to calculate the true cost of baboon damage every year to property.	<p>The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.</p> <p>The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner.</p>



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	<p>P12 1.3 Population Control – More urgency required</p>	<p>More urgency required</p>	<p>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>
	<p>P13 1.5 Determine who will pay for fencing</p>	<p>Survey residents to see who is willing to pay for fences - I am not</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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			consider the effect on wildlife, funding, environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.
	<p>P13 1.6</p> <p>Yes remove dangerous individuals urgently–</p>	Start process NOW	<p>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>
14	<p>Paragraph 1, Page 1</p> <p>-This is the only DRAFT that has been put forward to the public.</p> <p>-Therefore there cannot be a current, formalized SMP and all references to an SMP throughout the document should be withdrawn.</p> <p>-No Memorandum of Agreement between the members of the JTT has been made public and as of today 29/03/2023 it has been confirmed by authorities that the MOA has not been signed. By all parties.</p> <p>-Why is a draft being presented for public comment when the governing bodies have not yet signed an MOA?</p>	<p>All references to an existing SMP should be removed as we are in the draft process only.</p> <p>The draft should not have been put out for public participation until the MOA of the JTT had been signed made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT.</p> <p>Once the JTT has been legitimized the public participation process must start again.</p> <p>Frequent, direct meetings with the public must be held to ensure the JTT is aware of all the issues on the ground as well as local knowledge of local solutions.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT was initiated after the round table held by Minister Creecy on the 7th of June 2022. The CPBMJTT comprises representatives of South African National Parks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town.</p> <p>The MoA and CPBMSP were initiated as simultaneous processes.</p>



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			<p>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>Paragraph 2 Page 1</p> <p>The commentary template provided for comments is not accurately titled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The word DRAFT has been left out, -This is misleading as people are signing on a document that is listed as the CPBSMP, but this is not the formalized CPBSMP it is a DRAFT. 	<p>This is unacceptable as a legitimate document to have not correctly stated that this is a DRAFT for comments.</p> <p>We ask that this be addressed immediately as many stakeholders have now submitted a document that is misleading in terms of its purpose as a draft to be reviewed before finalizing the CPBSMP through public participation.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The draft CPBSMP clearly states that it is a draft document in the heading, and on the footer of each page of the document. The initial letter to stakeholders also states that it is a draft repeatedly.</p>
	<p>Paragraph 3 Page 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The draft is not adequate for finalizing and is not acceptable in terms of: -Inadequate engagement at the local level with communities living in baboon troop areas -Outdated and insufficient scientific research references. -This document references only two scientific opinions from 2011 and 2012. -The draft is lacking in updated 	<p>The draft is to be deemed scientifically inadequate and more updated and relevant research needs to be included in all considerations.</p> <p>Considerations of the change in the area over the last decade are highly relevant to the issues facing human/wildlife solutions.</p> <p>The procedural process of stakeholder participation must then be started again based on up-to-date research and realistic and relevant solutions.</p> <p>Public Engagement needs to happen in all communities as each community, area and troops will have different localized challenges and therefore unique solutions can be drawn up that are area specific.</p>	<p>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><u>scientific research, local engagement as well as procedural transparency.</u> -When discussing “natural predators” Human predation has accounted for approximately 50% of baboon deaths annually for the last 10 years. Fifty percent of the baboons died from human induced deaths in 2005 which increased to seventy one percent in 2008. The most common cause of human induced death was motor vehicle accidents (15%) followed by gunshots (11%). The most common cause of natural death was infanticide (26%) which was directly linked to the exceptionally high rates of alpha male turnover within specific troops. The mean annual percentage mortality was similar for troops living inside versus outside the Cape of Good Hope section of the Table Mountain National Park but there were no permanent injuries for troops within the Park.</p>		<p>The point is covered in the CPBSMP:</p> <p><i>“7.1 Research is facilitated on all aspects of sustainable baboon management and evaluate results to inform adaptive management.</i></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>Paragraph 4 Page 1</p> <p>-With regards to the extension of the commenting period; first and foremost the JTT MOA needs to be made public and <u>minutes of the meetings</u> provided before the draft process can continue. -The draft needs to be re-written on a more scientifically updated and relevant, objective and factual information.</p>	<p>An objective, innovative and relevant research project needs to be implemented as a matter of urgency to provide a solid base for any management strategies going forward. Each area/community that is in baboon troop range needs a complete and thorough assessment with regards to human impact on baboons, waste management, how we can work with the natural need for baboons to disperse. Perhaps a plan for allowing baboon corridors for dispersing males. TMNP, SANParks, COCT (Proposed JJT) must commit to supporting such vital research in order to find a long-term and effective plan for humans living in the surrounds of TMNP to co-exist.</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 available publicly.</p> <p>Note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed</p>



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	<p>-Science changes with time and advancements in research and applied methods. A hypothesis that has proven to not be viable in terms of factual outcomes needs to be challenged and new scientific approaches followed.</p> <p>- The entire management plan of the Cape Peninsula Baboons needs revising, and needs to be based on new and updated scientific and socially acceptable standards.</p> <p>-To date the number of baboons that already removed needs to be made public.</p> <p>-especially the flaws of the theory that removing dispersing 'problematic males will solve problems with conflict, yet years on we sit with the same issue.</p>	<p>This is a park within a city and (TMNP) and therefore a study of the changes and growth of urbanpopulations and impacts surrounding these areas needs to be undertaken.</p> <p>This research can then be used to understand the human behaviour that can be modified to reduce human/wildlife conflict.</p>	<p>in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and detailed timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>Some of the issues mentioned such as waste management are however addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions on the Cape Peninsula.</p> <p>'Research' may refer to many specialist fields of research, that include primatologists, sociologists, psychologists etc.</p> <p>Your points are noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p>Page 2 1. Preamble Paragraph 1</p> <p>The following points that are highlighted in this paragraph are paramount to the importance of reassessing the management approach.</p>	<p>The Chacma baboon is integral to the health of the fynbos ecosystem. It is this ecosystem and it's species that have resulted in the area being granted UNESCO World Heritage.</p> <p>The ecosystem is dependent upon the baboons as key dispersers.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP amended: Defined and elaborated on terminology re human induced deaths, predation, and splinter troops.</p>



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	<p>-The vital ecological role of the Chacma baboon is highlighted here with it's contributing role in the biological diversity of 'Cape Town'. -The tourism attraction is also highlighted. -The baboons preference to use low-lying land for foraging, which has been lost to human development. -It is mentioned that the baboons have no threat of predation in such areas, yet pg 5, point 2 in this document says in 2022 54% of all baboon deaths were human induced. -Why is this not counted as predation? -Why is there no provision for the loss of low lying habitat for these animals when that would be their natural preference as stated here. -Once again it raises the question of how can these baboons be expected to behave completely naturally/wild when their natural environment has been so irrevocably changed. -If humans are currently the main cause of death of baboons, this cannot be excluded as indirect predation. -Humans are the cause of a loss of natural predators both in Cape Point National park and in the TMNP, so how can the baboons be treated with a 'pure conservation approach, when the park both Cape Point and the rest of the park is not in it's natural state.</p>	<p>The Chacma baboon is therefore a keystone species and should be afforded much greater protection as well as ongoing research into its vital role for the survival of the Cape Floral Kingdom World heritage Site. We strongly advise that the proposed JTT be transparent with UNESCO in it's management of this keystone species to show commitment to maintaining the integrity of the Cape Floral Kingdom. Updated research and management systems need to be put in place to protect baboon habitat and to provide safe corridors for baboons to disperse as they naturally need to. Provisions need to be made for low lying areas to be set aside for these baboons that have lost all low-lying habitat to human development. If low lying land cannot be provided, some compensation for habitat loss needs to be considered. We also request that all issues facing conservation of the Heritage site be communicated to UNESCO in the State of Conservation Reports. The amount of revenue that is generated by the TMNP properties due to its ecological attractions to tourists is substantial. We request that a percentage of the direct revenue from the area be reinvested locally and that a sufficient budget be set aside for acquisition and rehabilitation of low lying land to provide baboon and wildlife corridors to previously. Part of this budget would also allow for humane and updated baboon management strategies such as virtual/ strategic fencing and rangers. Suggestion is to as a matter of urgency provide balanced scientific data showing the increase in human population growth and urban development alongside baboon population growth to show areas of where more space to low lying preferred foraging needs to be provided for troop population growth. As part of showing human population growth we would also understand the increase in access to unsecured human derived food sources such as unprotected residential bins, unprotected municipal bins. The City of Cape town needs to URGENTLY address its waste Management Systems: Suggestions below.</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 reduce human–baboon conflict through education and awareness. 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. 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>-With regards to "splinter troops" this term needs to be revised.</p> <p>-It is natural behaviour that groups may split and form new groups.</p> <p>-Management cannot cherry-pick which natural behaviours will be allowed and which won't.</p> <p>-naturally they would have had space to disperse and this term needs revision as all troops would in fact have at some point been dispersing from somewhere.</p> <p>-In terms of the 'growing population rate', 'recent growth' 'doubling from 248 individuals in 2006 to 498 in 2022.'</p> <p>-That is over a 16 year period</p> <p>-What is the corresponding data for habitat loss in terms of human development and human population increase in the same 16 year period?</p> <p>-We cannot look at the baboon population in isolation when the key issue is the interface between human expansion and loss of natural habitat.</p> <p>-As well as the increased access to human food through the increase in human settlement.</p> <p>-The Cape Peninsula 16 years ago had a vastly different amount of human development compared to today.</p>		<p>As stated above, some of the issues mentioned such as waste management are however addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions on the Cape Peninsula.</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>Page 2 1. Preamble Paragraph 2</p> <p>-With regards increase population growth to access to human food.</p>	<p>The City of Cape town needs to URGENTLY address its waste management systems in the areas surrounding TMNP: provide baboon proof bins that work.</p>	<p>The issue of waste management is addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will</p>



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	<p>-This has been highlighted for years and yet still no efficient baboon proof bins have been provided by the COCT in the last 16 years to date.</p> <p>-Nor has the city adequately actively worked to prevent accessible waste in baboon areas.</p> <p>-where is the data to show a comparison of baboon population growths depending on food access, no references are provided.</p> <p>-Communities surrounding TMNP and baboon range need a comprehensive waste management strategy in keeping with those that would be applied within national parks.</p> <p>-As we are within the Heritage Site.</p> <p>-Why after 16 years has the city not stepped up and advanced its waste management?</p> <p>-As stated in Cape Nature's information with Living Alongside Wildlife waste management is key to reducing human/baboon conflicts.</p> <p>-the impact of past and current management strategies on the population also need research assessment.</p>	<p>All current non-baboon proof bins need replacing.</p> <p>Waste collection needs to be streamlined and collections needed to be made timeously.</p> <p>Bylaws need to be strictly implemented and fines need to be issued to offenders.</p> <p>It needs to become mandatory that if you live in an area neighbouring the park you are legally obliged to baboon proof your bin and secure vegetable gardens or other easily accessible food sources.</p> <p>Centralised waste drop/off collection cages have been proposed in which residents and council can drop off waste in a secure centralised cage where it is kept for collected.</p> <p>In Claremont main road this is in place and waste is collected twice daily.</p> <p>Real estate agents need to disclose to potential buyers that they will be buying in an area neighbouring the park and that wildlife such as baboons are in the area.</p> <p>This should be part of a buying/leasing agreement that parties understand and are willing to oblige by the requirements.</p> <p>City of Cape Town councils need a truck that picks up council waste as soon as it is collected and cannot continue to leave bags of waste on the street as attractants.</p> <p>the impact of past and current management strategies on the population also need research assessment.</p>	<p>also be part of the appropriate management interventions that will follow.</p> <p>Your points are noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p>Page 2 1. Preamble Paragraph 2</p> <p>-The City of Cape Town may have contributed significant resources to addressing the human baboon</p>	<p>Simon's Town community initiatives including those of the Green Group are making big strides in preventing open food sources by implementing simple yet effective measures such as:</p>	<p>As mentioned in your comments made earlier, the issue of waste management is addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will</p>



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	<p>interface, however these resources have not been allocated to the most important area of concern WASTE MANAGEMENT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The residential/business areas around the park cannot have the same waste strategy as a suburbs that do not neighbour a national park. -The most visited national park in South Africa. -We are not only dealing with the waste of residents but also with the waste of an influx of hundreds of thousands of tourists. -Both Cape Point and Boulders bring in thousands of visitors. -With each visitor comes money (revenue to TMNP), they also will visit restaurants and spend money boosting the economy. -They will also however bring a huge amount of additional waste into the area. -This needs to be a number one priority to the proposed JTT. -Being a UNESCO World Heritage Site we are signatory to manage these areas responsibly and to mitigate the impact of tourism on the local environment. -In 2019, Table Mountain National Park reached over 3.1 million visitors (WesGro) <p>-AWARENESS</p>	<p>The Wet Waste Removal project, which is a centralised drop off zone for all food/wet waste from local restaurants/business and residents in collaboration with local pig farmers.</p> <p>Tons of wet waste are collected from key pick up points.</p> <p>The wet waste is collected by local pig farmers from Red Hill informal settlement.</p> <p>This has taken tons of food waste out of municipal bins and reduced the baboon food attractant by tons.</p> <p>The green Group has baboon proofed over 700 black wheelie bins.</p> <p>Another resident has baboon proofed over 500 black wheelie bins.</p> <p>Solid waste piloted super bins in Simon's Town with the Green Group and strong working relationship with the STCA. These are baboon proof bins for sorted waste at key areas throughout the Simons' Town area.</p> <p>The Cape Peninsula Civil Conservation CPCC) has done numerous educational and awareness project projects with school children from Simon's Town High School with regards to waste, baboons and biodiversity as a whole.</p> <p>However all of this is in vain when the City's bins are not secured and provide easily accessible continuous attractants to baboons.</p> <p>As a community we are doing as much as we can with waste awareness, yet our own council has not come to the party.</p> <p>-We are the ratepayers.</p> <p>The city is now wanting to remove the baboon monitor program, while still not taking accountability for their share in the problem, sorting out the accessible waste.</p> <p>A centralised waste cage would help greatly in also preventing human bin pickers from opening bins and rummaging through bags leaving bins open for the baboons.</p> <p>Gravity controlled municipal bins as used in Canada (for bears) and other places with wildlife/human interfaces.</p> <p>-other suggestions are mentioned in above row.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AWARENESS PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE ECO-TOURISM</p>	<p>also be part of the appropriate management interventions that will follow.</p> <p>Your points are noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>



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	<p>-The current Parks signage informing visitors to the area regarding baboons are misleading and inadequate.</p> <p>-Using the word DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS on massive sign boards without any other educational content is not acceptable.</p> <p>-These signs in themselves can create a perception of baboons that perpetuates a belief system based on fear.</p> <p>-The City of Cape Town has no signs regarding waste bylaws or educational information about the importance of waste management in such sensitive areas.</p> <p>-On all fronts resources may have been spent but spending money on rangers to deter baboons is counterproductive when easy and vast food sources are left open for access across large areas.</p> <p>-Over decades the same issues are not being addressed: the attraction of endless food from unprotected human waste.</p> <p>-So the statement that the current programme is not sustainable due to the growth of the baboon population and the reduced effectiveness of baboon aversion techniques cannot accurately be said to be true.</p> <p>-The field management of the rangers is essential.</p>	<p>Signs at the entrance/exit of each community notifying people they are entering an ecologically sensitive area neighbouring TMNP and the UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Cape Floral Kingdom.</p> <p>Provide visible regulations that people need to adhere to, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispose of waste in baboon proofed bins (need to be provided) do not litter do not feed baboons or other wildlife keep a respectful distance from all wildlife (penguins, baboons etc) report poaching or wildlife crimes. drive slowly as wildlife are in the area. Please stop/slow down for wildlife crossing. Etc etc <p>BABOON INFORMATION BOARDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> highlight the importance of baboons in the fynbos eco-system. Provide scientific information about baboon troops and family dynamics. baboon behaviour Baboon diet and the importance of not leaving food waste available. Provide a history of the baboons on the Cape Peninsula. provide a hotline number to report illegal behaviour such as feeding, or harming baboons. Educate on the importance of human behaviour when in baboon ranges. *This information can also be disseminated to tour companies, guesthouses, restaurants and in the local media. <p>Through education and awareness the public can greatly adjust behaviour and contribute to co-existence between baboons on the human interface.</p>	



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The strategy of management is essential. -However having rangers while still not addressing the issue of waste is not addressing the cause of the issue. -Rangers can work very well when managed well. -When human food sources are removed the baboons will naturally want to seek food in their natural habitat. 		
	<p>Preamble Paragraph 3 Page 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Why has an MOA not already been signed and all parties roles and responsibilities agree on before presenting this draft for public comment? 	<p>Legitimise MOA and redraft for presentation to the public and start public participation processes afresh with a new more substantial draft.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The MoA and CPBMSP 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 to ensure that the process remained respectful of timelines.</p>
	<p>3.Introduction Paragraph 1 Page 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The information here does not reflect all of the troops that are present in the Cape Peninsula. -Updated references are needed on all troops in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Updated references and research on the current situation of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. -Research surrounding the change in human perceptions towards wildlife and their environment. -Updated research on interested parties and baboon protection within society. 	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The MoA and CPBMSP were initiated as simultaneous processes. The MoA has been finalised</p>



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	<p>-In reference to the expansion of troop ranging areas and formation of 'splinter troops' being largely due to growing baboon population- this is unsubstantiated with current research.</p> <p>-The references available for this document are over a decade old.</p> <p>-References need to be made available for up to date research.</p> <p>-This statement also disregards the human impact of irresponsible waste management systems in baboon ranges and the impact this is having on baboon behaviour and population.</p> <p>-As already mentioned in this document, food sources (including highly attractive human food waste) is a major reason for troops to be attracted to urban areas.</p> <p>-The opinion that the influence of this food in population growth, leads us back to why is the waste not being managed.</p> <p>-Why have other influencing factors to population growth not been mentioned or referenced: Such as increased public awareness about baboon/human co-existence.</p> <p>-Which is even referenced by UCT as really taking roots in a programme in 2008.</p> <p>-Increase in eco-tourism and general concern of people over the welfare of animals and care for the environment.</p>	<p>-Comparative studies between Chacma baboons in the Cape Peninsula to other troops of Chacma baboons that are not surrounded by urban areas.</p> <p>-Include references for this plan from a variety of scientific perspectives and studies that are current and in keeping with changes in relationships between humans and the environment.</p> <p>-For the plan to be scientifically and procedurally sound a variety of references must be included in the plan.</p> <p>-MOA of JTT still not signed at the time of the deadline for this draft submission.</p> <p>-The draft is unworkable and needs revision.</p> <p>-The draft should outline clearly the roles and responsibilities of the JTT already agreed on so that the public participation process has clarity and accountability.</p> <p>-Currently the public cannot address questions directly to any particular party as no-one knows who is taking responsibility for what.</p> <p>-This has caused confusion and frustration in the public participation process as there is no clear channel of communications to address pertinent questions to.</p> <p>-The process to date of the JTT has created public frustration and amongst diverse stakeholders.</p> <p>-This is not a workable document and cannot be deemed as enabling the public participation process with transparency and clarity as to which government entity to address.</p> <p>-MOA and roles and responsibilities to be formalised and public participation process to start again.</p>	<p>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 to ensure that the process remained respectful of timelines. The CPBSMP has since been adopted by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available.</p> <p>'Research' may refer to many specialist fields of research, that include primatologists, sociologists, psychologists etc.</p> <p>Your points are noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>



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	<p>-The advance of social media and information sharing and collaborative community groups and NGO's who have been working towards baboon protection.</p>		
	<p>3. Introduction Paragraph 2 Page 4</p> <p>-The SA Navy in Simon's Town has a large impact on the increased baboon presence in the urban/navy areas. -Again this comes down to waste management, monitor management and collaboration between these large government bodies of SA Navy and COCT.</p> <p>-The COCT of Cape Town and SA Navy have not made public any collaboration for reducing food attractants in Simon's Town. -this highlights the need for area specific management plans that are realistic and based on each areas unique challenges and solutions. -The current draft is too vague and generalised, a blanket approach to all Cape Baboons is not going to produce effective results.</p> <p>-Simon's Town has the navy base, a large high school, a large residential population, a large influx of traffic with navy personnel as well thousands of visitors, especially over summer.</p>	<p>-Waste in the SA Navy properties needs to be secured and removed daily. -As does the COCT waste. -Collaboration between SA Navy and COCT is vital.</p> <p>-the draft needs to account for the importance of area specific management strategies.</p> <p>--Baboon Monitors need more support and direction in the field.</p> <p>-New rangers and field mangers need adequate training to understand the dynamics of the troops and to be able to be strategically placed.</p> <p>-However without the COCT and SA Navy implementing strict waste management systems the number one issue of food attractants will continue to perpetuate keeping troops out of the urban space. -There are some simple measures to take. -Ensure all bins are kept in a lockable caged area.</p> <p>-Separate wet waste from recyclables and join the residents and businesses in collaborative waste management strategies which are already underway in Simon's Town.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</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. The promotion of compliance including that of the SA Navy is identified as an action in section 4.2.1 of Table 1 of the CPBSMP.</p>



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	<p>Introduction continued Paragraph 2,3, page 4 and 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As already discussed in the aforementioned text more up to date and diverse research is needed. - Until waste management is corrected this issue will continue. - Removal, culling, contraception are all an attempt to band aid the issue which is a human issue not a baboon issue. - If we cannot collectively manage waste we will always be faced with the same problems. - It is our duty and responsibility as custodians and residents on the TMNP park and UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Cape Floral to clean up our act. - As signatories to UNESCO the various government bodies have a responsibility to not only residents neighbouring the park, but also citizens of the world to provide ethically and environmentally sound good practice. - Ratepayers are frustrated with the COCT for the lack of proactive waste management. - Which is a very large contributor to baboons being in the area. - The COCT has the responsibility to its ratepayers to liaise with SA Navy and other government entities to resolve the waste issue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SANparks and Cape Nature to advise COCT and SA Navy on waste management strategies that are used within the national parks and wildlife areas to limit access of wildlife to waste containers/areas. - SANparks and Cape Nature to advise COCT on the correct bins to be used, as are used in the park. - COCT to implement strategic waste management plan. - Bylaw contraventions must be met with fines and all waste generators must be held accountable for correct waste management. - Signing of JTT MOA and urgent waste action plan, with continued public participation. - Extension of ranger programme until JTT has taken significant action to combat waste and other alternatives such as strategic fencing are explored. - Currently an Environmental Impact Assessment for the possible Good Hope Fence discussed (Gaynor) could already begin. - This was a strategic fence discussed for the Simon's town area. - It will need research and impact assessments to be carried out and this information could then direct the outcome of if a fence would be environmentally sound practice. - Allowing for community ranger programmes to boost current monitors limited manpower and resources. - Further information to be provided on the potential use of Virtual Fences and stakeholder participation could start as soon as possible as well as all EIAs that may be required. - A monitor/ranger programme needs to be in place. 	<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>The issues raised regarding strategic fencing and waste management are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will also be part of the appropriate management interventions that will follow.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Decision to remove all baboon monitoring programmes in a couple of months before addressing the waste issue is being met with much frustration. - Many residents moved here wanting to be in an environment close to wildlife and nature. - Residents are already taking measures to control waste, however the city needs to step up its duty of care. - When waste is controlled the baboons will not have the incentive to enter the urban space. - We are seeking ethically and environmentally responsible actions. - Long term solutions to living alongside wildlife. Cape Nature and SANParks could be facilitating the city on correct waste management to be used in wildlife areas. - The same waste management strategies could be applied to the urban areas surrounding the park. 		
	<p>11 TABLE 1 1. Strategic Fencing Pg 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EIA needed for strategic fencing -Further public participation needed. -Investigate possibility of virtual fencing and EIA. 	<p>Public participation and research should begin as soon as possible and decision made on JTT MOA on fencing costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -With other national parks the costs would lie with SANParks as it is SANParks that receives the revenue from the park. 	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and timeframes will</p>



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			<p>be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>Management strategies such as virtual fencing is covered in the Strategic Management Plan and its viability can be established for each area.</p>
	<p>2. Transitional Period Pg 8</p> <p>-Agreed rangers retained until new plan is in place. -Waste Management given urgent attention. -Community ranger programs investigated. -EIAs and public participation continues.</p>	<p>Residents feel it is the City that is responsible to retain ranger programme. -City urgently to combat waste attractants and provide baboon proof bins and liaise with navy.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mentioned earlier, 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>3. Monitor/ Ranger Program Pg 8</p> <p>AGREED -substantial adjustments need to be made to the monitor programme to increase its effectiveness and standard operating procedures need to be assessed.</p>	<p>-All references to an existing SMP should be removed as we are in the draft process only. -The MOA of the JTT has been not been signed or made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT. -Once the JTT has been legitimized the public participation process must start again. -Frequent, direct meetings with the public must be held to ensure the JTT is aware of all the issues on the ground as well as local knowledge to local solutions.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The MoA and CPBMSP were initiated as simultaneous processes. The MoA has been finalised and signed by all three parties.</p>



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	<p>-The success of a monitor project is highly influenced by lack of field supervision of rangers and continued access to waste.</p>	<p>-This is the only DRAFT that has been put forward to the public. -Therefore there cannot be a current, formalized SMP and all references to an SMP throughout the document should be withdrawn. -substantial adjustments need to be made to the monitor programme to increase its effectiveness and standard operating procedures need to be assessed. -The success of a monitor project is highly influenced by lack of field supervision of rangers and continued access to waste.</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>4. Population Management Pg 8</p> <p>Requires further research and may not be required once baboon troops are settled on mountain fynbos diet -A substantial amount of research is need in the assessment of the past and current management plans which have had an immense impact of troop structure. -Science changes with time and advancements in research and applied methods. A hypothesis that has proven to not be viable in terms of factual outcomes needs to be challenged and new scientific approaches followed. - The entire management plan of the Cape Peninsula Baboons needs revising, and needs to be based on new and updated scientific and socially acceptable standards. -To date the number of baboons that already removed needs to be made public. -especially the flaws of the theory that</p>	<p>As mentioned at start of document: -All references to an existing SMP should be removed. -This is the only DRAFT that has been put forward to the public. -Therefore there cannot be a current, formalized SMP and all references to an SMP throughout the document should be withdrawn. -Once the JTT MOA has been legitimized the public participation process must start again. -Science changes with time and advancements in research and applied methods. A hypothesis that has proven to not be viable in terms of factual outcomes needs to be challenged and new scientific approaches followed. - The entire management plan of the Cape Peninsula Baboons needs revising, and needs to be based on new and updated scientific and socially acceptable standards. -To date the number of baboons that already removed needs to be made public. -especially the flaws of the theory that removing dispersing 'problematic males will solve problems with conflict, yet years on we sit with the same issue. -Human predation has accounted for approximately 50% of baboon deaths annually for the 10 years. -An entirely new management approach is needed. -the impact of past and current management plans needs to be researched and made public. -We sit with the same problems today that we did 10 years ago and to the cruelty deaths and removals of a significant of baboons</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The MoA and CPBSMP were initiated as 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 service provider for the Urban Baboon Programme has provided detailed monthly reports since 2012. In addition an annual population census is</p>



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	<p>removing dispersing 'problematic males will solve problems with conflict, yet years on we sit with the same issue.</p> <p>-Human predation has accounted for approximately 50% of baboon deaths annually for the last 10 years.</p> <p>Fifty percent of the baboons died from human induced deaths in 2005 which increased to seventy one percent in 2008. The most common cause of human induced death was motor vehicle accidents (15%) followed by gunshots (11%). The most common cause of natural death was infanticide (26%) which was directly linked to the exceptionally high rates of alpha male turnover within specific troops. The mean annual percentage mortality was similar for troops living inside versus outside the Cape of Good Hope section of the Table Mountain National Park but there were no permanent injuries for troops within the Park.</p> <p>The high mortality amongst adult males in the late 1990s resulted in 66% of the troops having only one or no adult males. This led to a highly skewed adult sex ratio with a strong female bias (1 male: 8 females) and the concern that if mortality rates remained high, extinction of the population was likely. Indirectly humans were responsible for increased infanticide as</p>		<p>provided and details all known causes of mortality, including management deaths.</p> <p>Please see the link below:</p> <p>https://www.capetown.gov.za/Explore_and_enjoy/visitor-safety/general-safety-awareness/focus-on-baboons</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> <p>The CBMJTT incorporates stakeholder feedback and inputs towards improvement of CPBSMP implementation (adaptive management) following regular engagements.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the</p>



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	<p>the removal of adult males from troops with one or no adult males seemed to be the most likely reason for the apparent higher alpha male turnover with a resultant increase in infanticide (Kansky & Gaynor 1999; W Petersen pers. comm. 2008).</p>		<p>objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment.</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 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>5. Reserve for Baboons Pg 8</p> <p>AGREED</p> <p>-Public participation should be engaged as soon as possible as this relates to “translocation” and could not only be a solution for some troops and residential areas, it could also prove to be a successful eco-tourism industry to provide much needed jobs to the</p>	<p>Further public participation is needed to discuss options as this has the possibility of also combating crime in TMNP. SANParks/TMNP have a duty of care to local and international visitors to ensure the safety in parks.</p> <p>-They also have a responsibility to UNESCO to protect these sites for visitors to visit safely.</p> <p>-According to both Cape nature and SANParks poaching is rife in TMNP and fencing and better security could not only provide protection to wildlife but also to the public.</p> <p>-The muti trade is increasing poaching in urban parks, as documented by Cape Nature and therefore fencing or increased security in some areas may</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mentioned in Table 1 (response to proposals following stakeholder engagements in 2022) of the draft CPBSMP, the Cape Peninsula already has a national park and TMNP is a declared world heritage site. While strategic fences are</p>



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	<p>surrounding areas. Especially the Red Hill informal settlement and Masiphumelele residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -School children from Simon's Town, Ocean View, Masi could all have the opportunity to participate in conservation initiatives. -Gorilla trekking and chimp trekking in East and Central Africa earn those countries huge revenue. -instead of paying monitors to herd them around with paintball guns away from rubbish in town, why not provide them rangers in a safe mountain space and let the programme serve as real conservation in action. -We cannot afford to keep having baboons culled or removed from the peninsula. -We have a responsibility to protect our biodiversity. Not only the baboons but the fynbos ecosystems that they are integrally a part of. 	<p>prove helpful in curbing poaching.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -being highly intelligent animals, baboons, which are listed by Cape Nature as wildlife targeted for muthi, may well be aware of the safety that some urban areas provide for roosting. -To date TMNP has not provided adequate safety and security to the ungated sections of the park. -Fencing off sections could provide visitors the ability to once again enjoy many parts of the mountains that have become no go zones due to crime. -We have a beautiful national Park and World Heritage Site that most of us cannot enjoy due to the frequency of violent crime in the TMNP property. -CPBMJTT Response is not acceptable as part of the public participation process in the CPBSMP draft management public participation process and requires stakeholder meetings. -In addition to this, the safety and security of park visitors and duty of care of TMNP needs to consider how its current 'open access' is allowing ongoing violent crime and poaching in the park. 	<p>possible in certain areas, it will not enclose the whole park or parts of the park due to fragmented nature of the landscape and the Park being an open access public park.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT does not support close interactions or the habituation of baboons. This approach will be applied to future management interventions.</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 CPBSMP.</p>



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	<p>6. Virtual Fence Pg 8</p> <p>Agreed -more research and public participation is required.</p>	<p>As mentioned at start of document: -All references to an existing SMP should be removed. -This is the only DRAFT that has been put forward to the public. -Therefore there cannot be a current, formalized SMP and all references to an SMP throughout the document should be withdrawn. -Once the JTT MOA has been legitimized the public participation process must start again.</p>	<p>Removed JTT responses to City's Public Participation Process regarding the Urban Baboon Programme. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The MoA and CPBMSP were initiated as 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>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>



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	<p>7. Removal of Baboons Pg 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate information provided in this proposal -Further public participation is required. -Further research is required than is provided in this document. -All other alternatives should be explored and documented as part of a transparent public participation process before translocation of troops is considered. -Culling/euthanasia, this should be based on welfare. -This is a complex topic and this draft does not provide adequate explanations or context of when culling/euthanasia would be considered and if it is accepted in the public participation process. -The proposed idea for a baboon sanctuary in the area needs to be considered before removal or culling. 'While birth rates were also high (47%), recruitment into the population was largely offset by high infant mortality (53%) and infanticide rates (17%), higher than recorded in any other studied population (Kansky & Gaynor 2000). The high mortality amongst adult males in the late 1990s resulted in 66% of the troops having only one or no adult males. This led to a highly skewed 	<p>As mentioned at start of document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All references to an existing SMP should be removed. -This is the only DRAFT that has been put forward to the public. -Therefore there cannot be a current, formalized SMP and all references to an SMP throughout the document should be withdrawn. -Once the JTT MOA has been legitimized the public participation process must start again. -In addition to this the carrying capacity of the Cape Peninsula has not been adequately referenced here, the only scientific references are outdated from 2011 and 2012. -Updated research needs to be included as well as from a variety of scientific sources. -Rehabilitation of fynbos areas previously degraded by alien vegetation should be explored. -The option of allocating low-lying land to baboons to allow for natural foraging also needs to be opened for public participation. -This is the key elephant in the room, stated by this document itself. Baboons have lost access to all preferred low-lying foraging zones. -This loss of natural habitat has not been compensated. -A new carrying capacity with dialogue for provision of low-lying areas needs to be engaged in public participation. -The below excerpt illustrates the degree to which the Cape Peninsula baboons have been treated by humans over the years. -This is a keystone species That is a fundamental contributor to the World Heritage Site, the Cape Floral Kingdom. -It is time to reassess the term of carrying capacity and to start looking at what can be done in order to give back habitat that was always preferred foraging range for the baboons. -How do we address habitat loss? -Not how do we reduce the last remaining a biodiversity. -Our constitution protects our rights as citizens, the right to environmental protection and the rights of future generations to their natural heritage. -In addition, because the Cape Peninsula Baboons have been almost 	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your points are noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.</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 primary outcome of the CPBSMP is a 'A wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula'.</p> <p>Review of the carrying capacity of the Cape Peninsula is identified as an action in section 1.2.2 of Table 1 of the CPBSMP.</p>



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	<p>adult sex ratio with a strong female bias (1 male: 8 females) and the concern that if mortality rates remained high, extinction of the population was likely. Indirectly humans were responsible for increased infanticide as the removal of adult males from troops with one or no adult males seemed to be the most likely reason for the apparent higher alpha male turnover with a resultant increase in infanticide (Kansky & Gaynor 1999; W Petersen pers. comm. 2008).’</p> <p>The high mortality amongst adult males in the late 1990s resulted in 66% of the troops having only one or no adult males. This led to a highly skewed adult sex ratio with a strong female bias (1 male: 8 females) and the concern that if mortality rates remained high, extinction of the population was likely. Indirectly humans were responsible for increased infanticide as the removal of adult males from troops with one or no adult males seemed to be the most likely reason for the apparent higher alpha male turnover with a resultant increase in infanticide (Kansky & Gaynor 1999; W Petersen pers. comm. 2008).</p> <p>-A substantial amount of research is need in the assessment of the past and current management plans which have</p>	<p>completely pushed out of their original natural range and habitats; away from rich food sources of the shores and foothills.</p> <p>-How can we scientifically and ethically try and apply a pure conservation to these baboons and insist they be wild?</p> <p>“Urban and rural developments on the Cape Flats and on the foothills of the Peninsula mountain chain have resulted in a dramatic loss of the more productive low lying natural habitat and as a result baboons were relegated to higher lying land outside of the urban edge that is not considered to be suitable for either agricultural or urban land transformation. Competition for access to low lying areas has resulted in ongoing conflict between residents and baboons with the latter regularly entering and damaging residential homes (Kansky & Gaynor 1998). This conflict initially led to the removal of entire troops from regions within the Peninsula including Kalk Bay, Silvermine and Chapman’s Peak (Penn Lloyd, pers. comm. 2008) in addition to the selective removal of adult male baboons that were more adept raiders and perceived as being more of a threat to human safety. Captured baboons were frequently used as medical research subjects in hospitals such as Groote Schuur and Karl Bremner, in the Western Cape. In 1967, 100 of the estimated 200 baboons in the Cape Point Reserve (currently the Cape of Good Hope section of the Table Mountain National Park) were harvested for medical research purposes (Millar 1970). This practice was discontinued on the Peninsula following amendments to the legislation in 1997 (Nature & Environmental Ordinance 19 of 1974, Proclamation 12 of 1997) but baboons are still harvested from sources outside of the Peninsula (WCNB, 2008) for medical research. “</p> <p>-The proposed idea for a baboon sanctuary in the area needs to be considered before removal or culling.</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 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 CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Approved guidelines and protocols will be drafted in consultation with relevant stakeholders and the BAG 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</i></p>



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	had an immense impact of troop structure.		<i>dynamics and human-baboon conflict</i>
	<p>8. Early Warning Systems Pg 8</p> <p>Agree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Multiple already in place and area specific. -Most areas have at least one baboon locations whatsapp group. -Each neighbourhood watch also posts of locations in the area 	<p>As mentioned at start of document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All references to an existing SMP should be removed. -This is the only DRAFT that has been put forward to the public. -Therefore there cannot be a current, formalized SMP and all references to an SMP throughout the document should be withdrawn. -Once the JTT MOA has been legitimized the public participation process must start again. -A substantial amount of research is need in the assessment of the past and current management plans which have had an immense impact of troop structure. 	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Addressed in the implementation of outcome 3 in the CPBSMP (Table 1).</p>
	<p>9. Education and awareness Pg 8</p> <p>AGREED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RE baboon reserve and community custonidonship programme. -Public participation should be engaged as soon as possible as this relates to "translocation" and could not only be a solution for some troops and residential areas, it could also prove to be a successful eco-tourism industry to provide much needed jobs to the surrounding areas. Especially the Red Hill informal settlement and Masiphumelele residents. -School children from Simon's Town, Ocean View, Masi could all have the opportunity to participate in conservation initiatives. -Gorilla trekking and chimp trekking in 	<p>As mentioned at start of document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All references to an existing SMP should be removed. -This is the only DRAFT that has been put forward to the public. -Therefore there cannot be a current, formalized SMP and all references to an SMP throughout the document should be withdrawn. -Once the JTT MOA has been legitimized the public participation process must start again. <p>AWARENESS</p> <p>PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE ECO-TOURISM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Signs at the entrance/exit of each community notifying people they are entering an ecologically sensitive area neighbouring TMNP and the UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Cape Floral Kingdom. -Provide visible regulations that people need to adhere to, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dispose of waste in baboon proofed bins (need to be provided) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -do not litter -do not feed baboons or other wildlife -keep a respectful distance form all wildlife (penguins, baboons etc) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -report poaching or wildlife crimes. -drive slowly as wildlife are in the area. -Please stop/slow down for wildlife crossing. <p>Etc etc</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</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 primary outcome of the BSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is</p>



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	<p>East and Central Africa earn those countries huge revenue. -instead of paying monitors to herd them around with paintball guns away from rubbish in town, why not provide them rangers in a safe mountain space and let the programme serve as real conservation in action. -We cannot afford to keep having baboons culled or removed from the peninsula. -We have a responsibility to protect our biodiversity. Not only the baboons but the fynbos ecosystems that they are integrally a part of.</p> <p>FOR URBAN AREAS AND ROADS: AWARENESS PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE ECO-TOURISM</p> <p>-Signs at the entrance/exit of each community notifying people they are entering an ecologically sensitive area neighbouring TMNP and the UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Cape Floral Kingdom. -Provide visible regulations that people need to adhere to, such as: -Dispose of waste in baboon proofed bins (need to be provided) -do not litter -do not feed baboons or other wildlife -keep a respectful distance form all wildlife (penguins, baboons etc) -report poaching or wildlife crimes.</p>	<p>BABOON INFORMATION BOARDS: -highlight the importance of baboons in the fynbos eco-system. -Provide scientific information about baboon troops and family dynamics. -baboon behaviour -Baboon diet and the importance of not leaving food waste available. -Provide a history of the baboons on the Cape Peninsula. -provide a hotline number to report illegal behaviour such as feeding, or harming baboons. -Educate on the importance of human behaviour when in baboon ranges. *This information can also be disseminated to tour companies,</p>	<p>sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reduce human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p> <p>The issues raised regarding education and awareness are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes (specifically outcome 5) and will be part of appropriate management interventions.</p>



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	<p>-drive slowly as wildlife are in the area. -Please stop/slow down for wildlife crossing. Etc etc</p> <p>BABOON INFORMATION BOARDS:</p> <p>-highlight the importance of baboons in the fynbos eco-system. -Provide scientific information about baboon troops and family dynamics. -baboon behaviour -Baboon diet and the importance of not leaving food waste available. -Provide a history of the baboons on the Cape Peninsula. -provide a hotline number to report illegal behaviour such as feeding, or harming baboons. -Educate on the importance of human behaviour when in baboon ranges. *This information can also be disseminated to tour companies, guesthouses, restaurants and in the local media. -Through education and awareness the public can greatly adjust behaviour and contribute to co-existence between baboons on the human interface.</p> <p>RESIDENTS</p> <p>-Real estate agents need to disclose to potential buyers that they will be buying in an area neighbouring the park and that wildlife such as baboons are in the area. -This should be part of a buying/leasing</p>		



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	<p>agreement that parties understand and are willing to oblige by the requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cape Nature's Living Alongside Wildlife provides guidelines and this information needs to be actively disseminated to residents. -It can be a common good cause for communities to engage in together. -We have solutions that can work out best for everyone 		
	<p>10. CCT line functions Pg9</p> <p>AGREED SIGNAGE/WASTE MENTIONED ABOVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The City of Cape Town may have contributed significant resources to addressing the human baboon interface, however these resources have not been allocated to the most important area of concern WASTE MANAGEMENT. -The residential/business areas around the park cannot have the same waste strategy as a suburbs that do not neighbour a national park. -The most visited national park in South Africa. -We are not only dealing with the waste of residents but also with the waste of an influx of hundreds of thousands of tourists. -Both Cape Point and Boulders bring in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -SMP has not yet been formalised, hence the draft. As mentioned at start of document: -All references to an existing SMP should be removed. -This is the only DRAFT that has been put forward to the public. -Therefore there cannot be a current, formalized SMP and all references to an SMP throughout the document should be withdrawn. -The City of Cape town needs to URGENTLY address its waste management systems in the areas surrounding TMNP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -provide baboon proof bins that work. -All current non-baboon proof bins need replacing. -Waste collection needs to be streamlined and collections needed to be made timeously. -Bylaws need to be strictly implemented and fines need to be issued to offenders. -It needs to become mandatory that if you live in an area neighbouring the park you are legally obliged to baboon proof your bin and secure vegetable gardens or other easily accessible food sources. -Centralised waste drop/off collection cages have been proposed in which residents and council can drop off waste in a secure centralised cage where it is kept for collected. -In Claremont main road this is in place and waste is collected twice daily. -Real estate agents need to disclose to potential buyers that they will be buying in an area neighbouring the park and that wildlife such as baboons 	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The issues raised regarding law enforcement and waste management are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of the appropriate management interventions that will follow.</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>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and</p>



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	<p>thousands of visitors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -With each visitor comes money (revenue to TMNP), they also will visit restaurants and spend money boosting the economy. -They will also however bring a huge amount of additional waste into the area. -This needs to be a number one priority to the proposed JTT. -Being a UNESCO World Heritage Site we are signatory to manage these areas responsibly and to mitigate the impact of tourism on the local environment. 	<p>are in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -This should be part of a buying/leasing agreement that parties understand and are willing to oblige by the requirements. -City of Cape Town councils need a truck that picks up council waste as soon as it is collected and cannot continue to leave bags of waste on the street as attractants. -the impact of past and current management strategies on the population also need research assessment. -Simon's Town community initiatives including those of the Green Group are making big strides in preventing open food sources by implementing simple yet effective measures such as: The Wet Waste Removal project, which is a centralised drop off zone for all food/wet waste from local restaurants/business and residents in collaboration with local pig farmers. -Tons of wet waste are collected from key pick up points. -The wet waste is collected by local pig farmers from Red Hill informal settlement. -This has taken tons of food waste out of municipal bins and reduced the baboon food attractant by tons. -The green Group has baboon proofed over 700 black wheelie bins. -Another resident has baboon proofed over 500 black wheelie bins. -Green Group also provided numerous very large square baboon proof bins for sorted waste at key areas throughout the Simons' Town area. -However all of this is in vain when the City's bins are not secured and provide easily accessible continuous attractants to baboons. -As a community we are doing as much as we can with waste awareness, yet our own council has not come to the party. -We are the ratepayers. -The city is now wanting to remove the baboon monitor program, while still not taking accountability for their share in the problem, sorting out the accessible waste. -A centralised waste cage would help greatly in also preventing human bin pickers from opening bins and rummaging through bags leaving bins open for the baboons. 	<p>timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</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>



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	<p>11. Community Initiatives Pg 9</p> <p>AGREED</p> <p>-Information already mentioned about current waste management plans in place in Simon's Town</p> <p>-Willingness of community to assist in providing ranger programmes.</p>	<p>-Gravity controlled municipal bins as used in Canada (for bears) and other places with wildlife/human interfaces.</p> <p>-other suggestions are mentioned in above row.</p> <p>-SMP has not yet been formalised, hence the draft.</p> <p>As mentioned at start of document:</p> <p>-All references to an existing SMP should be removed.</p> <p>-This is the only DRAFT that has been put forward to the public.</p> <p>-Therefore there cannot be a current, formalized SMP and all references to an SMP throughout the document should be withdrawn.</p> <p>-Public participation to be started in each area as to strategy and plans for community ranger programmes such as In Constantia.</p> <p>-Residents are willing however NCC programme will have to be extended until the projects are put in place.</p> <p>-Simon's Town residents are already assisting in providing traffic calming in support of monitor efforts and waste control.</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>12. CPBMJTT Pg 9</p> <p>AGREED</p> <p>-Most importantly an MOA needs to be signed for the CPBMJTT to be legitimised and have a way forward.</p>	<p>-SMP has not yet been formalised, hence the draft.</p> <p>As mentioned at start of document:</p> <p>-All references to an existing SMP should be removed.</p> <p>-This is the only DRAFT that has been put forward to the public.</p> <p>-Therefore there cannot be a current, formalized SMP and all references to an SMP throughout the document should be withdrawn.</p> <p>-Most importantly an MOA needs to be signed for the CPBMJTT to be legitimised and have a way forward.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The MoA and CPBMSP 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 to ensure that the process remained respectful of timelines.</p>



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	<p align="center">13. Corridors Pg 9</p> <p align="center">AGREED</p> <p>-This is an essential part of baboon population dynamics which have still up to now not been provisioned for.</p> <p>-For the wellbeing of individual baboons, troops and the fynbos ecosystem this needs to be addressed urgently.</p>	<p align="center">AGREED</p> <p>-This is an essential part of baboon population dynamics which have still up to now not been provisioned for.</p> <p>-For the wellbeing of individual baboons, troops and the fynbos ecosystem this needs to be addressed urgently.</p> <p>-The JTT needs to make provision for baboon corridors, this should have been done decades ago.</p> <p>-Corridors can provide an ecologically and socially viable option for correct baboon management and human/baboon conflict resolution.</p>	<p>The CPBSMP has since been adopted by all three authorities.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</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 (ie. Welfare organisation.) Pg 9</p> <p align="center">AGREED</p> <p>-this is URGENT and a welfare unit should be included in the JTT.</p>	<p>-SMP has not yet been formalised, hence the draft.</p> <p>As mentioned at start of document:</p> <p>-All references to an existing SMP should be removed.</p> <p>-This is the only DRAFT that has been put forward to the public.</p> <p>-Therefore there cannot be a current, formalized SMP and all references to an SMP throughout the document should be withdrawn.</p> <p>-this is URGENT and a welfare unit should be included in the JTT.</p> <p>-A baboon welfare unit is justified in this document as well as other supporting documents of the injuries and cruelty baboons are subject to.</p> <p>-It is imperative that the JTT decides o substantially adequate budget and formal agreement with SPCA or another Wildlife welfare group.</p> <p>-This is essential and citizens will demand this is included.</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> <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>As per the CPBSMP (output 1.8), the City of Cape Town is investigating the Grant-in-</p>



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	<p>15. Promotion of baboons Pg 9</p> <p>+AGREED -comments and suggestions mentioned in education and awareness section</p>	<p>-SMP has not yet been formalised, hence the draft. As mentioned at start of document: -All references to an existing SMP should be removed. -This is the only DRAFT that has been put forward to the public. -Therefore there cannot be a current, formalized SMP and all references to an SMP throughout the document should be withdrawn. --comments and suggestions mentioned in education and awareness section AWARENESS PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE ECO-TOURISM -Signs at the entrance/exit of each community notifying people they are entering an ecologically sensitive area neighbouring TMNP and the UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Cape Floral Kingdom. -Provide visible regulations that people need to adhere to, such as: -Dispose of waste in baboon proofed bins (need to be provided) -do not litter -do not feed baboons or other wildlife -keep a respectful distance form all wildlife (penguins, baboons etc) -report poaching or wildlife crimes. -drive slowly as wildlife are in the area. -Please stop/slow down for wildlife crossing. Etc etc BABOON INFORMATION BOARDS: -highlight the importance of baboons in the fynbos eco-system. -Provide scientific information about baboon troops and family dynamics. -baboon behaviour -Baboon diet and the importance of not leaving food waste available. -Provide a history of the baboons on the Cape Peninsula. -provide a hotline number to report illegal behaviour such as feeding, or harming baboons.</p>	<p>Aid "to tend to sick, and injured baboons and other wildlife in the urban space"</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The issues raised regarding education and awareness are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.</p> <p>Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP.</p> <p>Your points regarding types of information and specific signage recommendations will be considered by the CPBJMTT.</p>



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	<p style="text-align: center;">16. Enforcement Pg 9</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AGREED</p>	<p>-Educate on the importance of human behaviour when in baboon ranges. *This information can also be disseminated to tour companies.</p> <p>-SMP has not yet been formalised, hence the draft. As mentioned at start of document: -All references to an existing SMP should be removed. -This is the only DRAFT that has been put forward to the public. -Therefore there cannot be a current, formalized SMP and all references to an SMP throughout the document should be withdrawn. -The City of Cape town needs to URGENTLY address its waste management systems in the areas surrounding TMNP: -provide baboon proof bins that work. -All current non-baboon proof bins need replacing. -Waste collection needs to be streamlined and collections needed to be made timeously. -Bylaws need to be strictly implemented and fines need to be issued to offenders. -Centralised waste drop/off collection cages have been proposed in which residents and council can drop off waste in a secure centralised cage where it is kept for collected. -In Claremont main road this is in place and waste is collected twice daily. -Real estate agents need to disclose to potential buyers that they will be buying in an area neighbouring the park and that wildlife such as baboons are in the area. -This should be part of a buying/leasing agreement that parties understand and are willing to oblige by the requirements. -City of Cape Town councils need a truck that picks up council waste as soon as it is collected and cannot continue to leave bags of waste on the street as attractants. -the impact of past and current management strategies on the population also need research assessment. -It needs to become mandatory that if you live in an area neighbouring the park you are legally obliged to baboon proof your bin and secure vegetable gardens or other easily accessible food sources.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The issues raised regarding law enforcement, waste management and education are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of the appropriate management interventions that will follow.</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>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 reduce human-baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p>



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Centralised waste drop/off collection cages have been proposed in which residents and council can drop off waste in a secure centralised cage where it is kept for collected. -In Claremont main road this is in place and waste is collected twice daily. -Real estate agents need to disclose to potential buyers that they will be buying in an area neighbouring the park and that wildlife such as baboons are in the area. -This should be part of a buying/leasing agreement that parties understand and are willing to oblige by the requirements. -City of Cape Town councils need a truck that picks up council waste as soon as it is collected and cannot continue to leave bags of waste on the street as attractants. -the impact of past and current management strategies on the population also need research assessment. 	
	<p>17. New Carrying Capacity needs to be determined Pg 9</p> <p>AGREED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Carrying capacity is based on outdated research from 2011 and 2012 that does not account for the last decade of habitat loss and increased human impact on baboon resources. -The current information on carrying capacity does not provide for low-lying habitat loss and plans for rectifying the loss of habitat in order to provide baboons with preferred natural foraging zones. -This needs urgent attention and potential areas to be secured by SANParks/Cape nature for baboon low-lying habitat restoration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Updated carrying capacity and provisions to accommodate loss of low-lying habitat need to be viewed simultaneously. -Provisions for low-lying land and habitat rehabilitation and access to populations needs to be considered alongside carrying capacity as baboons natural food sources have been severely reduced due to habitat loss. To remedy this ecologically sound plans need to be made in order to reinstate available low-lying areas for baboon access and corridors. -This needs urgent attention and potential areas to be secured by SANParks/Cape nature for baboon low-lying habitat restoration. 	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point regarding carrying capacity, research amendments and the need for habitat restoration is noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.</p> <p>Review of the carrying capacity of the Cape Peninsula is identified as an action in section 1.2.2 of Table 1 of the CPBSMP</p> <p>Baboons primarily choose to forage in the urban space over natural foraging, for much the same reason as</p>



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			<p>humans eat fast food, it is much easier and nutrient dense than the natural forage available. Thus even with adequate natural forage baboons may seek to enter the urban space once they are aware of the easy rich rewards.</p>
	<p>18. Tourism Industry Pg 10</p> <p>AGREED --comments and suggestions mentioned in education and awareness section</p> <p>-A percentage of the revenue generated through the TMNP needs to be allocated directly back into the immediate area.</p> <p>-This budget should allow for possible management plans pending public participation, including: Awareness, rangers, strategic fencing, baboon reserve, virtual fencing, anti-poaching, safety and security on TMNP property.</p> <p>-Acquisition of low-lying habitat zones and corridors for baboons.</p>	<p>-SMP has not yet been formalised, hence the draft. As mentioned at start of document: -All references to an existing SMP should be removed. -This is the only DRAFT that has been put forward to the public. -Therefore there cannot be a current, formalized SMP and all references to an SMP throughout the document should be withdrawn.</p> <p>--comments and suggestions mentioned in education and awareness section</p> <p>AWARENESS</p> <p>PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE ECO-TOURISM</p> <p>-Signs at the entrance/exit of each community notifying people they are entering an ecologically sensitive area neighbouring TMNP and the UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Cape Floral Kingdom.</p> <p>-Provide visible regulations that people need to adhere to, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dispose of waste in baboon proofed bins (need to be provided) -do not litter -do not feed baboons or other wildlife -keep a respectful distance from all wildlife (penguins, baboons etc) -report poaching or wildlife crimes. -drive slowly as wildlife are in the area. -Please stop/slow down for wildlife crossing. Etc etc <p>BABOON INFORMATION BOARDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -highlight the importance of baboons in the fynbos eco-system. -Provide scientific information about baboon troops and family dynamics. 	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The City is currently undertaking a review of all wildlife awareness and warning signs, with the aim to replace, supplement and improve road regulatory signage and increase public awareness of wildlife. Your points regarding types of information and specific signage recommendations will be considered by the CPBMJTT.</p>



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		<p>-baboon behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Baboon diet and the importance of not leaving food waste available. -Provide a history of the baboons on the Cape Peninsula. -provide a hotline number to report illegal behaviour such as feeding, or harming baboons. -Educate on the importance of human behaviour when in baboon ranges. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *This information can also be disseminated to tour companies, -A percentage of the revenue generated through the TMNP needs to be allocated directly back into the immediate area. -This budget should allow for possible management plans pending public participation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness, rangers, strategic fencing, baboon reserve, virtual fencing, anti-poaching, safety and security on TMNP property. -Acquisition of low-lying habitat zones and corridors for baboons. 	
	<p>19. Provisioning Pg 10</p> <p>AGREED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gaynor is also in favour of water provisioning as well as mineral/salt licks -As already stated in this report the Cape baboon population has been severely impacted by habitat loss and access to preferred low-lying foraging zones. -However no provisioning has been put forward over the last decade on how to compensate for this habitat loss. -The current information on carrying capacity does not provide for low-lying habitat loss and plans for rectifying the loss of habitat in order to provide baboons with preferred natural foraging zones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -SMP has not yet been formalised, hence the draft. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As mentioned at start of document: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All references to an existing SMP should be removed. -This is the only DRAFT that has been put forward to the public. -Therefore there cannot be a current, formalized SMP and all references to an SMP throughout the document should be withdrawn. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Securing/provisioning of low-lying areas and providing urban fringed baboons access to more natural and nutritious foraging zones. -A different management plan and approach needs to be assessed for the urban fringe baboons and they cannot be regarded in the same sense as "wild baboons" due to being removed from most of their natural range and without access to previous habitat and natural food and water sources. -baboons outside of the park have no access to the shores which the wild populations in the park do. -"URBAN FRINGE" Baboons and "WILD" baboons cannot be viewed in the same way as urban fringe baboons have lost the majority of their habitat and face numerous threats due to human impact. -provisioning for this therefore CANNOT be viewed as NOT ecologically sustainable/viable. -Compensation for habitat loss needs to be accounted for, in 	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT, however, does not support the proposal pertaining to the provisioning of food as this is not an ecologically viable/sustainable solution for the following reasons:</p> <p>Additional/artificial feeding will result in an increase in population growth.</p> <p>Artificial feeding results in increased internal troop aggression and has negative impacts on troop behaviour.</p>



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	<p>-This needs urgent attention and potential areas to be secured by SANParks/Cape nature for baboon low-lying habitat restoration.</p> <p>-There needs to be a clear distinction made between the "wild baboons" in the Cape Point National Park and the "Urban fringe baboons".</p> <p>The troops within the parks have access to a variety of food sources, from the mountains down to the shores. The higher levels of biodiversity in the park provide a much more nutrient rich accessible food source.</p> <p>-Wild baboons in Cape Point also are living in a more "pristine" and protected area that is would be more in keeping with the natural habitat of baboons.</p> <p>-"Urban fringe baboons" have lost much of this habitat and cannot be treated as purely wild animals that should be acting in a naturally wild way when they have been prevented by doing so sue to habitat loss and human impact on their environment and access to natural areas and food supplies.</p> <p>-Alien plants in many parts of the park outside of Cape Point have diminished the integrity of the fynbos diet, so has poaching and removal of plant and other animal species.</p>	<p>acquiring low-lying areas for foraging, corridors and rehabilitation of fynbos areas.</p> <p>-water provision and salt/mineral lick provisioning is supported by Gaynor.</p> <p>-Up to date research is need to compare the actual state of the health of the fynbos ecosystems outside of the reserves.</p> <p>-Fires should naturally occur in a ten year cycle, however the frequency and intensity of these natural fires has been radically increased due to human induced factors such as arson, climate change and alien plant invasive species.</p> <p>-Provisioning needs to be re-assessed as a way to compensate habitat loss, either through: access to more natural foraging areas, rehabilitation of compromised fynbos systems due to fires and alien invasives as well as loss of biodiversity form poaching (Cape Nature.)</p> <p>-Public participation on this matter as part of the draft CPBSMP needs to be adhered to.</p>	<p>Artificial feeding increases close interactions and/or the habituation of baboons that has long term negative impacts on baboon troops.</p> <p>Artificial feeding has negative knock on effects for other wildlife and can promote disease spread and pest problems.</p>



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	<p>-With this in mind it is imperative that low-lying habitats be secured and rehabilitated for the urban fringe baboons to be able to return to more natural and preferred foraging zones.</p> <p>-currently they are pushed right to the tops of the upper slopes, which would only naturally be used for roosting.</p>		
	<p>20. Creative Solutions Pg 10</p> <p>AGREED</p> <p>-Documentaries have set a precedent for assisting in environmental protection and awareness and the local public as well also international community have a right to insight and education as well as accessibility through media of this vitally important animal which is part of the World Heritage Site.</p> <p>-Such platforms can provide crucial educational programmes and further educate the public about the importance of the Chacma baboon and its role in the Cape Floral Kingdom.</p>	<p>--SMP has not yet been formalised, hence the draft. As mentioned at start of document: -All references to an existing SMP should be removed. -This is the only DRAFT that has been put forward to the public. -Therefore there cannot be a current, formalized SMP and all references to an SMP throughout the document should be withdrawn. -This comment is strongly OBJECTED to in contravention to public participation and the very nature of the baboons being a part of a national park and World Heritage Site which serves as places for citizens to view wildlife and nature. -no other wildlife has such limitations on filming or photographing. -Close contact with wildlife is not necessary for filming or photographing. -The poor management of waste creates more close contact interactions with baboons on a daily basis. This should be the number one concern of the JTT. -This comment by the CPBMJTT is highly ironic and contradictory to the failure of the state bodies to implement adequate waste control measures. -Baboons are a part of WORLD HERITAGE and belong all wildlife essentially is the property of the South African public, as provided for in our constitution. -it is not within the jurisdiction of the CPMJTT to determine the accessibility of information, images, documentaries and awareness through various media to the public. -The Cape baboons are a major draw to the area, it would be absurd and unconstitutional for the JTT to limit documentaries/photography of baboons</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>"Hunting" in the context of the CPBSMP and permits extended by CapeNature has a much wider meaning. It can relate to any wilful interference of a wild animal and may include following or disturbing baboons for the purpose of filming or photographing.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT does not support close interactions or the habituation of baboons due to the negative consequences this has for baboon behaviour and human baboon interactions.</p>



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		<p>when there are no such objections to the photographing or filming/documentary making of other wildlife in the area, such as many National Geographic documentaries on the great white sharks, snakes, Netflix film on the penguins, endless African wildlife documentaries on different wildlife species and areas.</p> <p>-rules and guidelines for the photographing/filming of wildlife in general can be applied to that of filming baboons.</p> <p>-Modern technology of remote cameras and zoom lenses does not necessitate the need for close contact with the wildlife including baboons.</p> <p>-It is the responsibility of the JTT (once formalised) to provide INFORMATION AND AWARENESS ON RESPONSIBLE INTERACTIONS WITH WILDLIFE INCLUDING FILMING?PHOTOGRAPHY.</p> <p>-clear guidelines on distance from wildlife and ethical filming that does not interfere or endanger humans/wildlife should already be in place in other national parks such as Kruger.</p> <p>-See section on Awareness and Education suggestions.</p>	
	<p>General Comment Pgs 10-22</p> <p>Since the MOA of the JTT has not been signed it is difficult to comment on a document that 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>MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward.</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>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</p>



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	<p>8. Implementation and strategy 1.1-1.4 Pg12</p> <p>Agreed</p>	<p>MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward.</p>	<p>be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. 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>1.5 Pg 13</p> <p>Strategic and Virtual Fencing. As the Minister so eloquently pointed out in the meeting, the Department does not ask communities living alongside the KNP to pay for the fencing of Kruger and as such communities living alongside baboon affected areas should also not be responsible for fencing. Simon's Town is a village that is largely made up of retired folk who are bound financially to ever shrinking pensions. It is unfair and unreasonable to expect the Simon's Town community to finance any such project. SANParks run a very successful Penguin colony and Cape Point Nature Reserve and gather large amounts of income from these sources, it is time that SANParks re-invests in the community that endures the influx of tourism for these attractions.</p>	<p>MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward. SANParks to pay for fencing</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>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 (including the funding of fencing) and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>
	<p>1.6 Pg 13</p>	<p>MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p>



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	<p>Words are important and the use of the word "aggressive" and "dangerous" should be eliminated from the script. Protocols, whatever they are, should be both humane and based on ensuring the welfare of the animals.</p>	<p>-Public participation in producing SOP's is required.</p>	<p>The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available. 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>1.7 Pg13 Agreed</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p>
	<p>1.8 Pg 13 It would be beneficial to establish a local "sanctuary" to deal with injured and distressed baboons</p>	<p>-MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward. SANParks could demarcate a portion of land near SANAD to establish a "sanctuary" to rehabilitate injured and distressed baboons. A local NPC could be tasked to manage such a sanctuary with the support of local wildlife vets/NSPCA and CoGH SPCA</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available. 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 of the CPBSMP.</p>



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			Your suggestion of a sanctuary for injured and distressed baboons has been noted for consideration by the CPBMJTT.
	<p>2.1 Pg 14</p> <p>Agreed</p>		CPBSMP not amended.
	<p>2.2 Pg 14</p> <p>The use of paintball markers although effective is a cruel and inhumane activity. Far too many baboons have received eye injuries leading to their being euthanized. I have witnessed extreme paintballing of mothers and babies. The rangers have little or no strategy when it comes to paintballing and will often shoot at baboons from a road below and a road above thereby trapping the baboons in place and not allowing movement out of the area. This is a management issue and unless proper management is available for the monitors the baboons are being inhumanely treated. Training and management is essential. There have also been numerous incidents of people being caught in the crossfire – I was once hit myself by a paintball on the main road in Simon's Town – this was shot from inside the Navy</p>	<p>-MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward.</p> <p>Paintball markers should only be used if proper training and management is given. I personally do not support the use of paintball markers as a tool to manage baboons. I have witnessed baboons being managed very well without any violence and suggest that violence be removed from any form of management. The baboons in the Waterfall troop who experience the worst of this type of behavior are very stressed and it can be seen in the poor condition of their coats and demeanor.</p> <p>-Field management and supervision are essential and has been lacking in the current management programme.</p> <p>-Insufficient ranger incentives are provided.</p> <p>-insufficient training and correct SOP are often not followed.</p> <p>-The use of aggressive force by rangers and unlawful use of paintball guns must not be tolerated.</p> <p>-An independent welfare or NGO should be allowed to monitor that the contracting monito company is being managed correctly and that baboons are not mistreated.</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>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>The specific methods used in the operational plans will be determined at a later stage, with the intention being the sustainable</p>



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	<p>dockyard over a wall. Completely unacceptable.</p> <p>-Militia style gunmen shooting off what looks like real weapons without proper identification does not feel good to many residents.</p> <p>--Rangers need to be clearly identified and an awareness and hotline numbers put around town.</p>		<p>management of a wild baboon population on the Cape Peninsula, as well as welfare and humane treatment as a major consideration in planning going forward.</p>
	<p>2.3 Pg 14</p> <p>One of the biggest problems we face in Simon's Town is the ongoing unlawful activities of the citizens who are shooting the baboons on a constant basis. Just about every single baboon that is euthanized and x-rayed show large amounts of pellets in their bodies. Enforcement and prosecution of offenders is essential in order to put a stop to this barbaric behavior. SAPS are very un-cooperative when it comes to laying complaints as they also have little understanding of the Paintballing SOP.</p>	<p>-MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward.</p> <p>SAPS and Law Enforcement officers need to be brought up to date with any SOP's regarding paintballing, pellet gun shooting etc and must be required to follow up on complaints. Unfortunately, our local police station is under staffed and ill-equipped to deal with any crime.</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>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 issue raised regarding law enforcement is addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.</p>
	<p>2.4 Pg 14</p>	<p>-MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p>



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	<p>Enforcement of City by-laws</p> <p>Now here lies one of the biggest issues in the conflict. If there was at least some form of enforcement of by-laws whereby people who do not comply with the by-laws are fined then we will never accomplish anything. Waste being one of the biggest issues that causes the baboons to come into Town is one of the issues that is least enforced. Residents largely have been left on their own to ensure that their bins are baboon proofed and this is done at their own expense. However a large part of Simon's Town has naval property and this is where the largest problem exists. Just last week a walk around Waterfal Barracks was an example. They have cages in the Barracks for their dustbins but all the dustbins were outside the cages and the baboons were feasting. It is absolutely essential that ALL waste is properly caged or all bins are properly baboon proofed. If the baboons could not get quick and easy access to high carb food rewards the visits to the urban area would be greatly reduced.</p>	<p>Law enforcement is absolutely essential to ensure that we reduce access to high carb food rewards. All parties who are in contravention of the by-laws must be fined – including the Navy who are the biggest offenders.</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>The issues raised regarding education and law enforcement are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.</p>
	<p>2.5-.28 Pg 15</p> <p>Agreed</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p>



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	<p>3.1 Pg 15</p> <p>It is absolutely essential that ALL affected parties are represented and the BAG MUST be representative. Annual meetings are not sufficient to deal with baboon matters. More frequent meetings must be held.</p> <p>It must be remembered that there are numerous troops in the Simon's Town area so sufficient representatives from the different troops must be allowed to participate.</p>	<p>-MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward. BAG would need to meet far more often than annually. More representatives per area are a requirement.</p>	<p>Thank you for your proposal.</p> <p>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 MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available.</p>
	<p>3.2 Pg 16</p> <p>Largely the citizens have already taken on the responsibility of early warning whatsapp groups. There are also small groups of volunteers that have taken it upon themselves to assist in traffic calming measures when troops are in the urban area. This was necessitated by the fact that there is little law enforcement when it comes to traffic violations such as speeding, driving down one way streets and even some people who intentionally try and kill the baboons with their vehicles. I have personally spoken to the Traffic department and suggested that these volunteers at least be "accredited" and</p>	<p>-MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward. Accreditation and training for volunteers who assist in Traffic Calming when baboons are in the urban area.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your comments have been noted for consideration by the CPBMJTT.</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>The issues raised regarding traffic law enforcement are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will</p>



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	<p>“trained” to do traffic calming when required. There are online courses available for this and I have sent the department this information and they have agreed that the course I suggested would be sufficient. It would be great if these volunteers were “accredited” as it is would alleviate a lot of anger from some community members who feel aggrieved that they are involved in any traffic calming roles.</p>		<p>be part of appropriate management interventions.</p>
	<p>3.3 Pg 16</p> <p>I absolutely do not support a Special Rating Area that require residents to fund a responsibility of local, regional and national departments. It is time that the government stops requiring citizens to pay for you not fulfilling your mandate.</p>	<p>-MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward. Government departments are mandated to fulfil these roles – residents MUST not be held responsible to finance government projects and responsibilities.</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>CPBMJTT will further explore proposed 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>3.4 Pg 17</p> <p>It is absolutely essential that all parties must be supported and work together. Up until now the citizens are the ones that are most affected by the baboons</p>	<p>-MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward. Absolutely essential that collaboration and incorporation of all parties is achieved and that volunteers, NGO’s and local associations are included and supported in endeavors to minimize human/wildlife conflict</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final</p>



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	<p>being in the urban area and are more than willing and interested in resolving the problem. There are more than sufficient volunteers willing and able to assist in all spheres of this issues involved</p> <p>in reducing the time that baboons spend in the area but unfortunately we come up against brick walls constantly when offering up solutions. Red tape and regulations exclude citizens from actively participating in baboon management and this all needs to be scrutinized. It would be so easy for NCC or whoever is contracted to do baboon monitoring to have "volunteers" assist in instances where there is a splinter group and there are no funds for extra monitors. Trained volunteers could easily be used in these instances on an ad hoc basis.</p> <p>It would be ideal if the baboon monitoring could be taken over by local NGO's who could be trained and supported in their efforts instead of the government authorities being held accountable for this – it would require initial support and funding but a workable solution can be achieved over time.</p>		<p>CPBSMP will be made publicly available.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p>
	<p>4.1 Pg17</p> <p>Waste Management – see comments above.</p>	<p>-MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The</p>



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	<p>In Simon's Town one of the residents has instituted a "wet waste" program where all wet waste is collected from residents and businesses and is used at a local pig farm. This has reduced the waste in the area enormously. A possible solution to the waste problem would be to have a "local" waste management area (land) where more waste can be sorted and removed. The lady doing the wet waste program at the moment does have a well laid out plan which needs to be considered as an opportunity for improving our waste problem.</p>	<p>Enforcement is absolutely essential for ALL parties involved. SA Navy & local businesses (biggest culprit, SANParks (Boulders Beach Penguin area still does not have baboon proof bins). A more centralized waste management program needs to be considered and a plan has been compiled by Ms Luana Pasinisi for such a program and should be investigated by the authorities.</p>	<p>MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available. Your suggestion regarding waste management is noted for consideration by the CPBMJTT.</p>
	<p>5.1-5.4 Pg 18</p> <p>Education and awareness is absolutely essential. Many citizens do not understand baboon behavior and often will associate the baring of teeth as being an "aggressive" gesture when in fact it is the baboon that is "fearful". A campaign to educate people about baboons will go a long way in creating better baboon/human interactions.</p>	<p>-MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward. NGO's and volunteer organizations can be tasked with education campaigns targeted at local residents and the government departments can be tasked with the same programs targeted at international visitors. Social media is a great platform which will reach both local and international target audiences.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available. Your suggestion regarding public education campaigns is noted for consideration by the CPBMJTT.</p>
	<p>6.1 Pg 19</p> <p>This is absolutely essential as some of the biggest offenders are government institutions.</p>	<p>-MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward. ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL THAT GOVERNMENT DEPARTS (SA NAVY for example) are completely compliant.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final</p>



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	<p style="text-align: center;">6.2 Pg 19</p> <p>One of the biggest issues is signage – entering Simon’s Town there are no signs warning people that this is a wildlife sensitive area. Not only are baboons crossing the main road but we have penguins, otters, snakes and other wildlife that are constantly in the area. I live in one of the roads bordering the greenbelt and there have been otters travelling this high up the mountain area so it is essential that all roads are clearly marked indicating the possibility of wildlife.</p>	<p>-MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward. I suggest that a lot more signage is placed around the Simon’s Town area and in fact would suggest that Simon’s Town is declared a “nature conservancy” granting special protection for the wildlife.</p>	<p>CPBSMP will be made publicly available.</p> <p>The promotion of compliance including that of the SA Navy is identified as an action in section 4.2.1 of Table 1 of the CPBSMP</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</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 to ensure that the process remained respectful of timelines.</p> <p>The CPBSMP has since been officially adopted by all three authorities.</p> <p>The City is currently undertaking a review of all wildlife awareness and warning signs, with the aim to replace, supplement and improve road regulatory</p>



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			signage and increase public awareness of wildlife. Your points regarding types of information and specific signage recommendations will be considered by the CPBJMTT.
	<p>6.3-6.5 Pg 19-20 Agreed</p>		CPBSMP not amended.
	<p>7.1-.2 Pg 20 Agreed</p>	<p>-MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward. It is essential that local communities have access to minutes of meetings held by Government departments/ Task Teams etc – this is the only way that we will all be on the same page and aware of developments etc. Transparency and openness is an absolute necessity when it comes to instilling trust and co-operation between all parties.</p>	The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available.
	<p>9.1 Pg 21 Governance. The MOU forms an essential part of any decision making process and without it none of the above is of any relevance. We need to know who is going to be responsible for what sphere of the management pie and then only will a sustainable management plan be able to be produced. It is essential that clear accountability and responsibilities and budgets are set out.</p>	<p>-MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward. The MOA should have been done prior to the Draft Management Plan being set out. Without a clear and concise MOU this is a wasted public participation process.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The MoA and CPBSMP were initiated as 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 to ensure that the process remained respectful of timelines.</p>



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			The CPBSMP has since been adopted by all three authorities.
	9.2 Pg 21 CPJBOT – agreed	-MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward. Open and transparent – minutes of meetings, agreements etc should all be public	CPBSMP not amended. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available.
	9.3 Pg 21 BAG – agreed but with more regular meetings -Each specific area needs to highlight its BAG representatives and this will be most likely from a variety of groups. -The BAG groups need to be given adequate agency to present local solutions on a local level as each area and each troop has it's own fundamental challenges and solutions.	-MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward. As above -BAG representatives should be given a spokesperson to sit on the JTT. -They will then be able to collectively represent the public interests and provide transparency in the JTT decisions.	Thank you for your proposal. CPBMSP amended to reflect that the 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. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available.
	10 Pg 21 Agreed		CPBSMP not amended.
	11. Pg 22 It is essential that the MOU and minutes of meetings be made open to the public.	-MOA must be signed and be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT before a draft is put forward. Further consultation and public participation are absolutely essential in order to conclude an all-inclusive Baboon Management Plan	CPBSMP not amended. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The



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Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	<p align="center">FINAL COMMENT</p> <p>With proper management strategies and public participation, we can;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Save our biodiversity and baboons, therefore protecting the future of the fynbos biome. -Resolve issues at the baboon/human interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Clean up our city -Be proud of our custodianship of the Cape Floral Kingdom and all its species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Make our parks safe again -Save on Budgets -Provide employment -Raise Cape Town and South Africa's global reputation for environmental and social best practice 		<p>MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available.</p> <p align="center">Thank you for your comments.</p> <p align="center">CPBSMP not amended.</p>