



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
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South African
NATIONAL PARKS

Cape Peninsula

Baboon Strategic Management Plan (BSMP)

Comments received during the public participation process

January – March 2023

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
1	No specific comment on BSMP (not on comment form). General positive comment via email.	<i>Dear all, I am sorry, but I don't understand the concept of giving response to your writings in this document. Generally speaking I am impressed by the amount of paper work and how it is presented The main feeling I have after reading your document, is the lack of urgency. Although the word action is written down, with this program it will not come to action, but talking and writing. I also wonder who is going to manage everything said in the document. It's an impossible task. My urgent advice would be to come into ACTION. It should be possible to enhance the quality of the whatsapp group immediately. The warnings should come 5-10 minutes sooner. I would say give the monitors access to the app to advice the public in real time. Identify the routes mostly taken by the baboons and secure that on the mountainside and on the roadside someone is dedicated to warn people who live behind, so they can close the doors and windows. The baboons are not afraid anymore of women, only men can chase them away. For people with babies and little children a potentially dangerous situation is hunting them now They can't wait till all the spaces in the report are filled by the year....People of your organization visiting premises are aware of this situation. A joint effort from authorities and the people living here should start now. By installing a good warning system, getting all citizens involved, timely closure of houses, locked waste bins, forbidding people to open the waste bins in search for things, we can start today. So ACTION first. Then also finish your extensive programm for the long term.</i>	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. The issues mentioned are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.

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2	No specific comment on BSMP (not on comment form). General positive comment via email. Specific comment: <i>"I do not support fencing off large areas. It's a non starter"</i> <i>"I truly believe we need to bring a bit more balance to the area by the introduction of a natural predator for the baboons so we can put a check on this unsustainable growth rate"</i> <i>If we do this, I truly believe the baboons and humans can find a peaceful coexistence on the peninsula"</i>	<i>Thank you for the recent publication of the Strategic Management Plan Document 230127. You have asked for comments from interested and affected parties and as a home owner in Simon's Kloof we clearly comply with definition. Herewith my comments</i> <i>This is an excellent and well considered document that correctly attempts to steer clear from opinions but focuses on facts. Several potential are proposed and I will comment on these but I believe there are some things which either deliberately or by lack of forethought have been excluded</i> <i>My comments are based upon the key phrase you use in the report "the growth in the baboon population throughout the peninsula is now well beyond the carrying capacity of the territory". I think this is the crux of the issue</i> <i>No fair minded person wants the baboons completely removed from our Neighbourhood. But the rapid population growth over the last 5 years is clearly not sustainable. The pressure for fresh foraging has been replaced by easier pickings in those areas where residents, businesses and institutions have simply failed to reduce the attractiveness of their own surroundings eg Naval quarters in ST</i> <i>This has understandably increased the human baboon interaction and lead to many unhappy situations. To my mind it's only a matter of time before a serious incident occurs and it's clear the only loser there will be the baboons</i> <i>Proposals to fence off areas are really totally impractical. How do you create a secure fenced in zone that the baboons cannot get into? Thus us both a financial and operational non starter</i> <i>The report says population growth is too rapid and contraception should be looked at but requires a lot more research before implementation. I agree</i> <i>Translocation is both traumatic and expensive even if there is a sensible area to trans locate a whole troop too. But even if you did it simply creates a void for another troop to fill up!!</i> <i>Sadly the report fails to address the issue of natural predators. The release of a few leopard in the peninsula would very quickly bring population growth under control. The area is large enough to accommodate a few leopard and avoids the need to choose which female baboon to put on the pill. Let nature take it's own course</i> <i>So in summary</i> <i>I welcome the release of the report and by implication the working together if all key stakeholders. I do not support fencing off large areas. It's a non starter</i> <i>I truly believe we need to bring a bit more balance to the area by the introduction of a natural predator for the baboons so we can put a check on this unsustainable growth rate</i> <i>If we do this, I truly believe the baboons and humans can find a peaceful coexistence on the peninsula</i>	Thank you for your comments. BSMP not amended. 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. Strategic fencing has been noted as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option. The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation. 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.

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Chapter 1:

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3	No specific comment on BSMP (not on comment form). Comments relate to baboon incidents at Crystal Pools and Bain's Kloof)	Thank you for having a plan with this matter. I think it's getting out of hand . The population is getting too big for area . We have had incidents twice in January. First incident at Chrystal pools with a male baboon . And last weekend at Bainskloof. The reality is that people are not scared of them and they are used to people. Please keep us posted with updates and a plan that's workable for both parties	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The areas indicated does not fall under the scope of the CPBMJTT that is limited to the Cape Peninsula. The issues mentioned are however addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions on the Cape Peninsula.
4	Section 3, Paragraph 3 <i>"In addition to the reasons listed for increased human-baboon interaction, there was a significant increase in baboon raids during and post the period that Baboon Matters had the baboon monitor contract. I believe the problems we face today are a direct impact of this organisations techniques that changed the fear baboons had for humans."</i>	The behaviour of some of the contracted baboon management vendors resulted in the fear of humans being eroded.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT does not support close interactions or the habituation of baboons. This approach will be applied to future management interventions.
	3.1 (Page 4 at bottom) <i>"There are no other predators left for baboons and so the statement makes it sound like more humans killed baboons, however this needs to be considered in relation to the reduced number of deaths from predators. In reserves such as Kruger National Park for example, what is the average lifespan of a baboon and what are their reasons for death? What percentage die from being hunted by leopards etc?"</i>	Acknowledge that there are no other predators and so the statistic quoted is also due to reduced number of deaths by other causes.	CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	Outcome 3.1 (pages 15 & 16) <i>"How will you ensure that the representatives have diverse views? Currently there are several representatives of communities who try and keep the baboons in urban areas."</i>	Open the representation to not only those that belong to recognised community groups so that those of us who don't have time to belong to a group can have a level headed voice.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The BAG, who will be the contact point for the CPBMJTT, in terms of the CPBSMP, <i>"comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions"</i>.

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5	No specific comment on BSMP (not on comment form).	<i>Please create a new Baboon Division made up of people who are passionate and genuinely care re all our cape baboons</i> <i>please get TRAFFIC TO BE SUBSTANTIALLY MORE INVOLVED</i> <i>e.g. todayon sppanschemat river road tokai near the forest and ribbons</i> <i>entire troop all over the road and cars everywhere 2 ncc people and then 4 baboons darted towards forest glade if traffic are more involved then public will learn to respect our baboons and law enforcement/traffic will protect and keep them safe they belong to everyone</i> <i>this is their home land am all for fencing to keep baboons on mountain to be safe vs in public with busy roads / cars and people</i> <i>please create new spca baboon division and give spca substantial budget to look after our innocent baboons they are our natural heritage</i> <i>please keep only people who genuinely love and care about the baboons</i> <i>e.g. the ncc rangers on the ground are very good dr gina someone spca will know</i> <i>genuine people who love the baboons and care for them holistically</i> <i>no more killing of our cape baboons not once ever</i> <i>please use contraception to say too expensive cannot be so please rather use contraception vs killing healthy adult baboons</i> <i>please keep our baboons safe at all times and put their welfare as a top priority you will need to educate the public scary how many people living in tokai and Constantia are educated yet scared of baboons</i> <i>please do radio ads on 94.5 cape talk telling people when you see a baboon stand still and lethim / them pass on by adults and children need to be educated</i> <i>please bank all picnics at millers point the last bit of sea and mountain for baboons it is their land their territory humans have millions of places to go for lunch those baboons at millers point have no options only theri sea / mountain and rocks</i> <i>vital people are taught to respect nature how you treat animals a reflection of society and all that jazz</i> <i>with love and many heartfelt thanks sincerely</i> <i>x</i> <i>am all for fencing</i> <i>to keep our baboons safe away from dangerous cars and traffic / people</i> <i>much love and many heartfelt thanks sincerely all around</i> <i>xxx</i>	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. The issues mentioned regarding law enforcement, traffic, CoGH SPCA, fencing, contraception and education are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and implementation, and will be explored as part of appropriate management interventions. The CPBSMP reflects that the City is investigating a Grant-in-Aid for Wildlife. The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation. Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP.

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6	Introduction para 3 (page 5) “If wild elephant can be managed through contraception and hormones for musth, then surely baboons can be too”	A specialised capture and release group including SPCA be developed for the purpose of contraception and sterilization.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation. The CPBMJTT is engaging with the Cape of Good Hope SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder to oversee welfare aspects in any management interventions.
	Mandates & governance 4 Mandates and governance-stakeholders	The SPCA needs to be included here	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT was initiated after the round table held by Minister Creecy on the 7 th of June 2023. The CPBMJTT comprises representatives of South African National Parks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. 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.
	3. Monitor/ranger programme (page 8)	This needs to continue, be better resourced (there are many unemployed people in CT) and incumbents trained in cruelty free methods.	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and communities. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.
	7. Removal of baboons (Page 8)	Euthanasia needs to be a last resort and agreed by the BAG	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is only a strategic level plan. Approved guidelines and protocols will be drafted in consultation with relevant stakeholders and the BAG.

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	18. Tourism industry (page 10)	Signage to assist with education in certain hiking areas with tips would assist	CPBSMP not amended. This is addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes (Outcome 6, section 6.2) and will be part of appropriate regional management interventions.
	Outcome 3 (Page 15) BAG meetings	These need to be at least bi-annual and preferably quarterly. This will also build relationships and promote working together.	Thank you for your proposal. CPBSMP amended to reflect that the CPBMJTT will meet bi-annually with the BAG and ad hoc as and when required.
	General	Timeframes are too long, urgent action is required to manage this natural resource in an ethical and humane manner. Any plan is only as good as its implementation.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
7	General comment I think a really good start has been made to clearly and rationally managing the baboons on the cape peninsula and I applaud the larger team for this. I have made a number of comments that I think assist the authors to improve the clarity of the document and the thought processes captured in it. I am happy to engage or to answer any questions that you may have. I have not had time to go through the entire document in fine detail, but I trust that the comments below will be of use to the team.	See below	Thank you for your comments.
	Pg 2, first para, first sentence "Sentence is incomplete and I have suggested additional, but highly relevant words"	The Chacma baboon (<i>Papio ursinus ursinus</i>) <u>is indigenous to and</u> plays an important ecological role on the Cape Peninsula, contributing to Cape Town's rich biodiversity and is a local, national and international tourism attraction.	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	Pg 2, first para, fourth sentence The sentence is misleading, I have suggested additional wording that is more comprehensive. Baboons are at threat of predation from domestic pets (dogs) and humans, so it is incorrect to say "no" threat.	This has resulted in human-baboon conflict, whereby baboons, with no threat of predation <u>from indigenous non-human predators</u> , ...	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	Pg 2, first para, fourth sentence There is missing nuance in the sentence – I propose alternative wording	to access easy pickings <u>including</u> high energy ...	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.

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	Pg 2, first para, fifth sentence There is missing nuance in the sentence (it is not clear what the first word “this” refers to – I propose alternative wording	<u>The number of incidents of baboons accessing urban space</u> has been exacerbated by the recent growth	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	Pg 2, second para, third sentence The sentence is incorrect (neither increased baboon numbers nor some unstated measure of reduced efficacy in aversion techniques directly cause the program to be unsustainable). I have suggested alternative wording that is more nuanced.	However, <u>with the success of baboon conservation in the protected area network resulting in an increase in baboon numbers and a tendency for many baboon aversion techniques to lose effectiveness over time the sustainability of the current program is being assessed.</u>	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	Pg 2, third para, second sentence Sentence is incomplete and I have suggested additional wording	a draft Memorandum of Agreement <u>between the three authorities</u> and a Strategic Management Plan for baboon management in the Cape Peninsula <u>to span the following ten years</u>	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	Pg 2, “carrying capacity” This term is highly contested in ecology - I recommend additional wording to better state what I think is meant. I have removed some text that is misleading.	the population of a species (in this case baboons) that can be sustained by <u>an area (in terms of the available space, food, shelter, water etc.) over long periods of time including wet and dry cycles. Carrying capacity is not a static figure and will vary as conditions, particularly rainfall and the extent of area burnt, vary, within a defined habitat.</u>	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	Pg 2 Glossary It is not clear why some words are italicized and others not	Suggest standardizing or explaining the differences	Your comment has been Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	Pg 4 second para, first sentence The sentence is confusingly written – I propose a clearer alternative	The Cape Peninsula landscape, including ~~the largest part of~~ Table Mountain National Park, SANavy, municipal and private land, is mostly managed as a non-gated, open access system where wildlife, including baboons, can move freely in ~~their~~ natural habitat as well as ~~and have~~ access to a range of <u>transformed land under direct human different land use areas</u>	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	Pg 4 third para, second sentence I suggest there is a missing word	baboons losing their <u>natural</u> fear of humans	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	Pg 4 fourth para, first sentence Sentence is incomplete and I have suggested additional wording. Importantly, the spectrum from “positive” to “intolerant” is very vague. As this is one of the crux points of the plan, I suggest being more precise. Attitudes cover views on baboons accessing non-protected area land, management approaches, management philosophies, acceptable management interventions and individuals can vary in their views about these – this is what makes it such a complex issue	In the Peninsula, human attitudes towards baboons ~~vary from positive to intolerant both within and between communities~~ vary on a range of issues including baboons accessing non-protected area land, management approaches, management philosophies, acceptable management interventions. Each of these issues has a centrist position and more extreme positions which are commonly opposed such as in Figure x (and I would draw a figure with the axes labeled) . While many are centrist on most of these issues, others take views that are more towards the ends of each spectrum. Etc.	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.

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	Pg 4 fourth para, second sentence What is a negative interaction? One where a baboon does damage (even if the landowner is happy (tolerant) of the damage or one where the landowner is driven to anger with a baboon (or the council))	I think you need to clearly define what is labelled as a negative interaction and consistently work with that in the document.	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	Pg 4 fourth para, third sentence The sentence needs editing for clarity – I made suggestions	Many injuries and deaths <u>experienced by baboons which have left the protected area</u> are the result of conflict with humans (e.g., shootings ~~and~~ or being struck by a vehicle ~~accidents~~) ~~and~~ or exposure to dangers inherent within urban areas (e.g., electric burns from exposed high-voltage wires ~~and~~ or domestic dog bites).	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	Point 2, page 5 Greater clarity of what is meant by this point would be useful – including a breakdown as to exactly how the humanly induced deaths occurred (motor vehicle collision, fire arms, other?)	None	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	Point 6, page 10 There is no objective stated for baboon management that is clearly understandable by all in the same manner. The purpose in point 6 is for the plan not the baboon population (or societal perceptions etc.). Sustainable is a word that does not carry the same meaning for everyone – so the purpose of “sustainable management” is weak and difficult to work to.	I suggest that a more clear set of objectives are set for baboon management in the TMNP and surrounds	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended to include definition for “sustainable” management.
	Outcome 3, page 11 Suggest a change in wording – current wording is vague	Stakeholder engagement and partnerships ~~enable~~ <u>inform</u> ~~local~~ solutions and <u>local</u> action to keep ~~encourage~~ baboons ~~to remain in natural~~ <u>the protected</u> areas and ~~thereby~~ reduce human–baboon conflict	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	Outcome 4, page 11 Suggest a change in wording – current wording is vague, it is not only the management of waste but the facilities in which it is temporarily held that matters	Effective waste management <u>and waste holding facilities</u> in the natural,	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	Outcome 6 Whose infrastructure and services ? residential properties?	??? Infrastructure and services are designed	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	Section 8 Output 1.2 The use of the word carrying capacity in this context is on dodgy ecological ground and it is not clear if it is consistent with the definition that you set out in the glossary	The ~~carrying~~ <u>agreed management</u> capacity for baboons on the Cape Peninsula is established, based on the available foraging ranges and management regime. Might be more useful language, and is supported by the contents of 1.3.	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.

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	Section 8 Output 1.3 As the intro already talks of "significant" increases in baboon numbers and increasing levels of humanly induced baboon deaths but the document does indicate an indicative "carrying capacity" I may be wrong, but I suggest that management interventions which directly impact baboon numbers (culling, translocation etc.) could be shortly on the cards	In this instance I think dates need to be set for estimated timeframe under this output (and that should be in 2023)	Comment not accepted. CPBSMP not amended. Please also note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and detailed timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
8	Self Funding Tokai baboon troop monitors can be self-funding by offering "walk with the baboon troop" excursions for tourists, local interested parties and educational groups. Research indicates a R 400 to R 500 income per participant, in groups of 8. 3 groups per day, for 2 hour outings. 10 to 20% of income going to marketing, tickets and admin. Many of the current monitors have the capacity to be trained up to be motivated guides. The current Tokai troop does not react to visitors in any way. The broader education and baboon appreciation will further assist the community baboon understanding and tolerance. Alternative solutions, dependent on local or state funding, will remain vulnerable to politics and funding shortages. Tokai based volunteers can assist in setting up this operation. Tourists pay \$ 20,000 to walk with gorillas in Rwanda and R 3,000 to walk with drugged lions.	Establish "walking with the baboon troop" tourist and educational excursions	Thank you for your proposal. CPBMSP not amended. 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. This approach will be applied to future management interventions.
9	No specific comment on BSMP (not on comment form).	<i>Thanks very much for putting this together, my only note is around relocation of problem baboons. We have a house at Infanta and have had endless problems with trying to address a very well trained house burglar baboon that was dropped into our local area and has seriously upset what was a reasonably well managed status quo. We have now been advised by Cape Nature to kill the baboon, which I support, as it will otherwise train the local troops things they shouldn't know, and hopefully never will.</i> <i>So my request is to please avoid relocating problem baboons, unless you can find a totally wild area with no humans in which to release them.</i>	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP 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.

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10	No specific comment on BSMP (not on comment form).	The SMP is comprehensive and well drafted, albeit slightly, and expectedly, pro baboon. Unfortunately the Plan relies heavily on more research and investigations which all take time - often a lot longer than is necessary. Communities, and I only can speak for the Kommetjie area, battle daily - and have been for some time now - to enjoy their properties, spend time in the gardens, leave doors open and not have to monitor kids outdoors all the time for fear of baboon intrusions. We have been fed a stream of nonsense and excuses from City officials in response to our complaints. Unfortunately this attitude does not bode well for any meaningful future action. We pay very high rates and should be able to enjoy our properties to their full extent and not be told 'you cannot plant this and that' - 'you must erect an electric fence around your property' - 'the baboons were here first, you are on their turf'..., etc. The numbers have increased steadily, as is documented in the SMP, but to date nothing has been done to address the issue - why should this change now and , if it does, when will this happen? This is the fundamental problem. While time passes, increasingly more baboons are learning bad behaviour and raiding is taking place by increasingly more individuals, exacerbating the problem. There needs to be a short term action plan to address ongoing issues while the inevitable research and debates continue. Waste is a real issue but also probably the easiest to fix - on this Baboon proof bins are conspicuously absent from the verges on bin day and the word around is that the City cannot provide them - this has been a problem for years Waste collection times are random at best and often bins are only emptied late in the evenings Recycling collections have been reduced from weekly to once every 2 weeks (while the tariff has increased). Residences now have to store at least 1 bag for a week. Not everyone has indoor space for this and the animals take advantage of this and rip open the bags.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The issues raised regarding population and waste management are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of the appropriate management interventions that will follow.
11	6.5.1 & 6.5.2 (Page 20) Provision of electricity reliance given supply being hugely problematic is not catered for. The effectiveness of electrification is dependent on supply and fence design. Issues of theft and vandalism to fencing and electrical supply infrastructure is hugely problematic.	<i>Battery and solar alternate supply must be considered as well as security of such infrastructure. Operational maintenance budget and responsibility needs expansion. If not it will be an operational issue affecting sustainability.</i>	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. Your point however noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.

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	Outcome 2 (Page 14) The fundamental right to protect property, person and domestic animals is not adequately addressed. A resident may take any appropriate action regarding safety and security tenure on their property! Many -especially old or infirmed are terrified by baboons. The emotional, mental health and stress issues are discounted. The cost and budget allocations are not explored or talked to. No money = no enforcement, monitoring or operational sustainability. National Taxpayers and especially local rates and taxes impacts / allocations must be transparent and weighed against other desired and prioritized needs.	<i>A by-law or regulation can not trump this constitutional mandate for a safe, health environment – especially in an urban setting from wild animals.</i> <i>Implications on taxes and budgets need to be transparent and presented even if at order of magnitude numbers and as actions are discussed and before any resolution for implementation. There is no reference to IDP which surely is required.</i>	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT supports the rights of residents to protect private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner. 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. 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.
	Outcome 6 (Page 19) Property values and desirability to market are affected by baboon presence / incidence	<i>There is no incentive to comply on extra costs of living with baboons and upgrading defenses and infrastructure.</i> <i>There is no compensation for damage or medical for injured pets or persons if not insured for such.</i>	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.

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Chapter 1:

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12	No specific comment on BSMP (not on comment form).	<i>Net soos alle ander diere is die voortbestaan van bobbejane onderhewig aan twee natuurlike gewoontes – vreet en teel. Hierdie gewoontes kan menslik behou en beheer word sodat die bobbejaan bevolking in die Skiereiland en elders in die land kan voortbestaan. Net soos huis- en plaasdiere moet die mae van die bobbejane volgehou word anders gaan hulle aas soos nou die geval is. Hulle wyk na die woongebiede uit omdat hul natuurlike kos te min is. Hulle moet dus byvoeding kry. Op die meeste plase in ons land word voer gegooi vir diere wanneer die natuurlike weiding skaars of opgevrete is. Ek het eerstehandse ondervinding hiervan en na 'goeie re"en word die voergee gestaak. Eienaardig was dat die diere nog 'n wyle agter die bakkie sou inval in die hoop dat daar voer uit 'n sak gestrooi sal word. Hulle wyk egter sodra hulle sien daar is nie meer manna wat van bo val nie. Om die natuurlike weiding vir die bobbejane te bewaar sal van die natuur en menslike afwesigheid afhang. Byvoeding sal egter moet intree omdat die bobbejane se natuurlike weiding te min of vernietig is. Hulle gaan dus kos soek in woongebiede en dit moet stopgesit word deur die bobbejane op aangewese plekke te voer. Soos met vo"elkykers kan daar ook uitkyktorings vir die mense by die bobbejaan restaurante opgerig word en die tye wanneer die kos gestrooi word bekend gemaak word. Deel van die byvoeding moet ook aanwas help beperk. Net soos met ander diere kan die bobbejane met pille gevoer word. Die pille kan dan ook 'n stof bevat wat aantel beperk. Natuur wetenskaplikes kan hiermee help. Om die program van stapel te stuur sal geld gevind moet word. Hiervoor sal ook koppe bymekaar gesit moet word.</i>	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. This proposal does not align with the primary outcome of a 'A wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula'. Baboons may choose to forage in the urban space over natural foraging, for much the same reason as 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. Additional/artificial feeding overall has inherent risk to wild animal populations and negative health consequences compared to natural foraging of which the following are some: Artificial feeding will result in an increase in population growth. Artificial feeding results in increased internal troop aggression and has negative impacts on troop behaviour. Artificial feeding increases close interactions and/or the habituation of baboons that has long term negative impacts on baboon troops. Artificial feeding has knock on effects for other wildlife and can promote disease spread. Thus, the CPBMJTT does not support the feeding of baboons as this is not an ecologically sustainable solution for the reasons mentioned above.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
13	Page 12 Outcome 1.2.2 The carrying capacity for baboons on the Cape Peninsula Supported	Add here that natural protective areas like the cave structures should be investigated to identify unauthorised human habitation that can force baboons and other animals out of their natural protective habitat and expose them to elements like thunderstorms, etc. <i>Note: A few months ago, a whole troop of approximately 20+ baboons, including babies rushed through Capri and my observation of their facial features were that they were clearly petrified during the harsh thunderstorm of a level and duration that we do not often experience in Cape Town. They came from the mountain area into the built-up area for protection from the elements. My question was why would they come down the mountain into an open area during such a storm rather than taking cover on the mountain?</i>	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Proposal 3 Page 8 Monitor/ranger programme	Another thought to consider <i>Years ago, my late father was an honouree nature warden with the required training, a uniform (khaki hiking gear), badge and the authority to arrest any person who conducted any illegal act whilst in a protected area. He was active until the age of 72 leading groups of universities on nature excursions where he inter alia managed anti venom treatments, etc, when required. We have volunteers for Neighbourhood Watches. What about volunteers who are correctly trained to assist in patrolling baboon monitoring, educating, etc. under auspices of Cape Nature or another role player?</i>	Thank you for your proposal. The CPBSMP was not amended. Your proposal is covered in section 3.2 of the CPBSMP. '3.2 Resident communities, businesses and landowners form citizen partnerships such as Watches, Community Volunteer Groups / neighbourhood watches, support groups, and WhatsApp groups (could assist as early warning)'.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
14	Baboons do not belong in urban areas	<i>Electric fences will not work.</i> <i>Impact on other wildlife e.g. porcupines</i> <i>Continuity of electrical supply – solar panels</i> <i>Duration of environmental impact study</i> <i>Requires Navy land access and participation</i> <i>Baboons are causing damage and destroying residents amenity</i> <i>Ultimate solution is translocation to another site (Karoo)</i> <i>Next solution is sterilization final is euthanasia</i> <i>Lots of baboon</i> <i>We need an action plan now plus a longer term strategy</i> <i>Failing which people will put up electric fences around their homes</i>	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. 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. The primary outcome of the BSMP is a 'A wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula'. 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. 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. The points raised are addressed in the CPBSMP and will be part of appropriate management interventions. 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. The CPBMJTT encourages residents with regards to baboon proofing private property in a sustainable and ethical manner.
15	None	Letter to CPBMJTT re: public engagement on 3 March 2023 and issues with CoCT roundtable and proposals made during these interactions No specific comment made to the BSMP or amendments requested	Letter referred to CPBMJTT.
16	None	Letter to CPBMJTT re: public engagement on 3 March 2023 No specific comment made to the BSMP or amendments requested	Letter referred to CPBMJTT.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
17	No specific comment on BSMP (not on comment form).	<i>My comments regarding the current infestation of baboons in our village are as follows:</i> <i>The situation has come to a head with an extremely large group with no alpha.</i> <i>The baboons are becoming more aggressive and fearless.</i> <i>This creates a very dangerous situation for residents, pets and baboons.</i> <i>The village is currently traumatised and anger is building because of poor management by the parties involved who share the task of managing the troop.</i> <i>I feel the troop must either be relocated or euthanized.</i>	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The issues raised are addressed in the CPBSMP (See for example Output 1.3 in section 8 of the BSMP) and approved management interventions will be implemented in consultation with communities.

18	No specific comment on BSMP (not on comment form).	<i>I am writing from Simonstown where we are currently experiencing daily raids by troupes of baboons at home (Murdoch Valley), and at our store in central Simonstown.</i> <i>We can no longer have our windows or doors open, allow our dogs in the garden, or on the deck as we are constantly under threat from the Smits troupe. We can no longer grow vegetables as they are constantly being ripped out. Fencing has been destroyed as the baboons force there way in. Our roof, gutters, water tanks and solar panels have been damaged. We can no longer enjoy the outside areas of our home.</i> <i>Our business is being raided on a daily basis with Baboons now running between our customers and stealing food. Our plant pots and furniture on our stoep have been wrecked by baboons playing on there at night. We have baboon monitors on a daily basis in town trying to heard the boons back out of town, whilst we have flag waving women actively encouraging the baboons to stay in town. Very happy to try and make them into a tourist attraction.</i> <i>The troupes are breeding so fast and out of control. We are being taken over by them.</i> <i>I would like to add my suggestions to the discussion of a way forward.</i> <i>1. The removal of the waterfall troupe completely from town. They are causing major problem and are completely out of control.</i> <i>2. The reduction of the Smits troupe and management of troupe size. These boons can be managed if the numbers are controlled. They can be encouraged to stay in the mountains and there natural habitats. This was proved in the past.</i> <i>3. More aggressive deterrents to keep the boons away from urban areas. More use of bear bangers and paint balls. Non lethal but effective ways.</i> <i>4. Prosecution of those feeding baboons and encouraging them to stay in urban areas. Banning all flag waving etc by self appointed groups who want the boons in town and want then to interact with people. They are wild animals.</i> <i>The glaringly obvious point is that the baboons are out of control and without urgent intervention there will be a human interaction very soon that will not end well. The boons are becoming a serious threat to our lively hoods and need to be dealt with. Electric fencing and monitors is going to be an extremely expensive and will not control the massive population increase. It will only be selective to certain areas and not benefit all the residents.</i> <i>We have lived side by side with the baboons in Simonstown for nearly 20 years pretty much without any major issues until the past 2 years. Everything changed as certain residents encouraged the boons into town by feeding them and allowing them to enter there properties. This has had a massive impact on everyone in town.</i>	Thank you for comments. CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. The issues raised are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and implementation. Regional operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently and will serve to address these issues. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner. The CPBMJTT does not support close interactions or the habituation of baboons. This approach will be applied to future management interventions.
19	General	Outcomes 3 & 4 are needed as a matter of urgency; the plan needs some direction to fast track the most important	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Prioritise the Outcomes with a focus on viable already funded operational units from the partners or alternatively funding mechanisms that can be rapidly implemented.	Outcomes. Outcomes 3, 4 & 6 are the short – medium term priorities. Item 5 is a long(er)-term priority	The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and required timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	Table 1, column 'Estimated Timeframe' Generic phrases for many items are noted as 'ongoing' and 'tbc'	All generic time-related descriptions need to be replaced with month & year target, failing which this is not a plan but a wish list.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and exact timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	Table 1: items 2.4, 2.7, 2.8 These items deal with compliance and enforcement of legislation and are crucial to the implementation and success of the identified strategy. The required 'step-up' in 'waste management' alluded to in the introduction, can only be achieved by improved law enforcement.	In 'Actions': SMP to be signed off by responsible CCT manager for law enforcement. CCT Annual Budget to include appropriate support items for law enforcement.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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.
	Table 1: items 2.4, 2.7, 2.8 -ditto- (also see comment below for item 4.2)	In 'Actions': SANPARKS & CN budgets to make provision for upgrading their properties to 'baboon proof' status.	CPBSMP not amended. Baboon proofing of SANParks and CapeNature properties, as well as those of the City, is addressed in section 4.2 of Table 1 of the CPBSMP. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and exact timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Each authority needs to however conduct internal planning on how it will fit in with individual organisational strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Table 1: items 2.4, 2.7, 2.8 -ditto-	In 'Actions': Annual inspection of state- owned facilities will be done and 'baboon proof status(es)' reported. Provision to be made in relevant budgets for this action (without delay).	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and exact timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Each authority needs to however conduct internal planning on how it will fit in with individual organisational strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBSMP.
	Table 1: item 4.1 Show intent by stating time frames (see 1 st comment above)	4.1.1 By August 2023 4.1.4 By December 2023	BSMP not amended. Note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and detailed timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	Table 1: item 4.2 (& 4.3) 'Baboon-proof' status needs to be defined in terms of required infrastructure etc. and 'Status awards' made annually.	Give recognition to all entities who achieve 'baboon proof' status: such premises could display authorized signage indicating they have such status; consider reduction in rates or other financial incentive for achieving such status.	CPBSMP not amended. Note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and detailed timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Your comment has been noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Table 1: item 4.2.3 Add action to be taken.	Focus on and upgrade waste management at all civic amenities such as shops, schools, hospitals and the like to achieve 'baboon proof status'.	CPBSMP not amended. Note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and detailed timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Your comment has been noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Table 1: item 4.3. More urgency is required in estimated timeframes.	4.3.1 July 2023 4.3.2 September 2023 4.3.3 January 2024	Thank you for your proposal. CPBSMP not amended. Note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and detailed timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Table 1: item 5.2 Stakeholder education is the key to the longterm success of the SMP. The required 'step-up' in 'waste management' alluded to in the introduction, can only be achieved by education of the community in waste management.	Design an approved 'waste management' education programme for primary and secondary schools. -ditto- for communities.	Thank you for your proposal. CPBSMP not amended. 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. Your comment has been noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Table 1: item 5.3 (&4.1) Provide clear criteria and targets associated with the phrases 'baboon proof' and 'reduction of accessible waste'.	Introduce a pilot project in at least one baboon affected community to deal with all aspects of improved waste management. Timeframe 1 year.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP will be appropriately amended to define "baboon proof". 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.

20	No specific comment on BSMP (not on comment form).	<i>Please could the Simon's Town Civic Association advise what the current state of play is with regard to the baboons in Simon's Town.</i> <i>We bought property here over 30 years ago. Then we did not see baboons. They were also afraid of us.</i> <i>Now we have baboons in the suburbs on an almost daily basis causing damage and destruction to property and causing some to live as prisoners in their own homes.</i> <i>The current argument being spewed by over-emotional and subjective individuals in Simon's Town such as the "Green Group" that we must all "just live with the current situation or move elsewhere" is not going to fly any longer. This position is disrespectful and misguided.</i> <i>I have already engaged the traffic authorities about the individuals who illegally obstruct traffic on the Simon's Town Main Road in contravention of at least 2 City of Cape Town By-laws on a daily basis. The sanction for this is a fine or jail time or both. I will see this complaint to its conclusion. This is a promise.</i> <i>It is unclear how the City of Cape Town's contractor cannot clear all the bins in Simon's Town before 9 AM on a weekly basis. Surely, this is not difficult to achieve.</i> <i>The bins in the center of the town should be placed in a central lock-up and cleared on a more regular basis. The lock-up may be protected by a combination lock and will also have the added benefit of solving the issue of bin picking.</i> <i>The tender for the new baboon-proof bins has been approved and awarded and these bins need to be fast-tracked to delivery. It is unclear why this is not being done. The City of Cape Town's Solid Waste By-law Enforcement Department is never seen in Simon's Town and is thoroughly letting residents down by not enforcing this by-law better.</i> <i>I would like to know who is going to be held responsible for the property damage that is being caused to private property by these baboons on a daily basis. This damage I am certain runs into the millions of rands to date with no end in sight.</i> <i>The current electric fencing idea is a farce, the fence will be far too expensive to fund and maintain, will prevent access in times of fire, will be susceptible to vandalism, and will impair hiking trails, etc. How is this the proposed solution to the problem? Never mind the availability issues surrounding electricity and the ongoing cost thereof. Baboons have been well-documented for jumping over electric fences.</i> <i>The current situation is not the norm and should not be allowed to continue. The individuals who are of the opinion that we must just live with the current situation are new to Simon's Town and do not know the history of this matter. They are not able to place the current situation into context and base their outbursts on emotions and not facts and evidence.</i> <i>The current "just live with it or leave" attitude of these overly-emotional individuals who have absolutely no credentials in veterinary science or wildlife but who feel they have the room to criticise the decisions of the authorities to euthanise the baboons when this is justified is illogical and unacceptable.</i>	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. 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 issues raised regarding population, waste and traffic are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions. The CPBMJTT does not support close interactions or the habituation of baboons. This approach will be applied to future management interventions. Additional/artificial feeding will result in an increase in population growth. Artificial feeding results in increased internal troop aggression and has negative impacts on troop behaviour. Artificial feeding increases close interactions and/or the habituation of baboons that has long term negative impacts on baboon troops. Artificial feeding has knock on effects for other wildlife and can promote disease spread. Thus, the CPBMJTT does not support the feeding of baboons as this is not an ecologically sustainable solution for the reasons mentioned above. 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. 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.
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Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
		<i>As stated above, when we moved here, the baboons were hardly seen and were scared of humans. They were largely habituated to human food by being fed by tourists.</i> <i>The solution to the issue is quite simple really. The exploding population needs to be controlled. The baboons need to be fed in the mountain away from human settlements until a 100% population turnover has been achieved and thereafter the feeding can be stopped. Instinct can then take over and since raiding is a learned behavior, the new generation will not know how to open bins, etc. It is unclear why this is not considered a solution.</i> <i>The baboons will continue to be shot, hit by cars, poisoned, and so on until they can be kept out of the urban areas whether this is done by NCC or by other means is not relevant to this discussion. Although, this will be made far worse when the contract with NCC comes to an end in the next few months.</i> <i>NCC appears to be failing dismally in its mandate to manage the baboon-human conflict and keep the baboons out of the urban areas. This is what they get paid to do. The reason for this failure is yet to be understood by the writer.</i> <i>The baboons are no longer a tourist attraction as has been alleged by some. Most logical and reasonable people are afraid of baboons. There are various accounts of people who have opted not to visit restaurants in Simon's Town due to the presence of baboons.</i> <i>It is entirely unfair and illogical for those of us who have bought a property in Simon's Town (are not renting here) and have lived here for decades without this problem to simply be told that we must move elsewhere by people who are mostly renting and arrived in Simon's Town when the baboons were already a problem if we cannot accept the current situation as the new normal. They do not have the context of the situation and do not know that the current situation is not normal. They also do not pay rates. Those of us who pay rates and are contributing to the baboon monitor project through our rates need to be heard and not drowned out by hysterical overly-emotional individuals. Why should those of us who pay rates fund an electric fence at their behest when we know this will not work?</i> <i>Vegetable gardens in the affected suburbs should be subject to a by-law regulating their enclosure with the appropriate sanction for failure to comply to further ensure that baboons are not able to obtain food from the urban areas in this way. It is unclear why this has not been explored previously.</i> <i>The ward councillors need to also be cognisant of the fact that it is always those who are not South African Citizens who shout the loudest while not having the right to vote in local government elections. The ward councillors need to think very carefully about who they support and what position they support in this regard.</i>	

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
21	No specific comment on BSMP (not on comment form).	<i>I really do not agree with a few of the things in the draft. Everything is running really smoothly in welcome Glen. It has been for years.</i> <i>The baboon monitors are amazing here and the Baboons hardly ever come into our area.</i> <i>We also have an amazing whatsapp group. An Alert Group which tells us if a baboon, or more, are near the houses. This also helps with the day they collect the rubbish.</i> <i>We really do not need expensive fences, which we cannot afford. Please keep our monitors on. They are doing a fantastic job.</i> <i>Also, Lynda should be paid for all her work.</i>	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. 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. The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, funding, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.
22	No specific comment on BSMP (not on comment form).	<i>I have the perfect solution for the management of trouble making baboons.</i> <i>Acquire the services of a professional hunter and simply shoot them. The social structure of baboon tribes is such as to get the message of removal of a troublemaker and adapt to the change without stress.</i>	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
23	1./pg 7: Strategic fencing Theft will be continuous in this country, impossible to counteract and be very costly. I am not prepared to pay for this. Alos will have impact on all wildlife in the area, animals may not be able to escape eg dogs and when we have fires many would be trapped by the fence and die.	Keep the current baboon monitors - most successful in keeping the troop at bay.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. 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. 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.
	3./pg 8: Monitor/ranger programme Continuation of monitor programme	No Fences	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	4./pg 8: Population management Inhumane!		Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. 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. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.
	7./pg 8: Removal of baboons No!! Culling/euthanasia of specific individuals - no!	Educate humans to manage their waste & access to food. Fine people who do not comply.	CPBSMP not amended. CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.
	8../pg 8: Early warning systems Yes. Working well in Welcome Glen / Da Gama Park		CPBSMP not amended. Addressed in the implementation of outcome 3 in the CPBSMP (Table 1).

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	1.5 pg 13 No fences	Educate humans to manage their waste & access to food. Fine people who do not comply.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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. 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.
	2.2/pg 14: No Hunting		CPBSMP not amended. "Hunting" in the context of this section 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 would include the use of paintball markers for example or to attempt to capture a baboon that is injured. <i>"hunt in relation to any wild animal means by any means whatsoever to hunt or search for, to kill, capture or attempt to kill or capture, or to pursue, follow or drive with intent to kill or capture, or to shoot at, poison, be in wait for or wilfully disturb;"</i>
	3.3/pg 16: No Fences	Educate humans to manage their waste & access to food. Fine people who do not comply.	CPBSMP not amended. Please see response above regarding fences, education and law enforcement.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Agree with items like Waste management, Education, structures to take care of baboons health and well_being and strongly recommend continuation of monitor programme. It works here! in combination with whatsapp group. Some residents still behave in arbitrary fashion cuasing the baboons to still find attractants, THEY are the problem!		CPBSMP not amended. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. 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. The issues mentioned are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.
24	General: "I write to provide my input on the baboon management proposal; please find my comments attached. I wish to commend you and your partners on your transparency and the amount of information included in the Baboon management proposal; it is most informative. Finally, I also wanted to take the opportunity to say that I think the City of Cape Town, SANParks and Cape Nature have an exciting opportunity to ensure that the city becomes a world-leader in baboon (and large mammal) management. Achieving this will greatly enhance the reputation of the city and may well contribute to the well-being of its citizens. Every opportunity should be taken to make this matter is done in a sensitive and humane manner."		Thank you for your commenting.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Page 2, paragraph 2 The report misses an opportunity to reframe the proposal in a positive light. It also does not describe the obligations of the working partners to achieving the sustainable development goals.	The City of Cape Town, in partnership with local and national partners and through the Baboon Strategic Management Plan, has an opportunity to become a leading city in the sustainable management of natural resources and large mammals, thereby contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (e.g., SDG 15, Life on Land).	CPBSMP not amended. Sustainable Development Goal 15 (SDG 15) is about "Life on land" and is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals established by the United Nations in 2015, the official wording is: "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss". The City, SANParks and CapeNature are government entities; and as such are bound by international, national, provincial and local policies. The BSMP also adheres to the principles of their respective mandates; as well as the SDG goals and the recently adopted Global Biodiversity Framework. "Outcome 1: A wild baboon population is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula" specifically relates to SDG 15.
	Page 5, Point 2 In what way are baboons being killed?	Provide information on what the main causes of deaths are. For example, road accidents or being shot.	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended to include detail on cause of deaths of baboons.
	Page 7, Mandates and Governance. The report omits to describe the obligations of the working partners to achieving the sustainable development goals.	Amend to include reference to the obligations to achieving the SDGs.	CPBSMP not amended. The City, SANParks and CapeNature are government entities; and as such are bound by international, national, provincial and local policies. The CPBSMP adheres to the principles of their respective mandates; as well as the SDG goals and the recently adopted Global Biodiversity Framework.
	Page 9, Proposal New proposal.	If the majority of baboon deaths are caused as the result of being hit by cars, and if the city can identify accident hotspots, can the city look to invest in road bridges in those areas to assist in animal migrations?	CPBSMP not amended. 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. Your proposal has been noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
25	No specific comment on BSMP (not on comment form).	<i>Many thanks to the JTT for enabling the public to participate and for keeping residents in the know.</i> <i>A suggestion I would have liked to have made at the meeting held at The Range, but I felt I couldn't as it may have been construed as siding with a particular organisation is:</i> <i>I think the JTT could benefit from engaging with Baboon Matters on future plans as Jenni Trethowan has a wealth of knowledge of tried and tested management methods, is widely respected worldwide and is competent and confident at public speaking - she could be a major asset to the JTT and for carrying the baboon program forwards.</i> <i>At least consider engaging with her on all issues. She has dedicated many, many years to all the issues that the JTT are currently faced with.</i> <i>I made the suggestion at the group session headed Megan of TMNP that collaring of baboons be scrapped and a new way of managing the troops be investigated.</i> <i>The archaic system introduced by UCT Primatology for research purposes and to monitor raiding or problem baboons by collaring them, resulting in their death or removal, is cruel, just plain cruel and inhumane. Females should never be collared as they inevitably breed and lactating females struggle with nurturing babies.</i> <i>We have a well-behaved troop, the Da Gama Park troop, led by a gentle alpha named Creamy. He was collared on Wednesday instead of an intended female, in order to track the troop's movements when they go "missing" and especially when they traverse the mountain to cross over to villages like Misty Cliffs (this by the way is very seldom). The very high frequency (VHF) transmitter used in his particular collar still requires a person to hike the mountains to track the troop using a hand held receiver, it's a waste of manpower and the cost of the device. By the time the troop reaches, say Misty Cliffs village, an alert would have been sent by a resident anyway.</i> <i>I made the suggestion that a drone be used instead, in order to locate to the troop. An area managed by TMNP or CapeNature, will not be breaking privacy laws and would be useful for monitoring much-needed criminal activity or people lost and possibly injured hikers - a great asset all round. The City currently uses them in traffic control situations so any much needed information would be easily available.</i> <i>Unfortunately, the loss of NCC monitoring the Da Gama Park troop is going to have devastating consequences - the program has been extremely successful, resulting in 97% less raids in our village. Please consider keeping NCC on indefinitely (no tenders necessary!), we need them.</i>	Thank you for your comments. The CPBSMP was not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP. The CPBMJTT will engage with the BAG, that in terms of the CPBSMP, "comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions". 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. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
26	No specific comment on BSMP (not on comment form)	<i>Some issues that need to be addressed:</i> 1. Cape of Good Hope COGH SPCA is a crucial grassroots stakeholder needs to be included in all planning and implementation of baboon management. 2. Area representatives must be involved in decision making at workshops, task teams and forums 3. Solid waste management must urgently without delay install adequate baboon proof bins 4. CoCT must renew service provider contract which expires soon 5. There must be an immediate moratorium for killing baboons.	Thank you for comments. The CPBSMP was not amended. Some of the issues mentioned like waste are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any management interventions. The CPBMJTT will engage with the BAG, that in terms of the CPBSMP, "comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions". The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the BSMP.

27	Overview Comments: • The BSMP is broad, lacks clarity, and is low/vague on detail and implementation directives. • The strategic plan should be accompanied by an implementation plan otherwise we again risk strategy without implementation. • A key issue is that baboons are lowland animals that have been forced, given urban development, into the mountains, where they are effectively held “captive” and in an unnatural state as regards foraging and breeding/gene pool migration. • Baboon management and conservation is no longer just about baboons. The BSMP should be two-fold; it needs to not only focus on broadly defined baboon conservation, but it also needs to focus on the impacts of increasing baboon incursions into urban areas, and the associated impact on residents. The bottom line must be about keeping baboons in the national park and out of urban and peri-urban areas (ref point on buffer zones) – for the good of baboons and people. Baboon management cannot be seen in isolation given the conjoined natural and urban environment. • The BSMP makes no reference to buffer zones – particularly as prescribed with the Park’s proclamation and formation. The buffers were intended as a means of constructively separating the wildland from the urban interface and as a conservation aid. • The plan makes reference to numerous measures that have been seen in previous plans, ergo, there is very little in the plan that is new or shows imagination – waste management is a key example of an issue that remains on the table and unresolved. • The most successful aspect of baboon management – ranger monitoring – has been taken off the table - and without any form of public participation, raising the legal issue of legitimate expectation and administrative injustice. • Timeframes are problematic given the proposed ending of the monitor programme without a concrete transition period. • The plan will take at least two years to Please refer to BSMP: “1.2.1 Investigate and map areas that are <i>suitable</i> natural foraging habitat for baboons” implement, the ranger monitor programme needs to remain in place for the foreseeable future, if not indefinitely as a fundamental part of the plan.		Thank you for comments. The CPBSMP was not amended. Note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan and does have an implementation strategy included. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and detailed timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. 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. 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.
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Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Issues of resources are not addressed – particularly as regards funding.		
	1.2.1 Too vague - allowing baboons to forage in areas previously unused to baboons – where those areas abut the urban interface - will be problematic – ref the CT2 troop.	Specify areas under consideration and consult accordingly with abutting urban areas.	CPBSMP not amended. Refer to CPBSMP: “1.2.1 Investigate and map areas that are <u>suitable</u> natural foraging habitat for baboons”
	1.2.2 Baboons are lowland animals – natural lowland foraging is no longer accessible in most of the Cape Peninsula. (Baboons are effectively being “kept captive” in high-lying mountain areas.	Specify where alternatives might be found, and link to 1.2.1 Ask the hard questions – is there a future for baboons in an increasingly densifying city – there are multiple questions of ethics here.	CPBSMP not amended. The concern raised is addressed in the CPBSMP: <i>“1.2.2 Review the carrying capacity and troop ranges for the baboons on the Cape Peninsula based on the <u>natural foraging habitat available, population dynamics and management regime</u>”</i>
	Note on 1.2 To date SANParks has been the missing link in baboon management, this will need commitment from SANParks to be workable. Without strong leadership from SANParks Pretorian and accountability from SANParks TMNP, the issues risk continuing.	Written agreements between partners – and any amendments - must be made public.	CPBSMP not amended. The Memorandum of Agreement between the three authorities and the CPBSMP will be accessible to the public.
	1.3 Too vague and therefore porous. More detail required – timelines and a deliverable date for the Implementation Plan to accompany the strategic plan. Carrying capacity ratios need to be defined.	Identify means of managing fallout/backlash from decisions to limit populations. Consider ethical and sociological issues jointly.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and detailed timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. The CPBMJTT is engaging with sociologists to assist with the CPBSMP and its implementation. The CPBSMP and its implementation strategy covers stakeholder communication, education and awareness. Refer to Table 1, section 5.1: A media strategy and approval protocol is to be implemented by the CPBMJTT.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	1.4 Relies on volunteerism and community organizations. Community organizations are already stretched, and volunteerism per se is onerous and not easily sustained. Training is a requirement and knowledge is too easily lost.	The what, how and cost/resource issues are not addressed. The Monitor programme must remain in place – certainly during the transition period and preferably indefinitely. Dates need to be defined.	The CPBSMP was not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions and detailed timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. 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.
	1.4.2 The primary successful means of keeping baboons out of urban areas has resulted from ranger monitoring.	Retain ranger monitoring as a key means of baboon management.	The CPBSMP was not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.
	1.5 Fences will only work in certain areas. They are costly to erect and maintain and are dependent on power sources (currently an issue with loadshedding). Not all communities can afford to carry fence costs. Some communities may resist costs, particularly in challenging economic times. Fences require monitoring, as baboons can go around fences. Fences may also push baboons into other areas. Other wildlife may be impacted by fences. Fences will only work in conjunction with other agreed to management protocols. See points made in 1.4.	Define in which areas fences will work. Identify costs and who will carry those costs. Conduct a trial project – set a timeline for the project. Again, monitoring needs to continue while the trial is conducted. Consult with all communities. Costs of baboon management should not be foisted on to rate paying residents. The requisite and previously “missing in action” authorities need to assist in covering costs - “finished and klaar”.	The CPBSMP was not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with detailed actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. CPBMJTT is exploring the proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operation requirements, funding, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.
	1.6 Development of protocols in consultation with stakeholders needs to be conducted meaningfully and mindful of acrimony between stakeholders.	Involve an independent facilitator, capable of mediation and conflict resolution to conduct workshops.	The CPBSMP was not amended. Your point is noted and has and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	1.8 What or who will fund a Grant in Aid	Define. The entire issue of resourcing needs better definition and clarification. Bottom line – who pays?	The CPBSMP was not amended. As per the CPBSMP the City of Cape Town is investigating the Grant-in-Aid.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	2 Law enforcement has been an ongoing issue.	Define how law enforcement will work, define resources to give credibility to the point.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP 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.
	2.4 The City fails to enforce too many of its existing bylaws. Commitment and adequate resourcing is required.	Try to make this point less vague given history. Clarify the how of the thing.	CPBSMP not amended. Please see point: <i>"2.4.3 Investigation of non-compliance is conducted by appropriately skilled and resourced officials."</i>
	2.5 As above - as it applies to the City, so it applies to SANParks.	As above.	CPBSMP amended. Outcome 2 of the CPBSMP includes the promotion of compliance and enforcement. The CPBSMP 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.
	2.7 Waste management has been an issue for years, and it remains an issue. The point is "same old" and risks continuing to be "same old". There is a fundamental lack of accountability, which needs to be redressed.	Dates/timelines for implementation and resourcing need to be defined and actions need to be taken if undertakings are not met. Commitments need to be made. Consider making City Waste and the Navy a partner to the agreement in some way.	The CPBSMP was not amended. Engagement with the SA Navy is addressed in section 4.2.1 of Table 1 of the CPBSMP. 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.
	2.8 We live in an increasingly non-compliant society driven from the top down.	Define how Law Enforcement will work – ref Point 2 above.	The CPBSMP was not amended. Please see 2.8 of the CPBSMP and: <i>"2.8.2 Undertake regular compliance inspections 2.8.3 Respond to complaints of non-compliance"</i>

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	3 Representatives from recognized community organisations is “same old” – improve the model by learning from the past. Commitment is inevitably an issue. Too much responsibility and reliance is placed on communities and community organisations when they have their own private and collective challenges, and, respectively, mandates. This reads too much like the JTT passing the buck and a lack of authority accountability. Refer to point 1.4	Learn from the past and model according to what worked and what didn't work. Define model accordingly.	CPBSMP not amended. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.
	3.1 BAG risks being unwieldy. Too many people, with differing views, will demand a voice. Annual meetings are too infrequent to be meaningful.	More frequent BAG meetings Consider “subcommittees” for BAG BAG leadership will need to be well-versed in mediation and conflict resolution – that is a big ask for a volunteer. Consider including specialists in the BAG – people versed in human behaviour (psychology sociology), ethics, primatology, communication/education. OR set up a separate advisory team that includes these specialists.	CPBSMP amended to reflect that the CPBMJTT will meet bi-annually with the BAG and ad hoc as and when required. Your points are noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in its implementation of the CPBSMP. The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, “<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>”. The terms of reference for the BAG are attached to the CPBSMP as an annexure.
	3.2 Relies on volunteerism – see point 1.4 above. Some of what is suggested is already happening but falls outside the mandate of the organizations involved. Neighbourhood watches have specific DOCS defined mandates, baboon management is not part of that. Residents’ associations include people of different views and may not be representative of the entire community. Most willing volunteers are already overcommitted – and overstretched.	Reconsider. Define timelines, identify organizations. Community organisations can support JTT initiatives but they cannot be held responsible or accountable for baboon management. The JTT authorities need to be responsible and accountable to residents – not the other way around.	CPBSMP not amended. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas. The CPBSMP 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.
	3.3 See point 1.5 SRAs are costly – not all communities can afford them – people already pay rates and more and more communities are challenged by tough economic times.	Better definition and reevaluation required. Better define who pays and ensure that all authorities are injecting money into the project to address local issues – namely, SANParks needs to ensure that funding is made available for baboon management.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with detailed actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	3.3.1 What does this mean?	Define.	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended to clarify this point. <i>“3.3.1 Identify potential mechanisms to manage community resources like funding, community groups, neighbourhood watches, communication channels etc.”</i>
	3.4.1 Unclear as to what this means.	Define.	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended to clarify this point. <i>“3.4.1 Support citizens in terms of permits from CapeNature in terms of regulated activities and advice on human wildlife conflict situations”</i>
	4 See comments on Law Enforcement. Note failure to get this right for over 15 years.	We need more detail on the “how” of this and compliance and accountability measures.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with detailed actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	5 Communications have to reach a diverse audience already challenged for time and attention. Multiple mechanisms and platforms need to be used for effective communication. Estimated timeframe “ongoing” requires definition in terms of start time.	Employ the services of a communications agency skilled in reaching diverse audiences via different platforms and mechanisms. Define content and timelines.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	5.2 Too vague – requires better definition.	Make clearer and define.	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended to clarify this point. <i>“5.2 Education and awareness strategy with stakeholders”</i>
	5.3 Communication needs to be more direct – those who receive ebilling won’t receive inserts. Inserts result in increased litter and are seldom read.	See point 5 above Consider inserting ads, infomercials that “pop” into existing community papers. Use radio. Consider a Netflix documentary to assist in education and awareness. Approach professionals in the film, primatology and human psychology/sociology world to tell both sides of the story.	Thank you for your proposal. CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with detailed actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	6 Infrastructure services should be designed not just to minimize impacts on baboons but also to minimize impacts on people/communities/infrastructure. Ref my original point about the need for a two-fold aspect to the BSMP.	Better clarity is required on baboon friendly vs “deter baboons”. Tokai Picnic site is a case in point. There is fencing but it is not baboon proof resulting in repeated HWC. The roof of Tokai Manor House, a heritage site, is repeatedly damaged by baboons. Greater clarity is required on this point.	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended to define “baboon friendly”
	6.2 Lacks clarify and definition.	Define which roads and define “appropriate signage”. Are we talking road signs, traffic calming measures?	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with detailed actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently, this will also be applicable to road signage.
	6.3 This is an old issue and remains unresolved.	For this to be successful accountability and compliance must be defined and written into the plan and resultant agreements.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with detailed actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	6.4 Why would one even consider further development in baboon affected areas. This exacerbates the existing problem and risks urbanizing baboons still further. It also reduces land safely available to baboons. This is a bit like asking to have one's cake and eat it. It's an incongruous situation and will result in further rather than less HWC.	Ref to original point on buffer zones. The Park has gradually eroded the prescribed buffers, these need to be reimplemented for both the sake of conservation and people.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	7 This sounds too “same old” and appears to have not led us forward sufficiently. Model needs to change.	Introduce and broaden players and partners that are able to look at the reality of an urban national park and resultant complexities of a complex and diverse urban environment which uses the natural environment as a “sanctuary” and in which HWC has become a critical issue. Include international primatologists, sociologists, psychologists, anthropologists, town planners etc.	CPBSMP not amended. ‘Research’ may refer to many specialist fields of research that include primatologists, sociologists, psychologists etc. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	7.2 Good in theory, problematic in practice in current model.	Refer to point 3	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.

28	No specific comment on BSMP (not on comment form)	I still have to read your plan and I will do so . In the mean time I feel it necessary to ask why it is that an animal conservation organisation need to have a control focus upon an animal species that is horribly invaded by disrespectful human development upon their natural habitat? I also need to ask how come SA animal conservation and protection organisations are tolerating so much nonsense from humans who blatantly and purposefully harm animals with the disgusting excuse, if they are not endangered it's not an issue. Pauchers are getting away with too much already and I have great concern about the tolerance of humans arrogance. Why can SA not go and learn from Canada who in towns like Kitimat have special rangers who now violently live in harmony with the wildlife like wolves and bears without fear and abusive behaviour towards wild life Even in Africa rural tribes have been helped to live in harmony with even the elephants and hippos and crocodiles by respecting boundaries and creating effective natural boundaries like spraying repellents and beehives around their vegetable gardens. The hunters in SA has been given way too much rope to be allowed to just kill as many so called pest animals as they want in their own natural habitat. Our baboons need huge protection from cruel people who harm them out of hatred and sadism. Lastly I cannot believe you people do not work with animal communicators to assist you in this matter. I have taken care of farms with baboons in the past and have learned that when even a female should aggressively mimic the warning call of a Male baboon and act like a gorilla by slamming her own chest, the baboons understand it and leave after the sentinel will call in response and call the herd away. If necessary this can be done repeatedly until the sentinel gets the message. I have done this several times with great success. I love them and feel deeply sorry for what discrimination they have to endure. They are not human and cannot reason like us and see humans throwing away food they could eat and see humans as not caring about what they have so they make use of the opportunity to feed. During the history of SA hunters have done detrimental damage to wildlife all for so called human development. Now they want to destroy our only , still free grazing ,large predators for their selfish gain. That individual who shot that baboon with pepperballs should have his own eyes removed. Please hear me ! I beg you do not allow this self centred generation to override what you are supposed to stand for, PROTECT OUR BABOONS ! Send people to Kitimat and into Africa to learn from those who found a natural harmless way to live in harmony with wild life. It is possible, it has been proven over and over.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. 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.
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Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
29	General: We do not deem the draft to be fit for purpose as it stands. Indeed, we are disappointed in the timeframes and responsibility proposed for most of the outcomes. There seems to be no sense of urgency as proven in the delay in presenting the draft and the inordinately long 2-month period of reply to this document. Time is of the essence! Hopefully the points below will help to illustrate to you what we mean. Before that though <u>the most urgent issue</u> for Scarborough currently is to have the unmonitored group of 4 baboons that have been in our midst since July 20, 2022, darted and relocated to either close to or inside the Cape of Good Hope Section of Table Mountain National Park. Innumerable appeals have been made, one baboon was successfully darted and relocated but the remaining group of 2 females, 1 juvenile male and 1 baby remain between Misty Cliffs and Scarborough. The community is demanding this intervention for the safety and health of this small splinter group.		Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with detailed actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTJ subsequently.
	<u>1.4: Monitors and Field Managers:</u> It is imperative to retain this programme and to upskill all monitors/rangers and their Field Managers. An urgent guarantee is sought that this will continue to be financed by the City's taxpayers.		CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	<u>2.4: Law Enforcement:</u> The word “ongoing” in this section of the SMP is highly questionable when no actual convictions have taken place and precious little LE is ever witnessed. Why do we see no evidence of spot checks being done by Law Enforcement as we regularly see for traffic violations, for example? Why do we not see Law Enforcement officers inspecting our commercial outlets? All are guilty of slack waste management practices and the indirect feeding of the baboons by leaving doors and windows open with food openly on display. Why can't Law Enforcement officers issue fines to residents for putting their bins out onto the roadside (City land) on a Sunday or Monday when they should, only be put out from 06.00 on a Tuesday? Mr Alfredo Roman has been alerted to our appeal but no action has been taken. Citation: City of Cape Town by-laws 15(1) No person may dump, throw, deposit, spill, dump, store or in any other way discard, any litter or waste into or onto any public place, municipal dump, land, vacant lot, stream, water course, street, road, wetland, coastline or in any place to which the public has access, or otherwise dispose of it nor may they allow a person under their control to do so. Both Task Teams, Baboons and Waste & Recycling work tirelessly in this respect and NCC can attest to that, but effective Law Enforcement is required. With an increasing number of short-term rentals, we are struggling to be taken seriously by owners, managers and renters when no sign of Law Enforcement is being experienced on the ground.		CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with detailed actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Your points are noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	<u>1.5: Strategic Electric Fences:</u> These, plus upskilled Monitor and Field Manager teams to check and hold possible access areas (eg. roads) are the <u>only possible solution for the future.</u> Identify a pilot area eg Scarborough and implement the retrofitting of the South Side reserve fence and do it according to Dr Dave Gaynor's detailed specifications which the City already received in <u>August 2022</u>. As this solution is to keep the Groot Olifantsbos Troop safe and wild <u>inside</u> the reserve they call home, the costs should be carried by SanParks. Again, a lack of urgency is observed as this troop finds it increasingly difficult to ignore the temptations in Scarborough on the other side of the fence. The monitors assigned to this troop have the impossible job of pushing the troop back inside the reserve on a daily basis. Should it not be SanParks themselves ensuring that this troop remains inside their managed land? Those monitors could rather have been utilized to keep the splinter group mentioned above safe and out of the urban area. The pilot strategic fencing project to be continued along the firebreak surrounding Scarborough and to be carried by the Common Good Trust model of Dr Dave Gaynor. To repeat, all specs and costing for this have been received by the City in August 2022, but in your draft the first step is only estimated to be addressed in June! Almost one year after receipt of the document in its current form.		CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with detailed actions, budgets and timeframes is being developed by the CPBMJTT concurrently and subsequently. The CPBMJTT is in the process of prioritising appropriate areas for the implementation of strategic fencing as per the CPBSMP.
	<u>2.6: Cape of Good Hope COGH SPCA:</u> Full membership within the JTT is imperative.		CPBSMP not amended. 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. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any management interventions.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	3.1: BAG (Baboon Advisory Group). The suggested annual meetings will render this proposal dead in the water before it even gets started. Quarterly meetings are needed as an absolute minimum but better still is membership of conservation groups such as Baboon Matters and Baboons of the South in the JTT, as associate members.		Comment accepted. CPBSMP amended to reflect that the CPBMJTT will meet bi-annually with the BAG and ad hoc as and when required.. The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, "<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>".
	4.1: Solid Waste. Perhaps the best example of the perceived lack of urgency are the "tbc" entries of this section. That these items are still outstanding after <u>decades</u> of baboons accessing waste is nothing less than shocking. For that reason, it is imperative that the Solid Waste Department is given a hard and urgent deadline by Alderman Grant Twigg.		The CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with detailed actions, budgets and timeframes is being developed by the CPBMJTT concurrently and subsequently.
	4.2: Navy: Minister Creecy to intervene and put an end to the long-standing crisis that the Navy has ignored, and which has led to the permanent presence of the Waterfall Troop being in Simon's Town on a permanent basis.		CPBSMP not amended. Your comment has been noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP by the CPBMJTT.
	And finally: 1.3: Moratorium on Management Killings		CPBSMP not amended. 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. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.
	3.2: Waste Management: In Scarborough we fit and encourage 3 methods of baboon-proofing our bins: 1. Bent nails attached to ropes. 2. Drilled holes on each side and knotted ropes 3. A buckle and strap riveted to each side. All methods have been or are being tried and tested here. Additional help being given to The Village Hub.		CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with detailed actions, budgets and timeframes is being developed by the CPBMJTT concurrently and subsequently. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	5.2: Education and Awareness: - We would welcome updated printed flyers and stickers for bins and also e-versions of same to be distributed via our new scarbs.org website and Telegram Scarborough Matters group. - We distribute baboon management information, particularly currently during the Strategic Management Plan process and encourage comments and participation. - We hosted A "Meet the Experts" meeting on 5. October. (Facilitated by and with thanks to Simon's Town Civic Association) - Reporting of baboon presence in Scarborough is made to the Hotline as well as on our own Telegram group as a pre-warning to residents. - Our website Scarbs.org features detailed information for residents and holidaymakers on baboon awareness and waste management.		CPBSMP not amended.
30	1.4 Page 12 Baboon Monitor/rangers to remain and to continue after retrofitting of SanParks reserve fence is electrified	Monitors required NOW for splinter group of 4 in Scarborough and Misty Cliffs.	Thank you for your proposals/comments. CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.
	1.5 Page 13 Full specs, design, details and costings of strategic electric fencing were presented to the City in August 2022 by Dr. Dave Gaynor.	Do not delay. Urgent! Scarborough South side SanParks fence to be retro-fitted as above. Ideal Pilot project for residents to view and for authorities to evaluate. SanParks to finance. Time Frames: 1.5.1. Now. 1.5.2. June 2023. 1.5.3. June 2023	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with detailed actions, budgets and timeframes is being developed by the CPBMJTT concurrently and subsequently. The CPBMJTT is developing implementation plans for feasible strategic fencing in appropriate areas.
	2.4 Page 14 Actual, effective and hefty Law Enforcement. Urgent	If this is "ongoing", where are the results? Action now. Reporting to be encouraged within communities. Anonymous reporting will enhance. Show some action by inspecting restaurant waste management practices.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and is considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	<u>2.6 Page 15</u> Not sufficient by any means. CoGH SPCA to be part of JTT	And prior to MOA being signed.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder has been engaged by the CPBMJTT to oversee all welfare aspects in any management interventions.
	<u>2.7 Page 15</u> Actual, effective and hefty Law Enforcement. Urgent	If this is "ongoing", why do we see nothing happening on the ground? One might venture that the LE here starts from within by fining the Solid Waste Dept itself due to its utter ineptitude in providing baboon-proof bins.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	<u>3.1 Page 15</u> BAG : Rejection of annual meetings. No point.	Quarterly meetings are a minimum and constant communication required. Your proposal is worse than in the BLG and CARBS days.	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended to reflect that the CPBMJTT will meet bi-annually with the BAG and ad hoc as and when required.
	<u>4.1 Page 17</u> That 4.1.1 is still "tbc" is indicative of the failure of baboon-human-management in the past. That this document has "tbc" for this critical factor is proof of the state of the City's solid waste department.	Aldermann Twigg to be part of JTT/CoCT panel. Strict Law Enforcement of transgressions.	The CPBSMP was not amended. Members of the CPBMJTT are nominated by their relevant institutions from candidates that are suitably experience and qualified.
	<u>4.2 Page 17</u> Minister Creecy to intervene with the Navy until effective waste management in place	There clearly has to be National Govt intervention on all matters pertaining to the Navy, eg 6.3 too.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT.
	<u>5 Page 18</u> Scarborough is willing and able to collaborate on all aspects of education and awareness.	We have a long-standing community Telegram group for baboon sightings in the village and a dedicated Task Team under the auspices of the Scarborough Village Association.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
31		CPBMJTT members must be qualified specialists with experience. By-laws need to be implemented. NCC Rangers must be retained and upskilled. Baboon monitors in urban areas need protection and must stay. Residents cannot be expected to protect themselves and their properties. Waste collection, prioritize baboon prone areas. What I and others' strongly feel is necessary, to work in the interests of Baboon and Residents in the Simonstown area, but not only. One could have a workable plan for all and then have a variety of Annexures relevant to different issues that can be added to specific areas as not all areas experience the same.	CPBSMP not amended. Members of the CPBMJTT are nominated by their relevant institutions from candidates that are suitably experience and qualified. The issues mentioned regarding law enforcement and waste are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate area specific management interventions. 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. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions specific for their areas. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
32		This on going situation is annoying. I was invaded three times then decided to retaliate. The forth time the baboon entered my home I was prepared. Was armed with a meter long strong stick and shouted. My dog barked as we advanced. My neighbour also shows aggressive behaviour. They don't bother us any longer, the but of course when the message goes out that they are in the Glade we still have the inconvenience of dashing to lock all windows and doors. I wish you luck in solving the problem. Why not feed these poor hungry baboon on the mountain. There nothing to eat up there. My only suggestion.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a legal, sustainable and ethical manner. 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: Additional/artificial feeding will result in an increase in population growth. Artificial feeding results in increased internal troop aggression and has negative impacts on troop behaviour. Artificial feeding increases close interactions and/or the habituation of baboons that has long term negative impacts on baboon troops. Artificial feeding has negative knock on effects for other wildlife and can promote disease spread and pest problems.
33		I am 100% behind controlling and limiting the movement of male baboons away from the lower domestic reaches of the Tokai Forest area by ANY means possible. They are currently being 'entertained' by some animal lovers which sends the wrong message to the animal that we LIKE having them in our domestic spaces. This is by far NOT our preference!	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT does not support close interactions or the habituation of baboons. This approach will be applied to future management interventions.
34		I am happy the way the committee / parks / baboon management are going forward. As a resident affected, it is up to me to not be vulnerable.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a legal, sustainable and ethical manner.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
35		Here are my comments regarding the situation of the baboons on the Cape peninsula. In my view, the proposed new JTT will not improve the situations for baboons if it continues with the same strategies as in the past. The JTT needs to stop seeing baboons as pests, and recognise that they are a vital part of our ecosystem, and that they have a right to thrive. The JTT, alarmingly, does not include the COGH SPCA as part of its team, nor does it include people who are experts in the field of ethics. Although welfare is an important part of ethics, it is only one aspect - the JTT needs to include someone who is trained in ethics, especially in areas related to both animal ethics and environmental ethics. The JTT needs also to consult more widely with environmentalists, especially those whose work recognises the balance between animals and their habitat. I would highly recommend Professor Lindsey Gillson at UCT, whose work on plant ecology and its impact on other species would make a valuable contribution to the understand of baboon welfare on the Cape peninsula. The JTT also needs someone on the panel who specialises in human behaviour, since so many of the issues arising wrt baboons are related to humans' inability to live in harmony with other primates. There is a distinct lack of education about how human behaviour affects baboons, and we need both more research on how to change this, and well as implementation. Finally, the killing of baboons needs to be taken off the table. It is unacceptable to continue killing baboons in the absence of a properly constituted team with appropriately trained specialists. Not a single killing by the authorities has undergone any credible ethics review process, and until such a process is put into place, there needs to be a moratorium on the killing of baboons. If baboons were higher primates, such as gorillas or orangutans, I can assure you that the authorities would have thought twice before killing them - and yet to date dozens of baboons have been killed under the CoCT's management strategy. If this would be unacceptable for gorillas or orangutans, why is it morally acceptable to kill baboons in such high numbers? Moreover, there is currently no credible data on the number of baboons in South Africa, and baboons are still hunted and considered 'vermin'. No provincial plan can ignore the wider contexts in which baboons' lives continue to be endangered. The issue of baboons relates to broader conservation issues regarding how we consider our wildlife. We cannot conserve our wildlife if we think that killing individuals is morally acceptable.	The CPBSMP was not amended. The CPBMJTT is engaging with the Cape of Good Hope SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder to oversee welfare aspects in any management interventions. Please refer to the CPBSMP outcome 7 implementation in Table 1: <i>"7.1.1 CPBMJTT identifies and engages science and research partner(s), and facilitate and authorise applied and other research on baboon population dynamics and human-baboon conflict"</i> Thus any expert that may assist on human-wildlife conflict, animal and/or human behaviour can be called upon to advise on feasible strategies within the urban landscape. An animal ethics review process is required when animals are used for experimental or educational purposes (SANS 10386:2008 – The care and use of animals for scientific purposes). The CPBMJTT will require animal ethics clearance for any research or educational proposals that are made with regards to the baboons.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
36	More comment is needed to the costs of baboon raids into residential areas. Personal in the loss of freedom in ones own home (lo up) & actual cost due to damages and po. decrease in property value as the suburbs with constant raiding become less attractive	Show current baboon population projections by area Culling baboons can be quick, fairly cheap and instantly effective. Provide a cost analysis of culling baboons vs huge expenses with fencing, extra monitors etc	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and communities.
	Translocation of baboons. Very bad idea. Just moving the problem. Can these "urban raider" baboons even survive in the wild?	Don't waste time & money on this exercise. Leave it out	CPBSMP not amended. The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and communities.
	Fencing on the border of certain residential areas. Straight line fence will just move the baboons to another area, not solve the problem. It is a massive waste of time and money in a country that has such serious economic issues.	A Simple costing exercise can be done very quickly . Who is going to pay for fecing? Ask the residents, before you even think about spending any costs on this idea.	CPBSMP not amended. Please note that CPBSMP 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.
	Number of baboons vs number of residents/ businesses affected in each area is not given. Why not? This needs to be added in somewhere	Statistics needed by area	CPBSMP not amended. Please note that CPBSMP 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. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
37	<u>GENERAL COMMENT:</u> My comments are largely based on: The apparent fact, as repeatedly stated in your Baboon Strategic Management Plan Draft for public comment, that the baboon population is growing rapidly, and that presumable ability of available natural areas will soon be unable to sustain the population. This will inevitably lead to the situation where desperation for resources will lead the baboons to either force their way through, over or around electric fences or to move to other unprotected built areas. It is hence my submission that fences will only be a temporary solution to the problem and that the residents will be forced to fund a solution that will only provide a temporary solution when the real solution is population control of some form together followed by possible fencing or some other form of aversion action. My concern is that should any selected action fail, the authorities will wash their hands of the matter and say "Well we tried and there is nothing else we can do" My concern that publicity of baboon value will make their management more difficult by bringing outside players into the mix who are not willing to compromise and use threats of negative publicity affecting tourism to ensure their agenda is met.		Thank you for your comments.
	1 Strategic Fencing We have been provided with insufficient information regarding costs, effectiveness and history of existing fences	Need to have more information and also what happens if plan fails to be effective.	CPBSMP not amended. Note that the CPBSMP 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. The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operation requirements, maintenance, costing etc. to ensure long term viability.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	2 Transition Period Absolutely essential		CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.
	4 Population management There seems to be insufficient scientific information regarding this. Need active involvement of the institutes of higher learning	Committee should seek funding through grants and bursaries for studies from business and industry	CPBSMP not amended. Please see CPBSMP: <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>
	6 Virtual Fence Needs to be actively pursued	Need a few trials.	CPBSMP not amended. Management strategies such as this is covered the CPBSMP and its viability can be established for each area. 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.
	9 Education and awareness Good, as long as not biased in favour of acceptance of baboons in Urban areas. Must recognise the human and psychological distress they cause and cost in damage to property.		CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	15 Promotion of baboons This could backfire making any action against them even more difficult as it will spread the support for them nationally and internationally making management of them more difficult with no thought or sympathy to the problems they cause locally.		CPBSMP not amended. Please see outcome 5 of the CPBSMP: <i>“Outcome 5: Stakeholder communication, education and awareness on all aspects of baboon management enable the conservation and well-being of baboons and the mitigation of human-baboon conflict”</i>
	16 Enforcement We don't even have the resources to control crime, poaching and drugs - how are we going to enforce human behaviour on their own properties?	Don't have laws you can't enforce – rather keep the baboons out of the built environment which will cut conflict to zero.	The CPBSMP was not amended. 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 issues mentioned regarding law enforcement and waste are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate area specific management interventions.
	17 Carrying capacity Agree – no other action barring monitoring program should be taken until this has been concluded.	Committee should seek funding through grants and bursaries for studies from business and industry	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Exactly the same comments as Chapter 1 no. 40 (below).		
38	General: Funding models are not explored or stated Baboons are wild animals and potentially dangerous.	SANparks as primary beneficiary must fund as well as CapeNature and CoCT All parties are responsible for protecting, people, property and domestic animals.	Thank you for your comments. The CPBSMP was not amended. The CPBSMP 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.
	8.1.3 Rhesus monkeys had adverse behaviour with sterilization and contraception	Control be done by culling only in line with conservation norms.	CPBSMP not amended. The proposal for methods of population management including contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	8.1.4	Strict time frames must be adhered to, enforced and stated.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP 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.
	8.1.6 Protocols should be official bodies only.	Apply existing legislation	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	8.1.7 Review present guidelines.	Apply conservation norms.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	8.1.8 Do not interrupt the natural order of things.	Apply conservation norms	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	8.2.2 Does not include resident volunteers.	Add trained resident monitors.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBMSP.
	8.2.6 The act speaks to domestic and wild animals in captivity only.	Apply the legislation.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT.
	8.3.1 BAGs	To be elected by ratepayers.	CPBSMP not amended. The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, " <i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i> ".
	8.4.1 Time frames are extremely important here.	this is a priority	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	8.6.1 Installations need to be hostile/ baboon proof.	Friendly equals encouraging.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	8.6.4 Disagree totally.	Baboons must not cross into urban areas.	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	8.7.1 This is very important		CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT
	8.7.2 This is very important		CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT
	9.1 No financing model is on record.		CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP 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.
	9.3 BAGs need to report quarterly	BAG report before CPBMJTT meeting	BSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT. The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, “ <i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i> ”. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. The BAG will be engaged in future management plans, the specifics of this engagement still needs to be defined.
	11 Action is needed promptly.	Activists need to be appraised of conservation norms.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
39		We have reviewed the Draft Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (Draft CPBSMP). We wish to place on record our disappointment that the SPCA was not consulted prior to the Draft CPBSMP being circulated to the general public for comment, seeing as the SPCA is a key stakeholder in the current Urban Baboon Programme. The Draft CPBSMP which has been provided lacks sufficient detail and context. The Draft CPBSMP should be paired with an implementation plan to provide a better understanding of what is being proposed. We note a glaring omission of any welfare considerations within the Draft CPBSMP. Another area of grave concern is that the estimated timeframes provided postdate the end of the current service provider's contract for the City's Urban Baboon Programme. A contingency plan must be put in place to manage the transition period in the interest of residents and baboons alike. As we all know, the welfare of any species is paramount to its sustainable management. We strongly recommend that the welfare of the baboons is included going forward and that the SPCA is consulted to ensure the sustainable management of the baboon population of the Cape Peninsula.	Thank you for your comments. Some of the issues mentioned are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions. The CPBSMP 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. The CPBMJTT is engaging directly with the Cape of Good Hope SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder to oversee welfare aspects in any management interventions and to provide input on the BSMP. This was confirmed at a bilateral meeting on the 12th of May 2023 between the CoGH SPCA and the CPBMJTT that the CoGH SPCA has critical role to play in line with its statutory obligations. 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
40	Section 6, Purpose, p10 In my view the draft SMP has three major weaknesses. <i>Firstly</i>, the statement that <i>'it is not the purpose of this strategic management plan to provide detailed day-to-day operational issues, but to guide the suite of suitable actions towards achieving the identified outcomes'</i> ignores the mounting crisis produced by a greatly increased presence of baboons in various parts of Simon's Town (and elsewhere). It is clear that there is an urgent need for a well-funded transitional baboon management plan from 1st July 2023 until such time as the new management programme comes into effect. <i>Secondly</i>, the SMP provides a suite of options 'to be investigated and formulated', but does not indicate which of these options represents an advance on the current programme, which is now demonstrated to be inadequate to changing circumstances. The most important of these circumstances is that monitors using aversive techniques to 'herd' baboon troops are manifestly no longer effective, and the habituation of large and growing populations of baboons to human-derived food is much further advanced than ever before. <i>Thirdly</i>, little or no information is provided on the only two genuinely new approaches to the problem mentioned in the SMP, namely 'strategic fences' and 'partnerships with communities'. It is impossible to formulate a response to these in the absence of more information on what these mean in practice and how they will be implemented.	Address the immediate crisis and the transition issues directly. State clearly the nature of the existing problems which require the formulation of a Strategic Management Plan. Provide a great deal more information on the two key 'innovations' in the draft (i.e. fences and community partnerships)	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP appropriately amended to state the nature of the existing problems which requires the formulation of a CPBSMP. CPBSMP appropriately amended to provide more detail on innovations in the CPBSMP. The other points are noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP. Also note that the CPBSMP 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. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the BSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Outcome 1 (1.3, population control) Population control measures (including removals through euthanasia, culling and translocation) are at the heart of major controversies over baboon management on the South Peninsula, but the pros and cons of these measures are completely ignored. There is nothing substantive to respond to in this document. Why does the document not outline the controversies and their outcomes, which are core to the current crisis, and suggest a way forward which addresses these?	Outline the pros and cons of all the management options mentioned (euthanasia, culling, translocation, contraception and sterilization), and indicate which of these are likely to be the options of choice in future.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Outcome 1 (1.4, management strategies) As elsewhere in the document, the phrase 'in partnership with communities' is used. But it is not at all clear what this would mean in practice i.e. how it could be operationalized. In particular, the thorny issue of which views represent those of the majority of residents (community members), rather than those of noisy minorities, is completely avoided.	Issues of governance, management and accountability (i.e. institutional design) are key to sustainable solutions to the complex problem of human-wildlife coexistence in urban areas. The JTT should engage in a comprehensive review of relevant experience and the institutional options that emerge, and communicate these to the public.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Outcome 1 (1.5, strategic and virtual fences) Residents in baboon-affected communities are unaware of the pros and cons of strategic and virtual fences, and lack information on design, energy sources, costs, fires and impacts on wildlife. Asking for an informed response to this new and potentially game-changing approach in the absence of education on these issues is to ask for the impossible.	Compile a document setting out what is known about baboon-proof fencing (physical and virtual). Discuss its pros and cons, so that residents are able to formulate their views in an informed manner.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT will explore strategic fencing as a solution. 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 appropriate management interventions.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Outcome 3 (3.1, Baboon Advisory Group or BAG) It is unclear what exactly the role of the BAG will be, other than to air the views of residents and other groupings and allow them to let off steam. It is suggested that the BAG advisory group meet annually. This is too seldom to be meaningful. It smacks of tokenism. The reference to 'recognized community organizations' in 3.1 begs the question of the criteria to be used to recognize organizations.	Specify what the envisaged role of the BAG will be and the status of the views expressed within it. The BAG should meet quarterly. Clarify the criteria for recognition of 'community organizations'	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP appropriately 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 have been attached to the BSMP as an annexure and provides clarity on the points raised. The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, "<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>". The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. The BAG will be engaged in future management plans, the specifics of this engagement still needs to be defined.
	Outcome 3 (3.3, SRAs and other mechanisms) The suggestion that 'community resources' will be secured for 'purposes of baboon monitoring and management' as well as strategic fences' gives the impression that the CoCT, together with SANParks and CN, wish to offload responsibility for baboon management to residents, rather than meet their statutory obligations.	Clarify the envisaged institutional framework for sharing responsibility for baboon management amongst constituent members of the JTT and offer suggestions for supportive actions for community members.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP 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.
	The draft SMP as a whole This document fails to provide residents in baboon-affected areas with any assurance that the authorities represented on the JTT are serious about finding solutions in both the short term and over the longer term. It is likely to generate anger and frustration rather than positive engagement. This could well lead to negative responses and a political backlash which will not be to the advantage of the CoCT in particular.	Withdraw the first draft of the SMP and commit to producing a second, more convincing version by the end of April 2023. Conversations with well-informed groups of residents would undoubtedly be fruitful on many levels. The 200+ Simon's Town residents who have been in dialogue under the auspices of the STCA this past year are an example of such a group	CPBSMP not amended. The current CPBSMP has been amended incorporating the comments from the public participation process. Going forward, the CBMJTT will incorporate stakeholder feedback and inputs towards improvement of CPBSMP implementation (adaptive management) following regular engagements.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
41	Preamble First Paragraph, last sentence Baboon population doubling “in areas such as Constantia, Tokai, Da Gama, and Simons Town from 248 in 2006 to 498 in 2022”. How does this compare with the human population growth in the same areas over the same time period? What provisions were made for the growth in human population in terms of infrastructure and development and how does this compare to provisions made to accommodate the wildlife that were being displaced as a result of over population and over urbanization by humans?	The population in the Western Cape in particular is growing at an unprecedented rate. Partly due to the collapse of infrastructure, absence of law and order and related societal ills in other provinces under the rule of the current corrupt regime in those provinces, and partly due to the uncontrolled influx of immigrants from other African countries, and a lack of education and self-discipline in the general population when it comes to family planning. The above all needs to be addressed.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The issues raised are outside the scope of the CPBMJTT and the CPBSMP.
	Clause 3, page 5 <i>“manage the population sustainably through removal, including, euthanasia, culling and translocation when appropriate. While contraception and sterilization have been suggested by interest groups as feasible population control methods, such methods have not been used or researched on wild populations of baboons and would require further investigation.”</i> The notion of euthanizing one species to control their population growth whilst allowing the population of another (the human species) to grow unchecked is not only problematic from a scientific and ethical perspective, but it is also not sustainable. At some point the human population will reach such a proportion that there will be no place for any wild animals. The growth in baboon population has been exacerbated by the “absence of natural predation” - this is a prime example of the imbalance caused by man in the natural world due to the annihilation of other species - particularly many predator species.	As seemingly controversial as this might sound to some, and I know that this is a conversation to be had outside of this one, but we need to start limiting the number of children that one human (male and/or female) can bear in their lifetime.	CPBSMP not amended. The issues raised are outside the scope of the CPBMJTT and the CPBSMP.
	Clause 8. Implementation of the strategy, page 13 <i>1.5 Strategic and virtual fences are identified, investigated, prioritised, budgeted for, erected and maintained</i>	I personally find the use of a virtual fence abhorrent. It is cruel and could cause long term psychological damage to all animals that are exposed to it – particularly primates. This can be likened to Sound torture - a type of psychological warfare used to break the will of prisoners using loud music or white noise.	CPBSMP not amended. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 24 March 2023
Chapter 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Clause 8. Implementation of the strategy, page 14 <i>2.2 Permit for activities in terms the Nature Conservation Ordinance – are provided, acted on and complied with (translocation, capture, hunting or use restricted methods such as paintball markers and removal).</i> As it currently stands, anyone can shoot a baboon provided they have a permit. Farmers do not even require a permit and can practically shoot as many baboons as they like. This is morally reprehensible by today's standards. There is no just cause for shooting a wild animal that poses no threat to human life.	The permit issuing protocol is out of date and needs to be brought into the 21st century. It cannot possibly be aligned to international best practice or the modern way of thinking. There should be much tighter legislation around the issuing of hunting permits. The only just cause one could have for hunting (shooting) a wild animal is if it poses a real threat to human life, and if all other avenues have been totally exhausted i.e. adequate protection of one's property and crops, translocation, etc.	CPBSMP not amended. "Hunting" in the context of this section 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 would include the use of paintball markers for example or to attempt to capture a baboon that is injured. <i>"hunt in relation to any wild animal means by any means whatsoever to hunt or search for, to kill, capture or attempt to kill or capture, or to pursue, follow or drive with intent to kill or capture, or to shoot at, poison, be in wait for or wilfully disturb;"</i>
42		I have elected not to reply on the prescribed form. I fully support any measures proposed to be introduced be they culling, sterilisation, relocation or confining baboons to a specific area as the situation regarding baboons invading the urban area of Simon's Town has escalated out of control and must be stopped. My preference would be a win win for baboons and humans. I fear for the safety of my pets, am tired of my property being vandalised and having to be constantly on edge to take preventative action when the baboons are about and believe that it will just be a matter of time before a human or domestic pet is again injured by baboons. My main concern at this stage is whilst I am grateful that the baboon issue is finally being addressed believe that timelines for resolving the issues need to be accelerated.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. 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.

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
1		I have studied the Proposed Baboon Strategic Management Plan in detail and wish to make the following observations and comments on the baboon matter. I moved to Kommetjie in 1992 with my young family. There were 1200 residents. Today, there are 3400 locals. Meanwhile, the population of the “urban” Peninsula baboons has doubled since 2006 to over 500. There were few conflict situations between residents and baboons in the 1990’s. Today, conflict situations are ongoing and of protracted length. In 2020 the troop lived inside the village for 8 months, an absurd situation. In January and February 2023, they were “resident” in Kommetjie for 6 weeks. The chaos and noise of barking dogs, screaming humans, paintball guns and mayhem as dozens of baboons run across roofs trying to gain access to houses, is untenable and unsustainable. The City has adopted a policy of suburban densification and there are also new property developments in Kommetjie which will add another 1500 residents over the next decade. Having two primate species occupying the same small territory of less than 3 sq km (the village itself), is no longer sustainable. The troop has lost all fear or suspicion of humans and the use of monitors appears to be a failing project. If SANParks wants to retain baboons on the Peninsula mountains, then they should be responsible for installing and maintaining electric fences in potential conflict zones, including Slangkop mountain. It is not the responsibility of residents to pay for this. This must be coupled with a sterilisation and contraceptive regime, to drastically reduce troop levels within a few years. SANParks has for far too long evaded the urban baboon issue. They make over R400 million from Cape Peninsula parks entrance fees per year. It’s time for them to fund fences AND a monitoring program. Failing that, the only solution I see, is the rapid removal of the Slangkop troop to a wildlife or mountain reserve elsewhere. This emotive debate has raged for years and we now need an immediate and pragmatic response from authorities, with more consideration given to human welfare than to baboon welfare.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The issues mentioned regarding fencing and contraception are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and implementation, and will be explored as part of appropriate management interventions.
2	Sec. 6, Purpose (p10) The document does not address the crisis that will unfold come 23/7/1 if the monitors cease to exist. It does not coherently give viable alternatives to the current		Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	programme, which has failed because of the habituation of the baboons to the urban environment. In all the discussions I attended a strategic fence made the only sense in what is now a very fraught situation. We have installed our own fence and it is the only thing which has worked for us- we have seen the issue escalate to crisis point over the last 4 years. It is untenable that this should be allowed to go on any longer.		options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. Alternatives to the current programme will vary and depend on the area and affected community. CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.
	Outcome 1 (1.3, population control) Population control (including removals through euthanasia, culling and translocation) are the major controversies over baboon management on the South Peninsula, but the pros and cons of these measures are completely ignored. We have been here 17 years and the biggest problem is that the numbers are now completely unmanageable.		CPBSMP not amended. Population control is addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions on the Cape Peninsula.
	Outcome 1 (1.4, management strategies) I am part of what has been come to be known as the silent majority- silent because we are lambasted by the self-proclaimed baboon activists for being pragmatic about the need to curtail population growth and keep the baboons out of the area. My best estimate is the majority of rate payers in the Far South want the baboons removed. Engaging with the right people in the community is vital. Unfortunately the		CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to participate in the BAG to ensure differing viewpoints are represented in communities. The BAG, in terms of the BSMP, "<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>".

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	activists can have a very load voice. Outcome 1 (1.5, strategic and virtual fences) Compile a document setting out what is known about baboon-proof fencing (physical and virtual). Discuss its pros and cons, so that residents are able to formulate their views in an informed manner. We have lived with our own fence for 2 years and it has revolutionized our lives. Outcome 3 (3.3, SRAs and other mechanisms) Clarify the envisaged framework for sharing responsibility for baboon management amongst constituent members and offer suggestions for supportive actions for community members. This document fails to provide residents with any assurance that the authorities represented on the JTT are serious about finding solutions in both the short term and the longer term		CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner as you have done. Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP and will encourage residents to baboon proof their properties effectively. CPBSMP not amended. <i>"After roundtable discussions on baboon management within the Cape Peninsula on 7 June 2022, the Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team, consisting of representatives from South African National Parks (SANParks), the City of Cape Town and CapeNature, deliberated on a Terms of Reference and work plan. The outcomes will be to deliver a draft Memorandum of Agreement and a Strategic Management Plan for baboon management in the Cape Peninsula."</i> 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. 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.
3	The clauses do not adequately address the issue of keeping baboons out of residential zones - a prerequisite for sustainable WILD baboon populations (the primary objective)	While fences may help in some instances they are a high risk investment in others - with uncertain efficacy, expensive maintenance and risks of damage to other species, as well as curtailment of usual human activities.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. Strategic fencing has been noted as a viable solution by experts in the sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
		Revert to effective baboon management strategies as was maintained in southern simons town up to the end of 2019. i.e. give baboon control staff adequate tools including effective paintball gun techniques, bearbangers and identification and removal of problematic baboons	The CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
		unfortunately we now have populations and generations of baboons too big to go back to the wild zones and adapted to urban lifestyle so potentially unable and unwilling to be located in a habitat where they can be wild baboons. Removal therefore seems to be an inevitable necessity.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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.
4	The draft SMP as a whole This document fails to reassurance that the authorities represented on the JTT are serious about addressing short term solutions and vague over the longer term. The short term horizon should be focused on to avoid any more anger and frustration and use the transition phase to build positive engagement leading awareness of the future vision and approach. Baboons are a high profile social media issue and this should be recognized so authorities manage a media hammering.	Withdraw the first draft of the SMP. Announce a commitment to a more detailed second draft and much improved communication approach	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not withdrawn. CPBSMP has however been amended according to the public comment received. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	Sec. 6, Purpose (p10) The draft SMP lacks a transitional plan to lead from short to medium/long term. The situation in Simon's Town (and elsewhere) today needs urgent	Address the immediate crisis and the transition issues directly. State clearly the nature of the existing problems which require the formulation of a Strategic Management Plan. Provide a great deal more	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	attention to bridge the situation toward the SMP which will take long to bed in The current programme suggests that the monitors' use of aversive techniques to 'herd' baboon troops are increasingly less effective, and the habituation of large and growing populations of baboons to human-derived food is more advanced than before. Insufficient information is provided on 'strategic fences'. 'Partnerships with communities' is unclear, especially as local communities are divided and any devolution of responsibility to them may be fraught with social conflict with large administrative transaction costs.	information on the two key 'innovations' in the draft (i.e. fences and community partnerships)	Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. 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. Some of the issues mentioned such as strategic fencing are however addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions on the Cape Peninsula. CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability. In addition, Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP.
	Outcome 1 (1.3, population control) Population control measures (including removals through euthanasia, culling and translocation) are at the heart of major controversies over baboon management on the South Peninsula, but the discussion on their merits never seems to progress beyond the 'humane' issues. The debate of 'humane' for the individual vis a vis the troop/population could be far more nuanced so people can weigh up 'the good of one' vs. the good of all'. If the population habituated to human food is unhealthy then we should know that it is not just individual	Outline the pros and cons of all the management options mentioned (euthanasia, culling, translocation, contraception and sterilization), and indicate which of these are likely to be the options of choice in future given the health of the troops.	CPBSMP not amended. The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation. 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 a sustainable strategic baboon management option. 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. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	welfare but troop welfare that matters even more.		
	Outcome 1 (1.4, management strategies) References to the phrase 'in partnership with communities' is problematic and it is unclear how it would be implemented in practice. Having witnessed the baboon management discourse in Simon's Town for many years, and with a past career in community-based conservation, I find myself conflicted on this issue. Normally, I would support some devolution of management to community level, with regulatory oversight. But, given the highly competing and cancelling narratives over baboons I fear that devolution would only need to endless bickering and poor decision making and contested collective action. Thus, I support a responsible authority making and explaining decisions based on best applied scientific conservation biology and management practices.	Issues of governance, management and accountability (i.e. institutional design) are key to sustainable solutions to the complex problem of human-wildlife coexistence in urban areas. The JTT should present a comprehensive review of relevant experience & the institutional options that emerge, & communicate these to the public. The JTT should not devolve responsibilities to communities that manifest high social conflict over the human-baboon conflict matrix.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. The BAG will be the connecting point with communities for the CPBMJTT, and in terms of the CPBSMP, "<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>".
	Outcome 1 (1.5, strategic and virtual fences) Residents in baboon-affected communities are unaware of the pros and cons of strategic & virtual fences, and lack information on design, energy sources, costs, fires and impacts on wildlife. Asking for an informed response to this new and	Compile a document setting out what is known about baboon-proof fencing (physical and virtual). Discuss its pros and cons, so that residents are able to formulate their views in an informed manner e.g. impact on biological / wildlife connectivity.	CPBSMP not amended. Strategic fencing has been noted as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option. The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	potentially game-changing approach in the absence of education on these issues is causing a lot of circular and inconclusive debate. Outcome 3 (3.1, Baboon Advisory Group or BAG) It is unclear what exactly the role of the BAG will be, other than to air the views of residents and other groupings, and allow them to let off steam. It is suggested that the BAG advisory group meet annually. This is too seldom to be meaningful. The reference to 'recognized community organizations' in 3.1 begs the question of the criteria to be used to recognize organizations. The example of the Baboon Liaison Group & CARBS experience must be avoided where forums become contesting 'voices' without focused professional facilitation.		
	Outcome 3 (3.1, Baboon Advisory Group or BAG) It is unclear what exactly the role of the BAG will be, other than to air the views of residents and other groupings, and allow them to let off steam. It is suggested that the BAG advisory group meet annually. This is too seldom to be meaningful. The reference to 'recognized community organizations' in 3.1 begs the question of the criteria to be used to recognize organizations. The example of the Baboon Liaison Group & CARBS experience must be avoided where forums become contesting 'voices' without focused professional facilitation.	Clarify the envisaged role of the BAG & the status of the views expressed within it. The BAG should meet quarterly. Clarify the criteria for recognition of 'community organizations' – by area, by troop, by expertise, by value orientation?	CPBSMP amended. 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 BSMP as an annexure. The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, <i>"comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions"</i>.
	Outcome 3 (3.3, SRAs and other mechanisms) The suggestion that 'community resources' will be secured for 'purposes of baboon monitoring & management as well as strategic fences' gives the impression that the CoCT, together with SANParks and CN, wish to offload responsibility for baboon management to residents, rather than meet their statutory obligations. The process of forming SRAs is complex & administratively	Clarify the envisaged institutional framework for sharing responsibility for baboon management amongst constituent members of the JTT, and offer suggestions for supportive actions for community members. A facilitated 'nested' SRA approach could be investigated where responsible authorities pick up the transaction costs of institutional formation and provide capital and recurrent cost support.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and exact timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Each authority needs to however conduct internal planning on how it will fit in with individual organisational strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	time consuming. Typically, SRAs are driven by crime & safety and homelessness more than environmental concerns. A one purpose baboon SRA would probably end up running parallel to another local SRA.		
5	GENERAL A full contingency of monitors has to be kept in place until the implementation of fences that keep baboons out of residential area at all times. There will still be the need for monitors to patrol the fence edges. Water points on the Roodeberg mountain, above the Capri and De Oude Weg areas, will alleviate the need for coming into the residential areas. Kruger National Park is full of artificial water points, the objections seem unfathomable. An initial feeding of seeds as was done in Simons Town while getting the baboons back into the wild. There are many baboons that have grown up eating in residential areas and they will need to be rewarded to get them out of this habit. Waste management, the City must provide baboon areas with TAMPER PROOF bins for waste and recycling and make sure the areas where the baboons are, are getting collected first. Residents need to be advised not to interact with baboons and if possible to move them on with a hose pipe making it a negative experience but not endangering them. Authorities need to make sure they actually know what areas the baboons are spending their time		Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Some of the issues mentioned are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions. Additional/artificial feeding will result in an increase in population growth. Artificial feeding results in increased internal troop aggression and has negative impacts on troop behaviour. Artificial feeding increases close interactions and/or the habituation of baboons that has long term negative impacts on baboon troops. Artificial feeding has knock on effects for other wildlife and can promote disease spread. Thus, the CPBMJTT does not support the feeding of baboons as this is not an ecologically sustainable solution for the reasons mentioned above.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	in. The fact that our area, Sunnydale, which is home to the Slangkop Troop for the majority of periods, has been ignored in favour of Kommetjie and Scarborough is of great concern. The Slangkop Troop has spent 44 weeks in Sunnydale as opposed to 17 weeks in Kommetjie and Scarborough over a 14 month period.		
	Approximate Location of Cape Peninsula Baboon Troops/Map/Page 6 The map does not indicate the Sunnydale area at all, which is where the Slangkop troop spends most of its time. From 11 January 2022 to 24th February 2023 the Slangkop troop spend only 17 weeks in Kommetjie/Scarborough. The other 45 weeks were spent in the Sunnydale area. This area includes De Oude Weg, Capri, Wingate Heights and Lochiel Small Holdings, at the foot of the Roodeberg Mountain	Update the map for accuracy especially when looking at fencing	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBMSP. The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, the environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability. The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and communities.
	1 Strategic fencing/page 7 This is a long term solution and although supported it will be years down the road	Immediate solutions are needed	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. 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. The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
			wildlife, the environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.
	2 Transitional period/page 7 A full complement of monitors has to be kept in place until such time as the long term proposals are implemented and their function evaluated. At no stage will the authorities be able to withdraw monitors totally. On average the Sunnydale residents require Baboon Monitors to get baboons out of their gardens/homes every 2nd day.	Tenders need to be put in place or the existing contracts renewed immediately. Residents cannot be left to fend for themselves, while it is also worth noting that the existing service providers build up substantial IP and on the ground knowledge that improves their efficacy.	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.
	3. Monitor/ranger programme/page 8 Monitors will always be essential to monitor the edges of strategic fences	This cannot be a resident run monitoring program. Residents do not have the authority to use paintball guns on baboons and should not be allowed to. Residents do not have the expertise to manage wildlife.	CPBSMP not amended. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.
	3. Waste monitors/page 8 The City of Cape Town is already behind schedule in supplying TAMPER PROOF waste and recycling bins that cannot be opened by bin pickers and then left open for the baboons to raid	How can the City justify waste monitors but not baboon monitors	CPBSMP not amended. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP. 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.
	6. Virtual fence/page 8 This is supported but monitors will still be needed to control the edges of the fencing. Before any fences are agreed to data of where the baboons actually spend their time needs to be updated.	Update data by field work and engage and listen to residents	CPBSMP not amended. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.
	8. Early warning WhatsApp/page 8	It would be useful to know where the baboons are, if they are not in your particular area at least residents can have doors	CPBSMP not amended.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	These systems are already in place in most areas. They are useful but only kick in once the baboons are already raiding a residential area as the monitoring contractors refuse to be added to these alert groups.	open etc. In addition early warning of a troop incoming allows for proactive responses by residents.	Some of the issues mentioned are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions on the Cape Peninsula, such as the implementation of outcome 3 in the CPBSMP.
	9 Education and awareness/ Prospective property buyers/lessors/page8 Why penalize people trying to sell or rent their homes because of baboons that cannot be kept on the mountain? Most residents have already suffered damage to their properties	Remove	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	10 CCT Line Functions/baboon proof bins/page 9 Sunnysdale Ratepayers Association has made it quite clear that TAMPER PROOF BINS for waste and recycling are required. Normally what happens once residents have put their bins out and left for work, is that bin pickers will open the bins and leave them unlatched so when the baboons arrive it is easy pickings. Recycling is left in clear bags, which are torn open by bin pickers and baboons, leading more and more residents to stop recycling.	There is a product called BINGUARD that will fit standard city bins. It gravity locks and only opens when the truck tips the bin. Otherwise the City must supply a working Tamper proof bin.	CPBSMP not amended. Gravity-lock bins have been rolled out in some baboon-affected areas by the City of Cape Town. The process of rolling out baboon-proof bins in baboon-affected areas is ongoing. Some of the issues mentioned are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions on the Cape Peninsula, such as the implementation of outcome 4 in the CPBSMP.
	10.pilot a zero-waste small community in either Scarborough or Kommetjie/page 9 Why Kommetjie/Scarborough? The Slangkop troop spends the majority of their time on the Roodeberg mountain in the Capri and De Oude Weg areas	The authorities need to study where the baboons are the majority of the time. This old fashioned continually referring to only "Kommetjie/Scarborough" indicates how outdated the data is.	CPBSMP not amended. Please note that "pilot a zero-waste small community in either Scarborough or Kommetjie" was mentioned in Table 1 that is a "Summary of proposals and responses from stakeholder engagements in 2022" and was not specifically mentioned in the actual outcomes of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	16.Enforcement/Fine residents who don't baboon proof/page 9 Fine residents who don't baboon proof what? Their homes? Who is going to pay for this, the residents who are now expected to fend for themselves. So the City will pay for enforcement, but not monitors? As it is, the City already battles to enforce bylaws. Why create more that are unenforceable?	If the authorities had managed these troops and kept them on the mountain and out of the residential areas we would not have this problem	CPBSMP not amended. Please note that "Fine residents who don't baboon-proof" was mentioned in Table 1 (Summary of proposals and responses from stakeholder engagements in 2022). Law enforcement is identified as part of Outcome 2 of the CPBSMP.
	19 Provisioning/feeding and water/page 10 There is little to no water for the Slangkop troop in the hot summer months. As a result baboon will come into residential areas looking for water, swimming pools, water features, water tanks, gutters and bird baths.	How can it be unacceptable to provide water for these animals? Artificial water points are aplenty in the Kruger National Park. How are you ever going to keep the baboons out of residential areas where there is water, they will always come to the homes to get water.	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	8 Implementation of the strategy /page 12 Most of these points are 'ongoing' or an estimated time frame which is totally unrealistic. The only timeframe the authorities appear to be adhering to is the timeframe to stop the monitors	Monitors cannot be removed	CPBSMP not amended. 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 have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	1.4 Management strategy/page 12 Initiate processes and timeframes, dialogues with communities to keep baboons out of urban areas. Liaise with 'security organisations' such as neighbourhood watches	How can this become the responsibility of a neighbourhood watch. These are volunteer based groups, most members work during the day when the baboons are around and do security at night. This is unacceptable and unworkable, the authorities need to step up and take responsibility. Not all areas have active NHW's. Baboon management is not a security competence.	CPBSMP not amended. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner. CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	1.5 Strategic and virtual fences/page 13 The concept of fences is supported with monitors controlling the edges. Before fences are constructed make sure you really know where the baboons spend their time NOW and not based on historic data. Communities cannot be expected to pay for these fences.	Timescale June 2023/Dec 2023 is unrealistic. Monitors cannot be removed in June 2023 and residents be expected to fend for themselves. The baboon death rate will spiral.	CPBSMP not amended. 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 have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, the environment, operation requirements, maintenance, costing etc. to ensure long term viability. CPBMJTT is in the process of prioritising appropriate areas for the implementation of strategic fencing as per the CPBSMP.
	1.6 Protocols are developed/page 13 Develop protocols with stakeholders? Who are the stakeholders, the residents and who is going to implement these protocols for dangerous, aggressive, dispersing, raiding, troop splinter	These protocols can only be implemented by Monitors or Wildlife Experts.	CPBSMP not amended. 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: <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> Thus any expert that may assist on human wildlife conflict, animal and/or human behaviour can be called upon to advise on feasible strategies within the urban landscape.
	2 OUTCOMES 2.2 Permits/page 14 Who are you planning to issue these permits to for the use of paintball Markers, chasing/herding etc. if there are no Monitors who at present execute these functions	Only trained and skilled monitors can be issued with these permits. Therefore the monitoring system has to continue	CPBSMP not amended. 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 have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	2.4 Enforcement of City bylaws/page 14 Enforce bylaws: The Sunnysdale Ratepayers	Issue TAMPER PROOF Bins for Waste and recycling to baboon troop visited areas or supply a mechanism like Binguard that can be fitted to the existing bins. This is urgent.	CPBSMP not amended. Gravity-lock bins have been rolled out in some baboon-affected areas. The process

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Association has made it abundantly clear that waste management can only be successful with the issue of TAMPER PROOF BINS as we have a high incidence of bin pickers and they then leave the 'homemade bin proofing' open. The baboons then have easy access to the bins and recycling bags.		of rolling out baboon-proof bins in baboon-affected areas is ongoing.
	Outcome 3/3.2 resident communities/page 16 Most areas already have WhatsApp groups. When baboons are reported the MONITORS are informed to come and move the baboons back onto the mountain areas. If the plan is to cancel the monitors who will the residents turn to for help?	This can only work if there are monitors to call.	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	3.3 Special ratings/page 16 Are authorities aware of the fact that some of the areas impacted by baboons are underprivileged townships?	Financing has to be found elsewhere	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	3.4 Support citizens by means of permits/page 17 Permits for WHAT? Paintball guns?	Remove this whole train of thought. It is not residents who should be doing this job, it is independent monitors who are trained and can be held responsible and accountable	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT supports the rights of residents to protect private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner. "Hunting" in the context of this section 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 would include the use of paintball markers for example. <i>"hunt in relation to any wild animal means by any means whatsoever to hunt or search for, to kill, capture or attempt to kill or capture, or to pursue, follow or drive with intent to kill or capture, or to shoot at, poison, be in wait for or wilfully disturb;"</i>
6	Baboons are dividing communities. For some people it is acceptable		Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	that they come into our homes, break windows and hold us ransom. When you have small children or big dogs, it is not so easy to deal with. They create fear. Please help.		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.
7	#5 Under no circumstances should residents be required to finance infrastructure or pay for the maintenance of infrastructure required to manage or separate baboons / residents.	That funding be provided by all three Authorities for management of baboons in the broadest sense.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner. 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.
		I agree with experts that human settlement and baboon environments must be separate.	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
8	It is patently unnatural to have baboons walking around in a domestic environment such as we have here in Kommetjie.(or any human inhabited environment) Their natural environment is the kranses and koppies in nature, not the houses and streets where humans live. In my opinion it would be the responsibility of civic units such as yourselves to ensure that this does not take place. You are failing dismally in this regard.		Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner. The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas through various methods and reduce human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.
9	I've been in Kommetjie for 25 years and feel that we've never had the problems that we have		Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	experienced over the last year They have trashed my gutters, caused extensive roof leaks by jumping on the roof and broken the glass on a cover over the back door I like the idea of a baboon proof fence as I don't like the idea of euthanasia or any means of harming the baboons		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. 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. CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effects on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.
10	1.4. Need to keep baboon monitors employed after June 30th. This program cannot be halted.	Keep Baboon Monitors employed. Need monitors for NOW for splinter group of 4 baboons in	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	1.5 Implementation of strategic electric fencing as recommended by Dr Gaynor	Do not delay - urgent for South Side SANPARKS reserve fence and to carry on parallel to Plateau Road SANPARKS must finance this to keep their troop inside the Reserve	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the funding mechanisms, effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.
	2.4 There seems to be no visible law enforcement happening regarding waste management despite saying that law enforcement is ongoing. There is no law enforcement	Do regular inspections and spot checks to ensure that residents are complying. Anonymous reporting to be encouraged and be more active in communities especially at restaurants and commercial food outlets.	CPBSMP not amended. The issues mentioned regarding law enforcement and waste management are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and implementation, and will be explored as part of appropriate management interventions. Please see point: <i>"2.4.3 Investigation of non-compliance is conducted by appropriately skilled and resourced officials."</i>

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	2.6 The CoGH SPCA must be part of the JTT in order that this point regarding the WELFARE of the baboons is guaranteed	Funding for wildlife veterinary services must be provided so that	CPBSMP not amended. 1.8.1 of the CPBSMP includes the investigation of a Grant-in-Aid to support the wellbeing of sick and injured baboons. 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. The CPBSMP reflects that the City is investigating a Grant-in-Aid for Wildlife.
	2.7 Actual effective law enforcement must be implemented. We need to see follow up and improvements	Which laws will apply for the JTT to provide effective law enforcement . Who will the JTT answer to? Municipal, Provincial or National? The Minister? The Department of Environment, Forestry & Fisheries?	CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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 relevant legislation, internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.
	3.1 No point in meeting annually with the BAG - no point in having a BAG if only meeting annually	At least 4 meetings per year and regular 2-way communication in between . The BAG ideally should be an Associate Member of the JTT	CPBSMP amended. 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 BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, <i>"comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions"</i>. The BAG will be engaged in future management plans, the specifics of this engagement still need to be defined.
	4.1 Abysmal failure from Management for the past two decades regarding this point.	MEC to be part of JTT on behalf of CCTSolid Waste – imperative	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT was initiated after the round table held by Minister Creecy on the 7th of June 2023. The CPBMJTT currently comprises selected representatives of South African National Parks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town that have been assigned to the MoA and CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023 Chapter 2:			
Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
			Your point is however noted and will be considered in the selection of future representatives of the CPBMJTT.
	4.2 It is imperative that National Government gets commitments from the SA NAVY	Minister to engage with the SA Navy as the only level they will listen to.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. The CPBSMP section 4.2.1 of Table 1 includes engagement with SA Navy to address issues of waste accessibility to baboons.
11	Baboons, or any other wild animals, should not be sharing or have access to established residential and commercial areas. These areas, established decades ago, are occupied by rate paying residents who are entitled to reside in areas where they are not subject to harassment and/or damage which is out of their control.	Create large secured area for re-location of ALL the baboons and which is accessible to any people interested, just the same as our game parks around the country.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. Translocation of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option. 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.
12	PREAMBLE/ INTRODUCTION The DAMAGE caused by baboons to homes; property values and quality of life needs to be recognized and highlighted. People living outside of these areas have no idea what a nightmare it has become in recent years In Simonskloof (Waterfall troop) we cannot leave our doors or windows open during the day. Cannot enjoy our patios or fresh air. This document gives the impression that the baboons are an irritant – not the destructive pests that they are in our suburb & town.	Emphasize & Detail the damage these baboons are causing, and how it is getting WORSE year by year. This damage can be detailed/quantified by a simple survey to homeowners & businesses in each area. People who live outside these affected areas need more detail to understand the damage caused. Include a comment on in the importance of preserving wildlife within the confines of parks & mountains, NOT in urban areas	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner. Some of the proposals mentioned in your comments are addressed in the CPBSMP. 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	When I built my home here, 30 years ago, we did NOT have this problem, seldom saw a baboon in our streets until about 4/5 years ago. Now it's a regular occurrence. The baboon troops on the urban edges are no longer beautiful wild animals – they are destructive scavengers. As the signs on the way to Cape Point state “Baboons are dangerous animals”		
	Pg 12 1.1 & 1.2 POPULATION SIZE by area: This detailed data is missing and -needs to be made public How many baboons are expected to be living in each area over the next few years, if we don't do something definitive to limit their population	Baboon numbers affecting each suburb vs population of suburb? Growth of each troop. How many will we have in 2025/6/7? A statistician should be able to quickly extrapolate the numbers	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Part of the Urban Baboon Programme is to annually count the baboons and determine the growth or decrease for each troop. This information will be provided to the CPBMJTT in order to facilitate appropriate management interventions for specific areas.
	Pg 12 1.3 POPULATION CONTROL of the baboons that are roaming freely in / and causing destruction in urban areas is required urgently. We can reduce waste attractants, chase baboons up the mountain, etc, but there are TOO many in our area, and too many that only know how to scavenge. Culling is a fairly cheap and very effective method of animal control, particularly for a species that has no natural predator and is not endangered	Start a culling program urgently, Longer term Contraception & sterilization can be researched & implemented later EMPHASISE the point that this is NOT an endangered species in any way	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods. The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.
	Pg 13 1.5 ELECTRIC FENCING between a suburb and	A simple survey could be done in each suburb to determine if the majority of residents have any interested in contributing to this cost.	Note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and detailed

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	mountain will be very expensive; of questionable success; difficult to maintain and doubtful that the majority of residents will pay. I am not interested in supporting this idea		timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	Pg 13 1.6 Removal of problematic baboons – I agree to translocation and/ or culling immediately. The longer we wait the worse the problem gets, and the more baboons will die	Action is required urgently ... not more research.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. Translocation of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option.
	ADDITION also speaks to Pg 8, 3 Baboon population in our area increases every year, and the MONITORS are spread more thinly. They are also much less effective, as they have their dispersion tools diminished. Shooting a paintball gun into the air, shouting & whistling has little effect on the urbanized troop in our suburb	While the monitors are still with us, they need better tools to chase the baboons up the mountain. If we don't have monitors, the residents will need to have effective tools to do this, in order to protect their properties until culling/ relocation / birth control starts working. What do you suggest?	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. Additionally, the CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.
13	PREAMBLE / INTRODUCTION This document needs to better highlight the damage caused by baboons to homes; property values and quality of life. Your document gives the impression that the baboons are an irritant – not the destructive pests that they are. We get broken gutters, security systems, fences, trees, roof tiles etc – not to mention	Record the damage these baboons are causing, is getting WORSE year by year. . This damage can be detailed/quantified by a simple survey to homeowners. People who don't live in these areas need to understand the destruction to our quality of life and property. AND ... how it has deteriorated in recent years. Baboons are NOT an endangered	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. Some of the proposals mentioned in your comments are addressed in the CPBSMP. The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner. 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	the horror of having one in your home. In Simonskloof (Waterfall troop) we cannot leave our doors or windows open during the day. The baboon problem in our area has deteriorated dramatically over the last 3/4 years, as monitors became less effective & population grows. I have lived here for 23 years.		
	Proposal 3 – pg 8 Baboon population in our area increases every year, and the Monitors are spread more thinly. They are also much less effective, as they have their dispersion tools diminished/ removed in recent years. Shooting a paintball gun into the air, which just makes a popping noise, has very little effect on the troop in our suburb.	While the monitors are still with us, they need better tools to chase the baboons up the mountain. If we don't have monitors, the residents will need to have effective tools to do this, in order to protect their properties until population control starts working.	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. Additionally, the CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner. 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.
	Pg 12 1.1 & 1.2 The population data by area / with growths should have been attached to this document. I believe these figures are available and have not been released to the public. If we don't limit the population, how many baboons are expected to be living in each area next year and in 5 years time?	How many baboons are influencing how many homes? – by area. How has each troop grown in the last 5 years? A statistician should be able to quickly extrapolate the numbers into the future	CPBSMP not amended. As mention 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. Part of the Urban Baboon Programme is to annually count the baboons and determine the growth or decrease for each troop. This information will be provided to the CPBMJTT in order to facilitate appropriate management interventions for specific areas.
	Pg 12 1.3 More "Research" must not delay the immediate	Start a culling program urgently, More research is not required. Action is required.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	population control of the baboons that are roaming freely in / and causing destruction in urban areas. Culling is a fairly cheap and very effective method of control.		the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.
	Pg 13 1.5 Straight line electric fencing between our suburb and the mountain will be very expensive; of questionable success; difficult to maintain and very difficult to fund. We have the additional complication of loadshedding.	A quick & simple survey could be done in each suburb to determine if residents are interested in contributing to this cost. I will not contribute to an ineffective proposition	CPBSMP not amended. 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. Strategic fencing has been noted as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and mechanisms of funding.
	Pg 13 1.6 Removal of problematic baboons – I agree to translocation and/ or culling immediately. The longer we wait, the worse the problem gets – with more baboons & homeowners suffering	Identify the problem baboons and take action	CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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.
14	I have written to the Mayor's office at length previously, regarding the scourge of uncontrolled marauding baboon troops...with no reply. The reality of the situation is simply that baboons belong in controlled areas in the wild, not in the urban environment. Years of neglect in the management of their rapidly increasing numbers and incursions has resulted in the		Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. 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 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. Translocation of baboons off the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	prevailing unfortunate scenario. The impact on residents and and business in the deep south environs is untenable. The various bodies responsible need now to take definite and effective measures to address the challenges. What that entails is for qualified opinion to establish. Whether that be relocation, sterilisation, culling or any other protocol is for the experts to decide. I note that one of the proposals is perimeter/electric fencing. The topography of the area makes a mockery of this suggestion Residents have a constitutional given undertaking to live in a safe, secure and harmonious environment. The current situation where we exist behind barred doors and windows like prisoners in our own properties, unable to enjoy a lifestyle with our families and pets, is totally unacceptable. The City encourages densification and development and levies rates and various charges without ensuring that those being invoiced gain fair and just compensation in return. Swift, decisive and effective measures are long overdue.		are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option. 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. The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option.
15	Exactly the same comments as Chapter 1 no. 40 (23/03/2023)		Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
			Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP. Also note that the CPBSMP 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. 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.
16	This draft plan is far too complicated and will not be agreed on or implemented in the foreseeable future. What happens to the baboons in the meantime.? Plb	Please simplify radically and start the participation process again	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
17	Approximate Location of Cape Peninsula Baboon Troops/Map/Page 6 The Slangkop troop (SK) currently spends most of its time on the Roodeberg mountain range and in Sunnydale which are further north east than indicated on the Approximate Locations Map. To illustrate this, it should be noted that from 11 January 2022 to 24th February 2023 the Slangkop troop spent only 17 weeks in Kommetjie/Scarborough. The other 45 weeks were spent in the Sunnydale area. (This area includes De Oude Weg, Capri and Wingate Heights which are residential areas situated at the foot of the	Update the map to indicate the SK troop on the Roodeberg mountain range for accuracy especially when looking at fencing.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP. CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, the environment, operational requirements, baboon troop ranges, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability. The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and communities.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Roodeberg mountain and also in Lochiel Small Holdings which is north of Kommetjie Road).		
	1 Strategic fencing/page 7 This is a long-term solution with insufficient information on practicalities for example the erection of fencing, the control of the fencing and the financing of the fencing and although supported in theory, it will be years down the road.	Immediate solutions are needed. More information is required as well as scientific data.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the ease of implementation, funding mechanisms, effect on wildlife, the environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure feasibility.
	2 Transitional period/page 7 A full complement of monitors has to be kept in place until such time as the long-term proposals are implemented and their function evaluated. At no stage will the authorities be able to withdraw monitors totally. Currently, on average, the Sunnydale residents require Baboon Monitors for assistance with baboons in their gardens and homes every 2nd day.	Tenders for monitors need to be put in place or the existing contracts renewed immediately for a period of 3 years at the very least. Residents, for safety and security reasons, cannot be left to fend for themselves. While it is also worth noting that the existing service providers build up substantial IP and on the ground knowledge that improves their efficacy.	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.
	3. Monitor/ranger programme/page 8 Monitors will always be essential to monitor the edges of the proposed strategic fences or a full contingent of monitors will be required where fencing has yet to be installed or is not practical.	This cannot be a resident run monitoring program. Residents do not have the authority to use paintball guns on baboons and should not be allowed to. Residents do not have the expertise to manage wildlife.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT supports and encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.
	3. Waste monitors/page 8	How can the City justify waste monitors but not baboon monitors?	CPBSMP not amended.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	The City of Cape Town is already behind schedule in supplying tamper proof waste and recycling bins that cannot be opened by bin pickers and then left open for the baboons to raid.		Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP. 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
	6. Virtual fence/page 8 This is supported in theory but monitors will still be needed to control the edges of the fencing. In addition, scientific data on baboon numbers, foraging areas, movement etc. as well as information around the practicalities, erection and financing of such virtual fencing is essential. Before any fences are agreed to, data of where the baboons actually spend their time needs to be updated.	Update data by field work and engage with and listen to residents.	CPBSMP not amended. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP. The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the ease of implementation, funding mechanisms, effect on wildlife, the environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure feasibility. 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. The service provider for the Urban Baboon Programme retains all the field data in monthly reports, and also annual counts of the baboon troops.
	8. Early warning WhatsApp/page 8 These systems are already in place in most areas. They are useful but, only kick in once the baboons are already raiding a residential area as the monitoring contractors have not agreed to be added to these alert groups.	It would be useful to know where the baboons are, if they are not in your particular suburb at least residents can have doors open etc. In addition, early warning of a troop incoming allows for proactive responses by residents.	CPBSMP not amended. Some of the issues mentioned are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions on the Cape Peninsula, such as the implementation of outcome 3 in the CPBSMP.
	9 Education and awareness/ Prospective property buyers/lessors/page8 Why penalize people trying to sell or rent their homes because of baboons that cannot be kept on the mountain? Most residents have already suffered damage to their properties at huge expense.	Remove	CPBSMP not amended. 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 onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Another point to note is residents are moving out of areas, such as Capri, as a result of the baboon visitations. In short, the impact of baboons is not just on lifestyle but also potentially affecting property values. People will be reticent to invest in baboon prone areas and eventually these areas could become degraded.		
	10 CCT Line Functions/baboon proof bins/page 9 Sunnydale Ratepayers Association has motivated that tamper proof bins for waste and recycling are required. The motivation for tamper proof bins is that once residents have put their bins out and left for work, bin pickers often open the bins and leave them unlatched. This means that when the baboons arrive it is easy pickings. Recycling is left in clear bags, which are torn open by bin pickers and baboons, leading more and more residents to stop recycling. All this uncontained waste has a very negative impact on the environment.	There is a product called BINGUARD that will fit standard city bins. It gravity-locks and only opens when the truck tips the bin. Otherwise, the City must supply a working tamper proof bin.	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	10.pilot a zero-waste small community in either Scarborough or Kommetjie/page9 Why Kommetjie/Scarborough? Currently the Slangkop troop spends the majority of their time on the Roodeberg mountain in the Capri and De Oude Weg areas of Sunnydale.	The authorities need to study where the baboons are for the majority of the time. This old fashioned continually referring only to "Kommetjie/Scarborough" indicates how outdated the data is. Include Sunnydale.	CPBSMP not amended. Please note that "pilot a zero-waste small community in either Scarborough or Kommetjie" was mentioned in Table 1 as part of the "Summary of proposals and responses from stakeholder engagements in 2022" and was not specifically mentioned in the actual outcomes of the CPBSMP.
	16.Enforcement/Fine residents who don't baboon proof/page9 Fine residents who don't baboon proof what?	If the authorities had managed these troops and kept them on the mountain and out of the residential areas, we would not have this problem.	CPBSMP not amended. Please note that "Fine residents who don't baboon-proof," was mentioned in Table 1 as part of the "Summary of proposals and responses from stakeholder engagements

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Their homes and properties? Who is going to pay for this, the residents who are now expected to fend for themselves? The City indicates that it will pay for enforcement, but not monitors? As it is, the City already battles to enforce bylaws. Why create more bylaws that are unenforceable? Repairing of damage caused by baboons is already an expense borne by residents. When the bins are tipped, it is residents who are left to clean the environment.		in 2022" and was not specifically mentioned in the actual outcomes of the CPBSMP. The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner.
	19 Provisioning/feeding and water/page 10 There is strong indication that there is little to no water for the Slangkop troop in their natural environment during the hot summer months. As a result, baboon troops come into residential areas looking for easily available water in swimming pools, water features, water tanks, gutters and bird baths.	Consider providing water points for these animals. Artificial water points are commonly used in National Parks. It will be difficult to keep baboons out of residential areas where there is water.	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	8 Implementation of the strategy /page 12 Most of these points are 'ongoing' or an estimated time frame which is totally unrealistic. The only timeframe the authorities appear to be adhering to is the timeframe to stop the monitors.	Monitors cannot be removed - both for the safety of the residents and the baboons.	CPBSMP not amended. 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 have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	1.4 Management strategy/page 12 Initiate processes and timeframes, dialogues with communities to keep baboons out of urban areas. Liaise with 'security organisations'	This cannot become the responsibility of a neighbourhood watch. These are volunteer based groups. Most members work during the day when the baboons are around and do security at night. This is unacceptable and unworkable. The authorities need to step up and take responsibility. Not all areas have active NHW's. Baboon management is not a security competence.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	such as neighbourhood watches.		
	1,5 Strategic and virtual fences/page 13 The concept of fences is supported with monitors controlling the edges. However, more information around the erection, financing and control of the fences is required. How will they really work? In addition, before proposed fences are constructed, a study should be done to confirm where the baboons spend their time NOW and not based on historic data. Communities cannot be expected to pay for these fences.	Timescale June 2023/Dec 2023 is unrealistic. Monitors cannot be removed in June 2023 thereafter with residents expected to fend for themselves. The baboon death rate could spiral.	CPBSMP not amended. 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 have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, the environment, operation requirements, maintenance, costing etc. to ensure long term viability. The CPBMJTT is in the process of prioritising appropriate areas for the implementation of strategic fencing as per the CPBSMP.
	1.6 Protocols are developed/page 13 Develop protocols with stakeholders? Who are the stakeholders? The residents? Who is going to implement these protocols for dangerous, dispersing, raiding and splintering troops?	These protocols can only be implemented by monitors or Wildlife Experts.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is only a strategic level plan. Approved guidelines and protocols will be drafted in consultation with stakeholders and the BAG. Please refer to the CPBSMP outcome 7 implementation in Table 1: <i>"7.1.1 CPBMJTT identifies and engages science and research partner(s), and facilitate and authorise applied and other research on baboon population dynamics and human-baboon conflict"</i> Thus any expert that may assist on human-wildlife conflict, animal and/or human behaviour can be called upon to advise on feasible strategies within the urban landscape.
	2 OUTCOMES 2.2 Permits/page 14 Who are you planning to issue these permits to for the use of paintball markers, chasing/herding etc. if there are no monitors who presently execute these functions?	Only trained and skilled monitors, who can be held accountable, can be issued with these permits. Therefore, the monitoring system has to continue	CPBSMP not amended. 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 have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	2.4 Enforcement of City bylaws/page 14 Enforce bylaws: The Sunnyside Ratepayers Association emphasizes that waste management can only be successful with the issue of tamper proof bins as we have a high incidence of bin pickers who leave the 'homemade bin proofing' open. This leaves the baboons with easy access to the bins and recycling bags.	Issue tamper proof bins for waste and recycling to baboon troop visited areas or supply a mechanism like Binguard that can be fitted to the existing bins. This is urgent. The knock-on effect is that litter from the bins pollutes the natural environment.	CPBSMP not amended. 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
	Outcome 3/3.2 resident communities/page 16 Most areas already have WhatsApp groups. When baboons are reported, the monitors are informed to come and move the baboons back onto the mountain areas e.g., Sunnyside's Roodeberg mountain range. If the plan is to cancel the monitors who will the residents turn to for help?	This can only work if there are monitors to call.	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	3.3 Special ratings/page 16 Are authorities aware that some of the areas impacted by baboons are lower-income residential areas?	Financing has to be found elsewhere.	CPBSMP not amended. Note the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with detailed actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	3.4 Support citizens by means of permits/page 17 Permits for WHAT? Paintball guns?	Remove this whole train of thought. It is not residents who should be doing this job. It is independent monitors who are trained are responsible and can be held accountable.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT supports the rights of residents to protect private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner. The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner. "Hunting" in the context of this section 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 would include the use of paintball markers for example. <i>"hunt in relation to any wild animal means by any means whatsoever to hunt or search</i>

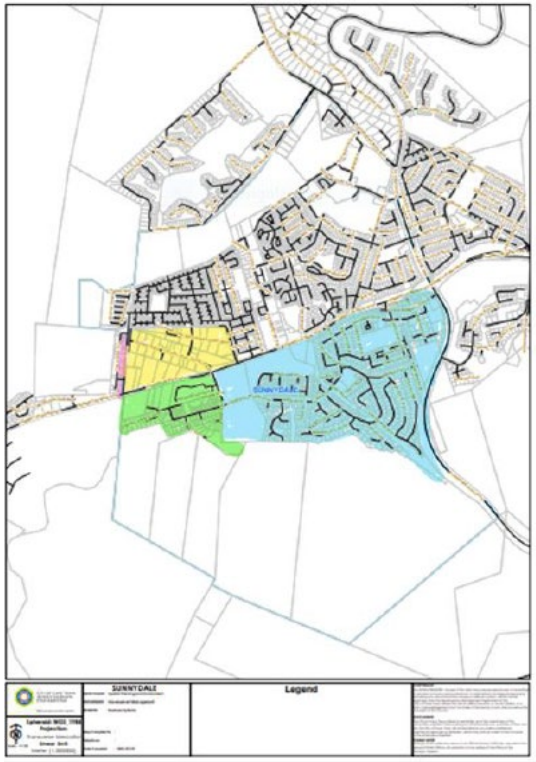
Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
			<i>for, to kill, capture or attempt to kill or capture, or to pursue, follow or drive with intent to kill or capture, or to shoot at, poison, be in wait for or wilfully disturb;"</i> To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas
	The lack of a short-term plan and removal of monitors could well lead to a crisis! We foresee that baboons in urban areas will, going forward, always require baboon monitors, no matter the responsible authority/collaboration of authorities or alternative plans/protocols in place. They will have to be employed even after the proposed implementation of fences and a full contingency of monitors will need to be placed in areas where there are no fences. It is hoped that fencing will be successful in keeping baboons out of residential areas. However, fencing still needs to be trialed and more information and engagement with affected residents and communities is needed around this proposal. A scientific study is necessary. Even if successful, there will still be the need for monitors to patrol the fence edges. Water points on the Roodeberg mountain, could alleviate the need for baboons coming into the residential areas. Investigate an initial feeding of seeds, as was done in Simon's Town, to encourage baboons back into the wild. There are many baboons that have grown up eating in residential areas and they will need to be rewarded to encourage them out of this habit. This said,	This document focuses on the long term. A short term/immediate plan and a detailed one is required, and until one is in place, the status quo with regards to baboon monitors must remain the same both for the safety of residents and the baboons. Baboon monitors cannot be withdrawn.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. Some of the issues mentioned are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions. 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. Additional/artificial feeding will result in an increase in population growth. Artificial feeding also results in increased internal troop aggression and has negative impacts on troop behaviour. Artificial feeding increases close interactions and/or the habituation of baboons, and that has long term negative impacts on baboon troops. Artificial feeding has knock on effects for other wildlife and can promote disease spread. Thus, the CPBMJTT does not support the feeding of baboons as this is not an ecologically sustainable solution for the reasons mentioned above. 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. Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	environmentalists would have to evaluate the holistic impact of a seeding/feeding project. Waste management: The City must provide baboon areas with tamper proof bins for waste and recycling and make sure that the areas where the baboons are, are collected first. Residents need to be advised not to interact with baboons and if possible, to move them on with a hose pipe making it a negative experience but not endangering them. Authorities need to ensure that they know in which areas the baboons are spending their time. The fact that our area, Sunnysdale, which is currently "home" to the Slangkop Troop (SK) for the majority of periods, has been ignored in documents in favour of Kommetjie and Scarborough is of great concern. The Slangkop Troop has spent 44 weeks in Sunnysdale as opposed to 17 weeks in Kommetjie and Scarborough over a 14-month period (WhatsApp and Telegram records support this). We believe that SANParks, then Cape Nature and then CoCT should find, fund and apply the solution. This said, residents cannot be left without monitors and until such time as a collaborative tried and tested solution is found, it may well be the City who has to continue with the funding of monitors in order to protect the residents and their property. We look forward to being involved and proactive in the on-going conversation towards the protection of the rights of		To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	our wildlife and the rights of the Sunnydale residents. Please note that the residential areas in Sunnydale which are most affected by baboons are: 1. de Oude Weg (South of Kommetjie Road, bordering the Roodeberg mountain and nestled between the Kommetjie Road Fire Station (Wood Road) and Kompanjiesfontein). Frequent visitations. 2. Capri and Wingate Heights (South of Kommetjie Road bordering the Roodeberg mountain and situated east of de Oude Weg and west of the Kommetjie Road Fourway Intersection). Frequent visitations. 3. Lochiel Small Holdings (North of Kommetjie Road, behind Harry Goemans Nursery). This area has small scale farming which is attractive to the baboons. Occasionally visited by single baboons. The fourth area is not residential: 1. Abington Road and Houmoed Avenue (off Kommetjie Road – opposite/north of TEARS Cattery). Due to illegal dumping this area has become a great attraction to the baboons. Attached (for ease of understanding) a City map of Sunnydale with the baboon affected areas highlighted: • De Oude Weg – Green • Lochiel Small Holdings – Yellow • Capri and Wingate Heights– Blue		Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	• Abbington Road/Houmoed Avenue – Pink		
18	Pg7. No1 Fencing: I am not prepared to pay for an electric fence. Our estate has an electric fence and it makes no difference, baboons still find entry.	No extra fencing	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. Strategic fencing has been noted as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option.
	P8. No 3 Yes - continue monitors – with more tools	Monitors need more tools to scare / EFFECTIVELY chase the baboons back to the mountain – eg long whips and catapults	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	P8 No 4 Sterilization & Contraception	Needed urgently – the baboons are breeding quickly	CPBSMP not amended. The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.
	P8 No 6 Virtual Fence – what is a virtual fence?	I will not pay for a physical electric fence. Very expensive	CPBSMP not amended. Virtual fences: Animals (in this case baboons) wear collars that communicate with GPS and reception towers to form boundaries that control movement without the use of physical fences. When the baboon crosses the boundary, they are either deterred by baboon rangers or sound aversion (e.g. predatory or unpleasant noises). It has 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. Strategic fencing has been noted as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and feasible funding mechanisms.
	P8 No7	Troops need to be reduced urgently	CPBSMP not amended.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Removal of baboons – I agree to translocation and culling		The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods. The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation. Translocation of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option.
	P9 no 19 Feeding stations are unnatural for wild animals	Do not do this	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT does not support the feeding of baboons as this is not an ecologically sustainable solution.
	ADDITIONAL PROPOSAL Natural Predators	Look at reintroducing natural predators	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT does not support the proposal of introducing predators as this is not a viable solution in an urban environment and was therefore not included in the Strategic Management Plan.
	ADDITIONAL PROPOSAL Cost of damage to properties being caused by baboon invasions	Residents must be surveyed to calculate the true cost of baboon damage every year to property.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	P12 1.3 Population Control – More urgency require	P12 1.3 Population Control – More urgency required More urgency required	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	page 2 of 2 P13 1.5 Determine who will pay for fencing ,	Survey residents to see who is willing to pay for fences -I am definitely not for a.m. reasons	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with detailed actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas for implementation and will consider funding mechanisms, the effect on wildlife, the environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.
	P13 1.6	Start process NOW	CPBSMP not amended.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Yes remove dangerous individuals urgently		Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP. The issues raised are addressed in the CPBSMP (See for example Output 1.3 in section 8 of the CPBSMP) and approved management interventions will be implemented in consultation with communities.
19	Outcome 1 (1.3, population control) Measures for baboon population control (including euthanasia, sterilisation and translocation) form the basis of major arguments over baboon management on the South Peninsula. In this report details of these measures are completely ignored, so there is nothing of substance to respond to. The document should outline these arguments and their outcomes and suggest a way forward to address these issues.	Outline the pros and cons of all the management options mentioned (euthanasia, culling, translocation, contraception and sterilization), and indicate which are likely to be the chosen options in future.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP and further exploration of viable management interventions.
	Outcome 1 (1.5, strategic and virtual fences) We residents in baboon-affected areas are unaware of the advantages and disadvantages of strategic fences, and don't have expert information on structure, operation, costs nor on the impact on all wildlife. Thus, we are unable to give informed responses.	Provide a document giving details on baboon-proof fencing in all forms. List the pros and cons, so that residents can make choices in an informed manner.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT will explore strategic fencing as a solution. 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 appropriate management interventions.
	Outcome 1 (1.9, Education & awareness) Education of the public (including residents, workers, visitors and tourists) about baboon presence and habits is essential.	Detail in report methods of education and advertising (via Rates bills, Estate Agents and at entry points to Cape Town eg airport)	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP. Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Outcome 1 (1. 10, City line functions) I believe that much better organized and more timeous waste management would go a long way to deterring baboons from entering residential areas.	Attend to the immediate crisis by properly managing waste collection and detailing these methods in the report. The city needs to take appropriate and immediate action on this matter	CPBSMP not amended. The issues raised regarding waste management are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of the appropriate management interventions that will follow.
	The draft SMP as a whole It is alarming that the JTT has attempted to make three organisations work together to compile this report, without first having a strategy document and an agreed MoA. I believe that could be unconstitutional. In addition, the JTT meetings are not transparent as minutes of meetings are not available to the public. Thus, residents in baboon-affected areas are not assured that the authorities represented on the JTT are serious about finding solutions in both the short term and over the longer term.	Withdraw this first draft of the SMP and follow due process before producing a second, more convincing version by the end of 2023. More liaison is required with groups of residents with clearer explanations of solutions offered.	CPBSMP not amended. The MoA and CPBSMP were initiated as simultaneous processes. The MoA has been finalised and signed by all three parties. The CPBSMP has also been adopted by all three parties. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available.
20	PROPOSALS 1-4	STRONGLY SUPPORTED	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted.
	PROPOSALS 8, 9,	STRONGLY SUPPORTED	Your point is noted.
	PROPOSALS 10,16,18	STRONGLY SUPPORTED	Your point is noted.
21	Page 7. Section-5 (Approach to sustainable management of Baboons on the Cape Peninsula) For baboons to retain their wild status with intact natural inherent behavior, the ethical aspects of allowing baboons to exist on fragmented, transformed land at the urban edge is questionable? Urban spaces with their	SANPark's erect electrified large fenced-off reserve areas within the TMNP (to enable baboons fulfill their specific ecological role within the fynbos biome. Consider suitable areas such as Silvermine East and West, Elsies Peak, Constantiaberg, and elsewhere in fynbos mountain areas away from urban developments.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. As mentioned in the CPBSMP in Table 1, while strategic fences are possible in certain areas, SANParks will not enclose the whole park (or large areas of the park) due to fragmented nature of the landscape and the Park being an open access public park.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	attractants are in complete contradiction to principles of conserving and preserving natural animal behavior. Realistically the 'urban edge' environment will continue to perpetuate raiding outcomes. From an ethical point of view, when is the existence of "wild" baboons so messed about, and their behavior so compromised, that they are no longer "wild" and their inherent behaviour is so curbed?		
	Page 7. Table 1 (Para. 2. Transitional Period) Rangers should be retained until a new plan agreed by all parties	Ensure Constitutional obligations and terms of CoCT's mandate are adhered to.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	Page 8. Table 1 (Para.6. Virtual Fence) A Virtual Fence has been proven by HWS to be an effective strategy in preventing the SWB Troop from entering the MVS urban area	Re-institute a Virtual Fence, or "holding the line strategy"	CPBSMP not amended. Management strategies such as this is covered in the CPBSMP and its viability can be established for each area. 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.
	Page 10. Para-6 (Purpose) It may well be desirous to guide the suite of suitable actions towards achieving the identified outcomes. However in the meantime there is an urgent immediacy to address the increase and severity of raiding baboons in the urban space. The more habituated baboons become to settling into	Provide immediate solutions in terms of baboon population numbers and limited land carrying capacity.	CPBSMP not amended. The issues raised are addressed in the CPBSMP (See for example Output 1.3 in section 8 of the BSMP) and approved management interventions will be implemented in consultation with communities.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	the urban space, the harder it will be to get them to return to foraging in the natural environment.		
	Page 12 (Implementation of the Strategy) Outcome 1: (1.3 Population Control) Why does the document not outline population control measures? The increase in population growth is core to the current crisis.	Determine the pros and cons of methods for population control and indicate which are likely to be the option of choice in the future.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	Page 12 Outcome 1: (1.4 Management strategies) Articulate clearly to the public what is envisaged by the wording “partnerships with communities”? Residents are already polarized in their opinions.	The JTT should determine exactly what their individual and overlapping mandates are, and then communicate clearly and transparently to the public exactly how they are going to implement these mandates.	CPBSMP not amended. 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 according to their mandates. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas. The CPBMJTT will use the BAG as a point of contact with communities, that in terms of the CPBSMP, “<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>”
	Page 13 Outcome 1:(1.5, strategic and virtual fences) The proposed estimated Dec-2023 time frame is unrealistic, and as such - unachievable With regard to “virtual fences” – HWS had started on a trial for the Smits Alpha prior to July 2020. It had a good outcome. Why was is not continued.	Trials must be conducted to prove up the efficiency of ‘strategic (electric?) fencing. Fence may work in the northern sector, but in the southern peninsula, the topography is very complex (i.e. ravine and water ways). Additionally each troop has different ranging environments, including rock pool foraging. Re instigate “holding the line” strategy	CPBSMP not amended. 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. The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas for implementation is consider funding mechanisms, the effect on wildlife, environment, operation requirements,

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	The field strategy “Holding the Line” was also effective. A critical failing of the Baboon Management Programme is a lack of independent oversight and appraisal of the efficacy of the field strategy. The current NCC rangers are at a disadvantage by not having a “rapid response capability” to enable them to be ahead of the baboons. The original 2010 strategy proven by the Rockland Team had 100% success as the men had the use of a dedicated vehicle in the field, and were thus able to consistently enforce a buffer zone between Millers and Rocklands by using effective tools: telemetry and sound aversion – bear bangers and bull whips to good effect.		maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability. 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. 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.
	Outcome 2 Page 14 (2.3 Investigations.. enforcement of provincial conservation legislation) What are the existing legislated Laws? There is currently no public awareness i.e. road signage, detailing laws, and penalties for illegal feeding of baboons.	Signage is required detailing zero and inadvertent feeding, plus fixed penalties for transgression. Consider assigning enforcement officers to issue spot fine to residents and tourists observed feed baboons.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Page 15 (2.5 Enforcement of national ...) There is no visible evidence of SANPark enforcing national legislation in regards to visitors feeding animals in the CoGH nature reserve.	Install signage detailing fines. Empower park rangers to issue spot fines. Consider training voluntary honorary ranger and giving them authority to issue spot fines.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Page 15 (Outcome 3 3.1, Baboon Advisory Group or BAG) What criteria will be required for organizations to be recognized and become members of BAG? We know from experience that some past structures with broad participation could not reach consensus due to divergent opinions.	Specify what the envisaged role of BAG will be, and the status of the views expressed within it, and for what purpose?	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in its implementation of the CPBSMP. The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, <i>“comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions”</i>. The BAG will be engaged in future management plans, the specifics of this engagement still needs to be defined. 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.
	Page 16 (Outcome 3) (3.2. Resident communities, etc) 3.2.2. What is the proposed budget?	Determine budget purpose and parties receiving funding.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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.
	(Page 16 (Outcome 3) (3.3, SRA's and other mechanisms) CoCT, SANParks and CapeNature (JTT) have statutory obligations to fulfil. The suggestions that communities provide funding through an SRA mechanism suggest that the above name are trying to shift the financial burden onto already stressed rate payers, many of whom are retired persons on fixed-incomes.	Determine the legal framework for the shared financial responsibility and obligation of CoCT, SANParks and CapeNature JTT to maintain the ongoing baboon management at whatever cost.	CPBSMP not amended. As mentioned above, 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. 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.
	Page 17 (Outcome 4) 4.2 Managers of land and business ... compliance with waste management by-laws)	A Govt. Minister level top down dictate is required to ensure compliance by the SA Navy in achieving a secure waste management system, and the preventing baboons from accessing Navy and their contractors facilities and accommodation. And to prevent baboons developing sleep sites on SANavy and their contractor's land.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	The de-urbanisation of Simons Town by nuisance and damage causing baboon requires the buy-in of the Bull Elephant in Simons Town, - the SA Navy, and to a lesser extent Govt. contractors. without who's buy-into promoting waste management compliance and other baboon deterrent mechanisms – eg. education and awareness lectures for ratings and cadets etc.		Table 1 section 4.2.1 of the CPBSMP includes engagement with the SA Navy to address issues of waste accessibility to baboons.
	The draft SMP as a whole It is a travesty to have come full circle facing the same issues as 2009, but in a worse off state due to an increased baboon population. It was noted back then: (Summary of Workshop Outcomes) Page 1.(iv) <i>“Establish an overarching strategy for population management to:</i> • <i>Confirm the nature and extent of the problem;</i> • <i>Understand the thresholds of potential concern in relation to carrying capacity (and),</i> • <i>Take and implement decisions on management of the baboon population on the Cape Peninsula.”</i> (Proceedings of Baboon Expert Workshop 2 July 2009) – ATTACHED). Residents in my area (Murdock Valley) are gatvol of local government's lack of delivery and opaque intentions.	A fully fleshed out Memorandum of Agreement linked to a detailed Strategic plan, with envisaged and actual 'adaptive' management tactics, will go a long way to convincing ratepayers that they are not just going to left in the lurch to fend for themselves while CoCT washes it's hands of the Baboon management, and passes to the already financially stretched rate payers, local Government's mandate to fulfill its obligations in ensure the Safety and Security of residents in the streets and roads of their urban areas.	CPBSMP not amended. The Memorandum of Agreement between the three authorities will be accessible to the public.
22	Baboons and human beings cannot, for reasons obvious for the health and wellbeing of both groups cohabitate in		CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	any urban community. For this reason, and for the future existence of the baboon population, baboons need to be prevented from entering any occupied / populated urban neighbourhoods.		
23	Preamble, pg2 Misleading - baboons are not a tourist attraction, they disturb tourists.	Delete pointless sentimentality.	Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT.
	Preamble, pg2 Misleading - ecological role of baboons is not explained.	Either elaborate or delete.	Your comment is accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	#7, pg 8 Translocation of CT1 and CT2 strongly supported.	Difficulty of this seems exaggerated. It is much easier than building 5 km of electric fence, which has to be monitored.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. Translocation of baboons on or 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.
	#17, pg 9 Carrying capacity is already calculable.	No need to repeat work of O'Riain (2012).	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and due to further developments since this research, there is a need for the carrying capacity to be reviewed and determined.
	#18, pg 10 Naive and incomplete. Baboons brazenly raid Constantia restaurants, and take food off diners' plates. This does not charm tourists at all.	Find ways of keeping baboons out of open-air restaurants.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT encourages private property owners and property managers to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.
	#1.3 pg 12 Strongly supported, in context of Upper Constantia's problems.	Baboon numbers on Vlakkenberg must be reduced. They are way in excess of carrying capacity.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	#3.3 pg 16	Please see detailed below .	CPBSMP not amended.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Incomplete discussion of SRA to build & monitor fence.		Please refer to response below.
	#4.1 pg 17 Strongly supported. Absurd that baboon-proof bins are no longer available.	CoCT must provide baboon-proof bins!	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	#9.2 pg 21 CBPMJTT to engage with "scientific academic institutions"	These institutions need funding. Please see below .	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Re #3.3 pg 16 - the electrified fence proposal for Upper Constantia	At the online public consultation held on 23 August 2022, by far the most coherent plan suggested was that by Dr Gaynor, who suggested that in order to protect householders in the Price Drive (Upper Constantia) area from damaging raids by baboons, a long electrified fence should be built, extending as far north as Constantia Nek; and presumably on a contour well above the Constantia wine farms and extending as far south as Constantia Uitsig. This I estimate would represent about 5 km of electrified fence. Many Constantia residents, who have repeatedly had to endure damage to their properties by baboons, are in favour of this. Unfortunately, the plan is incomplete, and thus seriously flawed. I wrote to Dr Gaynor, pointing out that the Vlakkenberg has a west side as well as an east side. At present Hout Bay and the township of Izamo Yethu, on the west side of the Vlakkenberg, are not noticeably inconvenienced by raiding baboons. It is clear that baboon numbers on the Vlakkenberg are well in excess of the carrying capacity of the mountainside fynbos vegetation. Baboon numbers have only been able to increase so greatly because of access to refuse bins, vegetable gardens, fruit trees, bulbous flowering plants, etc., of private properties in Upper Constantia. The building of an impenetrable fence along the east side of the Vlakkenberg will surely lead to baboons descending on the western side in order to forage. To put matters bluntly, they are likely to raid Hout Bay and Izamo Yethu. I asked Dr Gaynor in writing whether zoologists had any reason to suppose that if baboons were cut off from Upper Constantia on the east side, they would refrain from descending on the west side. He was unable to give an answer. In brief, an unscalable electric fence of the sort envisaged only makes sense if it largely encloses a certain area of the upper Vlakkenberg (perhaps with a corridor to the south), so that	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP. CPBMJTT is exploring the proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider funding mechanisms, expert opinion, the effect on wildlife, the environment, operation requirements, funding, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
		baboons cannot descend into urban areas to the east, west, or north. A linear electrified fence along the east side simply represents an expensive beggar-my-neighbour project. I might add, in connection with the proposed linear electrified fence, that if the excess baboon population (i.e. the actual number less the "sustainable" number) were to cross Constantia Nek and move slightly north, to Kirstenbosch, a completely different set of unpleasant problems might arise. Trying to maintain flowerbeds with indigenous bulbous plants is an exasperating task in High Constantia, since the beds simply get stripped by baboons. One cannot guard flowerbeds by day and by night. Kirstenbosch is one of the great gardens of the world; and the Western Cape floral kingdom is unique. Baboons are not a threatened species; and subjecting Kirstenbosch to the ravages of baboon predation in the name of nature conservation would represent an unforgivable act of thoughtlessness. I need hardly say that nature conservation involves protection of indigenous flora as well as of fauna. To summarise: Dr Gaynor's fencing suggestion could be expected to solve all the problems admirably, with a simple modification: there should also be a fence along the west side of the Vlakkenberg, extending as far south as the beginning of the Chapman's Peak drive, where it would terminate as the sea (or as close to the sea as is technically feasible for a high-voltage electrical installation). I would estimate this point to be at 34 degrees 3 minutes south. On the eastern side the fence would have to extend considerably further south than this, at least to 34 degrees 4 minutes 30 seconds, as I am sure is part of his existing calculation. In the vicinity of Constantia Nek, the eastern and western electric fences would have to converge and be joined, so as to protect Kirstenbosch. It would be interesting to compare the cost of this solution with that of simply translocating troops CT1 and CT2	
	#9.2 pg 21 - the involvement of "scientific academic institutions"	A complaint of university zoologists is that the fieldwork involved in investigating human-baboon conflict is expensive. University academic staff have apparently not received funding for such work from the City of Cape Town, so that they have had to rely on their own rather limited personal research grants. The City has then ignored the zoologists' recommendations. This may go some way to explaining why the most recent published scientific work referenced in the proposed Baboon Strategic Management Plan is dated 2012 - more than ten years ago. Many things have changed since then - including the felling of the pine trees of the Tokai plantation ("forest"). This has led to a very large baboon troop (designated "TK" in the reference) splitting into at least four smaller troops, of which two (CT1 &	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
		CT2) have moved north to Constantia, and even further north than Constantia Nek (CT2).	
24	Page 5 Damage to property Concern for our dogs Destruction of veggie garden		Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.
	General Increased regularity of baboons on our property 4 – 5 times this year I feel personally threatened by their presence. My neighbour's dog was attacked by baboons earlier this year		Your points are noted. CPBSMP not amended.
25	Preamble National Government, Provincial Government and CoCT are responsible for declaring land urban or rural. This has been done without a comprehensive plan to include wildlife.	Despite densification commitments a moratorium on further development needs to be declared until a comprehensive plan is in place.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.
	Glossary etc. Carrying Capacity definition is not comprehensive enough.	Include: ...Which habitat should not include urban areas.	Your comment has been accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	Introduction. 3.2 <i>Res nullius</i> This term is used by the various authorities to avoid responsibility for baboons. ...constraints since 2020...	All bodies must accept responsibility. Conservation norms need to be applied without interference. If legislation is no longer fit for purpose this needs to be updated in all spheres of government.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Mandate etc This is clear but not applied responsibly	The CoCT should not be allowed to abrogate it's responsibility to the Baboon Management Program without public participation and input.	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Approach etc Table 1: Strategic fencing.	Implement based on need and practicality. Funding models need to be made public.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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.
	3.Monitor/ranger program	Overall agree but the Coct cannot discontinue an established program without consultation.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. As mentioned above, the current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	4.Population management Contraception Sterilization	Contraception should be off the table as research with other primates shows that this is fraught with difficulties. Sterilization has similar problems to above.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP. 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. The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.
	7. Removal of baboons Translocation Culling/Euthanasia	Translocation is difficult and expensive. Remove this. Culling baboons must be done within conservation norms. Baboons seem to get special treatment.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. Translocation of baboons is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	13. Corridors.	Baboons are not small mammals. Corridors keeps them in the urban space.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted.
	16.Enforcement	Apply the existing legislation or have it changed if not fit for purpose.	CPBSMP not amended. The issue raised regarding law enforcement is addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.
	17. New carrying capacity to be determined.	Habitats need to be well defined along with action zones for better application of human resources.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT.
	6.Purpose ...the suite of suitable actions....	It is imperative that this is informed by science and not emotional arguments.	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	7.Outcomes Outcomes 1,2,4,5,6,7.	Total agreement	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT.
	Outcome 3. Reduce human baboon conflict	Add: to as close to zero as possible with baboons not being allowed out of a Red Exclusion zone that borders the urban fringe.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT
	1.1 The Peninsula baboon population is monitored. The timeframe is too long	Field reports must be tabled at least every 6 months.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT. The current Urban Baboon Programme's service provider provides a monthly report that is accessible by the public.
	1.3.3 ... population management strategies.	Baboons to be treated in the same manner as other wild animals. Street signs already classify them as "Dangerous Wild Animals."	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT.
	1.6 Protocols are developed, communicated and implemented for dealing with aggressive and dangerous individual baboons, dispersing, raiding, troop splintering. 1.6.1 stakeholders who are informed by science.	Strict and unambiguous protocols must be developed and reviewed on a regular basis.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is only a strategic level plan. Approved guidelines and protocols will be drafted in consultation with relevant stakeholders and the BAG. As mentioned above, 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.
	1.8 A grant in aid etc	A strict protocol must be developed for treatment where it would not be seen to be interfering in the course of nature.	CPBSMP not amended.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	This is interfering in the natural order of nature.		Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT.
	Outcome.2. Regulatory requirements etc All relevant legislation must be reviewed and updated.	Clearly publish the relevant legislation. Present legislation is often warped by activists to suit their own ends.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT
	Outcome 3. Stake holder engagement etc. 3.1.1 Ratepayers associations will need to appoint representatives.	Annual public meetings should be held and Baboon Matters need to be reported on quarterly to the JTT.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT. The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, <i>"comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions"</i> . The CPBMSP is a strategic level plan. The BAG will be engaged in future management plans, the specifics of this engagement still needs to be defined.
	Outcome 4. Effective waste management etc. This is proven to be one of the major issues and is a quick win.	Stakeholder bodies must ensure that the availability of baboon proof waste containers and the management and removal of the waste takes place on a regular basis.	CPBSMP not amended. The issues raised regarding waste management are addressed in the implementation of the BSMP outcomes and will be part of the appropriate management interventions that will follow.
	Outcome 5. Stakeholder communication. No comment	This is very important in the face of frustration in affected communities.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Outcome 6. Infrastructure and services designs etc Buildings fences etc need to be hostile towards baboons and not friendly as in the text		Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	6.4.1 minimizing baboon raiding	Agreed in essence but must not infringe on the rights of residents to enjoy the use of their property.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT supports the rights of residents to protect private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.
	Outcome 7. Adaptive management etc. This a very important target which must be maintained in a dynamic environment.	Information and finance are key to managing this outcome.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
			Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.
	9. Governance Public participation and oversight is the key to good governance.	CPBMJTT, CPJBOT and BAGs will need to meet frequently.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP amended. 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 BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, <i>“comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions”</i>.
	11. Stakeholder engagement. The development of the plan must be based on science and the acceptance based on resident participation along with the stakeholders, Sanparks, CapeNature and CoCT being jointly committed to the plan.	The Activists, the Realists and the Pragmatists need to all be heard.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Please refer to the CPBSMP outcome 7 implementation in Table 1: <i>“7.1.1 CPBMJTT identifies and engages science and research partner(s), and facilitate and authorise applied and other research on baboon population dynamics and human-baboon conflict”</i>
	General. The plan does not define financial responsibilities.	Strat plans are useless without committed financing or budgets.	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	Strat plans require a published vision.	What is this vision?	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended. A vision statement has been added to the CPBSMP.
	Strat plans require time frames.	The time frames in the published document are a bit broad.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	The Kommetjie Baboon Action Group comprises some 70 residents of our		CPBSMP not amended.

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 2:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	area. It was formed out of a frustration with the lack of results by the baboon monitoring plan that presently exists. We firmly believe that monitoring describes part of the problem. Baboons need to be actively discouraged by the type of action that takes place on incursions and not merely observed as this defeats the purpose and results in millions of Rands worth of damage to properties, increased human/baboon conflict, and injury, as well as physical and psychological damage to humans and pets. It is our view that baboons should not be tolerated within urban borders and that the rights of humans to enjoy their properties and amenities should not be controlled by baboons.		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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
1		On behalf of the Constantia Hills Residents Association (CHRA), I wish to respond to the draft Baboon Strategic Management Plan as follows: 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. 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.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.
	The baboons and residents must learn to co-exist peacefully. Culling and relocation of baboons not supported	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).	CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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.
	Baboon proof fences not supported	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). 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.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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.
	Baboon Monitors must continue	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.	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Protect and enhance the baboons' natural habitat	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. Cape Nature should ensure a plentiful supply of fresh water and food for the baboons on the slopes of the Constantiaberg throughout the year. This may include drilling for water to provide a plentiful supply of water (a dam or river) for the baboons throughout the year 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. 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. 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. 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.	CPBSMP not amended. Some of the issues mentioned are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions. 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. The CPBMJTT does not support the artificial feeding of baboons as this is not an ecologically sustainable solution for the reasons mentioned above.
	Future management of Tokai Park needs to be seriously considered	Serious consideration needs to be given to the future management of Tokai Park. Cape Nature has given little thought to the needs of our wildlife before clearing and burning fynbos and removing trees. This must stop. 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. 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. 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.	CPBSMP not amended. The managing authority for Table Mountain National Park is SANParks, not CapeNature. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and City of Cape Town and pertains to baboons specifically. 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Make residential areas less attractive to baboons	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. 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). The City needs to prioritise the emptying the bins in baboon affected areas as early as possible on bin days (before the baboons arrive) 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.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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. Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP.
	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.	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	CPBSMP not amended. Currently collaring is the best and most widely accepted method of tracking wildlife, including baboons. 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.
	The Joint Task Team	Must include representatives of SPCA and local councillors on the JTT. Must engage with residents associations and councillors who can assist with the education programme and arranging community engagements.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. The composition of the CPBMJTT is established in terms of the MoA that has been signed by SANParks, CapeNature and the City.
	Implementation plan	The implementation plan needs to be finalised and approved to give effect to the Baboon Strategic Management Plan. The contracts of the baboon monitors must be extended beyond 1 July until a new tender can be approved. The draft Strategic Management Plan is very light and sketchy in terms of implementation, timelines, funding and roles and responsibilities. The implementation plan needs to contain a full project plan with a project team, deliverables, timelines, costs, source of funding, roles and responsibilities.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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 have been included in the CPBSMP.

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Funding	Funding is critical success factor for this baboon management plan. The plan will fail dismally without sufficient dedicated funding. 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.	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
2	GENERAL COMMENT: 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. I am not anti baboons. We spend a lot of time in SANPARKS and enjoy their presence in the parks. 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.		Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	1 Strategic Fencing We have been provided with insufficient information regarding costs, effectiveness, aesthetics and history of existing fences.	Need to have more information and also what happens if plan fails to be effective.	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	2 Transition Period Essential		CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	4 Population management There needs to be a programme of contraception and/or culling		CPBSMP not amended. The proposal for contraception has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation. 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.
	6 Virtual Fence Needs to be pursued		CPBSMP not amended. Management strategies such as a virtual fence is covered in the Strategic Management Plan and its viability can be established for each area.
	9 Education and awareness Education should be around baboons AND humans impacted by the baboon activity.		CPBSMP not amended. 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. Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP.
	15 Promotion of baboons 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.		CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	16 Enforcement I think this will be impossible.	Rather keep the baboons out of the built environment.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. The CPBMJTT also promotes compliance to all relevant legislation with respect to these matters.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	17 Carrying capacity Agreed.	Committee should seek funding through grants and bursaries for studies from business and industry	CPBSMP not amended. The point is covered in the CPBSMP: <i>“7.1 Research is facilitated on all aspects of sustainable baboon management and evaluate results to inform adaptive management.</i> <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>
3		With regard to the baboon draft management plan. Lots of words but nothing concrete. More advisory committees but excluding the Cape of Good Hope SPCSA, Who are always at the forefront when assistance is needed. More advisory committees to suggest yet more advisory committees. Baboon monitors going to be done away with. After all these years still no baboon proof bins. The baboons are coming off the mountain because they are hungry. 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. 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? 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.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. 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 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. 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. 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. 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 issue raised regarding law enforcement is addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
4		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. See comment: Chapter 2 no. 17	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. Please refer to the response to comment number 17 of Chapter 2.
5		As per the submission made by the Sunnydale Ratepayers Association (to which I am affiliated), I give my 100% support. See comment: Chapter 2 no. 17	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. Please refer to the response to comment number 17 of Chapter 2.
6		Please keep the Baboon Monitors employed. They are needed in Capri. They are beneficial for the baboons and the residents.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.
7		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. 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.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
8		Points for immediate consideration: 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 Sunnydale and not in Kommetjie as is incorrectly believed by authorities 8. Sunnydale 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 12. Matters such as seeding and water points are supported if environmentalists and scientific data supports this route.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner. The CPBMJTT supports the rights of residents to protect private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner. The issues raised waste management are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of the appropriate management interventions that will follow. 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. 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. The CPBMJTT will explore strategic fencing as a solution. 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 appropriate management interventions
9		Please find attached the Sunnydale 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. See comment: Chapter 2 no. 17	Please refer to the response to comment number 17 of Chapter 2

10	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). 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. There have also been numerous academic research studies and publications specific to the Cape peninsula baboon population and its management. 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. Despite the wealth of information, the draft SMP provides nothing substantive and offers no time frames or accountability. The authorities have all detailed their mandatory obligations and legal responsibilities, but provide no transition plan. The complete lack of a transition plan and any	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. 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. The Draft document refers to a SMP as if it already exists – may we see that document? 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.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP. 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. 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. 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.
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Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	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.		
11	Exactly the same comments as Chapter 1 no. 40 (23/03/2023)		
12		Attached please find the Sunnydale Ratepayers Association's comments on the Baboon Strategic management Plan, submitted 29 March 2023. I agree with their comments and hereby endorse their submission See comment: Chapter 2 no. 17	Please refer to the response to comment number 17 of Chapter 2

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
13	General 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. 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. 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. Insurances state they do not pay for "vermine damage", (sic). 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. They have made them into circus baboons. 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.		Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	Pg7. No1 Fencing: I don't think the baboons in Simonskloof came from Cape Point and this extra cost should not be borne by residents	No extra fencing	CPBSMP not amended. Strategic fencing has been noted as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	P8. No 3 Yes - continue monitors – with more tools	Monitors need more tools to scare / EFFECTIVELY chase the baboons back to the mountain – eg long whips and catapults	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	P8 No4 Sterilization & Contraception	Needed urgently – the baboons are breeding quickly	CPBSMP not amended. The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation. The CPBMJTT is engaging with the Cape of Good Hope SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder to oversee welfare aspects in any management interventions.
	P8 No6 Virtual Fence – what is a virtual fence?	I will not pay for a physical electric fence in Simonskloof. Very expensive and possible ineffectual idea	CPBSMP appropriately amended: Defined virtual fencing in CPBSMP. 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. 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.
	P8 No7 Removal of baboons – I agree to translocation and culling	Include the Waterfall troop – troop needs to be reduced urgently	CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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.
	P9 no 19 Feeding stations are unnatural for wild animals	Do not do this	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT does not support the feeding of baboons as this is not an ecologically sustainable solution.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	ADDITIONAL PROPOSAL Natural Predators	Look at reintroducing natural predators	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	ADDITIONAL PROPOSAL Cost of damage to properties being caused by baboon invasions	Residents must be surveyed to calculate the true cost of baboon damage every year to property.	The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner. The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner.
	P12 1.3 Population Control – More urgency required	More urgency required	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	P13 1.5 Determine who will pay for fencing	Survey residents to see who is willing to pay for fences - I am not	CPBSMP not amended. 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. The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, funding, environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.
	P13 1.6 Yes remove dangerous individuals urgently–	Start process NOW	CPBSMP not amended. 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.

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
14	Paragraph 1, Page 1 -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. -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. -Why is a draft being presented for public comment when the governing bodies have not yet signed an MOA?	All references to an existing SMP should be removed as we are in the draft process only. 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. 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 of local solutions.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT was initiated after the round table held by Minister Creecy on the 7 th of June 2022. The CPBMJTT comprises representatives of South African National Parks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. 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.
	Paragraph 2 Page 1 The commentary template provided for comments is not accurately titled. -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.	This is unacceptable as a legitimate document to have not correctly stated that this is a DRAFT for comments. 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.	CPBSMP not amended. 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Paragraph 3 Page 1 -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 <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.	The draft is to be deemed scientifically inadequate and more updated and relevant research needs to be included in all considerations. Considerations of the change in the area over the last decade are highly relevant to the issues facing human/wildlife solutions. The procedural process of stakeholder participation must then be started again based on up-to-date research and realistic and relevant solutions. 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.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. The point is covered in the CPBSMP: <i>"7.1 Research is facilitated on all aspects of sustainable baboon management and evaluate results to inform adaptive management.</i> <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>

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Paragraph 4 Page 1 -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. -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.	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 JTT) 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. This is a park within a city and (TMNP) and therefore a study of the changes and growth of urban populations and impacts surrounding these areas needs to be undertaken. This research can then be used to understand the human behaviour that can be modified to reduce human/wildlife conflict.	CPBSMP not amended. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made available publicly. 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. 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. 'Research' may refer to many specialist fields of research, that include primatologists, sociologists, psychologists etc. Your points are noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.

	Page 2 1. Preamble Paragraph 1 The following points that are highlighted in this paragraph are paramount to the importance of reassessing the management approach. -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. -With regards to "splinter troops" this term needs to be revised. -It is natural behaviour that groups may split and form new groups. -Management cannot cherry-pick which natural behaviours will be allowed and which won't. -naturally they would have had space to disperse and this term needs revision as all troops would in fact have at some point been	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. The ecosystem is dependent upon the baboons as key dispersers. 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.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP amended: Defined and elaborated on terminology re human induced deaths, predation, and splinter troops. 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. 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. 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.
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Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	dispersing from somewhere. -In terms of the 'growing population rate', 'recent growth' 'doubling from 248 individuals in 2006 to 498 in 2022.' -That is over a 16 year period -What is the corresponding data for habitat loss in terms of human development and human population increase in the same 16 year period? -We cannot look at the baboon population in isolation when the key issue is the interface between human expansion and loss of natural habitat. -As well as the increased access to human food through the increase in human settlement. -The Cape Peninsula 16 years ago had a vastly different amount of human development compared to today.		

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Page 2 1. Preamble Paragraph 2 -With regards increase population growth to access to human food. -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. -Nor has the city adequately actively worked to prevent accessible waste in baboon areas. -where is the data to show a comparison of baboon population growths depending on food access, no references are provided. -Communities surrounding TMNP and baboon range need a comprehensive waste management strategy in keeping with those that would be applied within national parks. -As we are within the Heritage Site. -Why after 16 years has the city not stepped up and advanced it's waste management? -As stated in Cape Nature's information with Living Alongside Wildlife waste management is key to reducing human/baboon conflicts. -the impact of past and current management strategies on the population also need research assessment.	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. 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 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.	The issue of waste management is addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will also be part of the appropriate management interventions that will follow. Your points are noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.

	Page 2 1. Preamble Paragraph 2 -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 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) -AWARENESS -The current Parks signage informing visitors to the area regarding baboons are misleading and inadequate. -Using the word DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS on massive sign boards without any other educational content is not acceptable. -These signs in themselves can create a perception of baboons that perpetuates a belief system based on fear. -The City of Cape Town has no signs regarding waste bylaws or educational information about the importance of	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. 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. 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. 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. Gravity controlled municipal bins as used in Canada (for bears) and other places with wildlife/human interfaces. -other suggestions are mentioned in above row. 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. 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.	As mentioned in your comments made earlier, the issue of waste management is addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will also be part of the appropriate management interventions that will follow. Your points are noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
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Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	waste management in such sensitive areas. -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. -Over decades the same issues are not being addressed: the attraction of endless food from unprotected human waste. -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. -The field management of the rangers is essential. -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.	Through education and awareness the public can greatly adjust behaviour and contribute to co-existence between baboons on the human interface.	
	Preamble Paragraph 3 Page 2 -Why has an MOA not already been signed and all parties roles and responsibilities agree on before presenting this draft for public comment?	Legitimise MOA and redraft for presentation to the public and start public participation processes afresh with a new more substantial draft.	CPBSMP not amended. 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 to ensure that the process remained respectful of timelines.

3.Introduction Paragraph 1 Page 4 -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. -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. -The references available for this document are over a decade old. -References need to be made available for up to date research. -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. -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. -The opinion that the influence of this food in population growth, leads us back to why is the waste not being managed. -Why have other influencing factors to population growth not been mentioned or referenced: Such as increased public awareness about baboon/human co-existence. -Which is even referenced by UCT as really taking roots in a programme in 2008. -Increase in eco-tourism and general concern of people over the welfare of animals and care for the environment. -The advance of social media and information sharing and collaborative community groups and NGO's who have been working towards baboon protection.		-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. -Comparative studies between Chacma baboons in the Cape Peninsula to other troops of Chacma baboons that are not surrounded by urban areas. -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. -For the plan to be scientifically and procedurally sound a variety of references must be included in the plan. -MOA of JTT still not signed at the time of the deadline for this draft submission. -The draft is unworkable and needs revision. -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. -Currently the public cannot address questions directly to any particular party as no-one knows who is taking responsibility for what. -This has caused confusion and frustration in the public participation process as there is no clear channel of communications to address pertinent questions to. -The process to date of the JTT has created public frustration and amongst diverse stakeholders. -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. -MOA and roles and responsibilities to be formalised and public participation process to start again.	CPBSMP not amended. 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 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. 'Research' may refer to many specialist fields of research, that include primatologists, sociologists, psychologists etc. Your points are noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
3. Introduction Paragraph 2 Page 4 -The SA Navy in Simon's Town has a large impact		-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.	CPBSMP not amended. The issues mentioned regarding waste management are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and implementation,

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	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. -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. -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.	-the draft needs to account for the importance of area specific management strategies. --Baboon Monitors need more support and direction in the field. -New rangers and field managers need adequate training to understand the dynamics of the troops and to be able to be strategically placed. -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. -Separate wet waste from recyclables and join the residents and businesses in collaborative waste management strategies which are already underway in Simon's Town.	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.

	Introduction continued Paragraph 2,3, page 4 and 5 - 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. - 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.	- 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.	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. 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. 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.
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Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	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.		
	11 TABLE 1 1. Strategic Fencing Pg 7 -EIA needed for strategic fencing -Further public participation needed. -Investigate possibility of virtual fencing and EIA.	Public participation and research should begin as soon as possible and decision made on JTT MOA on fencing costs. -With other national parks the costs would lie with SANParks as it is SANParks that receives the revenue from the park.	CPBSMP not amended. 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 be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Management strategies such as virtual fencing is covered in the Strategic Management Plan and its viability can be established for each area.
	2. Transitional Period Pg 8 -Agreed rangers retained until new plan is in place. -Waste Management given urgent attention. -Community ranger programs investigated. -EIAs and public participation continues.	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.	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	3. Monitor/ Ranger Program Pg 8 AGREED -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.	-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. -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.	CPBSMP not amended. 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.

	4. Population Management Pg 8 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 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 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. The high mortality	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	CPBSMP not amended. 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. The service provider for the Urban Baboon Programme has provided detailed monthly reports since 2012. In addition an annual population census is provided and details all known causes of mortality, including management deaths. Please see the link below: https://www.capetown.gov.za/Explore_and_enjoy/visitor-safety/general-safety-awareness/focus-on-baboons 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. The CBMJTT incorporates stakeholder feedback and inputs towards improvement of CPBSMP implementation (adaptive management) following regular engagements. 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. 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: <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>
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Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	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).		

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	5. Reserve for Baboons Pg 8 AGREED -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 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.	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. -They also have a responsibility to UNESCO to protect these sites for visitors to visit safely. -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. -The muthi trade is increasing poaching in urban parks, as documented by Cape Nature and therefore fencing or increased security in some areas may prove helpful in curbing poaching. -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.	CPBSMP not amended. 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 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. The CPBMJTT does not support close interactions or the habituation of baboons. This approach will be applied to future management interventions. 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. Removed JTT responses to City’s Public Participation Process regarding the Urban Baboon Programme.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	6. Virtual Fence Pg 8 Agreed -more research and public participation is required.	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.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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.

7. Removal of Baboons Pg 8 -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 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).' The high mortality amongst adult males in the late 1990s resulted in 66% of the troops having only one or no adult	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. -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 completely pushed out of their original natural range and habitats; away from rich food sources of the shores and foothills. -How can we scientifically and ethically try and apply a pure conservation to these baboons and insist they be wild? "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." -The proposed idea for a baboon sanctuary in the area needs to be considered before removal or culling.	CPBSMP not amended. Your points are noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP. 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. The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is a 'A wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula'. 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. 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. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions. 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: <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>
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**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	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). -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.		
	8. Early Warning Systems Pg 8 Agree -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	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. -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.	CPBSMP not amended. Addressed in the implementation of outcome 3 in the CPBSMP (Table 1).

	9. Education and awareness Pg 8 AGREED -RE baboon reserve and community customidonship 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 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. FOR URBAN AREAS AND ROADS: 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)	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. 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. -Educate on the importance of human behaviour when in baboon ranges. *This information can also be disseminated to tour companies,	CPBSMP not amended. The MoA and CPSBMP 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. The primary outcome of the BSMP 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 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.
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	-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 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, 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. RESIDENTS -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. -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		
	10. CCT line functions Pg9	-SMP has not yet been formalised, hence the draft. As mentioned at start of document:	CPBSMP not amended.

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	AGREED SIGNAGE/WASTE MENTIONED ABOVE -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 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.	-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. -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 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. -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. -Gravity controlled municipal bins as used in Canada (for bears) and other places with wildlife/human interfaces. -other suggestions are mentioned in above row.	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. 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. The CPBSMP 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. 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	11. Community Initiatives Pg 9 AGREED -Information already mentioned about current waste management plans in place in Simon's Town -Willingness of community to assist in providing ranger programmes.	-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. -Public participation to be started in each area as to strategy and plans for community ranger programmes such as In Constantia. -Residents are willing however NCC programme will have to be extended until the projects are put in place. -Simon's Town residents are already assisting in providing traffic calming in support of monitor efforts and waste control.	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	12. CPBMJTT Pg 9 AGREED -Most importantly an MOA needs to be signed for the CPBMJTT to be legitimised and have a way forward.	-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. -Most importantly an MOA needs to be signed for the CPBMJTT to be legitimised and have a way forward.	CPBSMP not amended. 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 to ensure that the process remained respectful of timelines. The CPBSMP has since been adopted by all three authorities.
	13. Corridors Pg 9 AGREED -This is an essential part of baboon population dynamics which have still up to now not been provisioned for. -For the wellbeing of individual baboons, troops and the fynbos ecosystem this needs to be addressed urgently. -The JTT needs to make provision for baboon corridors, this should have been done decades ago. -Corridors can provide an ecologically and socially viable option for correct baboon management and human/baboon conflict resolution.	AGREED -This is an essential part of baboon population dynamics which have still up to now not been provisioned for. -For the wellbeing of individual baboons, troops and the fynbos ecosystem this needs to be addressed urgently. -For the wellbeing of individual baboons, troops and the fynbos ecosystem this needs to be addressed urgently.	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	14. Establishment of SPCA Baboon Unit (ie. Welfare organisation.) Pg 9 AGREED -this is URGENT and a welfare unit should be included in the JTT.	-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 is URGENT and a welfare unit should be included in the JTT. -A baboon welfare unit is justified in this document as well as other supporting documents of the injuries and cruelty baboons are subject to. -It is imperative that the JTT decides o substantially adequate budget and formal agreement with SPCA or another Wildlife welfare group. -This is essential and citizens will demand this is included.	The CPBMJTT was initiated after the round table held by Minister Creecy on the 7 th of June 2023. The CPBMJTT comprises representatives of South African National Parks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. 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. As per the CPBSMP (output 1.8), the City of Cape Town is investigating the Grant-in-Aid "to tend to sick, and injured baboons and other wildlife in the urban space"

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	15. Promotion of baboons Pg 9 +AGREED -comments and suggestions mentioned in education and awareness section	-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 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 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.	CPBSMP not amended. The issues raised regarding education and awareness are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions. Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP. Your points regarding types of information and specific signage recommendations will be considered by the CPBJMTT.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	16. Enforcement Pg 9 AGREED	-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. -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.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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. 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	17. New Carrying Capacity needs to be determined Pg 9 AGREED -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.	-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.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point regarding carrying capacity, research amendments and the need for habitat restoration is noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP. 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 Baboons primarily choose to forage in the urban space over natural foraging, for much the same reason as 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.

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	18. Tourism Industry Pg 10 AGREED --comments and suggestions mentioned in education and awareness section -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: 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.	-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 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 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, -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: 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.	CPBSMP not amended. 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.

	19. Provisioning Pg 10 AGREED -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. -This needs urgent attention and potential areas to be secured by SANParks/Cape nature for baboon low-lying habitat restoration. -There needs to be a clear distinction made between the "wild baboons" in the Cape Point National Park and the "Urban fringe baboons". 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. -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. - "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 due to habitat loss and human impact on their environment and access to natural areas and food supplies. -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.	-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. -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 acquiring low-lying areas for foraging, corridors and rehabilitation of fynbos areas. -water provision and salt/mineral lick provisioning is supported by Gaynor. -Up to date research is need to compare the actual state of the health of the fynbos ecosystems outside of the reserves. -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. -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 from poaching (Cape Nature.) -Public participation on this matter as part of the draft CPBSMP needs to be adhered to.	. CPBSMP not amended. 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: Additional/artificial feeding will result in an increase in population growth. Artificial feeding results in increased internal troop aggression and has negative impacts on troop behaviour. Artificial feeding increases close interactions and/or the habituation of baboons that has long term negative impacts on baboon troops. Artificial feeding has negative knock on effects for other wildlife and can promote disease spread and pest problems.
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Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	-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. -currently they are pushed right to the tops of the upper slopes, which would only naturally be used for roosting.		
	20. Creative Solutions Pg 10 AGREED -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. -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.	--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 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. -rules and guidelines for the photographing/filming of wildlife in general can be applied to that of filming baboons. -Modern technology of remote cameras and zoom lenses does not necessitate the need for close contact with the wildlife including baboons. -It is the responsibility of the JTT (once formalised) to provide INFORMATION AND AWARENESS ON RESPONSIBLE INTERACTIONS WITH WILDLIFE INCLUDING FILMING?PHOTOGRAPHY. -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. -See section on Awareness and Education suggestions.	CPBSMP not amended. "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. 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	General Comment Pgs 10-22 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.	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.	CPBSMP not amended. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available. 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.
	8. Implementation and strategy 1.1-1.4 Pg12 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.	CPBSMP not amended. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available.
	1.5 Pg 13 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.	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	CPBSMP not amended. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available. 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	1.6 Pg 13 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.	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. -Public participation in producing SOP's is required.	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 and implementation of the CPBSMP.
	1.7 Pg13 Agreed		CPBSMP not amended.
	1.8 Pg 13 It would be beneficial to establish a local "sanctuary" to deal with injured and distressed baboons	-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	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. Your suggestion of a sanctuary for injured and distressed baboons has been noted for consideration by the CPBMJTT.
	2.1 Pg 14 Agreed		CPBSMP not amended.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	2.2 Pg 14 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 dockyard over a wall. Completely unacceptable. -Militia style gunmen shooting off what looks like real weapons without proper identification does not feel good to many residents. --Rangers need to be clearly identified and an awareness and hotline numbers put around town.	-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. 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. -Field management and supervision are essential and has been lacking in the current management programme. -Insufficient ranger incentives are provided. -insufficient training and correct SOP are often not followed. -The use of aggressive force by rangers and unlawful use of paintball guns must not be tolerated. -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.	CPBSMP not amended. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available. 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 specific methods used in the operational plans will be determined at a later stage, with the intention being the sustainable 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.

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	2.3 Pg 14 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.	-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. 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.	CPBSMP not amended. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available. 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. The issue raised regarding law enforcement is addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

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	2.4 Pg 14 Enforcement of City by-laws 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.	-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. 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.	CPBSMP not amended. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available. 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.
	2.5-.28 Pg 15 Agreed		CPBSMP not amended.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	3.1 Pg 15 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. 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.	-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.	Thank you for your proposal. CPBSMP 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.
	3.2 Pg 16 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 "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.	-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.	CPBSMP not amended. Your comments have been noted for consideration by the CPBMJTT. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available. The issues raised regarding traffic law enforcement are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

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	3.3 Pg 16 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.	-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.	The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available. 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.
	3.4 Pg 17 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 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 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. 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.	-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	CPBSMP not amended. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

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	4.1 Pg17 Waste Management – see comments above. 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.	-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. 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.	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 waste management is noted for consideration by the CPBMJTT.
	5.1-5.4 Pg 18 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.	-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.	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.
	6.1 Pg 19 This is absolutely essential as some of the biggest offenders are government institutions.	-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.	CPBSMP not amended. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available. 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

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	6.2 Pg 19 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.	-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.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. The CPBSMP has since been officially adopted by all three authorities. 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 CPBJMTT.
	6.3-6.5 Pg 19-20 Agreed		CPBSMP not amended.
	7.1-2 Pg 20 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. 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.	The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available.
	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.	-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.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 3:

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	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 MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available.
	FINAL COMMENT With proper management strategies and public participation, we can; -Save our biodiversity and baboons, therefore protecting the future of the fynbos biome. -Resolve issues at the baboon/human interface -Clean up our city -Be proud of our custodianship of the Cape Floral Kingdom and all its species -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		Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

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1	#3 Introduction; #6 Purpose; #7 Outcomes The BSMP is not clearly aligned and focused on a 'Vision' (which is the essence of a Strategic Plan). We suggest that a forward vision pertaining to a healthy and sustainable baboon population at a certain point in the future, should be introduced and communicated in the BSMP by defining (say) 'Vision 2050'. This would put in perspective the predicted pressures of the (then) human population on the resources available for a sustainable <i>wild</i> baboon population and it would allow us to outline <u>essential steps</u> required in order to provide for <u>conservation</u> of the <i>wild</i> baboon population as we move towards that target year while advocating for planning restraints on any development that further limits the ranges of indigenous wildlife in all its local forms including baboons.	Frame the strategic plan with a 'vision'.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP appropriately amended. The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reducing human–baboon conflict through education and awareness. A vision statement has been added to the CPBSMP.
	#5; #8 The plan should address the totally inadequate responses to date by the CPBMJTT to provide the sustainable solutions as stated in Table 1.	Target dates, budget and responsible authority is required for the 'Implementation Plan'	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.
	#5 Table 1: items 1-7 <u>Approach to sustainable management of baboons - essential steps to manage a Wild Baboon population:</u> With reference to the (recommended) approach, our view is that scientifically established parameters must inform (appropriate) management actions. Appropriate actions must then be implemented to manage troop movements, with the aim of keeping the troops in 'wild' areas (as opposed to 'suburban' areas). Table 1, item 17 is thus a critical to the outputs as a planning element. It is not an 'afterthought' or 'nice to have.'	<u>Inputs: add Determine Baboon Troop Range:</u> Each baboon troop's range (area) must be physically identified as based on the available 'carrying capacity' for that troop. A planning tool showing Desirable Range [DR - green], Monitored Range [MR - orange], and 'No Go' or 'Removable Range' [RR - red] must be developed for each troop. This last (RR) category implies the effective deployment of well-trained baboon monitors possibly assisted by equally trained and conservation-minded volunteers who could help "hold the line" as required from time to time. <u>Outputs: add Management Actions related to Carrying Capacity:</u> Short term actions for exclusion of baboons from 'no go' areas must be implemented urgently. The most appropriate tool already identified is effective baboon monitoring, strategic fences (Table 1 item 1) and much improved and integrated waste management. The final plan/strategy adopted by the relevant authorities must thus incorporate appropriate budget, building programme, operations, maintenance and management responsibilities for fences and other interventions.	. CPBSMP not amended. Output 1.2 of the CPBSMP Table 1 is to determine the carrying capacity of the Cape Peninsula based on available foraging ranges and management regime. The details of the proposal will be considered in the implementation of the CPBSMP. 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
		2. Long(er) term actions: Table 1 Proposal items 8, 9, 10 and 11 must be implemented in Desirable Ranges (as defined above). 3. A baboon monitoring and harm free removal plan is (still) required for MRs and RRs ('orange' and 'red' areas as defined above)	
	Table 1 Proposal items 14 and 15 No further debate is required.	CPJBOT to implement without further delay – <i>identify budgets, dates and responsibilities</i>	CPBSMP not amended. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently once. Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.
	Outcome 2: Law Enforcement A review of relevant legislation in terms of strategic objectives is recommended and agreement on how the laws are implemented needs to be reached amongst active role players.	<i>Table 1. add action 2.1.2:</i> Review relevant current legislation to assess whether it is 'fit for purpose' in the light of the desired outcomes of the CPBSMP.	CPBSMP not amended. Please see: <i>"2.1 Applicable laws and bylaws and the relevant responsible authorities and contact details are clearly documented and available to stakeholders"</i> The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan based on the respective mandates of the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans that will consider relevant legislation developed in conjunction with stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently once. Each authority needs to however devise internal planning (including applicable legislation) on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.
	Outcome 2: Law Enforcement Do the authorities have the capacity or will to enforce the existing laws?	<i>Table 1. add action 2.4.5:</i> Provide budget(s) for reporting of relevant law enforcement statistics of (3) authorities to the CPBMJTT, to enable remedial actions related to law enforcement to be flagged and managed.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan of the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans that will developed in conjunction with stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
			by the CPBMJTT subsequently once. Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.
	11. Stakeholder engagement The CPBSMP needs to provide for good ongoing communications with all stakeholders as this has been fragmented for quite a while with bad consequences for humans and baboons.	Add: <i>Communications Plan for Stakeholders</i> as part of the CPBSMP.	CPBSMP not amended. Refer to Table 1, section 5.1: <i>"5.1 A media strategy and approval protocol is implemented by the CPBMJTT"</i> A communications plan for stakeholders will form part of the implementation phase of the CPBSMP.
2	Attached please find comments on the Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan which were submitted by the Sunnydale Ratepayer's Association and which I fully endorse. See comment: Chapter 2 no. 17		CPBSMP not amended. Your endorsement is noted and the relevant comments have been addressed.
3	Attached please find comments* on the Draft CPBSMP. Simon's Town Conservation Trust is a local non-profit organization whose mandate it is work with local, regional and national authorities in order to find workable solutions to reduce human/wildlife conflict and the issue of Baboons is one of major current priorities. We would like to be recognized as an interested and affected party and be included in your stakeholder list. We also welcome the opportunity to participate in the BAG. See comment: Chapter 3 no. 14		Your referral is noted and the relevant comments have been addressed. CPBSMP not amended. The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, "<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>". Public participation and inclusion of various stakeholder groups are a keystone of the development of the CPBSMP.
4	General Comment Having not had sight of the MOU that was supposed have been signed between the parties of the JTT it is difficult to comment on a document that 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. See comment: Chapter 3 no. 14	MOU must be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. 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.

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
			The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available.
5	Important Notes In the spirit of openness it would have been constructive for this Response Template to have included a General Comment section instead of solely boxing the replies into your Template structure. I therefore herewith submit the following key observations and recommendations. 1. Assumptions As a starting point this draft document is disproportionally weighted against baboons, the basic assumption being that baboons are the problem. The problems caused by humans are inadequately addressed, and the responsibilities of humans are inadequately addressed. 2. Human-induced issues: 2.1 Much is made about the perceived growth of baboon populations but the thinking seems to ignore the dramatic growth of human populations and urban development into natural baboon habitats and the resultant effects and impacts. Baboon habitats have degraded due not just to cyclical events but to climate change which is irrefutably human-induced. Restoration and protection of local habitats will contribute to ensuring adequate foraging terrain for baboons outside urban areas. 2.2 Waste management: Poor management by humans of waste is widely acknowledged as a central cause of the problem, but solving the problem has not been sufficiently explored. Community-driven solutions such as the provision of baboon-proof straps for waste bins have proven successful to a significant extent. Ensuring and enforcing baboon-proof bin compliance will make a major contribution to reducing baboon access to attractants and non-natural food. 2.3 Reduction of waste : A multi-sector approach should be instituted without delay to start reducing the amount of personal waste we produce. Please see details of the proposed Reduction of Waste New Clause on page 3 of this document. 2.4 Reduction of attractants: Gardens - provision of information about which plants and trees attract baboons; removing attractant plants and trees Access to houses – provision of information of best practice for securing doors and windows; perhaps negotiating special price concessions for affected parties 2.5 Wide-spread public education on all the above and through videos, documentary films, television coverage, pamphlets, books, brochures, posters, school lectures, schools activity programmes, innovative talks and exhibitions, enhanced public		CPBSMP not amended. 1. Please refer to: “When baboons access residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural areas conflict arises and they can become a nuisance, damage property and/or threaten the safety of people and their households. Regular human and baboon encounters and access to food resources have resulted in baboons losing their fear of humans and in some cases resorting to aggression to obtain food directly from humans. Easy access to human refuse sites and food from alien plants has also increased interaction with humans and in some places artificially increased the baboon numbers.” The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reducing human–baboon conflict through education and awareness. 2. Please refer to: “Outcome 4: Effective waste management in the natural, rural and urban areas ensures that baboons are unable to access human derived foods; Outcome 5: Stakeholder communication, education and awareness on all aspects of baboon management for residents, businesses and tourists enable the conservation and well-being of baboons and the mitigation of human-baboon conflict;” 3. Please refer to: “Outcome 2: Authorities at national, provincial and local level provide for regulatory requirements and the promotion of compliance and law enforcement”

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	engagement by governing bodies and interest groups. 3. Right to Life Baboons have a right to life. In acknowledgement of this principle municipal by-laws list fines, penalties and jail-time for those who injure and inflict harm on baboons. Yet the practice of shooting baboons with pellet guns, paintball guns, catapults is common (the recently euthanized van Damme had 11 pellets lodged in his body, while Nomashile had 22 pellets in his body). Prosecution of offenders however seldom happens, if ever. Swift prosecution of offenders should be pursued with urgency. 4. Fencing In addition to comments on Fencing on page 1 regarding P 5 clause 3; on page 2 regarding P7 table 1 clause 1; and again on page 2 regarding P 13 clause 8 table 1.5.1; herewith information from international research on fencing. Fence proliferation is occurring rapidly around the world, with short-term functionality prioritized over long-term consequences. The BSMP should not make the same mistake. Please take note of the following: <i>Recent documentation of extreme rates of fence growth in Africa, for example, hint that the pace of change has thwarted the ability of species and systems to adapt, resulting in local ecosystem collapse (Løvschal et al. 2017).</i> <i>Highly mobile animals are more likely to encounter fences and become exposed to their dangers. Reptile species appear to have a special sensitivity to electric fences, because of the prolonged physical contact they may experience in crawling over or under fences, as opposed to flying, leaping, or digging beneath them (Ferronato et al. 2014).</i> <i>As fencing continues to rapidly proliferate, there is potential for a dangerous future in which fences simultaneously alter ecological processes at multiple scales, likely producing more losers than winners, and potentially resulting in ecosystem state shift or collapse. To avoid such a future, research must better uncover the ways in which fences affect nontarget species, the ways in which losers inevitably accompany winners, and the impacts of fences at multiple scales. (Hobbs et al. 2013, Løvschal et al. 2017, Heger et al. 2019).</i> 5. Ranger Programme Closing the ranger programme in June without a clear plan going forward is dangerously short-sighted. Despite its shortcomings the ranger represents the most effective means of baboon control currently available. It is well-understood that city tender processes take 18 months, therefore even if there is an extension of the ranger programme until end 2023 (6 months being the maximum extension permitted under city regulations), there will likely be a period of 1		The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability. 4. See response: 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. 5. Please see response: The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	year without rangers before any new programme is in place. This point was raised at the Tokai meeting on 3 March and the city was unable to provide any concrete response as to what would happen when the ranger programme ended. Recommendation: Retain and Expand the Ranger Programme. I believe a properly funded programme, properly trained cohort of rangers will be more effective than fencing. The installation of look-out posts with stationed rangers who identify possible points of baboon incursions should be accompanied by teams of mobile rangers who man possible breach points and prevent baboons from crossing into urban areas. In a country struggling with high unemployment this could open up viable professional careers as rangers, and possibly become a role model across the world. NB - Please see proposed New Clause on Ranger Programmes (below)		
6	P 5 clause 3 The phrase 'a more sustainable level' is not clearly defined. People's interpretations of what is sustainable are different. What becomes horribly clear is that the writers of the BSMP I envisage as one of its three main management interventions the 'removal, euthanasia, culling and translocation of baboons when appropriate.' There is no clarity about what defines 'appropriate' – this should be as a Last Resort only.	Greater emphasis needs to be placed on human behavioural changes, waste management and reduction of attractants, and not simply about getting rid of baboons. Removal, euthanasia, culling and translocation of baboons should be a Last Resort and determined by the Advisory Body. Such Advisory Body needs to be fully representative of stakeholder views.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. Translocation of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions. Please see outcome 2-7 of the CPBSMP that focus on altering human behaviour and it's impacts to reduce human baboon conflict. The CPBMJTT is also engaging with sociologists to assist with the CPBSMP and its implementation, in addition to improving education and awareness strategies going forward.
	P 5 clause 3 One of its three main management interventions is strategic fencing. It seems that the BSMP already assumes fencing is a primary solution. On what basis is this derived?	There is available research that challenges the efficacy of fencing. The BSMP runs a dangerous risk in advocating for fencing solutions that may be found in the future to not work. Fencing may have little material effect on baboon incursions, but instead have negative environmental impacts causing ecological damage to flora and fauna movements for	CPBSMP not amended. 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

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
		example. There are costly maintenance challenges, construction cost challenges, as well as aesthetic factors which reduce property values and reduced the attractiveness of fenced locations. NB – Please see notes on Fencing	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. The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.
	P7 clause 5 Stakeholder engagements for such a massive and far-reaching undertaking appear to have been rushed through without thorough engagements with affected communities. Have poorer communities been consulted? How? When?	In order to legitimize the process and better understand people's concerns further engagements with all affected communities are necessary before finalizing the plan.	CPBSMP not amended. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas. The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities. Community education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP.
	P7 table 1 clause 1 It appears that the BSMP is already committed to fencing. Is that correct ??	Fencing is a disputed solution; BSPB plans and intentions should be made known to the public. Further engagements and consultation with affected communities are essential before proceeding. NB – Please see notes on Fencing	CPBSMP not amended. CPBMJTT is exploring 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. The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities.
	P12 clause 8 table 1.3 Removal, euthanasia, culling and translocation of baboons should be a Last Resort. Greater emphasis needs to be placed on human behavioural changes, waste management and reduction of attractants, and not simply about getting rid of baboons.	Removal, euthanasia, culling and translocation of baboons should be a Last Resort and determined by the Advisory Body. Such Advisory Body needs to be fully representative of stakeholder views.	The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods. The BAG as envisioned in the CPBSMP is intended to be fully representative (and composed) of stakeholders.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
			The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities. Translocation of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option.
	P 13 clause 8 table 1.5.1 It seems highly unlikely that the process of identification and evaluation of potential fence interfaces can be accomplished by June 2023. What work has been done on this so far? By whom? What consultation with adjacent residents and property owners has been done thus far?	Inform stakeholders, adjacent residents and property owners of fencing intentions, obtain feedback from them. The debate about fencing needs to be concluded first before moving forward with any fencing planning and implementation, and depending on whether that be approved by stakeholders, adjacent residents and property owners. NB – Please see notes on Fencing	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT has explored proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and considered the effect on wildlife, funding, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability. The CPBMJTT will consult with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities on the proposed prioritised strategic fencing before implementation.
	P 13 clause 8 table 1.5.2/ 2.5.3 It is alarming that the BSMP is seeking to get local communities to pay for fencing. The whole so-called 'baboon problem' is a major issue that deserves substantial financial outlay by the relevant authorities, without an attempt to pass the financial responsibilities onto local residents. The current approach of allocating a small amount towards a ranger programme is an example of how hopelessly short-sighted the funding commitment is - it is no wonder the NCC struggles to succeed.	The relevant authorities should fund all parts of the Baboon Programme	CPBSMP not amended. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas. 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. The CPBMJTT is exploring strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, funding mechanisms, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.
	P 13 clause 8 table 1.6.1 There is little evidence of baboons being aggressive to humans whilst there is voluminous evidence of humans being aggressive towards baboons.	Humans who commit acts of cruelty to baboons should be brought to book. Relevant authorities should be more active in following up on such incidents	CPBSMP not amended. Please see: <i>“1.7 Protocols for situations such as sick, injured, or distressed baboons, and cruelty situations, are</i>

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
			<i>developed, communicated and implemented"</i> And, <i>"2.3 Investigations are conducted into illegal activities and result in the enforcement of provincial conservation legislation when appropriate"</i> The issues raised regarding law enforcement are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.
	P 14 clause 8 table 2.3 Clarify what illegal activities are being referred to here. Include a note that relevant authorities should be more active in prosecuting humans who transgress laws regarding cruelty to baboons		CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan of the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans that will developed in conjunction with stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently once.
	P 17 clause 8 table 3 The stated objective here of reducing human-baboon conflict does not sufficiently address the problem of human-induced conflict	Itemise municipal by-laws and penalties pertaining to use of weapons, cruelty to baboons etc. Encourage the enforcement of such laws	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Please see: <i>"2.1 Applicable laws and bylaws and the relevant responsible authorities and contact details are clearly documented and available to stakeholders"</i>
	P 17/18 New Clause: <u>Reduction of waste</u> <u>Reduction of waste</u> : Waste disposal systems, the rampant growth of landfill areas and associated pollution problems are a costly drain on resources in Cape Town. Forward-thinking communities around the world are already addressing a lifestyle challenge of reducing the amount of personal waste we produce. Essentially this is a lifestyle challenge around consumption patterns and over-consumption, involving holistic solutions such as reducing/ banning use of plastics; the preferred sourcing of local products over imported goods; the re-using and recycling of waste through worm farms, safe	A multi-sector approach should be instituted without delay to start addressing the challenges of how to reduce waste; such waste-reduction initiatives will impact positively on the 'baboon problem' in the medium-to long term	CPBSMP not amended. 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. Please refer to:

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	composting etc. There is no doubt that the trend towards waste reduction will accelerate in the coming decade, and the current so-called 'Baboon problem' therefore represents a real opportunity for Cape Town to become a world leader on Waste Reduction Programmes. Quite simply, if Cape Town businesses and residents can reduce their waste outputs this will in turn significantly reduce attractants for baboons. A multi-sector approach should be instituted without delay to start addressing challenges; such initiatives will impact positively on the 'baboon problem' in the medium-to long term		<i>"5.2.1 Initiate education and awareness programmes for communities in Cape Peninsula"</i> Your proposal and comment will be considered in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	P 19 New Clause on <u>Ranger Programmes</u> It is shocking that the BSPB, and its public meetings, fails to adequately explain why the ranger programme is being disbanded so rapidly, when nothing is being put in its place. Failure to provide the public with its plans reveals a lack of transparency and a potential dereliction of duty.	In such a sensitive transition period it is essential that the ranger programme be retained, and expanded. Insufficient funding of the ranger programme has contributed to its shortcomings. An extended programme, with the employment of a greater numbers of properly trained rangers, is far more preferable than the proposed fencing 'solution' the BSMP seems sold on. NB - Please see notes on Ranger Programmes	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
7	Pg1, paragraph 4, <i>"The CPBMJTT will convene an engagement meeting on 3 March 2023 followed by an extension of the commenting period.."</i> The comment period for the current draft ends on 31 March. Please clarify if this meeting is scheduled on 3 March, before the end of the commenting period.	This meeting would be more effective in April or May, once the CPBMJTT has reviewed all initial comments.	CPBSMP not amended. Public engagement in a meeting format alongside the formal commenting period allows for all comments to be viewed holistically and reviewed for inclusion in the CPBSMP. In the interest of efficiency in the development and implementation of the CPBSMP, this avoids multiple separate engagements where the same issues are raised after they have already been addressed.
	Pg 11, Outcome 1 The EWT supports the seven outcomes listed on page 11, as well as the sustainable management and conservation of baboons on the Cape Peninsula (the purpose of the document,pg11). Outcome1 is perhaps the most critical, considering the current levels of human-wildlife conflict in the region. The draft plan provides hints of how this will be achieved (Notably point 6.Virtual fence, 7. Removal of baboons on pg8) but there is little detail on how this will actually be implemented at an operational level.	The BSMP should provide clear, practical and achievable actions for reducing conflict between baboons and humans on the Cape Peninsula which has reached critical levels. In its current form, the plan reads like a wish list without addressing how pertinent issues such as funding, law enforcement capacity and baboon population management will be addressed.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	Pg 8, 3. Monitor/ranger programme The CPBMJTT response to point 3 is that the current Urban Baboon Programme will not continue, and that future monitoring options are included in the draft (through community formed initiatives). It is not clear how continuity will be ensured in managing the troops. The baboons are like to rapidly adjust to the absence of monitors which will result in even more raiding,	Experienced contractors/rangers/management staff to be kept in place until alternative management options are implemented and proven to be effective.	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	property damage and human induced baboon mortality. Once this happens, the situation will be very difficult to reverse.		Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	Pg 12, 1.4 Management Strategies identified in partnership with communities It should be clear by now that the communities on the peninsula have conflicting views on how baboons should be managed. The communities are continuously involved as it stands, which leads to operational interruptions, misappropriation of resources and false information in the media, all of which hampers much needed conservation efforts from the authorities	The CPBMJTT must draft a clear management plan based on scientific input from conservation authorities, baboon management specialists and other stakeholders who are qualified to provide input. The plan must include decisive management actions informed by science, to ensure the best possible outcome for the residents and baboons on the Peninsula.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment. The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities. The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, "<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>".
	Pg 15, 2.6.1, 2.7.1, 2.7.4, 2.8.2 (enforcement, compliance inspection) The draft plan mentions compliance inspections and enforcement of legislation as actions on several points. The legislation is already available, but there is currently no enforcement. The draft plan does not explain how this enforcement will now be possible. What has changed?	Details around enforcement (budget, staffing, penalties) must be included in the plan.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.
	Pg 15 and 16, point 3.1. Baboon advisory group (BAG) The draft plan seems to suggest that the BAG, a community led group, will be directly involved in the strategies and management of baboons in the region. There is currently no consensus in the communities on how to manage the baboons, as should be clear from previous engagements with communities on this topic. A management challenge of this magnitude can not be handed over to communities who are not duly qualified or experienced to effectively manage over 400 free roaming baboons in the region.	The decisions and actions regarding Baboon management should be left to the authorities and baboon specialists to ensure the best outcome for communities and baboons in the region.	CPBSMP not amended. The BAG will be consulted in the decision making process in an advisory role, final decisions regarding baboon management in the CPBSMP will be made by the CPBMJTT. The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment.
	Pg 17, point 3.4	The decisions and actions regarding Baboon management should be left to the authorities	CPBSMP not amended.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Support citizen partnerships by means of permits, advice and oversight The plan indicates under point 3.4 that community led groups (such as BAG) will be issued permits to enable community groups to assist with the monitoring and direct management of baboons. Baboons are dangerous animals, and in this case most of the baboons on the Peninsula have a reduced fear of humans and readily enter occupied homes. To consider the involvement of communities in the management of baboons is dangerous and irresponsible. The EWT would support a communications/education drive from communities and even a mechanism to assist with the enforcement of bylaws regarding baboons in urban areas, but any direct management actions when dealing with dangerous problem animals must be left to the authorities as they are qualified and mandated to address this problem.	and baboon specialists to ensure the best outcome for communities and baboons in the region.	The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment. The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas
	Pg 17, 4.1.1, 4.1.4, 4.2.2 (waste management, waste infrastructure) On all three these points, the estimated timeframe is noted as tbc. Correct waste management has been identified as a driver of baboon incursions for several years, yet this issue has not been addressed up to now.	The plan must provide clear timeframes and actions for the elimination of known baboon attractants in the urban area.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	Pg 20, 6.6. Electricity installations The EWT engaged with the City of Cape Town in 2019 on this matter at which time comprehensive solutions were proposed. This has not been implemented due to budget constraints and baboons are continuously being electrocuted on infrastructure throughout the region. The EWT supports the audit of existing infrastructure (6.5.1), but the draft plan does not detail how this issue will actually be addressed (resources, budgets, products, training for electricity personnel) since the solution has already been provided some time ago	The plan must provide clear timeframes and actions on how to address known human induced mortality through interaction with power lines and transformers.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Each authority needs to devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP. As a note, City departments work co-operatively on such matters, implementing solutions such as greasing of electrical poles in problem areas. Further engagements between City departments regarding options for reducing the risk to wildlife around electrical installations are actively being undertaken.
8	1.3 Population control methods are investigated and implemented where appropriate, including removal (euthanasia, culling and translocation), contraception and sterilization	1.3.1 to be further segmented for each of the various population control methods (culling/translocation/contraception/sterilization), and a task team set up to research each of these methods independently. A deadline to be	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	This element of the plan, broken down into 3 action steps (1.3.1 / 1.3.2/ 1.3.3), is where the sustainable management of baboon numbers will be achieved (or not). Yet these disparate methods are lumped together and the only time frame provided for this critical part of the plan is “ongoing”. Each of these population management methods (culling/translocation/contraception/sterilization) needs a focused team of experts, consisting of members of the CPBMJTT, supplemented with co-opted specialists, who will review the leading research available on primates internationally, establish the viability and best practice for each method, and report back to the to BMPP within a specific time frame. Unless each of these methods are researched independently, with specialists in the respective fields, and then assessed and compared for efficacy, long-term impact and ability to contribute to the BMP’s objectives, within an agreed timeframe, then it will be impossible to determine which of these methods, or which combination, for which troop and which specific members of each troop, is the most appropriate.	provided for each team to provide its findings / recommendations. A multi-disciplinary panel should then be established to review the efficacy and impact of each method, or combination of methods, in terms of the BMP’s objectives. Again, a deadline must be set for this review. “Ongoing” is simply not going to provide the focus that baboon population control requires, or lead to a conclusive outcome. This ambiguous time frame should be replaced with set deadlines for the different workstreams and for the panel who will assess the various methods and their suitability/application to the different troops and/or troop members.	are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment. The CPBSMP includes investigation of population control methods in section 1.3 of Table 2. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Your suggestion of task teams and a panel to review population control options is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	page 2 of 5 1.5 Strategic and virtual fences are identified, investigated, prioritised, budgeted for, erected and maintained We are cautiously optimistic that virtual fences could provide a cost-effective solution, without the detrimental impact to wildlife that a physical fence causes (to tortoises, porcupines etc) and without the visual impact of a physical fence. Virtual fences could assist in reduce the numbers of baboon monitors required, and could also be helpful in combination with physical fences, with the virtual fence covering areas that require open access.	We support trialling a virtual fence	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	1.5.1 Spatially identify, evaluate and prioritise potential fence interfaces June 2023 We proposed that a virtual fence be trialed in the section of Zwaanswyk Road from the intersection with Tokai Road (including “closing” the road to the Steenberg fence) to join up with the bottom of the “physical” Zwaanswyk fence.	The design and installation of the virtual fence will need to provide an “on/off” switch at all the access points, at pedestrian and horse rider height, to allow dog walkers (the Zwaanswyk Road verge) and horse riders (both the verge and track within the TMNP) to pass safely through the virtual fence territory. It will also require appropriate signage so that pedestrians are not alarmed if the fence is triggered. An additional proviso is we would not support use of the obtrusive radio collars used previously, which we understand interfered with the baboon’s physiology. The signaling mechanism (radio or microchip) fitted to the selected baboons should not interfere with the health of the selected baboons.	CPBSMP not amended. 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	1.5.3 Identify funding mechanisms / vehicles and partnerships through which fencing can be installed and maintained via agreement with community and other stakeholders As this location falls outside of the SID and our mandate (ie the Zwaanswyk Association of Property Owners (ZAPO)) we propose that the CPBMJTT funds the installation of the virtual fence (as above), in order to provide a baboon boundary for the area of Zwaanswyk that should remain “open access”, and to trial this type of fence for other districts. We also propose that cameras are installed as part of the virtual fence. We are prepared to link the camera/s to the existing Zwaanswyk camera network, in order to provide an additional warning system for the Zwaanswyk security guard team and baboon monitors. (The Zwaanswyk security guards have been trained to assist the baboon monitors and deter the baboons from entering the suburb via the road). We (ZAPO) will be able to provide the power (electricity) required for the virtual fence, and to monitor the results of the virtual fence trial.	The cost of installing a virtual fence could well result in a reduction to the number of baboon monitors who are required at Zwaanswyk and consequent savings. The installation of a virtual fence will also be beneficial for the ZW baboon troop, who will be able to forage closer to the edge of the fence than when baboon monitors are protecting this entry point into Zwaanswyk (as the monitors need to preserve a bigger buffer zone).	CPBSMP not amended. Your proposal is noted and will be considered in the implementation of the CPBSMP by the CPBMJTT. As stated previously, virtual fences have been successfully implemented in human-baboon conflict mitigation in Cape Town (Gordon's Bay). It is however only successful in specific areas with large natural vegetation available. Its use in highly urbanised areas may be limited but can still be tested.
	1.6.1 Develop protocols after consultation with stakeholders Developing the protocols after “consultation” with stakeholders will not ensure that they are aligned with international best practice. When the protocols need to be implemented, they should be implemented without fear of criticism or media outcry, which will be the case if the protocols are in dispute or mired in controversy. For the protocols to be trusted, there will need to be transparency about the process – both in way that the protocols were developed and when they are implemented.	The protocols need to be developed, tested against international best practice and signed off by ethics specialists, primate experts and BMP stakeholders.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment. The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, “<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>”. Public participation and inclusion of various stakeholder groups (including the CoGH SPCA as a key advisor on welfare concerns) are a keystone of the development and implementation of the CPBSMP.
	2.4 Enforcement of various City bylaws, specifically waste management bylaw, is undertaken by the CCT “Ongoing” Given that this is such an important element of the plan and critical to the achievement of Outcome # 4, for the BMP to state that the only	Provide a timeline. CCT to provide an annual report back to the CPBMJTT and stakeholders as to the progress made, actions taken during the preceding year and action steps to improve compliance during the forthcoming year. CCT to include waste management compliance, with specific reference to baboon affected areas, in the CCT annual audit	CPBSMP not amended. 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,

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	commitment to a timeline in this regard is "ongoing" is particularly disappointing		budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP. Please see the following section in the CPBSMP: "10. Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and review Annual review of the CPBSMP implementation will result in a report on annual implementation being published by the CPBMJTT which will be provided to both the principals of the signatories to the agreement as well as stakeholders."
	2.7 The CPBMJTT promotes compliance to all relevant legislation with respect to waste management attracting baboons on all state/government-owned land (SANParks, City and Western Cape Government) including SANavy-managed property 2.7.1 Enforce legislation on all state/government owned land "Ongoing" 2.7.1 Identify areas and facilities located on government owned land which require intervention. "Ongoing" Given that: There is consensus that waste is the single biggest reason that baboons enter areas where they are not welcome which results in them coming into harm's way or requires that the protocols are implemented; and; This is state/government owned land which you have complete control over; it is extremely disappointing that the commitment to compliance with respect to waste management is that the CPBMJTT "promotes compliance". Furthermore, the CPBMJTT has failed to commit to any timeline for this critical item in the BMP that it can be held to account to – the only timeframe provided is "ongoing". There is no visible enforcement of waste management at the moment, so if "ongoing" means more of the same, then this is a commitment to do nothing.	Revise this item to indicate a zero-tolerance approach to ensure compliance with respect to waste management in baboon affected areas on all state/government owned land. Provide a time line by when compliance to waste management legislation must be in place. Ensure that waste management compliance is included in the annual audit of all state / government owned institutions located in baboon affected areas. The CPBMJTT should provide a report back at agreed intervals (annually?) to all BMP stakeholders on the actions that have been taken and the degree of compliance achieved Outline the consequences for office bearers in instances of non-compliance.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP. Please see the following section in the CPBSMP: "10. Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and review Annual review of the CPBSMP implementation will result in a report on annual implementation being published by the CPBMJTT which will be provided to both the principals of the signatories to the agreement as well as stakeholders."

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	4.1.3 Ensure that waste collection is timeously undertaken “Ongoing” For the BMP to state that the only commitment to a timeline in this regard is “ongoing” is very disappointing. The waste collection in baboon affected areas also needs to be scheduled as the first collection run in the morning – preferably at 7am in summer – so that full wastebins are not a temptation for baboons on the street during the day	Provide a timeline as to when this will be addressed.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	.2.1 identify areas and road facilities in which appropriate signage is needed. “Ongoing” And 6.2.2 Procure and install appropriate signage on City roads “Ongoing” “Ongoing” does not provide any accountability for this to be done	BMP to provide a time line when this will be done.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	6.5 Electricity installations, capital and operating to be baboon proof 6.5.1 Audit existing electrical infrastructure to identify risks and assess and prioritise and implement technically feasible mechanisms to enable baboon proofing of installations (insulating infrastructure or installing underground) 6.5.2 New electrical infrastructure is baboon-proof at design stage. All “Ongoing” “Ongoing” does not provide any accountability for this to be done	BMP to provide a time line that shows a sense of urgency to get this done	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. As a note, City departments work co-operatively on infrastructure-wildlife interface matters, implementing solutions such as greasing of electrical poles in problem areas. Further engagements between City departments regarding options for reducing the risk to wildlife around electrical installations are actively being undertaken.
9	Page 12 pt 1.3	Put a moratorium on Management Killings	The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment.
	Page 12 pt 1.4 No mention of interim solution after 30 th June 2023	Undertake to adequately fund and support rangers in the field until a permanent plan is agreed upon	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
			transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the BSMP.
	Page 13 pt 1.5 While studies on fencing are underway	Implement a pilot fencing project in Scarborough	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the funding mechanisms, effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.
	Page 13 pt 1.6 – 1.8 No mention of SPCA	SPCA should be part of the JTT and definitely included here	CPBSMP not amended. 1.8.1 of the CPBSMP includes the investigation of a Grant-in-Aid to support the wellbeing of sick and injured baboons. 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.
	Page 15 Pt 2.6	SPCA should be a member of the JTT	CPBSMP not amended. As mention on your earlier comment, the CPBMJTT recognises the CoGH SPCA as a key governance stakeholder that will oversee all welfare aspects and have engaged with the CoGH SPCA to formalise this relationship. The CPBSMP reflects that the City is investigating a Grant-in-Aid for Wildlife.
	Page 15 Pt 3.1 Estimated time frame – annually	BAG and JTT should meet at least quarterly	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately 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 BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, " <i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i> ". The BAG will be engaged in future management plans, the

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
			specifics of this engagement still needs to be defined.
	Page 17 Pt 4.1.1 Page 17 Pt 4.2.1 Reduce and replace public bins with baboon proof bins Timing on the Navy – Dec 2023	Set up task teams to go to suburbs and “Baboon proof” residents/businesses existing bins in the interim Deal with Navy Waste management immediately	CPBSMP not amended. 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
10	Introduction Point 3 Page 5 Research urgent into the cost to properly due to baboon invasions	Need to be able to send cost incurred to City council.	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	Page 7 Transitional Period Rangers are urgently required to stay in this period	Must be no stopping of monitors at all	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.
	Page 8 Point 7 removal of baboons Critical that the population is urgently reduced	Must remove numbers suggest culling	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	Page 17 Outcome 4.1 and 4.2 All the actions are very urgent Waste management is critical to this problem	Accelerate all to mid-2023	CPBSMP not amended. Some of the issues mentioned regarding waste management are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions on the Cape Peninsula.
11	Page 2 Point 1 Paragraph 2 Growth in the baboon population and aversive techniques. Baboon population group remains an unexplained and misunderstood statistic as it has to take into account so many variables due to male removals, births, injuries and deaths. Recent counts show the sex ratios to be skewed. It is misunderstood in the public domain yet it is given as one of the primary reasons in the BSMP for human-baboon conflict and this	We request an independent count which details exact numbers and which troops are included in the count. Will Cape Point be included or just the urban troops being managed by the service provider? Dr Dave Gaynor has insights into the population growth over the years and we attach a paper from Karin Saks from 2019. Please start this plan with a clean slate and have a count conducted. It is the only way for a convincing plan to be produced.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. 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

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	message is being conveyed to communities by dialogue groups who do not understand the complexities of baboon population either. As far as paint ball markers are concerned, they have been used too long and too frequently and the baboons have become oblivious to their usage. It has become a way of life being chased and pain inflicted on them, sadly. A real solution is needed for our baboons and more and more fences look like the best option.		by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	Page 5 Point 3.3 Reference to euthanasia and culling. We believe if your obligations were met that these options would be not even have to be considered and would only be a remote possibility, if at all. It is unacceptable to us in any shape or form.	Please address all the issues which should have been addressed years ago. There was a major workshop in July 2009 with a report 33 pages long which listed all the issues that stand today. Is this not reason enough?	CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	Page 7 Point 2 Transitional Period Retaining rangers until the plan is in place.	The transition period could take up to two years at least. Any contract extension needs to be resourced with adequate funding and skill to provide an effective ranger service which keeps baboons outside the urban space. There needs to be full accountability from the service provider at senior management level for performance in the field. The Constantia C2 troop needs to be included in any ranger programme extension. There needs to be a Transition Plan with action points with specific dates otherwise the plan will be without substance and direction.	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.
	Page 9 Table 1 Point 12 CPBMJTT – Ethics committee for decisions made. It is standard and required practice to include an ethics review for research by relevant research institutions. We were not referring to academic reviews.	We were referring to a primatologist who takes the welfare of baboons into account and the impact the killing of that baboon has on all the troop that that baboon belongs to. This ethics primatologist needs to be independently elected and not appointed by the City. It is ludicrous to be killing wildlife because humans cannot sort out their waste.	The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions. The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, “comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions”. Please refer to the CPBSMP outcome 7 implementation in Table 1: “7.1.1 CPBMJTT identifies and engages science and research partner(s), and facilitate and authorise applied and other research on baboon population

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
			<i>dynamics and human-baboon conflict"</i> Thus any expert that may assist on human-wildlife conflict, animal and/or human behaviour can be called upon to advise on feasible strategies within the urban landscape.
	Outcome 1 Page 13 Point 1.5 Strategic and virtual fences. It is noted that fences are to be identified, investigated, prioritised, budgeted for, erected and maintained.	There must be some immediate action taken around the erection of fences. The existing Scarborough fence is ideal to be retrofitted as a pilot to test fence efficiency. Sanparks needs to undertake this pilot as soon as possible as a show of willingness as a partner in the JTT.	CPBSMP not amended. CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operation requirements, maintenance, costing etc. to ensure long term viability. CPBMJTT is in the process of prioritising appropriate areas for the implementation of strategic fencing as per the CPBSMP.
	Outcome 1 Page 13 Point 1.6 Protocols. The killing of the males in the troop is highly contentious and is the root cause of much of the acrimony within baboon management. There is also no scientific data to prove that it works for the betterment of the troop or keeps the troop outside the urban edge.	This process in its review must address the 'elephant in the room' which is lack of responsibility taken by humans which is as far as we are concerned is being ignored in the dialogue process within the civic domain. The mantra is "baboon habituation" rather than human irresponsibility. Until this mind-set changes there can be no justification for implementing these protocols. An Ethics Committee must assess any protocol decisions. We cannot be in a situation where 85 baboons have been killed under these protocols and we are still trying to find solutions to prevent baboons from raiding. That shows you that killing them does not work. You cannot ethically continue with the killing of baboons on this basis.	CPBSMP not amended. 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: <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> Thus any expert that may assist on human-wildlife conflict, animal and/or human behaviour can be called upon to advise on feasible strategies within the urban landscape.
	Outcome 5 Communication, Education and Awareness. There is no immediacy or identification of any specific actions in this section and the Estimated Timeframe is 'ongoing'. You need to start with some immediate action using social media, brochures and WhatsApp groups as a priority to start educating communities, businesses, tourists and stakeholders groups in the tourism sector.	Advocacy groups are currently doing this via social media and we will continue to do so. Please co-ordinate your efforts with ours as an immediate project. The JTT can also convene workshops with stakeholders to achieve certain goals.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP and will encourage residents to baboon-proof their properties effectively.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
			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.
	Outcome 1 Page 13 Point 1.7 and 1.8 Protocols for Welfare of baboons / Grant in Aid Engagement with the SPCA should start immediately to consider ongoing funding for sick and injured baboons. It cannot wait until June 2024. Currently the SPCA is dealing with all cases of injury and death of baboons without a budget.	Baboon welfare should fall under the existing SPCA Wildlife Unit with provision of funding by the Authorities at the earliest date. Currently they are doing a sterling job under very difficult circumstances. Recently there has been an increase in the number of injuries and deaths to baboons which makes our suggestion even more compelling. The SPCA Wildlife Unit is already a well-functioning entity and has a set of ethical protocols which makes all the more sense to place baboon welfare within this Wildlife Unit.	CPBSMP not amended. 1.8.1 of the CPBSMP includes the investigation of a Grant-in-Aid to support the wellbeing of sick and injured baboons. 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. The CPBSMP reflects that the City is investigating a Grant-in-Aid for Wildlife.
	Outcome 2 Page 14 Point 2.2 Permits. There is no access to permits issued for the activities defined in this section and particularly in the event of euthanasia for which a PAIA application is called for.	We call for transparency and access to all permits via the Baboon Portal as described in the last paragraph of the comment sheet under 'general comments on the BSMP'.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT.
	Outcome 2 Page 14 Point 2.3 Enforcement of provincial legislation Currently there are ongoing cases of cruelty and even those supported with more than adequate evidence are not being followed through by Cape Nature and no prosecutions are taking place.	Cape Nature is requested to deal with these current cases as a matter of urgency and future cases.	CPBSMP not amended. As mentioned earlier, note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	Outcome 2 Page 14 Point 2.4 Enforcement of City bylaws. How is enforcement of bylaws to be undertaken as we have been advised that there are not sufficient resources to implement the bylaws efficiently? Otherwise it is pointless committing to implement bylaws. Currently very little is being done to implement these bylaws.	In order to provide resources the City of Cape Town can consider training staff from the EPWD programme to act as bylaw enforcers. Or introduce 'waste rangers' from within the EPWD workforce.	CPBSMP not amended. As previously mentioned, note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	Outcome 2 Page 16 Point 3.3 'Ongoing' Special Rating areas.	These funds could be used to finance fences and baboon monitoring rather than placing the burden of costs on ratepayers within baboon	CPBSMP not amended.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Tourism as a means of generating funding for conservation needs to be explored. Table Mountain National Parks generate millions each year. It needs to be spent locally not elsewhere in the country	ranges. It is the responsibility of the authorities and not the ratepayers. The SRAs will also take a long time to get off the ground. We suggested in our submission that there is a baboon trust formed in conjunction with Dr Gaynor's fence "team" suggestion. This is critical. The funds generated from our parks should be able to cover the costs of this as well. We also suggested a tourism levy for every tourist coming into the Cape via an international flight. It can be a ticket wildlife tax of as little as R20 that would generate an enormous amount of finance. Our wildlife needs to be protected and tourism is a very good lever to do so.	Your comments are noted for consideration by the CPBMJTT. CPBMJTT has explored proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and considered the effect on wildlife, funding, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability. Also note that the CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.
	Outcome 4 Page 17 Point 4.1 Waste Management Bins and Collections City Solid Waste need to 'get it right' this time. There has been no proper environmentally sound bin since 2019.	City Solid Waste must introduce a bin which when placed on the kerb for collection is tamper proof and can only be opened by the collection truck. These bins must be tested in baboon areas. Failure to do this in the past has caused problems in baboon areas and money has been wasted on bins that do not function. Public bins must also be baboon proof. It is incredulous that 30 years later we are still talking about baboon proof bins.	CPBSMP not amended. 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
	Page 21 Point 9.3 Baboon Advisory Group (BAG) Please define the role of the Baboon Advisory Group. It is noted that the Baboon Advisory Group will meet annually.	If any value is to be added to the baboon management process there should at least be quarterly meetings with substantial content. Membership must include Advocacy Groups, previously deliberately excluded (by some) from meaningful participation, to ensure the full representation of community and baboon interests. The management plan in development should already include BAG members.	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately 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 BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, " <i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i> ". The BAG will be engaged in future management plans, the specifics of this engagement still needs to be defined.
	General comments about the BSMP Under Estimated Timeframe the word 'Ongoing' appears 41 times. It makes it very difficult to envisage what activities are taking place or what progress is being made. The plan needs action points as well as start and end dates.		CPBSMP appropriately amended to define the role of CPBMJBOT more clearly. Your comments are noted for consideration by the CPBMJTT.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	The BSMP is a matrix format of the many reports we have seen over the many years promising exactly the same thing. After countless meetings nothing has changed. Please can we ask that we get to the point where you meet your statutory obligations, and impose prevailing legislation and bylaws. This has been going on for years and is way beyond acceptable. There is no recognition of the fact that we live in a UNESCO World Heritage Site which comes with statutory responsibilities for the Authorities; in terms of new developments, which requires sensitive management of this precious space, flora and fauna and community responsibility. Narrative: The narrative around baboons remains inflammatory and leads to the public hurting these animals. It is seen as acceptable as they are described as 'aggressive' and 'dangerous' with signage reflecting the same language. There have been many such ugly incidents over the last months to validate our statement. Shootings, dog attacks, stone throwing and chasing with sticks. The cruelty is out of hand. Dr Adam Cruise 'Be aware of the damage language causes and how it can incite unjustified human aggression.' https://waronwildlife.co.uk/2020/12/14/language-matters-dr-adam-cruise/ Throughout the BSMP, human behaviour is a contributory factor (as it has been for many years) to the current baboon crisis with baboons inside the urban edge more frequently, is carefully ignored. It is most evident from the civic and community dialogue around baboons. There have been a number of workshops, community engagements and written communications where baboon 'habituation' has taken front stage but little said about human responsibilities. In the BSMP cursory reference is made on Page 5 which reads: "While there is improvement, there has also been insufficient response to the call to make waste and human food areas "baboon proof" in business areas, farms, residential areas, naval and other private and public areas." We rest our case. Open and Transparent Communication: Please Investigate the possibility of setting up a baboon portal as a single source of information to the public which should provide updates on the progress of the BSMP, and remain in place throughout the process and after the final plan is implemented. This portal should, thereafter, also provide information on permits issued by Cape Nature, education and minutes of meetings of the JTT structures and the Baboon Advisory Group to name a few opportunities for inclusion within this		<i>"After roundtable discussions on baboon management within the Cape Peninsula on 7 June 2022, the Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team, consisting of representatives from South African National Parks (SANParks), the City of Cape Town and CapeNature, deliberated on a Terms of Reference and work plan. The outcomes will be to deliver a draft Memorandum of Agreement and a Strategic Management Plan for baboon management in the Cape Peninsula."</i> 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. 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. 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. Please refer to the CPBSMP outcome 7 implementation in Table 1: <i>"7.1.1 CPBMJTT identifies and engages science and research partner(s), and facilitate and authorise applied and other research on baboon population dynamics and human-baboon conflict"</i> Thus any expert that may assist on human-wildlife conflict, animal and/or human behaviour can be called upon to advise on feasible strategies within the urban landscape.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	portal. There will be many more which could be considered. Please can you clearly define the role of the Cape Peninsula Joint Baboon Operational Team. Please can you publish the names of those who are on the Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team. Strategic Fences: If fences are to be considered a serious option then immediate discussions should be taking place. This would seem to be a good time to quote Dr David Gaynor who has come up with the idea of the Common Good Trust fence concept. It is a most original and feasible concept and should be investigated as a matter of urgency. "As for habituation of the baboons, the genie is out of the bottle. No amount of scaring or pain aversion will make this generation of baboons wary of people or the urban edge or residential areas, but an effective baboon monitoring program with strategic fencing keeping baboons out of residential areas will mean the next generation will not include raiding in their behavioural repertoire and they will not be exposed to human food and will push less hard to enter residential areas and live a more natural life on the urban edge." It is human behaviour that has brought about this habituation. Please own it and work towards a wild generation of baboons.		
12	Summary of Proposals, Pages 7-10 Absent is any proposal to <u>Stop further encroachment by humans into baboon habitat.</u>	Please add in the SMP proposals to <u>limit/stop further encroachment into baboon (and other wildlife) habitat</u> by agriculture (vineyards) and residences.	CPBSMP not amended. Table Mountain National Park was proclaimed under the National Parks Act 57 of 1976 as amended, which has been repealed, effectively giving it a Schedule II status of protection in line with the IUCN-World Conservation Union's classification of national parks. For private and other property: <i>"4.3 Improved land use management and control mechanisms for waste management"</i> And: <i>"Outcome 6: Infrastructure and services are designed and operated to minimise impacts on baboons"</i>
	Monitor/Ranger Programme p.8 "Current UBP funded by the City will not continue" = Is there provision for continuous monitoring of baboons?	If not already, please include a 3-6 month notice period for contractors. NCC seem to have done a great job under difficult circumstances.	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
			of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the BSMP as a possible management intervention.
	Outcomes Page 11 Absent is the Outcome of <u>No further loss of baboon habitat</u> as a result of a moratorium of development (vineyard and residential) on the mountainsides of the Cape.	Please include a legally enforced moratorium on development in baboon habitat.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment. Table Mountain National Park was proclaimed under the National Parks Act 57 of 1976 as amended, which has been repealed, effectively giving it a Schedule II status of protection in line with the IUCN-World Conservation Union's classification of national parks. For private and other property: <i>"4.3 Improved land use management and control mechanisms for waste management"</i> And: <i>"Outcome 6: Infrastructure and services are designed and operated to minimise impacts on baboons"</i>
	Strategic Fencing P.7 Concerns about the length, impact on wildlife and viability of an electrified fence.	Interesting to see results of investigations and assessments	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. CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and considering the effect on wildlife, funding, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.
	a. BAG p.15	Please define 'recognised' as well as 'advocacy' groups.	

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Clarity needed in the phrase "To comprise of recognised community groups."		Your comment is noted. CPBSMP not amended.
13	Baboons in Kommetjie 31 March 2023 My name is [REDACTED] and I live at [REDACTED] Kommetjie. I've owned property in this beautiful village since 1991. I took early retirement in 2009 and have been a permanent resident ever since. I chose Kommetjie for its natural beauty, wildlife, wonderful down to earth people and peace and quiet. Well, that peace and quiet gets shattered whenever baboons choose to take up residence here, sometimes for longer than a month at a time, before they choose to move on to cause mayhem and destruction elsewhere. We live in trepidation of their inevitable return with a larger troop to continue where they left off, now emboldened by ever increasing numbers and new tricks to try out on us hapless residents. These baboons are rogue and simply should never be allowed to overnight in Kommetjie. Let them move through our village if they must but surely, we should not let them overnight here! Chase them out when they try to settle in for the night. Surely that is not impossible, and it will make it that much easier to keep them out the next day. They are noisy during the day...they are noisy at night, and they are extremely noisy first thing in the morning before spreading in every direction of the compass to terrorise our village. The baboons set off an unbearable chain of noise with the monitors making it worse by whistling and shouting whilst noisily preparing their paint ball guns and then the Kommetjie dogs join in resulting in a cacophony of noise which is incredibly stressful and damaging to physical and mental health. A similar sequence of events generally happens when the baboons decide to come "home" for the night...and then we have to go through all of this again the next day...and the next...and the next. The situation has never been as bad and it's getting worse. Our village often looks like a war zone on garbage collection day. Coct, the "City that supposedly works for you" has done absolutely nothing over the past 15 years or so to help mitigate the carnage on garbage collection day. Where are those baboon proof bins? Why are the public waste bins not baboon proof? Why do you not schedule a time per area for garbage collection. Surely this is the minimum you should be doing, at least whilst baboons are resident in Kommetjie. I am not sure what mandate NCC have but it cannot be to do their best to keep baboons out of our properties. If this is part of their job, they are 100% ineffective at it. In fact, most of the damage to my property has occurred whilst baboon monitors congregate in numbers on the Main Road outside my property just waiting for the baboons to decide when they've had enough and eventually leave of their own accord. In fact, the baboon monitors often block the only escape path from my property as I have an electric fence at the back of my house facing the mountain. The baboons have never entered or left my		Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas through various methods and reduce human-baboon conflict through education and awareness. The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas. 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. The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the ease of implementation, funding mechanisms, effect on wildlife, environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure feasibility. The issues mentioned regarding waste management are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and implementation, and will be explored as part of appropriate management interventions.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	property through the electric fence and it's just a simple electric fence. The only recourse I have is to put my personal safety at risk and run around like a mad thing trying desperately to protect my hard-earned possessions by chasing baboons off my roof and property. I'm paranoid about the potential damage to my rooftop solar photo voltaic and hot water systems. I've witnessed baboons fiddling with my and other rooftop systems and it's just a matter of time before suffering yet another major financial loss. I have already spent thousands of rands to keep baboons out of my organic vegetable garden. I'm happy to have done this as its one of my hobbies...but the baboons are not happy, continually trying to break in to get to my veggies and destroy everything...and I mean everything. The baboon monitors now appear to follow instructions from that loud, aggressive, intimidating baboon activist who prowls the streets of Kommetjie shouting and threatening legal action against anyone who crosses her path. The baboon monitors are beginning to mimic her behaviour. I'm not exactly sure who is responsible for trying to keep baboons out of our village but clearly nothing has been successful...in fact it's getting worse...much worse. I don't think humans share an urban environment with baboons anywhere on this planet...but in Kommetjie we're forced to...and then we are only allowed to defend our properties with a feather duster...and soon that may be outlawed too! I know it's virtually impossible to weave a magic wand and expect baboons to disappear overnight...and neither do I wish for that to happen. I would be more than happy for baboons to forage for food and play and groom and wrestle each other just 10 metres or so from my boundary fence...but on the other side of the fence...they have to be behind a proper, well maintained electric fence. If they come onto my property and cross my "red line" they should be made to feel most unwelcome and have to bear the consequences of their actions...which sadly, at the moment is another loaf of bread followed by yet another very cute baby baboon a few months later. Come on, whoever is meant to be in charge, can't you see where this is heading? I'm happy to contribute generously to a suitable electric fence. It doesn't matter if it cannot all be done at once, let's do it progressively. Every metre installed makes it that much more difficult for baboons to come into our village. This fence will serve a dual purpose...greatly enhancing the security situation as a bonus! Failing this I will be forced to erect a hugely unattractive electric fence around my property and proclaim...I'm alright Jack, stuff the rest of you! This is a last resort for me as I'd love to share the many exceptional and unique attributes that makes Kommetjie such a special place on this planet. There has to be some deterrent when unwelcome baboons come onto properties...some might be happy to have baboons on their properties, but many don't. What exactly are we allowed to do to discourage baboons from coming onto our properties? As ineffective as they are, baboon monitors have an impossible task...hamstrung by rules and		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 Please see point: "2.4.3 Investigation of non-compliance is conducted by appropriately skilled and resourced officials."

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	regulations that simply do not work...just look at the results of years of wishy-washy regulations and being dictated to by extremely vocal, well-resourced dictatorial activists who don't even live here, other than for one who should be in a mental institution. Shame on you Coct and the rest of whoever is responsible...get off your derrieres and pass the necessary fair and effective regulations to enable residents, monitors, baboons, activists or whoever to live a fair and peaceful life free of marauding and destructive animals (if that's their choice) but allow those who have their own "red lines" crossed to take appropriate action...and please, don't continue to kowtow to a handful of aggressive activists and let them continue to call the shots...they might shout the loudest and have all the money for more and more court cases but hey, do what's fair and equitable to all...including the baboons. Failing this I predict the end result will not be pretty...and the beautiful baboons will be the ones that suffer most... I regularly cycle past signboards that declare BABOONS are dangerous WILD animals - DO NOT FEED - keep Doors Locked and Windows Closed. Proudly emblazoned on these signboards is the Coct sticker proclaiming THIS CITY WORKS FOR YOU. Surely this is false advertising concerning baboons! So dear Coct you ask us to lock our doors and close all windows whilst baboons are around...for 30 days or more at a time?? Pollsmoor inmates have more freedom than that! SANParks and Cape Nature are no better than Coct with respect to baboon management. Proposals aplenty yes...I've read them over and over for many years now...very little changes except for the ever-increasing number of proposals...and that's where it ends. I'm praying for something positive to happen this time...My goodness Coct, Cape Nature and SANParks you have the best baboon experts in the world and yet we remain at proposal stage. How can we trust you? Some random thoughts that come to mind... Kommetjie residents could consider a partial rates boycott until this untenable situation is resolved. Kommetjie residents could consider a class action case against the powers that be. Kommetjie residents should be reimbursed for damage caused by baboons. Kommetjie residents to help chase baboons out of our village at night...by whatever means legal...how about a powerful water cannon? I would like to see NCC banned from our village forthwith. I'm convinced that a decent, well maintained electric fence on the mountain side of Kommetjie would go a long way in resolving our current		

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	baboon issues. Come on Coct use some of that massive windfall that's about to come your way from the purchase of renewable energy from overtaxed residents. Isn't it just lovely to be able to buy power from me for R1.00 per Kwh and sell it to my neighbour for R3.00 per Kwh without contributing a single cent to the installation and maintenance costs?? Wow, the best arbitrage situation on this planet! Monopolies lead to dictatorships.		
14	Introduction "While there is improvement, there has also been insufficient response to the call to make waste and human food areas "baboon proof" in business areas, farms, residential areas, naval and other private and public areas."	It is important to recognise that human inactions are largely responsible for the current state of affairs. Before taking actions to restrict baboon populations further (such as culling), resources should be allocated to understand the role of human behaviour and human behaviour specialists should be directly engaged.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT is engaging with sociologists to assist with the CPBSMP and its implementation.
	5. Approach to the sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula 1. Strategic fencing Due to the current electricity situation in South Africa, the effectiveness of electric fences is called into question. The operation and maintenance of such fences is also uncertain, this is particularly relevant in light of current loadshedding and theft. While there has been some success with fences in certain residential areas, such as Zwaanswyk, it is acknowledged that there is still a need for baboon rangers. The impact to other wildlife and access in emergency situations, such as fire, should be investigated in further detail (on a site-by-site basis) before erecting such fences.		CPBSMP not amended. 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. The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability. Your point is noted regarding the electricity situation in South Africa and will be considered by the CPBMJTT when exploring strategic fencing. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the BSMP as a possible management intervention.
	5. Approach to the sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula 3. Monitor/ranger programme Several participants raised the issue of the ranger programme and it was widely considered		CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	the most workable solution in certain areas (such as Da Gama and Tokai). It is argued that community feedback has not been taken onboard in compiling the BSMP as no provision has been made for the continuation of the ranger programme. While there are many civic organisations and volunteers who are currently engaged in some form of baboon management, these organisations would not be able to take on the roles and responsibilities of the current service provider (NCC) and should not be considered a viable alternative.		months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the BSMP as a possible management intervention. The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities.
	5. Approach to the sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula 7. Removal of baboons Worldwide opinion is that primates should not be culled in terms of management practices. As previously discussed, before such measures are implemented, human behaviour specialists should be consulted. In addition, the culling of adult males within troops should be revisited, as this disturbs the troop dynamics and can lead to splintering of the troop and an increase in human-wildlife conflict.		CPBSMP not amended. As mentioned above, the CPBMJTT is engaging with sociologists to assist with the CPBSMP and its implementation. The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods. The BAG as envisioned in the CPBSMP is intended to be fully representative (and composed) of stakeholders
	Implementation plan 1.1.1 Undertake and publish biennial baboon count Estimate timeframe Every 2 years. Biennial baboon counts are not considered sufficient, especially in light of the increased human wildlife conflicts and the number of baboon deaths directly caused by human actions (shootings, motor vehicle accidents and dog attacks).	Baboon numbers should be monitored (at a minimum) on a quarterly basis. This will enable the authorities to adapt management measures timeously.	CPBSMP not amended. Due to the costly and timeous nature of accurate counting, it would not be feasible to conduct a count on a quarterly basis.
	Implementation plan 1.2.2 Review the carrying capacity and troop ranges for the baboons on the Cape Peninsula based on the natural foraging habitat available, population dynamics and management regime. Does this take into account the City of Cape Town's development plans and the urban edge, specifically the consequences of wine farms transforming land higher up the slopes in the Constantia Valley, which has reduced the natural foraging ranges of the troops and cut off certain troops restricting them within an urban area.		CPBSMP not amended. Please refer to output 6.4 of the draft CPBSMP on page 20: <i>"Development in baboon affected areas is appropriately located and designed"</i>.
	Implementation plan 1.3.2 Publish research output and the options for population control contemplated. Who will be undertaking these studies? Will they be completed by independent researchers or		CPBSMP not amended. Please refer to the CPBSMP outcome 7 implementation in Table 1:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	scientists affiliated with any of the relevant authorities?		<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> Thus any expert that may assist on human-wildlife conflict, animal and/or human behaviour can be called upon to advise on feasible strategies within the urban landscape.
	Implementation plan 2.1.1 Compile accessible document and make available via all websites. Making laws and bylaws accessible to stakeholders via websites is not sufficient, particularly in areas residing adjacent to baboon troops (for example, Constantia where residents have shot at and killed more than baboon).	Information regarding laws and bylaws, highlighting the offences and penalties, should be provided to residents living adjacent to baboon troops. This could be sent out with rates accounts etc. Workshops or information sessions could also be held with relevant civil society organisations operating in the areas (rate payers, environmental groups etc) to assist in spreading the information.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Implementation plan 2.2.1 Permits for restricted activities and methods (such as Paint Ball Marker use interfering/ chasing/ herding/ capture translocation, and euthanasia) are issued when requested to requesting parties in accordance with established protocols and conditions of use. It is understood that permits are required for the CCT's current service provider (NCC) and Standard Operating Procedures are in place, however, it is unclear whether these same permits and SOPs are required for private landowners, including wine farms, who use paint ball markers to disperse baboon troops from their lands. From first hand accounts, it is evident that many of the people using paint ball markers are not complying with the current SOPs.		CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP. The relevant permit that your comment is referring to is the same type of permit for both NCC and for private landowners. As such, requirements of this permit include training for the use of paintball markers as well as following an SOP. The CPBMJTT advises that stakeholders report any non-compliance with the permit conditions for the use of paintball markers.
	Implementation plan 2.3 Investigations are conducted into illegal activities and result in the enforcement of provincial conservation legislation when appropriate. It is uncertain how the authorities intend to enforce provincial legislation when there will be no rangers in the field and baboon counts will ostensibly be taken biennially. How will the authorities know when illegal activities have taken place and who will witness them? With an increase in human wildlife conflicts resulting in the death of several baboons over the Cape Peninsula in the last few months, it is argued that the removal of the baboon monitoring programme will undermine the authorities attempts at enforcing legislation.		CPBSMP not amended. As mentioned above, the current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. The issues mentioned regarding law enforcement are

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
			addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and implementation, and will be explored as part of appropriate management interventions. Please see point: "2.4.3 Investigation of non-compliance is conducted by appropriately skilled and resourced officials." The CPBMJTT encourages stakeholders to document and report any illegal activity.
	Implementation plan 2.4 Enforcement of various City bylaws, specifically waste management bylaw, is undertaken by the CCT. The CCT's Solid Waste Department should be represented on the Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team and held accountable for their roles and responsibilities in terms of the bylaws. In this context, there should be an increase in the monitoring of residential and commercial properties within baboon affected areas.		CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the City.
	Implementation plan 2.6 The CPBMJTT engages with other authorities e.g., CoGH SPCA to enable enforcement of their legislation (Animals Protection Act 71 of 1962)	The welfare of the baboons should be a central tenet of the CPBMJTT and the SPCA should therefore be represented and not just play an advisory role.	CPBSMP not amended. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.
	Implementation plan 2.8 Promote compliance by businesses and landowners and estates Businesses and landowners should be held accountable not just for their waste but also for the measures they use to control the access to and movement of baboons onto/through their property. They should be required to undertake training for the use of paint ball makers and must abide by the same SOPs as the CCT's current contractors.	Promoting compliance is considered insufficient. The laws and bylaws are already in place and should be immediately enforced.	CPBSMP not amended. The issues raised regarding law enforcement are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions. As per CapeNature's conditions of the relevant hunting permit for the use of paintball markers, the permit holder is required to undertake training.
	Implementation plan Outcome 3: Stakeholder engagement and partnership enable local solutions and action to keep baboons wild and reduce human-baboon conflict. Section 3 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act No 10 of 2004, states that <i>"In fulfilling the rights contained in section 24 of the Constitution, the state through its organs that implement legislation applicable to biodiversity, must (a) manage, conserve and</i>		CPBSMP not amended. The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner. 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

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	<i>sustain South Africa's biodiversity and its components and genetic resources..."</i> Notwithstanding the above, Outcome 3 of the BSMP appears to place the onus for the management of baboons on civil society.		achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas through various methods and reduce human–baboon conflict through education and awareness. Essentially, Outcome 3 conveys that the most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and communities.
	Implementation plan 3.1 A Cape Peninsula Baboon Advisory Group (BAG) is established by CPBJMTT and comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions. The role and mandate of the BAG is unclear. Will the BAG be represented on the CPBJMTT, and, if so, will they have a vote or will they merely be bystanders?	The SPCA and all relevant departments in terms of the CCT bylaws should be represented on the BAG. Annual meetings are insufficient for present purposes and do not allow for adaptive management. Meetings should be held, at a minimum, on a biannual basis.	Your comment is accepted. CPBSMP amended to reflect that the CPBMJTT will meet bi-annually with the BAG and ad hoc as and when required. The terms of reference for the BAG are attached to the BSMP as an annexure. The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, "<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>". The BAG will be engaged in future management plans, the specifics of this engagement still needs to be defined. As mentioned above, the CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.
	Implementation plan 3.2 Resident communities, businesses and landowners from citizen partnerships such as Watches, Community Groups/ neighbourhood watches, support groups and WhatsApp groups (could assist as early warning) As discussed above, the provisions of 3.2 appear to place the onus for baboon management on civil society. Whilst there are many private citizens and volunteer groups that are currently taking the initiative to assist the CCT's current service provider (NCC), it is argued that with the withdrawal of NCC's services, these citizen groups will not be able to keep baboons out of the urban edge and safe. As they do not have any legal authority, they are limited in what they can do to keep baboons out of private property, safe from dogs and on the roads. This task is often undertaken in hostile situations where landowners, dog owners and the general public take offence at being informed of the presence of baboons and requested to		CPBSMP not amended. As mentioned above, the current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.. The provisions of 3.2 enable the effective communication of the location of baboon troops within the urban area to serve as an early warning. This does not place the onus for baboon management on civil society. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	take precautionary measures (including slowing down, leashing dogs, closing windows and doors and baboon proofing their properties). Whilst operational protocols and guidelines for resident communities, businesses and landowners are <u>essential</u> , it is uncertain who or how these protocols and guidelines will be monitored and enforced if the CCT's current service provider is no longer on the ground.		participate in the solutions for their areas.
	Implementation plan 3.3 The establishment of Special Rating Areas and other mechanisms is investigated in order to secure and manage community resources for the purposes of baboon monitoring and management as well as strategic fences. The Table Mountain National Park is the biggest money spinner for CCT. Tourism levies could therefore be an effective mechanism to raise funds for baboon management. However, these funds would need to be ringfenced for said purpose.		CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Implementation plan 4.1.1 Reduce and replace public bins with baboon-proof bins. It is argued that the reduction in the number of bins will be counter productive and will result in an increase in waste/litter and be an attractant for baboons.	The CCT should engage with local community groups and businesses to remove food waste from the municipal waste stream. For example, the Residential Wet Waste Initiative in Simonstown has proven to be successful in removing a well-known attractant to baboons as well as reducing waste landfill and producing economic opportunities for local farmers.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Implementation plan 5.2 Education and awareness strategy with stakeholders. Baboons are considered a keystone species within the fynbos biome. Their role and benefit to fynbos should be promoted in a positive manner by the relevant authorities. In this context, Project Rhino and the Rhino Art project have proven tremendously successful in educating children about conservation.		CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted for the operational implementation of the education and awareness strategy of the CPBSMP.
	Implementation plan 6.3 The CPBMJTT to engage with the SA Navy, WCG and private road owners with regard to road signage and traffic calming. While the output refers to "traffic calming measures", activity 6.3.2 merely refers to "road signage" which has proven to be ineffective at slowing traffic down and keeping wildlife and baboons safe from hit and run accidents.	More effective traffic calming measures are required in certain "hot spots". For example rumble strips could be installed along Orpen Road which cuts through the Table Mountain National Park. The baboons frequently cross this road and sit along the edge foraging, which often leads to traffic backing up and has led to the death of at least one female this year so far as well as numerous injuries. Where urban mobility routes are not suitable for traffic calming measures, the CCT Traffic Services should increase their presence using speed traps in known "hot spots" and the use of permanent cameras should be explored.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Implementation plan 6.5 Electricity installations, capital and operating to be baboon proof. It is common knowledge that several baboons have been electrocuted in recent years. While solutions have been discussed with the CCT's Electricity Department (including the greasing of	Output 6.4 refers to "Development in baboon affected areas" and it is suggested that such phrase should be included in Output 6.5 to ensure that electricity infrastructure on privately held lands on which baboons are known to traverse should also be held accountable for their electrical infrastructure.	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended: Output 6.5 reworded to cover electricity infrastructure on privately owned land.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	electrical poles), the implementation thereof has been less than satisfactory. In addition to the lack of implementation of such measures, there is concern that the BSMP does not specifically refer to electricity installations on privately held land, which are not baboon proof.		
	Implementation plan 7.2 Stakeholder (e.g., BAG) feedback during regular engagements (3.1) on BSMP implementation and inputs towards improvement are considered. Despite Outcome 7 referring to “Adaptive management”, stakeholder feedback and meetings are to be held annually according to Output 3.1. Annual meetings are considered insufficient.	Regular engagements with stakeholders should be held on a quarterly basis to enable adaptive management.	As mentioned above: Your comment is accepted. CPBSMP amended to reflect that the CPBMJTT will meet bi-annually with the BAG and ad hoc as and when required. The terms of reference for the BAG are attached to the CPBSMP as an annexure.
	Implementation plan 10. Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and review Whilst the BSMP states that monitoring and evaluation will take place on a quarterly basis, it is uncertain how such monitoring will take place as no provision has been made for baboon rangers on the ground who are the “eyes and ears” for the CCT and would be able to alert the CCT to contraventions of the BSMP. The BSMP states that the “CPBMJTT will meet on a quarterly basis to assess the success of implementation of the CPBMB and address problems as they arise or when required.” However, under Outcome 3, the BSMP only allows for meetings of the BAG on an annual basis. In light of the provisions of Outcome 3 whereby citizen partnerships will take on a more meaningful role in the implementation of local solutions, it is argued that the BAG should be more actively involved and meet on a more frequent basis as previously suggested.	BAG meetings should be held more frequently (as previously discussed). Representatives from the BAG should attend the quarterly monitoring meetings of the CPBMJTT. This would enable feedback directly from the BAG regarding the implementation of the local solutions, their effectiveness (including successes and failures) and recommendations to improve management and compliance.	As mentioned above: Your comment is accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended 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.
15	Governance The 3 main Parties have been identified, namely SANParks, CN and CCT. A Memorandum of Agreement was due to be signed, but no date this appears to be outstanding – certainly there hasn’t been any communication to confirm it has been agreed and signed.	Sign the MoA and publish as a matter of urgency.	CPBSMP not amended. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available.
	Governance The CPBMJIT is responsible for the implementation of the Baboon Strategic Management Plan with a rotating chairmanship. Who is the CPBMJIT ultimately accountable? This is not defined and is a crucial omission. It can not be any one of the 3 main parties, so will it be the Minister?	Define who the CPBMJIT is accountable to. Define the JIT’s performance metrics and the mechanisms for ensuring oversight of the JIT’s effective functioning.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. Please also see:

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
			“10. Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and review Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the CPBSMP will take place on a quarterly basis by the CPBMJTT. <i>Draft Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan, 27 January 2023 for public comment 22</i> The CPBMJTT will meet on a quarterly basis to assess the success of implementation of the CPBSMP and address problems as they arise or when required. Annual review of the CPBSMP implementation will result in a report on annual implementation being published by the CPBMJTT which will be provided to both the principals of the signatories to the agreement as well as stakeholders. The CPBSMP will be reviewed in 2028/29 through a process of stakeholder engagement.” 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.
	Implementation Plan Responsibility for each action item is often allocated to 2 parties. There can only be a single point of accountability for each item.	Revise and update the Responsibility Column of the Implementation Plan to reflect only one Party as being ultimately responsible for delivery.	CPBSMP not amended. Some/all of the Parties will share accountability for specific items as both Parties may have the relevant mandate to implement these items. In other cases, only one Party may have the relevant mandate for a specific item to be implemented.
	Implementation Plan Responsibility is merely allocated to a Party, sometimes two Parties jointly. The responsible Party must assign specific accountabilities within its organisation structure to ensure delivery.	The position within the responsible Party's organisation structure that will be accountable for delivery to be specified. Suitable performance metrics page 2 of 3 to be included in the various performance agreements that each Party has in place internally within its organisation for performance management.	CPBSMP not amended. Your suggestions for listing the accountable position within the responsible Party's organisation structure as well as suitable performance metrics is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Implementation Plan	Specific time targets are included for every action item.	CPBSMP not amended.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	The timeframe column in the Implementation Plan refers to "Ongoing" several times. This lacks specificity and delivery is difficult to assess and actively managed.		Please note that CPBMSP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	Implementation Plan Most of the timeframes are post June 2023 when the current baboon management contract implemented by CCT is due to be terminated. There is no evidence of how this transitional gap will be managed.	Provide clear commitments as to what will happen post June 2023 until the agreed action plans have been implemented. OR The CCT extends the current baboon management contract until the majority of the items in the Implementation Plan have been actioned.	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the BSMP as a possible management intervention.
	Outcome 1 A baboon population is sustainably managed and conserved. This is the overarching Outcome and is essentially just a restatement of the Purpose of the BSMP.	Identify the key sub-elements of this Outcome and elevate them as specific Outcomes.	CPBSMP not amended. Key sub elements of the Outcome is addressed in the outputs. Please see Table 1, Outcome 1 outputs.
	Outcome 1.2 Establish the carrying capacity for baboons This has surely already been done by the various research projects that have been undertaken thus far? Indeed, research must continue to refine and update the important forecast, as per Outcome 1.1, but we already have something to work with. It is stated in the Introduction that the carrying capacity has been exceeded which adds weight to this assertion.	State the current estimate of baboon carrying capacity developed by the academic research. Use this in the immediate development of supporting action plans.	CPBSMP not amended. Carrying capacity in terms of wildlife and ecology is very difficult and complex to determine, and additionally very sensitive to change. Therefore the previous estimates cannot be used to direct current management strategies.
	Outcome 1.3 Population Control methods are investigated and implemented. It is stated in the Introduction that baboon numbers have doubled, and the population exceeds the carrying capacity. This is the very core of the baboon / human conflict dilemma and will merely escalate unless bold steps are taken. The inevitable and inescapable conclusion is that the baboon populated must therefore a) be managed down to the defined carrying capacity; and then b) maintained at that level going forward. Hence baboon numbers must be reduced in the short / medium term by either translocation or culling.	Provide a clear and unambiguous statement that current baboon numbers exceed the current carrying capacity and must therefore be reduced. Commit to a reduction in baboon numbers in the short / medium term and invite engagement on how this can be done (not whether it should be done).	CPBSMP not amended. Carrying capacity in terms of wildlife and ecology is very difficult and complex to determine, and additionally very sensitive to change. The CPBMJTT notes that the baboon population on the Cape Peninsula <i>may have</i> exceeded the <i>carrying capacity for specific troops</i>, but not necessarily for all troops. Each troop needs to be evaluated to give a current and as best possible estimate as possible of what the landscape can potentially carry in terms of baboons.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Whilst this inevitably is a very contentious topic, no other viable option to reduce numbers appears to have been identified.		
16	3 introduction 1st paragraph Emphasis is placed on the growing population of baboons but no mention is made of the far greater and overwhelming increase in the number of residents occupying land that previously baboons were free to traverse. This issue needs to be addressed	Account needs to be taken of the ever increasing number of residents in areas where baboons live. The Cape Town Densification Policy should be reviewed and amended for areas where the baboon troops range on the edges of nature reserves. This is particularly pertinent to the Simon's Town area. There is land here owned by the navy and/or Public Works Department that is not developed and that the baboons frequent. Could this land not be earmarked for use as a buffer zone where the baboons could be protected and could safely forage or even roost? It would be of benefit to other indigenous fauna and flora also.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	5 table 1 section 20 water Baboons like all living creatures require water in order to survive. Baboons are sometimes pushed to areas where there is no access to water. Water should be provided in such cases.	This issue of water needs to be re-looked at. In cases where baboons have been pushed to an area where there is no natural water source or where access to water has been denied then water should be provided in some form. This is necessary in order to avoid a legitimate charge of cruelty to wildlife.	CPBSMP not amended. Food and water provisioning is as a standard not an ecologically sustainable and therefor is not included in the CPBSMP. Your point is however noted regarding points where there are no natural water resources and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	5 Table 1 Section 3 Monitor/Ranger It is unfortunate that the decision has been made to end the current programme of Rangers funded by the City of Cape Town as rangers are still needed.	Until such time as a new baboon management plan is in place, an extension of this ranger programme needs to be implemented during the transition period.	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the BSMP as a possible management intervention.
	8 Outcome 1 1.3 Population Control I do not support culling as a management tool. I do not support culling of an entire troop. I do not support the removal of an entire troop from an area. Even many of the residents who complain about baboons on their property do not wish to have entire baboon troops culled or removed from the area. The baboons are a natural part of our environment and should continue to have the right to live here. They are one of the last remaining medium size animals here. They disperse seeds of indigenous and endemic flora, aerate the soil, and distribute nutrients all of which are of benefit to the environment as a whole.	There is undeveloped land owned by Public Works Department, the Navy and private individuals amongst others. Approaches should be made to the parties concerned about use of the land as an area where baboons could safely traverse, forage and/or roost. The option of establishing a Biosphere Reserve should be explored. This would not only be of benefit to the baboons but to the environment as a whole. Access to easily accessible human food available in unsecured waste contributes to increase in the baboon population. It is essential for effective waste management to be enforced.	Table Mountain National Park was proclaimed under the National Parks Act 57 of 1976 as amended, which has been repealed, effectively giving it a Schedule II status of protection in line with the IUCN-World Conservation Union's classification of national parks. 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
			The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions. The issue raised regarding waste management is addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of the appropriate management interventions that will follow.
	8 Outcome 1 1.4 Management Strategies Partnership with Communities The phrase 'in partnership with communities' is used here and elsewhere in the draft proposal. What exactly is meant by that? With whom in the community will the partnership be formed? Will all voices in the community be listened to or only those whose views are endorsed by the JTT?	Issues of governance, management and accountability need to be clearly explained and made available to the public. Stakeholders need to be informed exactly how these community partnerships will be formed and what is expected to be achieved through them.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP according to their mandates. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas. The CPBMJTT will use the BAG as a point of contact with communities, that in terms of the CPBSMP, "comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions"
	8 Outcome 1 1.5 Strategic and Virtual Fences Many residents are unaware of all the pros and cons of Fencing. Only a few residents attended the meeting in the town hall in which fencing was discussed. Not all questions were answered about concerns raised at the meeting. More information is required In order for an informed response to be made to this proposal. People need to know the cost of erecting and maintaining fencing and exactly who is expected to foot the bill. In general I myself do not support the use of electric fencing as a means of keeping baboons	A document detailing what is known about baboon fencing needs to be compiled and made available to the public. This needs to include the design of the fencing, the expected cost involved in erecting and maintaining fencing, who bears the responsibility of maintaining it, how these costs will be paid for and where the fences will be situated. A list of pros and cons with regard to fencing needs to be provided. Concerns about fire, impact on wildlife, energy sources involved need to be addressed. Environmental impact studies should be done in areas where proposed fencing is to be installed. Even with the erection of electric fencing the necessity of using rangers is still required.	The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability. The education and awareness aspect has also been included in the implementation of the BSMP outcomes (Outcome 6, section 6.2) and will be part of

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	out of urban areas. Residents who do not wish to have baboons on their grounds should be responsible for installing their own electric fencing on their properties.	I suggest residents who do not wish to have baboons on their grounds should be responsible for installing their own electric Fencing around their properties. The Waterfall Barracks is an area that baboons frequent due to refuse not being secured and thus food is readily available to them. I suggest the possibility of installing an electric fence around the naval barracks itself should be explored.	appropriate management interventions.
	8 Outcome 1 1.6 Protocols I do not support the killing of baboons as a management tool. Over the years the killing of alpha males and dispersing males has been shown to not be effective. It unsettles the troop, affects the troop dynamics and affects the behaviour of the troop as a whole. In recent years The Waterfall Troop has had several alphas and males killed and this has only had a negative impact and destabilizes the troop.	Other options need to be explored other than killing individual baboons. A careful look needs to be taken at what is considered to be a 'troublesome' or 'raiding' baboon and also at accurate identification of such individuals. Baboons that repeatedly 'raid' a specific property frequently do so because no attempt has been made by the resident of the property to secure refuse or even baboon proof their house by the simple expedient of closing their doors and windows when baboons are in the vicinity. Protocols on how to deal with repeat human offenders in attracting baboons into their homes need to be explored.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment. Your point is noted regarding repeated raiding by baboons at specific properties and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	8 Outcome 2 2.4 Waste management The lack of effective waste management is the number one reason that baboons come into the village and visit residential properties. This issue appears to be pushed low on the agenda of how to manage baboons. When food is repeatedly shown to be unavailable the baboons lose interest in coming to these spots. It is imperative that more is done about waste management in areas where there are baboons	. Businesses and residents are guilty of not securing their waste. There are repeat offenders who simply dump their refuse on the streets in bins that have not been baboon proofed and sometimes don't even bother with a bin at all but simply dump unprotected bags of rubbish on the side of the road. There are bylaws to deal with this issue but to date there is little evidence that these bylaws are being enforced. The City and Law Enforcement need to be more vigilant in this regard and have a greater presence in the village and residential areas on refuse collection days when bylaws are constantly flouted. Currently it is mostly concerned residents and volunteers who secure other people's overturned and unsecured rubbish and who apply themselves to the task of trying to baboon proof bins for residents. I realize that the City has provided a number of baboon proof bins and that various types of baboon proof containers have been placed in public areas. I applaud them for this but more needs to be done. The enforcement of bylaws is vital and this needs to be addressed urgently. Handing out fines will not only provide needed funds for waste management but also effectively discourage offenders from breaking the bylaws again. Until such time as the enforcement of bylaws is done regularly and consistently, the CoCT needs to accept much of the responsibility for the baboons' presence in the urban areas.	CPBSMP not amended. The issues raised regarding law enforcement are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.
	8 Outcome 3 3.1 BAG It is unclear what the role of BAG will be and of whom it will comprise.	A great deal more information needs to be provided about this BAG innovation. The JTT has a perceived history of shrouding itself in secrecy. Transparency is essential to build up trust in and cooperation with the JTT and BSMP. Specify clearly what the envisaged role of BAG	Your comment is accepted. CPBSMP amended to reflect that the CPBMJTT will meet bi-annually with the BAG and ad hoc as and when required.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	It is suggested that BAG advisory group meet annually. This is not nearly often enough to be meaningful or useful. Which are the 'recognised community organisations' referred to here and how will they be selected?	will be and the status of the views expressed within it. The BAG should meet quarterly. Clarify what criteria will be used to 'recognise' community organizations. Will they be representative of all community views or merely those that reflect the views of the JTT?	The terms of reference for the BAG are attached to the CPBSMP as an annexure. The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, "comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions".
	8 Outcome 3 3.3 SRAs The suggestion the 'community resources' will be secured for 'purposes of baboon monitoring and management as well as strategic fences' conveys the impression that the CoCT, together with SANParks and CN, wish to offload responsibility for baboon management to residents, rather than meet their statutory obligations.	Please explain if this is indeed the case. Clarify the envisaged framework for sharing responsibility for baboon management amongst constituent members of the JTT and offer suggestions for supportive actions for community members.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP. The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities.
	8 Outcome 5 5.1 Education and awareness Many residents and businesses are unaware of bylaws dealing with waste or treatment of baboons and wildlife in general. Residents move into areas completely ignorant about anything to do with baboons. They need to be informed of how to live in a baboon area, how to behave around baboons and how to baboon proof their homes	Perhaps an informative flyer on baboons and living in a baboon area could be compiled and sent out to residents – perhaps with their monthly rates bill or utility bill.	Your comments are noted regarding education and awareness, and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	The Draft BSMP as a whole The heading of the template is entitled <i>Proposal for Sustainable Solutions regarding Baboon Management</i>. My understanding is that this is a <i>DRAFT</i> proposal and the heading should surely reflect that. The document fails to provide people living in baboon affected areas with any assurance that authorities represented on the JTT are serious about finding solutions either now or in the near future. The current baboon management has proven to be not very effective and there seems to be little new in the approach in this latest proposal.	The title of the template should be changed to include the word draft. This version of the draft proposal should be re-worked and a second more convincing and less vague and more informative version should be produced within the next couple of months. The document should have more emphasis placed on 'human management' rather than just 'baboon management' It is impossible to effectively look after the baboons without first tackling the issues caused by humans in baboon affected areas. The welfare of the baboons needs to be taken into consideration and not simply management of the baboons.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. The most appropriate management interventions for

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 4:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	The document should have more emphasis placed on 'human management' rather than just 'baboon management'. The increase in the human population needs to be taken into account.		each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities. The CPBMJTT is engaging with sociologists to assist with the BSMP and its implementation. 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. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
1	POINT 6 PAGE 11 "CONTAINERS" PAGE 11 OUTCOME 7.1 OUTCOME 7.2 OUTCOME 7.3 OUTCOME 7.5 OUTCOME 7.6 POINT 3.1 PAGES 15/16 POINT 3.2 PAGE 16 PURPOSE OF CPBSMP "Should include the REMOVAL OF BABOONS FROM BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL ZONES OF THE CAPE PENINSULA." THIS SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE ... THIS ACTION TO EXCLUDE BABOONS FROM SUBURBAN ... ON THE MOTIVATION, THE EXCLUSION OF HUMAN-BABOON ... IMPACTS ON BABOONS, WHILE BEING A BURDEN TO SUBURBAN ... CPBSMP TO REPORT QUARTERLY TO BAG ON PERFORMANCE BY CPBSMP AGAINST CRITERIA AGREED WITH BAG. "MENTIONS/BABOONS" ARE TO BE EQUIPPED WITH HORNES, THESE TO BE SOUNDING EVERY 3-5 MINUTES TO ALERT RESIDENTS TO THE PRESENCE/MOVEMENT OF BABOON TROOPS.		Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP amended. 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. Your comments will be considered for the operational implementation by the CPBMJTT.
	GENERAL NOTE: "SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF A GROWING POPULATION OF WILD ANIMALS WITHIN AN URBAN/SUBURBAN AREA CANNOT BE TOLERATED AS IT CONTRAVENES EVERY RELEVANT CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARD AND CITY BY-LAW. RESIDENTS CANNOT BE CONVERTED THROUGH INJECTION OF APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES, INTO 'KEEPERS OF WILD ANIMALS'. ALL BURDEN AND BURDEN TO RECTIFY SUCH A SITUATION REST WITH THE METRO AND NATIONAL AUTHORITIES, NOT WITH THE RESIDENTS."		Your comment has been noted.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
2	Page 10: CLAUSE 20: CREATIVE SOLUTIONS 'The CPBMJTT does not support the filming of and/or close interactions with baboons. The CPBMJTT would require clarification on what baboon installations, or a baboon bus is and these is a section in the Strategic Management Plan for these discussions.' Netflix Series We urge you to reconsider this no filming policy. To make a Netflix documentary would involve one camera operator moving with the troop carrying a small camera. They would be involved in the same way with the baboons as volunteers holding flags or the baboon monitors. Being in closer than this proximity will not be required. The camera will have a long lens so being far away will be fine. Another option to film them could be to only film from a vehicle or have strategically placed cameras with no people manning them. Documenting/filming the baboon situation at present has several benefits: 1. protect baboons from people's bad behavior towards them as seeing a camera will make people more respectful and nervous to throw stones or shoot at baboons or feed them. 2. provide footage for research into how baboons are breaking into homes, what they are eating in the towns, as well as in the mountains, their social structures in the troop 3. attract more tourists to Cape Town to see the baboons 4. educate people how to behave around Baboons 5. potential to change people's perceptions and behavior towards baboons and climate change 6. They should be on the top list of why people visit Cape Town. Like the penguins, a documentary should be seen as marketing for tourism.	The CPBMJTT supports the filming of baboons if the following are in place: - film crew consists of a maximum of one person per troop. - Only in troops that are already habituated to humans eg. Smitswinkel/ Waterval troops - In specific Troops that are monitored by Baboon monitors. - Only during Baboon monitor hours. - If the 20 meter rule from baboons is adhered to. - If there is a film permit in place from CoCT/ Cape Nature/ San Parks.	Thank you for your comments. 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. Also note that 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Baboon Bus The Virtual Reality Baboon Bus is an installation that moves around the Cape Peninsula in order for the local and international population to fully engage with the human wildlife conflict around the peninsula. The VR Baboon Bus experience will educate people on how to behave if a baboon comes into close contact with you and to give people an opportunity to see themselves from a baboon's point of view. And to feel what it feels like to be part of a cohesive troop and to show us what impact the baboons have on the biodiversity of the Cape. The bus can be used in the Sanparks que to educate guests at high season, at schools, the beach, the Waterfront and other places of interest. It would be a travelling interactive information center.		CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT does not support the filming of and/or close interactions with baboons. The CPBMJTT would require clarification on what baboon installations, or a baboon bus is and there is a section in the CPBSMP for these discussions. Your proposal will be considered in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Baboon Installations This is an annual 2 weeklong pop-up festival to extend Cape Town's tourist season. This could happen in the month of May after the summer tourist season. The inaugural festival/exhibition occurred in May 2022 in Smitswinkelbay (Baboon art exhibitions, comedy shows about baboons as well as music that help to elevate the status of baboons)		CPBSMP not amended. As mentioned earlier, note that the CPBMJTT does not support the filming of and/or close interactions with baboons. The CPBMJTT would require clarification on what baboon installations, or a baboon bus is and there is a section in the CPBSMP for these discussions.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
3	Thank you to all involved for the huge effort. I think the draft is very comprehensive and I can see that much thought, and lots of hard work and time has gone into putting it together. There are many wide ranging activities, and it is clear that the intention is to collaborate with residents and several interested and affected parties. 1. The SPCA should be involved as they could be very helpful. 2. The front page says 'to be reviewed in 2028/29' which I feel is way too long a time to correct any issues discovered. A strategic plan should be reviewed much more regularly than that. 3. There do not appear to be any immediate or short term actions to assist the baboons with additional or alternate food sources or longer term actions that will improve their food supply, within their current habitat, such as perhaps planting more things that will provide food for them in the future.		Thank you for your comment. 1.8.1 of the CPBSMP includes the investigation of a Grant-in-Aid to support the wellbeing of sick and injured baboons. 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. The CPBSMP reflects that the City is investigating a Grant-in-Aid for Wildlife. Additional/artificial feeding will result in an increase in population growth. Artificial feeding results in increased internal troop aggression and has negative impacts on troop behaviour. Artificial feeding increases close interactions and/or the habituation of baboons that has long term negative impacts on baboon troops. Artificial feeding has knock on effects for other wildlife and can promote disease spread. Thus, the CPBMJTT does not support the feeding of baboons as this is not an ecologically sustainable solution for the reasons mentioned above.
4	Outcome 2.2 page 14 Definition of "hunting" is not relevant	Property/ business owners must be allowed within clear bounds, to deter baboons	Thank you for your comment. The CPBMJTT encourages residents and business owners to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner. "Hunting" in the context of this section 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 would include the use of paintball markers for example.
5	2.Transition period	Extend the current ranger programme with a ne 3 year contract that enables the service provider to recruit trained personnel and retain experienced rangers.	Thank you for your comments. 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.

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	3. Monitor/ranger programme	(Short term): As above. (Medium term): continue the ranger programme, to include baboon splinter groups forming new troops and the additional rangers to manage those troops.	CPBSMP not amended. As previously mentioned, 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.
	4. Population management	1. Contraception. 2. Sterilisation. Never death.	CPBSMP not amended. CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment. The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.
	5. Reserve for the baboons	(Long term): Fence off the south peninsula TMNP and create a sanctuary. Monetise it by constructing restaurants, conference facilities, lodges, day passes, hiking, etc.	CPBSMP not amended. The Cape Peninsula already has a national park and TMNP is a declared world heritage site. While strategic fences are possible in certain areas, it will not enclose the whole park due to fragmented nature of the landscape and the Park being an open access public park.
	7. Removal of baboons	No baboons should be removed unless they face euthanasia, in which case they should be relocated as a last resort. The last resort should never be willful death to a baboon. Enact a moratorium on the killing of baboons and classify them as a protected species. Outlaw the use of all low-calibre weapons.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment. Baboons are a protected species (along with most indigenous fauna) and require a permit from CapeNature to be hunted.
	8. Early warning system	Provide the rangers with whistles to alert residents when baboons are in their area. Create community WhatsApp groups	CPBSMP not amended. This has been included in the CPBSMP. Please refer to: <i>3.2 Resident communities, businesses and landowners form citizen partnerships such as Watches, Community Volunteer Groups / neighbourhood watches, support groups, and WhatsApp groups (could assist as early warning)</i>
	9. Education and awareness	Educate all school students and contiguous communities.	CPBSMP not amended. Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	10.CCT line functions	1. Increase the signage. 2. Reduce the speed limit. 3. Implement traffic calming speed bumps.	This has been included in the CPBSMP. Please refer to: <i>“6.2 Appropriate road markings and signage are installed on CCT roads.”</i> And, <i>“6.3 The CPBMJTT to engage with the SANavy, WCG and private road owners with regard to road signage and traffic calming.”</i>
	13.Corridors and feeding stations	Create strategic corridors for specific troops. Provide feeding stations to keep baboons out of urban edges and supply them with water, especially during the late summer months.	CPBSMP not amended. Additional/artificial feeding will result in an increase in population growth. Artificial feeding results in increased internal troop aggression and has negative impacts on troop behaviour. Artificial feeding increases close interactions and/or the habituation of baboons that has long term negative impacts on baboon troops. Artificial feeding has knock on effects for other wildlife and can promote disease spread. Thus, the CPBMJTT does not support the feeding of baboons as this is not an ecologically sustainable solution for the reasons mentioned above.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
6	Please find below my comment regarding the Baboon management draft proposal: Please continue to employ a full contingent of Baboon Monitors, not a skeleton or reduced staff. Residents are in FULL support the NCC contract being rolled over or re-assigned for at least the next 3 years Residents cannot, for safety and security reasons, be expected to protect themselves or their properties from baboons Baboons in urban areas need protection Waste collection: prioritise baboon prone areas on waste collection days Tamper Proof bins: issue ASAP to baboon prone communities (we have requested many times over the 17 years we have lived here and always been denied) The Slangkop troop spend the majority of their time in Sunnysdale and not in Kommetjie as is incorrectly believed by authorities Sunnysdale is not mentioned in the document – this must be amended with accurate allocations of baboon visitations highlighted 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. 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 Control of wild animals is not the responsibility of residents who are neither trained nor in authority Matters such as seeding and water points are supported if environmentalists and scientific data supports this route		Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner. 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. 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. 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.

7	However, the current programme is not sustainable due to the growth of the baboon population, and the reduced effectiveness of baboon aversion techniques. “the reduced effectiveness of baboon aversion techniques” refers. This comment relates to extensive experiences (observation and interaction) of baboon management with the Smitswinkel troop. The ONLY method of effective baboon control is baboon monitors. This despite the recent trend to dismiss this method as ineffective , as the SMP itself does. The critical factor in determining effectiveness is the quality of the service provider (baboon monitor). Having directly experienced the “effectiveness” last 15 years of baboon monitoring of the Smitswinkel troop on a daily basis a clear distinction of time periods has been evident: <u>Pre-Human Wildlife Solutions period:</u> Baboon raiding and interaction was moderate but knowing the risks enabled residents to plan and design homes accordingly to limit adverse incidents. <u>HWS Period:</u> This was by far the most successful and effective period of baboon control experienced over the last 15 year period. The management and implementation were obviously superior to any other baboon monitoring service provider and baboon incidents experienced were almost zero. This period was so effective as to allow for the planting and harvesting of vegetatables and fruit trees. It proved that baboon monitoring implemented by a competent service provider is the most cost-effective method of environmentally-friendly baboon management. Baboons were very seldom even seen near the urban area. <u>NCC Period:</u> The onset of the NCC contract was marked with an immediate and dramatic deterioration in baboon movement control and negative baboon interactions have persisted since the first day fo the NCC contract. Many nonsense excuses have been offered by apologist parties including that the baboon troop dynamics changed. This is nonsense. Daily observations of the NCC monitors reveals that they are (generally) uncommitted, ineffective, poorly managed and frankly lazy. Unlike HWC there is zero effort to restrict the troop to the area south of Rocklands and which would require that the monitors climb the side of the mountain and herd the baboons in that direction (as the HWS monitors used to do). Vegetable gardens established during the HWC phase were immediately destroyed through baboon raiding. It is inaccurate to attribute baboon monitoring as a failed management technique based upon the NCC period of management (as is being done by the ST Civic Association and other authorities who favour the fence proposal). As a ratepayer it is offensive to be burdened with the costs of ineffective baboon monitors – and it would be equally	Fundamental correction in accuracy of information required.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. Note that 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.
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**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	offensive to be burdened with the costs of a fence. (P.S. I have nothing personal against NCC)		
	However, the current programme is not sustainable due to the growth of the baboon population, and the reduced effectiveness of baboon aversion techniques. This statement is significantly inaccurate. See comment above and elsewhere. "Reduced effectiveness" of subject baboon aversion techniques is direct function of the service provider rather than the technique itself.	Fundamental correction in accuracy of information required. Applies to the draft SMP itself.	CPBSMP not amended. As mentioned earlier, please be advised that 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.

	<u>Further comment:</u> I feel privileged to share my local habitat with all of nature, including baboons. The draft Strategic Management Plan (SMP) is a fundamentally biased document and proposed approach which sets out upon a particular course of action seemingly according to the views of certain parties whom seem to be guided by certain agendas and motivations which seek to absolve themselves of proper responsibility for management (and associated costs!) of baboon troops which are part of the overall ecosystem to which the urban areas of Cape Town are tied. It is fundamentally important to acknowledge that the TMNP is an unfenced (except for the tradition Cape Point Reserve section) NP and it was always envisaged to be so since its planning in the 1990s. It is therefore contrary to the principles that were established through mediated negotiation with the residents of Cape Town in the early days of the Park's planning to now propose segregation of urban and natural areas through hard barriers such as strategic fences as well as to propose extreme and unacceptable measures such as removal of troops from any part of the peninsula so as to appease humanities appetite for development and lazy comfort. <u>Fencing proposal:</u> I have lived on the Mountainside boundary of the NP in Murdoch Valley for 15 years. Our experience with the Smitswinkel Troop is extensive over this period (I work from home and my office window <u>fronts</u> on to the mountain interface). The mountainside and its views are not the "back" of my property and are equal in all regards to the stunning seaside views from my property. The unique, unspoilt mountainside location of my property is the very reason for having bought this property originally – unrestricted mountain access, biodiversity proximity and aesthetic considerations being key issues. It is therefore greatly concerning to hear of supported and well-advanced proposals for a strategic fence to be installed (presumably on the mountainside <u>in front</u> of our house). There is a prevailing attitude amongst key parties that the mountainside is the "back" of the suburb and it is therefore acceptable to permit degradation through large and no doubt unsightly fencing and other infrastructure (such as cellphone masts). This is wrong! In acknowledgement of this fact I have in fact approved plans for an intended deck to our property which would look out onto the dramatic mountainside. There are many other residents and broad-minded folk who are of a similar favourable predisposition towards the unspoilt visual integrity of the mountainside which would be unquestionably polluted through the implementation of a fence. Furthermore, the significant ecological damages caused by fencing (all kinds!)		CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment. 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. The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the ease of implementation, funding mechanisms, effect on wildlife, environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure feasibility. Furthermore, to mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.
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	are well established fact in conservation. They obstruct ecological flows and fragment habitat and landscape. The fencing proposal flies in the face of ecological principles and best practice and is irresponsible. It appears to be a "quick fix" solution that is favoured by certain parties whose interests are not directly attached to the affected local area and it is ill-considered and irresponsible as the full ecological risks are unknown. We note that certain prominent conservationists have also raised this same point of concern. It is also fundamentally contradictory to the guiding principle of the "<i>Management policy</i>" for the "<i>Cape Peninsula National Park Integrated Environmental Management System</i>" (SANPs; 2000) which states: <i>"Precaution: Where there may be a threat of significant negative impact but inadequate or inconclusive scientific evidence exists to prove this, action shall be taken to avoid , prevent or minimize the potential impact"</i> In other words the precautionary principle must be invoked and we suggest that there is little to no proper understanding of what the overall ecological and environmental impacts of such a fence could be. The motivated drive by the Simon's Town Civic Association (of which the commentor is a member) for the fence is based on their own narrow commercial interests and is frankly uninformed and unrepresentative of all residents and even its own members. The "Bell-Pottinger" type strategy and concerted efforts being adopted certain parties (including the relevant authorities it appears) in terming the fence a "common good" initiative is intentionally misleading, unrepresentative and somewhat arrogant. It is particularly offensive for it to be suggested that , as one of the residents who stand to be most negatively impacted by the fence proposal (notwithstanding the threat to the environment itself), I must contribute payments towards a strategic fence which will undoubtedly devalue my property and enjoyment thereof, as well as damage the functioning ecosystem, on the basis of the misleading information (that baboon monitoring is not effective etc) being disseminated through organizational and personal agendas (commercial and financial interests and the comfort of some residents). It would appear too that the relevant authorities (SANP, COCT, CN), having finally accepted their responsibility towards management to the peninsula's baboon troops now view the proposed strategic fence as a useful, low budget, passive management option of baboon management , especially given that certain organizations like STCA are promoting it as a suitable option and which would be funded by residents (not the authorities) through additional taxes. The burden of management and associated costs lies correctly with the authorities and it always has (much like		
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Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	they have willingly co-opted management of the penguins but only since they are "money-spinners"). In conclusion the SMP requires fundamental revision or better still, discardment. The solution has already been tried and tested successfully (at least with the Smitswinkel troop) when the HWS baboon monitoring service proved beyond doubt that baboon monitoring can be a cost-effective and successful management technique IF the service provider is committed and dedicated. This comment and objection is submitted in my capacity as a resident living on the urban-Park interface and in my professional capacity as a conservation biologist/ zoologist.		
8	Pg. 11 Outcome 4: "Effective waste management in the natural, rural and urban areas ensures that baboons are unable to access human derived foods"	Waste management does not ensure baboons do not have access to human derived foods, only to waste. The wording of this outcome differs from the wording on page 17, which is accurate.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP appropriately amended. Changed the wording of Outcome 4 on page 11 to match page 17: <i>"Effective waste management in the natural, rural and urban areas ensures that baboons are unable to access waste"</i>
	1.1 overall The population should be counted once a year.	A population census has been conducted annually for over a decade. The frequency of population monitoring should be kept to an annual basis for population trend analysis, particularly in light of changes to management. The size and stability of the population is, and will continue to be, a key indicator of their sustainability.	CPBSMP not amended. Your proposal will be considered by the CPBMJTT
	1.3 overall Does translocation include on and off of the Peninsula?	Genetic health is a pivotal component of any sustainable population. The BSMP is a ten-year plan and must take genetic flow in the Peninsula population into account.	Translocation for the purpose of population control (as referred to in the CPBSMP) of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option. Your point on genetic integrity is noted for further consideration in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	1.4 overall Will the JTT have the final say over what management strategies/actions will be implemented in specific communities?	The public are not and should not be considered experts in wildlife management. They cannot be responsible for making decisions that will impact an entire population of baboons or fellow residents of Cape Town.	CPBSMP not amended. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Overall Many of the estimated timeframes within the BSMP are vague and there is no discussion of a phased approach towards the new plan(s).	Adequate service provision must be in place until a new plan(s) is rolled out to prevent an inevitable crisis involving significant risk to baboons and residents.	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. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
9	1 Preamble, second paragraph An often repeated statement is that the current programme is “not sustainable”. There is little or no explanation as to why this is or what it means. CoCT has been very silent on this matter. This paragraph implies that it is purely due to • the growth of the population. • the reduced effectiveness of baboon aversion Techniques “baboon aversion techniques” is a general term that needs specific detail as to what these are and how they are “less successful” (compared to what). Are these metrics reliably monitored and reported. The only visible baboon aversion technique (at least to the public) are the rangers and there is a clear opinion amongst the “engaged public” (ie those that actually experience baboons) that the NCC Ranger programme is highly successful and a significant improvement on the previous rangers, despite facing additional limitations. This means that the only visible “baboon aversion technique” is in fact more successful than previously – not less.	Provide or reference publicly available information as to why it is unsustainable. If population growth is a major factor then surely this should be a fundamental and immediate area of focus. No amount of rangers or fencing is going to solve a population growth issue – it will always be a losing battle. “Baboon aversion techniques” is a very loose term. Please define / elaborate or reference a document that does so comprehensively in the Cape Peninsula context. If there are other factors, please publish immediately or reference publicly available information. This is a problem that affects many people and organisations beyond just the JTT three. By withholding information the CoCT and JTT are limiting the potential for innovative ideas and assistance beyond the JTT three. This could include financial assistance. It seems that there is a need for supporting information to be referenced and publicly available	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP amended. Please see the outputs of Outcome 1 in Table 1. <i>1.1 The Peninsula baboon population is monitored</i> <i>1.2 The carrying capacity for baboons on the Cape Peninsula is established, based on the available foraging ranges and management regime</i> <i>1.3 Population control methods are investigated and implemented where appropriate, including removal (euthanasia, culling and translocation), contraception and sterilization</i> Carrying capacity in terms of wildlife and ecology is very difficult and complex to determine, and additionally very sensitive to change. The CPBMJTT notes that the baboon population on the Cape Peninsula may have exceeded the <i>carrying capacity for specific troops</i>, but not necessarily for all troops. Each troop needs to be evaluated to give a current and as best possible estimate as possible of what the landscape can potentially carry in terms of baboons. The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment. 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.

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	1 – Preamble, paragraph2, last sentence. The term “sustainable baboon management” is not defined. This causes concern as there can be multiple meanings. This is especially important as it is the stated goal of the JTT, but nowhere is it defined. This relates to the previous point about there being no defined method of understanding how the current situation is “unsustainable”. There were repeated calls for clarity on this point at the meeting on 3rd March 2023.	The document should lead with a clear unambiguous definition of “sustainable baboon management” as per the intention of the JTT. This should be a simple statement or list of measurable goals based on conservation best practice and scientific principles. In turn this logically references or drives the outcomes section. For example : “sustainable baboon management” means: - monitoring and maintaining a baboon population that does not exceed the carrying capacity of the area allocated to their habitation – based on best available research - define/sate the carrying capacity and the area covered - working towards ensuring that the baboon population in the peninsula is an exclusively wild baboon population - recognise that baboon human interaction should be kept to a minimum to ensure an exclusively wild baboon population - make every reasonable effort to limit, manage and minimise any baboon human interaction in a humane and respectful manner that facilitates a positive ongoing coexistence - state the metrics required to monitor and achieve this goal and publish and take responsibility for this - recognise the stakeholders in this process and define how they can be represented - maintain an open and transparent process as to finances, activities an decision making	Your comment is accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	1 Preamble – last paragraph The last paragraph does not provide any information as to the active steps that have been followed and achieved thus far. Not least the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement – which should have been done by now – according to the information provided at the meeting on 3 March 2023	Expand the paragraph to include a table of current and future high-level actions and summary of current status. This should be publicly available information. There has been no visible release of information. Please release regular statements of action. This is a serious matter that has the potential to affect the wider citizens of Cape Town if daily management is not maintained. Without a stated roadmap and dates there is no accountability. Please provide information and commit to open access to information and accountability to the citizens of Cape Town	CPBSMP not amended. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available. The MoA and CPBMSP were initiated as simultaneous processes.. 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	2 Glossary The specific definition of “wild baboon population” is misleading by potential implicit omissions of other types of “baboon populations”. While the term “wild baboon population” is only used twice in the document and in the same context – the heading to outcome 1. The term “baboon population” is used 21 times. The context does vary, but this highlights why the omission of the other variants is worrying. There appears (from the comments in the 3 March 2023 meeting) that there is a clear public concern that the JTT is attempting to exclude responsibility for baboons which can no longer be considered “wild” within the definition provided.	Include definitions of each of the variants of “baboon population” as used in the document to dispel creating confusion State clearly that the outcome is to have only a wild baboon population in the cape peninsula with no instance of an urban baboon population (which is now happening). State clearly that the intent of the JTT is to ensure that the boundaries between baboon inhabited areas are clearly delineated and sustainably and proactively enforced and managed with the intention of achieving an exclusively wild baboon population in the peninsula.	CPBSMP not amended. The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reducing human–baboon conflict.
	3 – Introduction numbered point 2 This alludes to the “constraints” on the “full set of aversion tools and methods”. Little information is provided or references about these constraints and the tools that were available as opposed to the tools now available. Statistics/figures are provided but with insufficient context, this renders them meaningless. For example, “reduction to 14%” - from what? 16%? This is not a statistically relevant difference. Further the increase in the population over the time period and the decrease in available space to the baboons must also be provided for these numbers to be relevant. If the available non-urbanised area for baboons to inhabit has reduced by 20% and the population of baboons has grown by 50% then there is a high probability that there would be an increase in human induced fatalities, irrespective of the tools available – especially given the already stated porous nature of the boundaries of the non-urbanised area available to baboons.	Define the “constraints” Contrast the “full set” vs the current set of aversion techniques by comparative list.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders, the current service provider (NCC), and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	3 - Introduction – numbered points or a separate section. No mention is made of the ranger programme – both in its current incarnation as well as the earlier incarnation. This is vitally important as despite the claimed failures Include the history of the ranger programme. Contrast the tools and limitations available to the two providers and their approaches and limitations the current rangers programme provides a service to the public and the baboons that is far wider in scope and thus more globally effective than a simple tactical approach through a well-co-ordinated, academically informed and dynamic strategic approach to the situation. This is undoubtedly thanks to the extra efforts of the current provider NCC that go beyond the basic scope of the rangers. There is a clear failure to recognise that the current incarnation of the ranger programme and the organisation that provides it (NCC) has near universal respect within the communities, despite disparate and significantly polarised viewpoints on baboons. This was abundantly clear at the 3rd March 2023 meeting. This is an impressive achievement and it is clear that a vital function is being performed by NCC beyond a simple ranger programme The CoCT and the SBMP seem to wilfully be ignoring the value of NCC's approach. The overwhelming recognition, trust and respect that NCC has achieved within and amongst quite diverse communities is nothing short of incredibly impressive. The lack of will to recognise the value brought by NCC and their role as a key player implies a clear agenda or political will to ignore and sideline this very successful aspect of Baboon-Human Conflict Management. Unless this is recognised – and NCC involved at very least in the initial years of the SBMP - it is unlikely that the JTT will achieve recognition and buy-in from the communities affected - which is fundamental to the ongoing success of any baboon-human strategy.	Acknowledge that that there is a valuable function being performed by NCC and a knowledge-base and skillset that is unique and specialised and recognise that there is no successful way forward in the short and medium term at the very least without engaging NCC. Incorporate the learning, approach, skills and knowledge that NCC provides to ensure stability and continuity of management while the JTT and its SBMP get started. Logically this has to be something that is reviewed in a similar review cycle to the SBMP itself. Establish performance metrics for any engagement agreement with a third party provider and publish the results regularly.	CPBSMP not amended. Your proposal is noted and will be considered in the implementation of the CPBSMP by the CPBMJTT. As mentioned above, the current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. Please note that the performance of the current programme is available online in the form of the service provider's monthly reports. These monthly reports are published on both the City's and NCC's website (please see links below to access these). During the transitional period of 18 months, these monthly reports will continue to be compiled and published online. https://www.capetown.gov.za/local%20and%20communities/nature-and-the-community/our-natural-city/focus-on-baboons https://ncc-group.co.za/urban-baboon-programme/

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	4 Mandates and governance – paragraphs 1 and 2 The information in this section implies that SANparks and Cape Nature were only formed by recent legislation. To the best of my ability to search the internet, SANparks was formed in 1926 and CapeNature in 1999.	Correct the information	CPBSMP not amended Information relayed in the CPBSMP is correct.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	5 – Approach to the sustainable management / table 1 / point 2 – Transitional Period CPBMJTT Response of “CCT is investigating this proposal” The status of “investigating” with only 3 months remaining is unacceptable. Surely once the MoA is signed, this becomes more than just the remit of the CoCT – it passes to the CPBMJTT. Irrespective, it is abundantly clear that the stated timelines are too late to implement a transitional plan. This should have been an already agreed-upon item The CPBMP (when looking at the timelines stated) is months if not years away from full functioning. A Transition Plan cannot start at the termination of the current programme. It must be contracted and be in place before the end of the contract. The CoCT and now the CPBMJTT appears to be conducting a strategy of letting disaster unfold in order to step back into the void The sudden cessation of the ranger programme will result in a massive increase in Baboon-Human conflict incidents: • more incidences of conflict • increased baboon injuries and fatalities • increased baboon habituation to the human environment – more problem animals • baboons will move deeper into the city resulting in significant increase in conflict zones, greater area to bring back under control Further the will be a • loss of key skills and resources • loss of management momentum • loss of respect and public / community buy in The damage to the city's reputation as a niche issue becomes a mainstream one, not to mention magnified potential financial consequences including legal consequences, loss of revenue (lower property values), and public dissatisfaction to name a few. It is likely that the costs will be significantly greater than the cost of maintaining the program.	CoCT and CPBMJTT need to urgently engage on this matter as a separate activity and a priority. Before any other action. CPBMJTT needs to urgently commit to the public a date driven transition plan that secures the immediate requirement of an ongoing ranger program. With no loss of service. This information needs to be published and public and monitored. There need to be documented mitigation strategies that can be triggered should there be a drop in performance levels from the current level. Given the timescales involved, it is unimaginable that any provider other than NCC can fulfil the transitional roll in the near future. The performance of the current programme needs to be made public and any future ranger programme needs to be held to the same standard	CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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. As mentioned above, the current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. Your point regarding documented mitigation strategies will be presented and considered by the CPBMJTT for the implementation of the CPBSMP. As mentioned above, please note that the performance of the current Urban Baboon Programme is available online in the form of the service provider's monthly reports. These monthly reports are published on both the City's and NCC's website (please see links below to access these). During the transitional period of 18 months, these monthly reports will continue to be compiled and published online. https://www.capetown.gov.za/local%20and%20communities/nature-and-the-community/our-natural-city/focus-on-baboons https://ncc-group.co.za/urban-baboon-programme/

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Section 5 – Approach to the sustainable management / table 1 / point 3 The CPBMJTT response of : “Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the Strategic Management Plan.” This inclusion is not immediately apparent, certainly not as a single coherent subject to be considered. The plan includes items such as (1.1, 1.4, 1.6, 1.7, 3.3.1, 3.4.1, 5.2.1, 5.4.2, 5.4.3) all of these are already covered by either the specific ranger programme of by the actions of NCC who provides the programme in a single coherent operation. The implication is that the proposed plan is starting from scratch and losing the operational intelligence, processes and skills that are already in place. It is illogical to completely ignore established practices and start anew.	Include the requirement for a ranger programme in the CPBMP and document its functioning. Learn from and engage with the current service provider (NCC) who has been incredibly successful in understanding, recruiting, training and engaging their strategy. The success of NCC is clearly visible in the consensus of their importance by all who have engaged with baboons and NCC. This is repeated community after community.	CPBSMP not amended. Please see: <i>“3.3 The establishment of Special Rating Areas and other mechanisms is investigated in order to secure and manage community resources for the purposes of baboon monitoring and management as well as strategic fences”</i> Your proposal is noted and will be considered in the implementation of the CPBSMP by the CPBMJTT. As mentioned above, the current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders, the current service provider (NCC), and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	Section 5 – General comment There are several responses stating “This has been included in the Strategic Management Plan.” However the relevant proposal is either missing or difficult to find.	Properly reference the section where each of these proposals that is claimed to be captured has actually been captured.	CPBSMP not amended. The responses to the comments received will be published, including those accepted and the amendment made.
	Section 7 Outcome 1 (also section 8 Outcome 1) The statement is ambiguous within the current context. This makes no mention of non-wild (urban) baboon populations which are already appearing. As per #4 expand your definition to better describe the intended outcome.	Expand the Outcome to something like: Outcome 1 : A wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula; with no instance of any urban baboon population, and minimised baboon-public interaction	CPBSMP not amended. Please see the output of Outcome 1: <i>“1.4 Management strategies / actions are identified and formulated in partnership with communities to keep baboons out of urban areas”</i>
	Section 7 – Outcome 2 (also section 8 Outcome 2) This is ambiguous as to whether it will be joint or several responsibility. The current situation of silo’ed responsibility is not practicable nor sustainable and this clause needs to guide the homogenisation unified enforcement and compliance responsibilities. Enforcement bodies in each scope need to understand the protocols and interactions.	Proposed enhancement : Authorities at national, provincial and local level provide for a SINGLE, HOMOGENISED regulatory requirements and the promotion of CONSISTENT and JOINT compliance and law enforcement BOTH WITHIN AND ACCROSS JURISDICTIONS. The simplest way to do this is an JTT overseen operational centre which can guide on-the ground enforcement representatives. This simplifies the information dissemination and training required. The only requirement is that when faced with baboons – contact the JTT support and co-ordination centre.	CPBSMP not amended. 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. Please see: <i>“2.1 Applicable laws and bylaws and the relevant responsible authorities and contact details are clearly documented and available to stakeholders”</i> Your proposal will be considered in the implementation of the CPBSMP.

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Section 7 Outcome 3 and Outcome 5 (also section 8 Outcome 3 and 5) The existing ranger programme and the organisation running it is already doing this very successfully outside of their strict mandated remit. There has been a significant improvement in positive public engagement by NCC than with previous entities tasked with this ranger programme. Certainly CoCT has been woefully inadequate with communications. In the month since preparing this response I have spoken with a variety of people both who have and have not engaged with baboons. If there is any recognition of the baboon management programme, it has always been NCC that has been recognised. A break in continuity of the ranger programme will jeopardise the Outcome 3 A continuation of the ranger programme establishes outcome 3 from the start. NCC is already trying to provide Outcome 5 In summary NCC provides an invaluable resource that is already on the ground and achieving these outcomes. The have a wealth of experience and knowledge and understanding of both strategic and tactical best practices.	NCC provides an existing invaluable resource that already has a wealth of experience, knowledge and goodwill in this area. To give the JTT lead strategy the maximum benefit from the outset, the JTT needs to urgently engage with NCC both to enable faster achievement of these outcomes (stakeholder engagement and communication) as well as provide continuity and in the longer term handover to the structures the JTT puts in place.	CPBSMP not amended. As mentioned above, The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders, the current service provider (NCC), and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. As mentioned above, the current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. With regards to communications going forward, please refer to Table 1, section 5.1: A media strategy and approval protocol is to be implemented by the CPBMJTT.
	Section 8 – Implementation – General At no point in the document is/are the word(s) “open”, “transparent” or “transparency” or similar wording used. The JTT needs to acknowledge that they are all public service organisations on top their respective remits. Public engagement, participation and simple good governance practices will engage and earn respect for the JTT and the BSMP. Fundamentals of good and successful government require openness and transparency. This builds trust promotes understanding. Note: this does not mean public engagements and mass democratic rule. It just means making the meetings and proceedings available to the public and allowing feedback processes.	JTT should include specific wording in the BSMP surrounding transparency and commitment to good governance practice - establishing this as a goal. And an outcome in and of itself.	CPBSMP not amended. Stakeholder communication on all aspects of baboon management for residents, business and tourists is included as Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Section 8 – Implementation – General feedback Feeds into Section 7 Outcomes. The timescales indicated do not provide for sufficient time for the BSMP to become fully operational before the end of the current CoCT sponsored operations. There is already slippage happening in the signing of the MoA, this indicates further risk. The BSMP does address the concept of a “transitional period” but it seems to be unaware of the timescales or urgency. This is generating fear, uncertainty and doubt in the public and is already undermining the legitimacy of the BSMP. While this may appear to be an operational issue, it is still a strategic one. Without an immediate strategic plan which is actioned quickly, all of the outcomes identified will be come significantly harder to achieve.	The JTT and BSMP needs to publicly commit immediately to a transitional period management strategy, including a body to manage the operation. Given the short timescales involved it is not unreasonable to make this a reasonably fluid activity with short review cycles. The management of this needs to be removed from the CoCT and passed to the JTT – most probably managed by a committee of known stakeholders who understand and have experienced the historical and current issues and reporting to the JTT. The setting up of this operational body is an urgent strategic action for the JTT to commit to. The natural logical first step would seem to be an extension of the current ranger program, and regular reviews to guide the creation of a suitable longer term operation that is sustainable within the auspices of SBMP as it develops. This ensures the stability of the current situation, allays public fears and allows the JTT to create a managed transition incorporating existing best practices and knowledge to build a long term sustainable operation. As with earlier suggestions it is vital that this process is open and transparent.	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. Please refer to section 9.2, page 21 of the draft CPBSMP: <i>"The CPBMJTT will establish the Cape Peninsula Joint Baboon Operational Team (CPJBOT) comprising members of all three parties to the MoA in order to facilitate participation in decision making in terms of applicable laws on operational matters."</i> The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available. The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities.
	Section 8 – Implementation – Table 1 – point 1.3.1 Include in the investigation the reintroduction of natural baboon predators that also belong in the same ecosystem. The Cape Leopard is the only animal that I am aware of that fits this description. Its smaller size and timid nature make it a reasonably safe candidate. And re-establishes the apex predator in the region. There are equivalent cases - such as the mountain lion in Los Angeles - which show that this is not an entirely unfeasible concept. If this works, it will be a significantly more palatable means of managing population control for public consumption.	Investigate / initiate / sponsor the introduction of the Cape Leopard back onto the peninsula. This could start in cape point with an individual that is being rehabilitated and is being monitored / tracked. This would allow for public safety considerations to be somewhat mitigated.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT does not support the proposal of introducing predators as this can be very problematic in an urban environment and was therefore not included in the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Section 8 – 1.2, feeds into 1.3 and 1.5 The issue here is that while suitable areas are identified, there is no provision in the BSMP to ensure that the boundaries are fixed. One of the fundamental problems is that the encroachment of urban areas onto historically open land is bringing the boundaries of the urban environment closer and shrinking the available space for baboons. Combine this with proximity to humans and the resulting population increase from exposure to human food and the issue is clearly not just one of unmanaged baboon populations but also unmanaged urban expansion. Until a defined immutable area is defined as immutable, there will always be a risk of urban encroachment which will add to the pressure on the JTT's task. Once this physical land is identified, can most of the activities outlined to achieve a sustainable population commence. actually commence and be successful. This includes calculating carrying capacity, fencing planning, targetting areas for strategic engagement.	Identify clear immutable areas that are suitable for baboon habitation and containment. These must be hard-defined boundaries that cannot be exceeded by urban encroachment.	CPBSMP not amended. Your proposal would partially be achieved through the erection of strategic fencing. 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. The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.
	Section 8 – 3.1 AND section 9.3 The plan refers to exclusively engaging with community organisations. Many community organisations are polarised or have specific agendas. They often represent only a small part of the community. (This is often true for rate payers associations as an example). Thus to limit engagement in this way is lazy targetting as it excludes engaged individuals who do not align with these groups for good reasons, yet may have valuable input themselves.	Any involvement or invitation for community representatives needs to also allow for non-aligned individuals to be nominated and stand. This means engaging all known individuals who have participated and not just community groups. This is especially true for the BAG.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT will engage with communities in a transparent formal manner through The BAG. The BAG that in terms of the CPBSMP, <i>"comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions"</i>. 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Section 10 – monitoring, evaluation, reporting and review. This paragraph excludes any information relating to this process using good governance principles, including open sharing of the inputs and outcomes of these meetings. The CoCT has been notoriously opaque in their information sharing and this has only breed suspicion and courted frustration and anger. Baboon-Human Conflict management is not a top secret military operation. It is for the benefit of the baboons and the public. To conduct any activities in secret is unacceptable. While public engagement in these review meetings is probably not feasible, this is not the same as making the content and inputs available to the public, even if through dedicated managed channels. This is vital to encouraging public understanding and buy-in. At the very least any stakeholder representatives must have access to this information.	Make the content and inputs of these review and reporting sessions available to the public, even if through dedicated managed channels. This must be done timeously (within days of any meeting). At the very least if the information is not directly available, the channels for access should be clearly publicised.	CPBSMP not amended. As mentioned above, please refer to Table 1, section 5.1: A media strategy and approval protocol is to be implemented by the CPBMJTT.
	Section 9.3 – the BAG Annual meetings of the BAG are not sufficient or appropriate. These should happen at least as often as the processes identified in Section 10 A single BAG is not likely to be sufficient. Each area affected by baboons has their own issues. Each area should have their own BAG (if supported) and the BAG should comprise representatives from the sub BAGs.	Have at least quarterly BAG and sub BAG meetings. These should align and receive input from the feedback cycle in section 10. Have a (sub)BAG per area or per troop that has a Human-baboon conflict zone.	Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended. 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 BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, <i>“comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions”</i>.
	Section 11 – Stakeholder engagement Despite the existing Stakeholder engagement actions, these opportunities for engagement are still not widely enough known by the general public. Often engaged stakeholders discover these processes by word of mouth.	Better public communication is needed. Starting with engaging all people who have attended these stakeholder sessions.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP. As mentioned above in response to your earlier comments, please refer to Table 1, section 5.1: A media strategy and approval protocol is to be implemented by the CPBMJTT.

10	<u>The Baboon saga.</u> Fundamental queries to address iro the Baboon and Security fence:- Kruger Park 19,485 km2 88 times the size of the TMNP. Funds to construction keep the fence in repair come from the National Treasury, which is in turn funded by the taxpayer. TM National Park 221 km2 is one 88th the size of the KNP yet we in the Western Cape, unlike the KNP around half of this small area, is surrounded by sea. Yet we are assailed by the observation that somehow we cannot “afford fencing” even in the very limited perimeter where residents are severely affected by baboon pressure. It is noted that ca 16 million rand is/has been spent by Council annually in ongoing “baboon management”. This sum would go far in achieving long term barriers against baboon encroachment. This is especially true giving the declining prices of new high tech fencing! Fencing aims to:- 1. Keep potentially troublesome and/or threatened animals within and 2. To exclude potentially destructive humanity including poachers and other criminals including those who use such natural area as a springboard for committing house breaking and similar crimes. (Although technically speaking the latter point does not related to baboons per se but fencing would certainly help curry favour with the communities living at the ‘the coal face’. Thus in summary cannot SAN Parks do honour their commitment in the same way as they do in National Parks to the north of us. Apparently we lost a court battle in this respect... a while back. At least it looks that we are belatedly “mending the fences in this regard”. Who paid for the quite extensive security fence around Wynberg Park? This would, I believe work pretty well to exclude baboons (with minor modifications). Furthermore I would say that Swaanswyk have set an incorrect precedent in paying higher rates in achieving its mainly successful separation from the local community. I contendt that it is the State who should be responsible for protection and fencing etc of National Assets. The best that we as the abutting public should do is provide (repayable) loan capital to said State so as to expedite appropriate barriers. I also question the politics of the matter... We need to take the matter up with Mr Steenhuisen in order to re-visit our lack of participation of Treasury in providing adequate fencing where needed around our modest National Park. At an end of year speech our Mayor quite correctly indicated that our Table Mountain National Park notched up far greater revenues than most other equivalents in the Western Cape (plus vicinity, especially within the Karoo and other semi desert		Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. 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. 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. The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment.
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Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	zones.). Surely this adds significant traction to overhauling the perimeter infrastructure at the TMNP? The argument posed against fencing as restricting egress by human visitors and blockage of cross migration by semi sessile being like tortoises and similar can be addressed through inputs by specialists which are available, admittedly by some additional consultation outlays.		
11	The entire document is tenuous and impractical. The Cape Peninsula Draft Baboon Management Document is merely a draft of vague, academic proposals and plans that require long-term investigations before any action can be taken. There are no specific plans and the timelines are unspecified, suggesting ongoing discussion and planning over years. This situation is untenable. Urgent action needs to be taken NOW to protect residents in suburbs such as Murdock Valley, Simon's Town, from regular invasions by ever-increasing numbers of baboons and the destructive intrusions into homes by by these wild animals. More than two years ago, it was strongly suggested by Murdock Valley residents that a sterilisation programme be initiated made over two years ago – and if they had been implemented at the time, the population explosion within the baboon population would not have occurred and created the large-scale problem that now exists with ever-growing troops making almost daily forays into residential suburbs and homes. The safety of residents of these baboon targeted suburbs is crucial. But so is the safety of the baboons themselves. They have given up their natural lifestyle of foraging on the mountains above and beyond the coastal suburbs of Simon's Town to find easy, unnatural and therefore unhealthy pickings through invasion of suburban homes. Some residents have become so angry that they are resorting to violent means to protect their homes from the baboons. The baboons natural home is on the mountains that are under the auspices of SANParks. So SANParks must resolve this situation urgently. For the sake of the baboons <u>and</u> the human residents, there is an urgent need NOW for action to be taken for a sterilization programme within the current marauding troops – and their relocation to a natural park far from the now-known temptations of human civilization.		Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. 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. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner. The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner. The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
12	1.1	The count (census) must include age & sex classes so that demographic changes can be tracked, recruitment monitored and growth rate for troops determined.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The proposal will be considered in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	1.1 Causes of mortality should be recorded where possible.	Mortality & Growth rates should be considered together when assessing population dynamics. Causes of mortality useful for monitoring increase/decrease in urban conflict, success/failure of interventions at a troop level.	CPBSMP not amended. The proposal will be considered in the implementation of the CPBSMP. Section 10 of the CPBSMP provides that the CPBMJTT will report on annual basis.
	1.3 1.3.1 The existing Guidelines and in particular the Damage Causing Baboon Guideline, which considers when euthanasia is an appropriate control measure, were developed with input from ALL stakeholders. In the last 2 years the Guidelines have NOT been implemented to the detriment of the welfare and conservation status of the baboon population	Euthanasia is a sensitive but necessary intervention but importantly : 1. The cause of the development of negative behaviour in the animal must be removed e.g. Closure of picnic sites in CoGH. BUT many causes of bad behaviour have not been removed e.g. bad refuse management at the Naval barracks. This is not fair on baboons. 2. Important with euthanasia that ALL authorities agree on the decision, support each other and do not get swayed by politician / interest groups. Better with sensitive conservation interventions that a collective decision is made by the mandated authority.	CPBSMP not amended. Please see the outputs in Table 1: <i>“Outcome 6: Infrastructure and services are designed and operated to minimise impacts on baboons”</i> And: <i>“1.6 Protocols are developed, communicated and implemented for dealing with aggressive and dangerous individual baboons, dispersing, raiding, troop splintering”</i> 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.
	1.3.1 Contraception & sterilisation are current and acceptable method for population control but in primates although used mostly in captive populations.	Important that SanParks & CN drive this. Immediate contraception & sterilisation intervention appropriate for specific individuals e.g. sterilisation of old females or vasectomy of old males. The CP population is ideal for a PhD research project on contraception in free ranging primates. Approach an appropriate institute for funding.	CPBSMP not amended. The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.
	1.6 and 1.7 Existing Guidelines developed with input from ALL stakeholders.	But , important for the success of the BSMP to Review and Revise these with stakeholders where necessary.	CPBSMP not amended. Please see the following section in the CPBSMP: “10. Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and review”
	Outcome 4	Engagement with & buy in from communities is crucial .	CPBSMP not amended. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Outcome 7	The BSMP should make recommendations at the troop level using historical data on counts, mortality and range use.	CPBSMP not amended. The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
13	p.3 Glossary Hunt This definition will not stand up in court. As per the current definition, a number of other activities are also defined as hunting, such as bird watching.	Should be redefined.	CPBSMP not amended. "Hunting" in the context of this section 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 would include the use of paintball markers for example.
	p.8 Table 1 (3) The monitor program has been ineffective. Monitors are poorly trained and prefer to have the baboons in town so that they can be in town as well. They have been observed chasing the baboons from the mountain into Kommetjie	End the monitoring program and empower local communities with a vested interest to manage their own community through training and licensing.	CPBSMP not amended. Please see: <i>3.3 The establishment of Special Rating Areas and other mechanisms is investigated in order to secure and manage community resources for the purposes of baboon monitoring and management as well as strategic fences</i> And: <i>"3.4 Support citizen partnerships by means of permits, advice and oversight"</i>
	p.8 Table 1 (7) If current carrying capacity of the Peninsula is exceeded, the removal of one troop will simply lead to the area being taken over by another troop, or splinter troop. The baboon population will decrease as soon as they are kept from human waste by more effective means.	No removal.	CPBSMP not amended. Translocation of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option. Your comment is noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.
	p.9 Table 1 (13) Sanparks, Cape Nature, City of Cape Town, Law Enforcement, SAPS, Metro, etc do not currently have the willingness or ability to manage the areas under their purview. This includes TMNP and Cape Point. The unfettered poaching, both on land and sea is testament to this inability. How will they manage any additional corridors? Add to that the small game hunting currently carried out by members of Ocean view community with their dogs. This is a major contributing factor for he baboons no longer wanting to stay on the mountain.	Let local communities manage corridors.	CPBSMP not amended. <i>3.3 The establishment of Special Rating Areas and other mechanisms is investigated in order to secure and manage community resources for the purposes of baboon monitoring and management as well as strategic fences</i> And: <i>"3.4 Support citizen partnerships by means of permits, advice and oversight"</i>

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	p.9 Table 1 (16) See previous comment.		CPBSMP not amended. Please see previous response.
	p.10 Table 1 (18) Cape Point's bins are not baboon proof. The baboons are not managed there and any Saturday, Sunday or public holiday is feast time for baboons at Buffels Bay and Bordjiesrif.	Educate Sanparks and Cape Nature first.	CPBSMP not amended. Please see the outputs in Table 1: “Outcome 6: Infrastructure and services are designed and operated to minimise impacts on baboons”
	p.11 6. Purpose The fact that the purpose focuses only on sustainable management of baboons, and not the protection of local residents and their property, is what frustrates a lot of people. If more of a attention was paid to the damages, dangers and issues plaguing residents, they may be more amenable to working with authorities.	Should read: Ensuring the safety and security of residents, their properties and businesses of the Cape Peninsula, through the sustainable management of the baboon population.	CPBSMP not amended. The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reducing human-baboon conflict through education and awareness.
	p.13 - p.20 Table Serious consideration should be given to liaising with neighbourhood watches and residents re the training and licensing of individuals to be able to assist residents when baboons are around. This is especially necessary at Kommetjie Primary. The monitors are ineffective and residents do not trust them. I have watched monitors stand idly while my neighbour's house is being raided by baboons. Residents in our area who have thatch roofs suffer severe damage. Sanparks should also look at their own staff and facilities before pointing fingers at residents.	Get rid of NCC, better train Sanparks personnel, empower citizens to manage baboons themselves sustainably.	CPBSMP not amended. Please see: <i>“3.4 Support citizen partnerships by means of permits, advice and oversight”</i>
14	Can we please look at the cooperation strategies of the monitors, so that they can deter the baboons from entering the suburban housing from the mountainside. As soon as the baboons gain access to the gardens and rooftops, the monitors have no means to direct the loners/troop. And the dogs get worked up with the thumping sounds on roof, which is hugely stressful when trying to work from home.		Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. The issues mentioned are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
15	1 Preamble “Over the past 20 years, the City of Cape Town, SANParks and CapeNature have worked together with various communities and in committees and forums towards managing the baboon population and human-baboon interface” This statement is simply not true. There has been little co-operation. I welcome this current move towards better co-operation and shared responsibility.		Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The MoA and CPBSMP were initiated as simultaneous processes. The MoA has been finalised and signed by all three parties. 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. The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed through co-operation between the authorities alongside stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities.
	3 The Chacma baboon population on the Cape Peninsula has reached a status where population numbers have increased significantly, with very limited low-lying wildland space, If this is accurate.	What studies are being done to determine the carrying capacity of the area available to the baboons?	CPBSMP not amended. Carrying capacity in terms of wildlife and ecology is very difficult and complex to determine, and additionally very sensitive to change. The CPBMJTT notes that the baboon population on the Cape Peninsula <i>may have exceeded the carrying capacity for specific troops</i>, but not necessarily for all troops. Each area and troop needs to be evaluated to give a current and as best possible estimate as possible of what the landscape can potentially carry in terms of baboons.
	4 CoCT has been doing its best to fulfill its obligations. It does not seem to me that SAN parks has stepped up adequately, particularly in the light of the fact that so much of its revenue comes from Cape Point and Boulders.		CPBSMP not amended. The MoA and CPBMSP were initiated as simultaneous processes. The MoA has been finalised and signed by all three parties. 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.

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:**

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	5 1. It is important that detailed information about these proposals are made available. People cannot assess this in the abstract. Hopefully this will be forthcoming. 2. This crucial aspect gets minimal attention. It is imperative that this be adequately managed or human/baboon interactions will become inflamed and public patience will wear thin. 5...this may have limitations and should be looked at in conjunction with 7 Relocation. I understand the complexities but even if the current carrying capacity of the mountain is adequate (which is in question), there will always be dispersing males or population increase to be taken care of. 8 This is already in action. We are looking to you to provide what we cannot provide for ourselves. 10 CoCT. Waste is top of the list here. As residents we have been working hard on this front and seeking to assist the CoCT to provide a better service. Resident's behavior is much improved and some local initiatives have worked but we simply have NOT had adequate response from the CoCT relevant department or contractors to Ensure that baboons do not easily have access to human waste. 17. Yes, This is vital. 18. This is vital and if SAN Parks were serious they would allow no food or picnicking in the Cape Point Nature reserve other than within the protected restaurant areas. 20. I agree.	Adequate information on fencing. How it will work and how it will be funded Adequate funding for transition period and effective monitoring. Better co-ordination to use local knowledge. We urge the CoCT to get their waste collection contracts sorted and to work closely with local residents who are willing and able to help design good procedures. We have the local knowledge.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. 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. 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. Translocation of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option.
	6 "It is not the purpose of this strategic management plan to deal with detailed day-to-day operational issues" While this may be true, it is simply not possible to ignore the currently urgent situation and talk about long term solutions without offering something in the present moment or as a transition to the future plans.		The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Outcome 1 (1.3, population control) Population control measures (including removals through euthanasia, culling and translocation) are at the heart of major controversies over baboon management on the South Peninsula, but the pros and cons of these measures are completely ignored. There is nothing substantive to respond to in this document. Why does the document not outline the controversies and their outcomes, which are core to the current crisis, and suggest a way forward which addresses these?	Outline the pros and cons of all the management options mentioned (euthanasia, culling, translocation, contraception and sterilization), and indicate which of these are likely to be the options of choice in future.	CPBSMP not amended. Your proposal has been noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Outcome 1 (1.4, management strategies) As elsewhere in the document, the phrase 'in partnership with communities' is used. But it is not at all clear what this would mean in practice i.e. how it could be operationalized. In particular, the thorny issue of which views represent those of the majority of residents (community members), rather than those of noisy minorities, is completely avoided.	Issues of governance, management and accountability (i.e. institutional design) are key to sustainable solutions to the complex problem of human-wildlife coexistence in urban areas. The JTT should engage in a comprehensive review of relevant experience and the institutional options that emerge, and communicate these to the public.	CPBSMP amended. Please see outputs in Table 1: <i>"Outcome 7: Adaptive management of the baboon population is informed by continuous monitoring, evaluation, scientific research and stakeholder feedback"</i>
	Outcome 1 (1.5, strategic and virtual fences) Residents in baboon-affected communities are unaware of the pros and cons of strategic and virtual fences, and lack information on design, energy sources, costs, fires and impacts on wildlife. Asking for an informed response to this new and potentially game-changing approach in the absence of education on these issues is to ask for the impossible.	Compile a document setting out what is known about baboon-proof fencing (physical and virtual). Discuss its pros and cons, so that residents are able to formulate their views in an informed manner.	CPBSMP not amended. The proposal will be considered in the implementation of the CPBSMP. The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the ease of implementation, funding mechanisms, effect on wildlife, environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure feasibility. Furthermore, to mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.
	Outcome 3 (3.1, Baboon Advisory Group or BAG) It is unclear what exactly the role of the BAG will be, other than to air the views of residents and other groupings, and allow them to let off steam. It is suggested that the BAG advisory group meet annually. This is too seldom to be meaningful. It smacks of tokenism. The reference to 'recognized community organizations' in 3.1 begs the question of the criteria to be used to recognize organizations	Specify what the envisaged role of the BAG will be and the status of the views expressed within it. The BAG should meet quarterly. Clarify the criteria for recognition of 'community organizations'	CPBSMP not amended. 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 BAG, in terms of the SBMP, "comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions".

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Outcome 3 (3.3, SRAs and other mechanisms) The suggestion that 'community resources' will be secured for 'purposes of baboon monitoring and management as well as strategic fences' gives the impression that the CoCT, together with SANParks and CN, wish to offload responsibility for baboon management to residents, rather than meet their statutory obligations.	Clarify the envisaged institutional framework for sharing responsibility for baboon management amongst constituent members of the JTT and offer suggestions for supportive actions for community members.	CPBSMP not amended. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas. 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 BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, "comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions".
	The draft SMP as a whole This document fails to provide residents in baboon-affected areas with any assurance that the authorities represented on the JTT are serious about finding solutions in both the short term and over the longer term. It is likely to generate anger and frustration rather than positive engagement. This could well lead to negative responses and a political backlash which will not be to the advantage of the CoCT in particular.	Withdraw the first draft of the SMP and commit to producing a second, more convincing version by the end of April 2023. Conversations with well-informed groups of residents would undoubtedly be fruitful on many levels. The 200+ Simon's Town residents who have been in dialogue under the auspices of the STCA this past year are an example of such a group.	CPBSMP not withdrawn but appropriately amended according to public participation process. The CPBSMP has been amended according to the wealth of responses that were received from a wide variety of groups, civic organisations, academic experts, individuals, community groups, interest groups etc.
16	proposal1/page 7 Electric fencing is expensive, hard to maintain, has negative impacts on many other species and will be ineffective in containing the baboons. ° South Africa does not have a reliable electricity and even if the fence is powered by solar panels or a wind generator, these installations will be vulnerable to theft. ° The Cape Peninsula is among the windiest places in the country, as well as being subject to salt-air	No electric fences	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. 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. The 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. Your comment regarding reliable electricity has been noted and will be considered in the implementation of electric fencing.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
17	Page 12 1.1 Counts seem to be historically inaccurate with regards to recording the demographics of the troop. There seems to be an agenda to create the impression of troop growth, when adult numbers, especially adult males, are not increasing and in fact adult males are few and far between.	The population statistics must take into account the demographics of the troops. Ages and genders must be recorded. High infant/juvenile numbers do not necessarily indicate growth of troops as mortality in this age range is high.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. Please see: <i>"1.1 The Peninsula baboon population is monitored"</i> And, <i>"1.1.1 Undertake and publish biennial baboon count"</i> And, <i>"1.2.2. Review the carrying capacity and troop ranges for the baboons on the Cape Peninsula based on the natural foraging habitat available, population dynamics and management regime"</i> Baboon population counts are and will be done in a scientific standardised manner to provide the information required for informed management decisions.
	Page 12 1.2 Again, numbers of adults need to be taken into account and decisions not made on the numbers of juveniles.	If the baboons were able to forage up to fences on the urban edge, this would increase foraging range.	CPBSMP not amended. Your comment will be considered in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Page 12 1.3 Culling should not be a go-to strategy for population control. Adult males are being drastically decreased through this management strategy and this cannot be sustainable. When an animal is removed from the troop in this way, it is extremely stressful for the troop and upsetting for the troop dynamics.	If it is truly deemed that a troop cannot be sustained in an area, that troop in it's entirety should be relocated to a sanctuary or other wild area. These are highly intelligent, sentient beings. Contraception needs to be investigated properly. This has been promised for years, but nothing has been done?	CPBSMP not amended. 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. Translocation of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. Although it can be considered, it can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option. The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.
	Page 13 1.6 It is vital that residents of baboon affected areas are educated with regards to how to manage encounters with baboons to avoid conflict.		CPBSMP not amended. Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.
	Page 13 1.7 The SPCA must have oversight with regards to sick or injured animals		CPBSMP not amended. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Page 14 2.1 & 2.4 By-laws must be enforced – currently this does not happen.		CPBSMP not amended. The issue raised regarding law enforcement is addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.
	Page 14 2.2 Permits should not be granted to private land owners under any circumstances. Only the service provider should be given a permit to interfere with baboons in any way, when absolutely necessary. The term “hunting” should never be used in connection with these animals.	The SPCA should also be involved in determining how any interference is carried out to prevent cruelty.	CPBSMP not amended. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.
	Page 15 3.1 Meeting biannually is insufficient.	There needs to be regular communication with BAG. BAG representatives must be elected by their local communities and not hand-picked by counsellors. There needs to be proper communication and BAG cannot be treated as a box ticked and otherwise ignored and lied to – which is what has happened in the past. I was one of the CARBS reps and the entire thing was a complete farce.	CPBSMP amended. 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 BAG, in terms of the SBMP, “comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions”.
	Page 16 3.3 People are struggling financially and rates are already high. Establishing SRA and trying to force communities to pay will stall any process. It will not be successful and funds need to come from elsewhere.		CPBSMP not amended. Your comment will be considered in the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Page 19 6.1 This is extremely important. SANParks are one of the worst offenders when it comes to baboon proofing in their own reserves.		CPBSMP not amended. Your comment will be considered in the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.
	Page 20 7.1 There is a need for “fresh” eyes and researchers and not the same two people who have been involved for years. There is no trust or faith in these “experts” anymore. Researchers can have no conflicts of interest i.e. grants, projects or career opportunities dependent on their findings.		CPBSMP not amended. Your comment will be considered in the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.

18	1 Preamble, introduction mandates and Approach. Comments on the Baboon strategy document Presented by [REDACTED] representing: 1) Himself as a person deeply affected and afflicted by constant and persistent baboon raiding events as a neighbour to Table Mountain National Park. 2) Constantia Residents and Ratepayers Association (CRRA) 3) Local residents in my area who may or may not be members of CRRA. Introduction: I am significantly disappointed by the document's contents and the very protracted time it has taken to even reach this point of discussion. There seems to be no (ZERO) sense of Urgency in delivering a solution to the problem of the baboon raiding of suburban environments. There also seems to be No (Zero) appreciation of the damage and distress that the baboons cause in the suburban environment. The views of persons affected and afflicted by the persistent baboon incursions seem to be absent in the document's contents. It seems to focus on process and procedure (and timewasting meetings) rather than dealing with the issues. Across the Cape Peninsular there are signs erected by competent authorities warning residents and visitors that "Baboons are Dangerous Wild Animals". This is a fact. The competent authority Cape Nature (CN) lists baboons as animals of least concern and as your document already states their numbers have increased. I would add out of all proportion and astronomically and way beyond the carrying capacity of the available range areas. It appears (to me personally) that far too much attention is placed on finding nice comfortable solutions that won't attract negative comments from people who are largely unaffected by the baboon incursions and damage by the baboons into suburban areas across the Cape Peninsular. Every person is entitled to protect themselves, their families, their domestic pets and their property. This is a Given and should be the background against which the strategy should be focussed. Not the other way around. Your neglect to make mention of and afford adequate attention to the opinion of those persons affected by and afflicted by these traumatizing and dangerous encounters is a serious flaw. It is my strong contention that the opinion of those affected and afflicted by and baboon incursions should be highly sought after and weighted 10 (ten) times higher than the opinion of those who are unaffected by the baboon incursions. Your	Revise, declutter, consult and LISTEN to those affected by baboon raids, and effect immediate change and actions.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner. The implementation of the BAG as outlined in the CPBSMP is intended to allow the consultation of concerned community members. The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, "comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions".
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Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	document is flawed in that basic principle of approach. Legally the 2016 judgement placed the onus on the parties to reach agreement and implement actions, that was some 7 (seven) years ago, the inaction of all the parties is noted with utter dismay.		
	Section 8 Table 1 sect 1.3 Change ongoing to IMPLIMENT NOW	DO IT! cut the waffle and babble	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP 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.
	1.4 Change time frames to Implement immediately	DO IT	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP 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.
	1.5 Fences are ineffectual, baboons learn very quickly where weak points are and in any case require monitors and lots of maintenance, with loadshedding electrification is useless	Reduce population numbers to allow them to roam in the natural wild unhindered	CPBSMP not amended. 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. The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability. Translocation of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option. 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.
	1.6 Implement current protocols Immediately and over time review their effectiveness, as may be indicated by consultation with affected and afflicted parties	IMMEDIATE implementation	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP 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. Oversight and review of the various protocols is provided for in the implementation of the CPBSMP.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	1.7 These already exist and need to be implemented	Immediate implementation	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP 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.
	Outcome 2 in all subsections Revise and balance the needs and desire to allow for self-defense, the defense of family, pets, and especially property	Scrap the one sided approach, create balance in the approach	CPBSMP not amended. The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.
	Outcome 3 Is meaningless and lacks substance or urgency	REVISE with balance of purpose and outcome	CPBSMP not amended. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas. The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, "comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions". The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reducing human-baboon conflict through education and awareness.
	Outcome 4 The COCT has had a baboon proof policy, procedure and protocol for years, IMPLIMENT immediately, the time frames you have listed are unreasonably protracted.	Implement immediately	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP 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.
	Outcome 5 There is a complete misunderstanding that those affected by baboon incursions don't want waffle, they want action, protection and consideration, revise to put the accent on assistance, relief and compensation for damage caused	Revise as suggested	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner. To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.
	Outcome 6 Good	DO IT	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.
	Outcome 7 Good, but Why bother?	Scrap	CPBSMP not amended.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
19	Section 5 Table 1 Point 2 Page 7 As the contract with NCC officially ends in June 2023, there is no longer any time left to investigate the proposal to retain the services of the Baboon Monitors	Action must be agreed and taken immediately, the monitors need to be kept in place under (at least) the same conditions until any replacement strategies are implemented.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	Section 5 Table 1 Point 7 Page 8 (also Point 17, Page 9) The option to remove baboons from the area is a sensitive topic and any discussion regarding culling will carry an emotive backlash. Key here is the CPBMJTT response: "the baboon population.....exceeds the current carrying capacity"	As a primary step, it has to be accurately determined and confirmed that the carrying capacity has indeed been exceeded. If it has, then options inevitably become more limited. For example, the option to put up fences falls away – without other interventions, a population already exceeding its carrying capacity cannot be expected to survive when the resources available to it are further limited. Fencing cannot be used as a population management tool, this would be tantamount to outright cruelty.	CPBSMP not amended. Carrying capacity in terms of wildlife and ecology is very difficult and complex to determine, and additionally very sensitive to change. The CPBMJTT notes that the baboon population on the Cape Peninsula may have exceeded the <i>carrying capacity for specific troops</i>, but not necessarily for all troops. Each troop needs to be evaluated to give a current and as best possible estimate as possible of what the landscape can potentially carry in terms of baboons. The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment. The CPBSMP includes investigation of population control methods in section 1.3 of Table 2.
	Section 6 Paragraph 3 Page 10 For the Strategic Management Plan to provide any information for comment, it has to include details of operational issues and complete information on actions being considered. The "suite of suitable actions towards achieving identified outcomes" seems purposefully vague and allows too much room for misinterpretation and misunderstanding, giving no real substance for stakeholders to comment on. Any accountability would also be impossible to determine	Stakeholders need to be able to comment on real, defined courses of action that address the current concerns set within realistic established timeframes for timeous and suitable outcomes.	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.
	Section 8 Table 1 Point 1.1 Page 12 The "estimated timeframe" for these functions is too extended.	These must be the primary objectives completed before any other steps can be taken.	CPBSMP not amended. Please note that CPBSMP 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.

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:

Submission number	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
	Section 8 Table 1 Point 1.3 Page 12 The “estimated timeframe” for these functions is not specified and too vague, leaving no options for accountability and follow up.	Any population control methods will be controversial and will need to be discussed and agreed with stakeholders before implementation. The decision-making process has to involve all stakeholders and will need to be completely transparent to avoid any negative repercussions.	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment. 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. As mentioned above, operational plans will be developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and communities.
	Section 8 Table 1 Point 1.4 Page 12 The “estimated timeframe” for these functions is again too vague, leaving no options for accountability and follow up. Should this Strategic Management Plan not have included already identified management strategies and actions ready for immediate discussion and implementation? The parameters for community involvement need to be clear and established before the community is able to comment on this.	A concrete strategic management strategy needs to be established as a matter of urgency and circulated for comment for implementation as soon as is possible.	CPBSMP not amended. Please note that CPBSMP 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.
	Section 8 Table 1 Points 1.5 Page 13 If keeping baboons out of the communities is indeed the (even partial) financial responsibility of the communities, then the extent to which the communities would need to be involved financially needs to be established and very clear from the outset, certainly before any comment could be anticipated. With no insight into the impact, aesthetics, placement, viability, accessibility, etc of the fences, it is not possible for stakeholders to comment on the concept.	Any anticipated community funding needs to be made very clear and agreed before further steps can be taken. Far more concrete information regarding the design and implementation of any fencing options needs to be communicated before informed comment can be anticipated.	CPBSMP not amended. As mentioned above, 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.
	Section 8 Table 1 Point 1.8 Page 13 It seems clear that the baboon population is already under stress and, the “estimated Timeframe” set for July 2024 is too delayed.	With the CoGH SPCA wildlife division already under severe financial pressure and time constraints, their immediate support, or the establishment of a separate Grant-in-Aid, needs to be an urgent priority. This needs to be in place before any changes to the existing management system are implemented, as these can be expected to place additional stresses on the baboon population.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP. 1.8.1 of the CPBSMP includes the investigation of a Grant-in-Aid to support the wellbeing of sick and injured baboons. 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. The CPBSMP reflects that the City is investigating a Grant-in-Aid for Wildlife.

**Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023
Chapter 5:**

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	Section 8 Table 1 Point 2.7 Page 15 The enforcement of legislation regarding waste management is critical. The "estimated Timeframe" for this is given as "Ongoing" and yet there seems to be very little actual enforcement or action regarding waste management. If this is indeed "ongoing" it would seem to be moving at a pace that is not particularly helpful in respect to solving existing issues with baboon attractants.	A realistic timeframe needs to be established to tackle the existing waste management challenges, which would also need to be clearly specified. New challenges could then be tackled on an "ongoing" basis.	CPBSMP not amended. The issues raised regarding law enforcement and waste management are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions. These matters are ongoing, hence the timeframe in the CPBSMP. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	Section 8 Table 1 Point 3.1 Page 15 Any BAG would be constructive. However, appropriate representation would be key and, to be properly effective, meetings would need to happen more regularly than stipulated here.	The BAG members, comprised of representatives only from baboon-affected areas, should meet monthly, with quarterly meetings held with the JTT. The responsibilities and role of the BAG would also need to be established.	CPBSMP appropriately amended. CPBSMP 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 BAG, in terms of the SBMP, "<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>". Public participation and inclusion of various stakeholder groups (including the CoGH SPCA as a key advisor on welfare concerns) are a keystone of the development of the CPBSMP.
	Section 8 Table 1 Point 3.3 Page 16 While the establishment of SRAs is certainly an option, these inevitably carry additional costs and restrictions for residents of those areas. All of the implications would need to be discussed and made clear to all residents for feedback prior to any action taken.	Increased revenue from SRAs should not absolve any other stakeholders from their financial obligations, the financial burden for baboon management cannot be placed on solely (or, it could be argued, even partially) on the shoulders of residents, even if SRAs are established.	CPBSMP not amended. 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 is required to devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this BMSP. The use of an SRA is just an option for the implementation of the CPBSMP, and will be devised by the authorities in conjunction with a community.
	Section 8 Table 1 Point 4.1.2 Page 17 Baboon-proof bins for both household waste and recycling for use by private residents and businesses is essential and seems to have been a challenge to date. June 2023 is given here as the estimated timeframe, which implies that the procedure is already well under way.	Hopefully this timeframe is realistic, as having effective bins in place would go some way in reassuring residents that all the stakeholders involved are giving this issue the required attention and will be following through on commitments made.	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



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CoGH SPCA (11 July 2023)	1. The SPCA regards that the species under question of management, being Chacma baboons (<i>Papio ursinus ursinus</i>), their respective troops, any offspring arising from them during their time under management and thereafter, and that the management protocols themselves as applied by the members and authorities under the Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team (CPBMJTT), must be subject at all times to the rules, laws, ordinances and guidelines governing the protection of wildlife and the laws governing animal welfare in particular (inter alia the Animals Protection Act 71 of 1962).		Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended. Please refer to point 2.6 in the Table 1 of the CPBSMP: <i>"2.6 The CPBMJTT engages with other authorities, e.g., CoGH SPCA to enable enforcement of their legislation (Animals Protection Act 71 of 1962)"</i>
	2. The CoGH SPCA recognises that a new strategy for sustainable baboon management on the Cape Peninsula is needed which involves SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town, together with other stakeholders and role players, including residents of the Cape Peninsula and that simultaneously the existing guidelines should be open		CPBSMP amended appropriately according to public comment. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in

	to review from an animal welfare perspective.		management interventions. . Please refer to point 1.4 in the table: <i>“1.4 Management strategies / actions are identified and formulated in partnership with communities through the BAG (refer to Outcome 3) to keep baboons out of urban areas”</i> And, <i>“1.6.1 Develop protocols after consultation with stakeholders”</i> And, <i>“1.7.1 Develop guidelines in partnership with the NSPCA and CoGH SPCA”</i>
	3. That while elevated levels of human-wildlife conflict are experienced amongst humans and baboons, the application of the relevant methods and tools available to the authorities to manage baboons on the Cape Peninsula as well as the effectiveness of applied aversion methods, should be reconsidered within the ambit of animal welfare.		CPBSMP not amended. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions. Please refer to point 1.4 in the table: <i>“1.4 Management strategies / actions are identified and formulated in partnership with communities through the BAG (refer to Outcome 3)”</i>

			<i>to keep baboons out of urban areas”</i> And, <i>“1.6.1 Develop protocols after consultation with stakeholders”</i> And, <i>“1.7.1 Develop guidelines in partnership with the NSPCA and CoGH SPCA”</i> <i>“2.6 The CPBMJTT engages with other authorities, e.g., CoGH SPCA to enable enforcement of their legislation (Animals Protection Act 71 of 1962)”</i>
	The CoGH SPCA recognises that effective human waste management (in business areas, farms, residential areas, naval and other private and public areas), is a critical step towards rendering the situation to a level of sustainability. Coupled with waste-management, baboon proofing of properties and infrastructure and fencing strategic hotspots would be considered as effective conflict-reduction strategies.		CPBSMP not amended. Please refer to outcome 4 of the implementation plan (Table 1).
	5. The CoGH SPCA would consider that managing the baboon population through removal, including euthanasia, culling and translocation could be considered extreme interventions and that more research is required into the sustainability of these methods before they can be implemented (even if on a case-by-case basis). Similarly for the		CPBSMP not amended. Translocation of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic

	methods of contraception and sterilisation.		baboon management option. 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 scientific backed protocols and methods. The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.
	Strategic fencing: The SPCA considers that this is not an effective long-term solution if not managed and researched properly and has the potential to create further problems with regards to patrolling, monitoring and the propensity for fences to be widely used to enable illegal snare activity. This should be fully researched and discussed in detail with the various role-players.		CPBSMP not amended. 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. The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife,

			environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.
	Population management / Contraception: More research is required before this could be a consideration.		CPBSMP not amended. The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.
	Removal of baboons: The SPCA considers that this is not a solution and requires more research.		CPBSMP not amended. 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 scientific backed protocols and methods. Please refer to point 1.6 in the implementation plan of the CPBSMP (Table 1) <i>"1.6.1 Develop protocols after consultation with stakeholders"</i> The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions. Translocation of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-

			existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option.
	Enforcement: The SPCA supports stricter enforcement of the laws pertaining to the use of guns in public and private spaces, in particular the use of air rifles ("pellet guns"), as these are the weapons most commonly used by residents to injure, maim or kill baboons.		CPBSMP not amended. This is addressed in the implementation of the BMSP outcomes (Outcome 2) and will be part of appropriate management interventions. This matter requires focus in communications and awareness campaigns and the JTT supports stricter enforcement of the laws by relevant authority, SAPS.
	The SPCA supports the proposed Outcomes: Outcome 1: A wild baboon population is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula; subject to the application of animal welfare best practice. Outcome 2: Authorities at national, provincial and local level provide for regulatory requirements and the promotion of compliance and law enforcement. Outcome 3: Stakeholder engagement and partnerships enable local solutions and action to encourage baboons to remain in natural areas and reduce human–baboon conflict. Outcome 4: Effective waste management in the natural, rural and urban areas ensures that baboons are unable to access human derived foods.	With the addition of: A Grant in Aid to tend to sick, and injured baboons and other wildlife in the urban space.	CPBSMP not amended. Please refer to point 1.8 in the implementation plan of the CPBSMP (Table 1). "The City of Cape Town is investigating the Grant-in-Aid 'to tend to sick, and injured baboons and other wildlife in the urban space'".
		Restricted activities and methods including capture translocation and euthanasia should have as permit conditions that the SPCA are to be present during such activities wherever possible.	CPBSMP not amended. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.

	Outcome 5: Stakeholder communication, education and awareness on all aspects of baboon management for residents, businesses and tourists enable the conservation and well-being of baboons and the mitigation of human-baboon conflict. Outcome 6: Infrastructure and services are designed and operated to minimise impacts on baboons. Outcome 7: Adaptive management of the baboon population is informed by continuous monitoring, evaluation, scientific research and stakeholder feedback.	Enforcement of CCT by-laws supported by SPCA.	CPBSMP not amended.
		The CPBMJTT engages with CoGH SPCA to enable enforcement of their legislation (Animals Protection Act 71 of 1962).	CPBSMP not amended. The CoGH SPCA is seen as a key governance-stakeholder. Please refer to point 2.6 of the implementation plan of the CPBSMP: “ 2.6 The CPBMJTT engages with other authorities, e.g., CoGH SPCA to enable enforcement of their legislation (Animals Protection Act 71 of 1962)”
		Support CoGH SPCA to enforce their legislation, with support from SANParks, and CCT.	CPBSMP not amended. Please refer to point 2.6 of the implementation plan of the CPBSMP: “ 2.6 The CPBMJTT engages with other authorities, e.g., CoGH SPCA to enable enforcement of their legislation (Animals Protection Act 71 of 1962)”
		A Cape Peninsula Baboon Advisory Group (BAG) must have SPCA representation.	CPBSMP not amended. Please refer to point 3.1 of the implementation plan of the CPBSMP:

			3.1 A Cape Peninsula Baboon Advisory Group (BAG) is established by the CPBMJTT and comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions. The Terms of Reference for the BAG specifically includes the CoGH SPCA as a nominee.
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Name (Date received) and location	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
Wildlife Animal Protection Forum SA (31/03/2023)	Main issues: The use of unfortunate apartheid-fashioned terminology such as the labelling of an entire species as "damage-causing animals" highlights the incomplete, unscientific language of the draft strategic baboon management plan. Baboons are one of the least expensive animals to hunt in Africa and some landowners allow baboons to be hunted for free, similarly, it is also apparent from the current legislation that baboons are still considered in some circles to be vermin and no permit or specific training is required to kill baboons on land outside the urban edge of the Cape Peninsula. There is also seemingly no legislation in place for record keeping of these extermination processes. The total disregard for the lives of baboons spills over into the urban areas of the Cape Peninsula, where it has been recorded on several occasions that injured baboons when x-rayed are found to be riddled with bullets.	The MP should aim at addressing these root problems and changing the terminology.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reducing human–

	Baboons are being actively discouraged from foraging and living in their natural range areas on the Cape Peninsula. For instance, the Table Mountain National Park stretches from Signal Hill to Cape Point, this should be a natural free-range area for baboons. The TMNP boasts a quota of 4.2 million visitors annually making it the most visited of all the national parks within South Africa. Thus, the decision has been taken that the management of baboons within the TMNP involves implementing operational measures to ensure that the interaction between baboons and people are mitigated to an extent that allows potential negative impacts on people. Various locations within the TMNP are utilized for events, functions, and media productions and many of these locations are home to numerous baboon troops. In order for certain activities to be permitted at these locations, the management of the TMNP needs to ensure that the impact on wildlife in the area is well-controlled or prevented. Table Mountain National Park has thus made the decision to hire baboon monitors whose methodology includes 'holding the line'. According to NCC Environmental Services, one of the management companies hired by the City of Cape Town to manage the baboon troops in the Cape Peninsula between 2009 and 2012, the Cape Peninsula is home to 16 baboon troops which have come into inevitable and frequent conflict with humans as residential areas expand around the City of Cape Town and encroach on their habitat.		baboon conflict through education and awareness. 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.
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	There are seven focus areas of baboon management in the urban areas of the Cape Peninsula, these include: Tokai, Constantia, Scarborough and Misty Cliffs, Da Gama Park, Kommetjie, Simons Town, and Red Hill. 80 people were employed using a variety of methods to monitor and keep baboons out of these residential areas. After a decade the City of Cape Town has seemingly changed its mind about the controversial urban baboon management program which has cost the city an estimated 100 million rand. The NCC Environmental Services organization was reappointed as the City of Cape Town's service provider for the Urban Baboon Program, the contract started on the 1st of October 2020 and will only run until the 30th of June 2023. A detailed Report titled Our Kin Discarded researched by two WAPFSA members, namely the EMS Foundation and Ban Animal Trading Primates was published in February 2023. Despite the status of South Africa's indigenous primates being listed on the 2016 Regional Red List as of "Least Concern" the contents of the Report illustrate that the primate trade is poorly managed, ecologically damaging, and unsustainable and it raises welfare and ecological concerns. The Report calls for South Africa to immediately issue a moratorium on the trade, hunting and killing of indigenous primates and the breeding, trading, and keeping of exotic primates as pets. All primates are sentient beings. They experience emotions such as joy, fear,		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. Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.
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	love, despair, and grief. They also play an essential role in ecosystems and biodiversity contributing to regeneration and ecosystem health and providing important functions and benefits such as seed dispersal, pollination, regeneration, and predator-prey relationships. Baboons are in a dire situation, and it seems that even this MP is not making sufficient effort to change the current status quo and give baboons more suitable land. The current MP does not seem to reflect the importance of these animals in the Peninsula and the emphasis remains on fixing the problem.		
	To add: SANParks Mission and Mandate should be included in the management plan. The SANParks Mission is to develop, expand, manage, and promote a system of sustainable national parks that represent biodiversity and heritage assets through innovation and best practices for the just and equitable benefit of current and future generations. The Mandate includes the management of biodiversity and cultural heritage and the protection of ecological infrastructure.	All this is relevant and speaks to SANParks' obligation to protect baboons and their natural range.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. 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.
	S1 Preamble Page 2: Contradictions More information is needed. (a) However, on the Cape Peninsula, a substantial portion of all available low-lying land has been transformed into residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural landscapes. (b) ...has resulted in Human-Baboon Conflict (c) ...baboons regularly enter the urban space to access easy pickings and high-energy human-derived foods (d) This has been exacerbated by the recent growth in the baboon population which has seen a doubling of numbers in areas such as Constantia, Tokai, Kommetjie, Da Gama and Simonstown from 248 Individuals in 2006 to 498 in 2022. (e) ...baboons regularly enter the urban space to access easy pickings and high-energy human-derived foods. (f) However, the current program of the management of the baboon population is not sustainable due to the growth of the baboon population and the reduced effectiveness of baboon aversion techniques. (g) ...and the reduced effectiveness of baboon aversion techniques.	On the Cape Peninsula, a substantial portion of all available low-lying land has been developed into residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural landscapes. For example, in 1950 the population of Cape Town was 618 051, in 2023 Cape Town's population is 5 845 299. South Africa is a signatory to international instruments to legislation to reduce biodiversity loss and has the policy framework to conserve biodiversity, the implementation actions are slow, with limited national and provincial support to conserve Cape Town's unique irreplicable biodiversity. This rapid urbanisation and the failure to implement the conservation of sufficient biodiversity in the Cape Peninsula has resulted in incongruous relationships between the Chacma baboon and human primates. Humans have permanently altered the landscape therefore it is obvious that baboons on the Cape Peninsula have lost their access to large amounts of land that has historically been central to their survival. The general perception is that baboons are abundant, despite evidence of population decline. This belief exists, in part, because in many cities and populated areas, we see baboons daily. In addition, in a family group with many babies/juveniles and only one or no adult male, there might possibly be more births to compensate for the unbalanced lack of adults. This can be very problematic and certainly not resolute, especially in the urban areas where many adult males have been killed or removed. A growth in numbers (whether perceived or researched) does not mean a healthy, stable population. New research suggests that these areas, are baboon core habitats and are the very area that offers the best environmental conditions for baboon survival, so baboons will inevitably attempt to inhabit these areas in preference to areas that outwardly appear more suitable, with less human population and disturbance. We are living in their core habitat. WAPFSA has found a contradictory statement: According to an article published on the 3rd of September, 2020The City of Cape Town's Baboon Programme since 2006 recorded an increase of 80% in the Cape Peninsula's baboon population, excluding the troops inside Cape Point National Park. The City said this growth in troops affirms the success of its baboon programme, which is being replicated by countries around the world. "This affirms the City's approach in allocating resources to prevent baboons from entering urban areas as far as possible," the City said. The City's baboon programme is internationally	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are

		recognised - countries such as Israel, the United Kingdom, Australia and Saudi Arabia are replicating the programme's methodology. Input regarding challenges is sought and received from conservation, animal welfare and wildlife professionals at Cape Nature, SANParks, Cape of Good Hope SPCA and the University of Cape Town Institute for Communities and Wildlife in Africa. This collective is known as the Baboon Technical Team. The Baboon Technical Team advises the City on decisions impacting the troops that live next to the suburbs. The City has regular meetings with the service provider and follows the guidelines for baboon management which have been developed over the past decade in accordance with international best practices. The City also meets twice a year with members of the public through the Council-appointed representatives of baboon suburbs, known as CARBS, to keep stakeholders informed and to address any concerns. Mayco member for Spatial Planning and Environment, Mariana Nieuwoudt said the chacma baboon is integral to the Peninsula's rich biodiversity and plays a significant ecological role in the Cape Floristic Region. However, according to the preamble, twenty months later, on the 7th of June 2022, the same role players and stakeholders have developed a new strategic management plan despite the internationally acclaimed success of the existing one. Contradictory information: The study titled Nonlethal Management of Baboons on the Urban Edge of a Large Metropole Published in August 2020 by Angela C van Doorn and M J O' Riain¹ The results of the study contradict this statement in so much as they state that when field rangers were absent, the two troops spent 70% and 80% of their time within the urban edge compared to 3% and 19% when they were present. Both troops also consumed more human food when field rangers were absent. Furthermore, the results suggested that field rangers are a successful nonlethal method for reducing spatial overlap between baboons and urban areas but that insensitive, unsystematic herding of the troops does have measurable impacts on behaviour and should be prevented.	feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods. Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.
	1. Introduction (a) There are currently about 630 baboons in approximately 16 troops on the Cape Peninsula, stretching from the Cape of Good Hope section at the Table Mountain National Park to Constantia. Seven troops are located in adjacent to the Cape of Good Hope section of the Table Mountain National Park while 9 troops occupy an area stretching north to Constantia. The troops north of the Cape of Good Hope	To draft a competent strategic management plan for baboons on the Cape Peninsula, accurate, independently verifiable and scientific based confirmation of the numbers, demographics etc. of the baboon population needs to be established especially in the North of Cape of Good Hope section of the Table Mountain National Park, in the Hope section of the Table Mountain National Park should be obtained. The contents of a study carried out to catalogue existing methods for managing the population of Cape chacma baboons living in the Cape Peninsula, published only eighteen months ago, on the 3rd November 2021, titled Urban Wildlife in South Africa – Cape Baboons suggest that "there are approximately 480 baboons and 12 troops, "a comfortable number within the bounds of the	Carrying capacity in terms of wildlife and ecology is very difficult and complex to determine, and additionally very sensitive to change. The CPBMJTT notes that the baboon population on

	section of Table Mountain National Park come into contact with developed areas. (b) The expansion of the troop-ranging areas, as well as the formation of new splinter troops is largely related to the growing baboon population on the Cape Peninsula. (c) Easy access to human refuse sites and food from alien plants has also increased interaction with humans and in some places artificially increased the baboon numbers. c. Many injuries and deaths are the result of conflict with humans (e.g., shootings and vehicle accidents) and exposure to dangers within urban areas (e.g., electric burns from exposed high-voltage wires and domestic dog bites). The baboons on the Peninsula are characterized by a diverse range of permanent injuries including the loss or partial paralysis of limbs, feet and/or hands. (d) This is contrasted with a reduction to 14% of baboon deaths that were human-induced between 2013 and 2019 while the full set of aversion methods and tools were being implemented by the authorities. (e) The spatial ecology of the baboon population indicates an increasing number of pressure points where human-wildlife conflict management has been rendered virtually ineffective, leading to the realisation that the required natural space and resources on the Cape Peninsula and in the Park for certain troops may have been exceeded (Hoffman, 2011; O'Riain, 2012). To return the situation to a more sustainable level, management intervention is called for to significantly step-up waste management and baboon proofing of properties and infrastructure, fence strategic hotspots, and manage the population sustainably through removal, including, euthanasia, culling and translocation when appropriate. While contraception and	suggested 480 carrying capacity. These baboons live close to urban areas and are often in contact with human beings.”² The information in the Draft Strategic Management Plan, when compared to the information in the study published eighteen months ago, suggests that there are four new troops and 150 more baboons? This cannot be. The study titled: Urban Ecological and Social-Ecological Research in the City of Cape Town – Monkey Management Using Spatial Ecology to Understand the Extent and Severity of Human Baboon Conflict in the Cape Peninsula, South Africa³ “Our findings suggest that the current population of 475 baboons is below even the most conservation density estimate and that the area could potentially sustain up to 799 baboons.” In addition, the group splintering and expansion is largely related to the growing HUMAN population and housing developments on the Cape Peninsula. The suggestion in the text is that the mismanagement of human waste and alien vegetation has increased baboon numbers. The dangers of such mismanagement are also clearly defined and explained in the published study: Anthropogenic Effects on the Physiology and Behaviour of Chacma Baboons in the Cape Peninsula of South Africa.⁴ “In addition to habitat loss and modification for anthropogenic use, many animals now live in close proximity to humans as we extend our ranges and encroach further and wider into their habitats. Some animals derive benefits from their proximity to humans due to their ability to share resources with them however this proximity can also lead to interspecific conflict and can impact animals in negative ways, causing injuries, mortality and even extinction of species. Thus, it has become increasingly important to understand these negative consequences if we are to maintain healthy wildlife populations and manage our own behaviours as to sustain wildlife.” It is imperative to include the details of the ongoing, unnecessary injuries and deaths of baboons in the Cape Peninsula. We also must acknowledge the numerous deaths of baboons at the hands of the baboon management teams. For example, on the 15th of July 2019 WAPFSA wrote a letter to the Baboon Technical Team, known as the BTT, calling for a moratorium on the destruction of baboons after five baboons had been euthanised in three months.⁵ Comment and possible contradiction of figures and percentages: WAPFSA noted that 73 baboons had been killed since the introduction of the current baboon management guidelines which were adopted by the City of Cape Town and Cape Nature in 2012. And the crude management system, which included the incidents of hunting of baboons in the Constantia Winelands in 2017 and 2018 and the resulting lack of transparency has led to understandable air of mistrust between ratepayers and the City of Cape Town. All these details were contained in a Report in November 2020, published by WAPFSA titled: Lessons and Revelations from the SK11 Case: A Basis for Engagement with Western Cape Authorities and a Way Forward in Relation to Chacma Baboon Management.⁶	the Cape Peninsula may have exceeded the <i>carrying capacity for specific troops</i>, but not necessarily for all troops. Each troop needs to be evaluated to give a current and as best possible estimate as possible of what the landscape can potentially carry in terms of baboons. The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment. The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of
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	sterilization have been suggested by interest groups as feasible population control methods, such methods have not been used or researched on wild populations of baboons and would require further investigation. (f) While there is an improvement, there has also been insufficient response to the call to make waste and human food areas "baboon proof" in business areas, farms, residential areas, and naval and other private and public areas.	We have already demonstrated that there are numerous contradictions between reports previously published and statements in this Draft management plan. 1. Baboon management is/is not effective in the Cape Peninsula 2. Carrying capacity has/has not been reached in the Cape Peninsula 3. The successful management of waste, should after two decades, no longer be a subject for discussion 4. Baboon proofing of all new property developments should have been a prerequisite two decades ago 5. Why is reducing the number of baboons the only option, instead of implementing a plan to slow down development in a baboon-populated area? One of the strategies could also be to include the impact on the baboon in any EIA for new developments and properties. This seems to have never been considered throughout the continual development of the region. There seems to be a complete lack of political will. This must be the simplest part of the management plan with plenty of room for job creation.	maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods. Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.
	S1 Preamble Page 2: The preamble and introduction on the presence of baboons in the Cape Peninsula are lacking fundamental information.	The Preamble / Introduction is very narrow and says nothing about baboons as a species. It is also basically referenced (two references). It must instead summarise and put on record comprehensive relevant information such as: 1. The species that is present in the Cape Peninsula and its differences from the other species in SA. 2. National context – populations - lack of N&S for Primate 3. Listing and vulnerable status (IUCN, CITES) populations. 4. Heritage and cultural value 5. The role of baboons in the conservation of indigenous animals and plants. 6. The role of baboons in tourism 7. Historical presence in the Cape Peninsula and cultural value. 8. National and regional legal framework including judgements, APA, NEMBA, and NDFs 9. Section 24 of the Constitution highlights that the environment must be protected, for the benefit of present and future generations. It further emphasises the need to put in place reasonable legislative and other measures that, prevent pollution and ecological degradation; promote conservation; and secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources, while promoting justifiable economic and social development. 10. Contextualise the White Paper Draft Vision: A society living in harmony with nature, where biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are transformed, ensuring improved benefits from healthy ecosystems, that are fairly and equitably shared for present and future generations. 11. Contextualise The White Paper Draft Mission: To conserve and manage South Africa's biodiversity, and ensure healthy ecosystems, ecological integrity, and connectivity, with transformative socio-economic benefits to society for current and future generations through justifiable, ecologically sustainable, and socially equitable use of its components.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. 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.

		12. Contextualise the White Paper Draft Impact Statement: Thriving People and Nature 13. History of management – controversies, failures, and successes 14. Reasons to include animal ethics conservation and adopt least invasive solutions.	
	To add: The MP is lacking information	Who baboons are, their intelligence, social structure and ethology, main behaviours, drives and needs. The MP should provide information on who baboons are and why they behave the way they do. The MP speaks about changing the pattern of communication to benefit the baboons; at the same time, the MP continues to highlight only the problems caused by baboons and possible solutions to fix the situation, without presenting the full picture of who baboons are, why are they so special and so important and why they are to be protected. Baboons are one of the most fascinating primates in the world, they are highly intelligent, sentient, and alert. Their behaviour is complex, with a wide range of social structures, communication methods, and relationships. They are agile, incredibly strong, highly adaptable and resilient, and display a wide range of behaviours and problem-solving skills. Baboons and humans have a genetic similarity of 94%.⁷ Baboons are the world's largest monkeys. Easy identifiable for their long snouts and large canine teeth, they have powerful jaws and, like humans, long fingers and opposable thumbs. From head to bottom, male baboons can grow up to nearly 90 centimetres, they reach about 70 cm in height and weigh between 15 and up to over 35 kilograms. Baboons thrive in temperatures between 15 and 40o C in habitats extending from sea level to high altitudes of up to about 700 m. They adapt well to a variety of climatic and environmental conditions in semi-deserts, lowlands, mountains, open savannas, grassy plains, woodlands, dry shrubland regions and coastal landscapes. They often inhabit areas near rivers or streams where they can access fresh water for drinking and bathing. Unlike other monkeys, baboons stay on the ground much of the time. They sleep high up in trees, on cliffs or on high rocks, to keep safe from large predators. Baboons enjoy a wide array of foods including grasses, herbs, fruits, seeds, roots, bark, small mammals, insects, fish, molluscs, eggs and birds. To satisfy their nutritional needs they follow ancestral heritage pathways, move and forage throughout the day across different landscape ranges. They have a life span of between twenty and thirty years. Baboons communicate using various vocalizations like barks, grunts, yaks and screams, wahoos and squeals. Vocal communication is used to maintain contact while foraging, to alarm for danger or to demonstrate mood in social contexts. These vocalizations and postures such as head bobbing or chin-up displays are used as signals to help keep the troop organized, maintain a hierarchy structure, and facilitate cooperation within their social group. Like humans, who use several vowels, these non-human primates make five distinct vowel-like sounds. A 2017 study, highlighted that while language is a distinguishing characteristic of humans, requiring a low larynx, the high larynx of nonhuman primates should preclude them to produce the vowel systems	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended. 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.

		universally found in human language. The study though examined the vocalizations through acoustic analyses and found that baboons can produce contrasting vowel qualities despite a high larynx.⁸ Living in large, hierarchical troops of up to 250 individuals, their social behaviour is incredibly complex and fascinating. Each troop includes several adult females, adult males, and many offspring. Females never separate; they have evolved to develop strong bonds and remain in the same troop for their entire life, continuing to share their space, in all activities, with the same individuals, from birth to death. Females are generally quite close to their maternal relatives - their mothers, aunts, and sisters. They groom them, rest near them, and aid them in social conflicts far more often than they do non-relatives. Maternal sisters are particularly close. Females treat their paternal sisters (females with whom they share a father but not a mother) the same way that they do maternal sisters - grooming them, resting near them, and generally interacting with them more than they do non-relatives⁹. Baboons understand life and death. They care about their own lives and the lives of others, and they mourn the loss of their relatives, seeking the comfort of close friends. Within baboon societies, rank plays a major role in determining how individuals interact with one another. Alpha males have priority access to resources such as food and females while lower-ranking members must compete for these privileges. When a female baboon reaches adulthood, she typically ranks just below her mother in the adult dominance hierarchy of the group. The pattern of rank inheritance results in rather stable dominance relationships among families that may persist even across many generations. The mother's dominance rank has a powerful effect not just on her daughter's adult rank¹⁰ but on the rank that the daughter attains among other juvenile females.¹¹ In contrast, dominance rank for juvenile males is much more dependent on age and size; males dominate everyone smaller than they are, regardless of their maternal dominance rank. During adulthood, the dominance rank has different consequences for males and females. High-ranking females can displace lower-ranking females from food and water sources, can push them away and take their place in grooming episodes, and generally enjoy much more freedom to go where they want to go and do what they want to do within the group. These differences between high and low-ranking animals affect feeding behaviour, and the rate at which their offspring grow and the age at which they reach maturity. ¹² For a male, the effects of rank are less subtle and have pretty direct consequences for how many offspring he leaves behind. This is because high-ranking males manage to form sexual consortships with females more successfully than low-ranking males do. The number of mature or fertile females in a group is a major determinant of how many adult males will be in the group. Males will tend to leave groups if they have had low mating success and join one with a relatively low ratio of adult males to females. But some males who have fathered several infants in a group stay in that group for a considerable period after they are reproductively successful; this may result in benefits for their immature offspring. Much is left to	
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		be learned about the determinants of size in primate groups despite this being a topic with a long and active history.¹³ Baboon pairs will engage in pre-mating and post-mating behaviours such as grooming each other or providing food items as tokens of affection. After mating, the female baboon will give birth to a single offspring after a gestation period of around six months. The mother shows visible signs of labour which last for only approximately 1-2 hours, and she usually stays out of sight during this time.¹⁴ The mother assists the infant as it is born, pulls it up to her chest, usually consumes the placenta and cuts the umbilical cord, and then cleans the wet infant. In order to survive newborn baboon infants are dependent on continuous care by an adult, primarily its mother whose milk is the infant's only source of nutrition. Although the newborn baboon infant is not able to run about on its own, it is born with a very strong gripping ability. This strong grip enables the infant to help its mother carry it all day; the infant clings to the fur on its mother's belly. Its mother can then carry the infant while she stays within the safety of her travelling group and forages for food, which requires the use of all four limbs. At three or four months of age, the infant begins to get a bit of food on its own, starting with easy foods like flowers and berries and fresh green grass blades. By the time an infant is a year old, it is gathering almost all of its own food, though it still goes to its mother for an occasional drink, especially while sleeping huddled with her in the trees at night. Although a baboon infant often seeks independence from an early age, more independence than its mother may be ready to give, a mother's effort to wean her infant from her milk is usually a long, protracted affair. Between a baboon infant's first and second birthdays, it makes the transition from infancy to being a juvenile. Keeping up with the group and obtaining enough food to support steady growth takes a juvenile up most of the day. Nonetheless, young baboons always find some time for play and grooming, especially if food is abundant and easy to access. Both juvenile males and females play in a great diversity of ways, swinging from vines, playing games of chase, sometimes with occasional objects, and engaging in rough and tumble wrestling. At first, males and females play similarly and together, but by the time they are about three years old, the males generally play more roughly and the females begin to spend more time grooming. Baboons reach adulthood when they are between four and five years of age. Female baboons will experience regular reproductive cycles, each lasting about a month as in the case of humans. While their female peers are experiencing their first sexual cycles and moving towards adulthood, males are entering a period of rapid growth known as an adolescent growth spurt, during which they more than double the growth rate they experienced as juveniles. Soon after their growth spurt begins, males go through puberty and their testes enlarge, but until they reach adult size two or more years later, these adolescent males remain reproductively inactive, largely because adult males restrict access to fertile females. While females remain in the social group in which they were born, males disperse and seek other groups in which to live. Normally the first dispersal occurs at around the time a male reaches full adult size, eight years or so.	
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		Dispersal is important to reduce the risk of inbreeding. Dispersal, though, is risky. Males have to locate other social groups while avoiding dangers and predators and finding food and water, without the protection or help of a social group. In spite of an increased risk of death, males might disperse not only from their natal group but repeatedly throughout their lives. Infanticide, the killing of infants that are still dependent on their mothers' milk, is usually perpetrated by a male who has recently immigrated into the group and has attained alpha status. A lactating mother will not come into heat, but without a baby to feed, she will once again become sexually available. Current data suggest that the presence of multiple males in a troop discourages infant killing by other males.¹⁵ Mothers with young offspring often seek out friendships with males solely for the protection they may offer, especially when it comes to defending their baby from an attack. It is usually only the male friend of the infant's mother who will get involved directly and actively¹⁶. For example, he'll actually fight the attacking male or scoop up the infant and run off with it. Friendships typically involve no sexual behaviour, as lactating females almost never copulate. But the relationship can benefit the male in other ways. The female invests heavily in the relationship by keeping in close proximity to him and grooming him. Furthermore, a male may gain an advantage in joining a troop if he forms an association with a female on the inside.¹⁷ If infanticide occurs, bereaved mothers turn to their female friends for comfort, often using the act of grooming as a tactile form of grief therapy.¹⁸ When the fur is stroked and pulled during grooming, endorphins are released, producing a natural high that relaxes the animal. This demonstrates how social bonds reduce stress and keep the troops cohesive whether they involve fiercely defending each other or offering gentle and nurturing support. Because male dominance rank depends on fighting ability, males drop in rank as they age. This means that they obtain fewer sexual consortships overall, and they rely more on social connections with other males and with females to obtain what consortships they do get. For older males, social relationships with other males can result in the formation of cooperative coalitions against young, high-ranking males in sexual consortships with females. These coalitions are often the best strategy that an older male has for gaining opportunities to consort. Another strategy that males pursue involves cultivating relationships with females. By grooming a female and supporting her and her offspring in fights, males may increase the chance of consorting with her when she cycles. Interestingly, although menstrual cycles and births become more irregular in females' old age, sometime in their early 20s, baboons and most or all other primates tend to reproduce well even into old age.	
	S 2 Glossary and list of acronyms Page 2: This section should include all relevant Definitions:	Baboon in this document is referred to as the Cape Chacma baboon (<i>Papio ursinus ursinus</i>) – the only non-human primate present in the Cape Peninsula Captivity The keeping of primates inside an enclosure normally for rehabilitation of medical or behavioural conditions, for temporary care, for adictpermanent care in the case of non-releasable animals, for research (non-invasive, behavioural, medical) and release into the species' natural range.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP amended to include the definitions of well-being and translocation. The

		Cage trap (from TOPS 2023) means a cage with a trap door or doors, with or without a trigger that causes the door to shut, which is used to capture and restrain a non-human primate to prevent it from escaping. Culling (TOPS 2023) means the killing of a specific number of [....animals – non-human primates] as part of a controlled operation, in order to control the population. Damage-causing animal (TOPS 2023) means an individual [..animal] or group of [..animals], as the case may be, that, when in conflict with human activities, there is proof that it- (a) causes substantial loss to livestock or wild animals; (b) causes substantial damage to cultivated trees, crops or other property; or (c) presents an imminent threat to human life. Depot Rehabilitation Centre means a specific individual or organization nominated by a registered Rehabilitation Centre to assist with the collection, temporary holding and transport of baboons Euthanasia – Painless killing Infanticide means the voluntary killing, usually from a new, unrelated dominant male, of lactating babies. Since a lactating female will not normally copulate, infanticide accelerates a new dominant male's reproductive success. The precautionary principle is missing from the MP. This principle has been outlined in Section 2(4)(a)(vii) of NEMA which provides that sustainable development requires the consideration of all relevant factors, including “that a risk-averse and cautious approach is applied, which takes into account the limits of current knowledge about the consequences of decision and actions”. The Constitutional Court has had occasions to examine the duties arising from the proper interpretation of the precautionary principle. It emphasises that the approach adopted by NEMA is one of risk-aversion and caution, which entails “taking into account the limitation of present knowledge about the consequences of an environmental decision” and that the precautionary principle is applicable “where, due to unavailable scientific knowledge, there is uncertainty as to the future impact of the proposed development. Precautionary approach means a cautious or risk-averse approach in decision-making pertaining to the conservation of biodiversity and/or exercising due care in protecting the welfare of animals and is referenced to the precautionary principle Precautionary principle. In the matter between: SUSTAINING THE WILD COAST NPC and Others Vs MINISTER OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY and Others CASE NO: 3491/2021 Precautionary Principle It is a principle of risk aversion and caution, which entails taking into account the limitation of present knowledge about the consequences of an environmental decision. The precautionary principle is applicable where, due to unavailable scientific knowledge, there is uncertainty as to the future impact of the proposed development. (From the Judgement: SUSTAINING THE WILD COAST NPC and Others Vs MINISTER OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY and Others -	remaining terms do not appear in the CPBSMP. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be
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		CASE NO: 3491/2021) Rehabilitation means the treatment and temporary care of injured, orphaned, and displaced animals with the primary aim being the subsequent return of healthy viable animals to appropriate habitats in the wild within the natural range of the species, with a high likelihood of survival Rehabilitation Center (for rehabilitation and possibly release) means a registered facility where injured, ailing or orphaned animals, or animals displaced from their natural environment, are kept in captivity temporarily for the sole purpose of rehabilitating (restoring) that non-human primates to a healthy state and returning them to the wild. Satellite Rehabilitation Centre means a registered temporary care facility to care for displaced, injured or ailing or orphaned primates for three purposes: 1) to provide "early care" and preparation of baby and infant primates for integration at a Rehabilitation Centre 2) for medical care of injured/ill primates of any age until they can be moved to a registered Rehabilitation Centre, and 3) to normalize traumatized juveniles, sub-adults or adults until they can be moved to a Full Rehabilitation Centre or released back to the wild Rehabilitation is done in registered facilities equipped for the temporary keeping of baboons by persons with care and rehabilitation expertise, to professionally care for and eventually rehabilitate baboons into a semi or fully wild environment. Removal – this expression is very ambiguous and is used either for translocation or for killing, which is two completely different situations. We suggest the use of translocation- relocation when the non-human primate is simply moved and euthanasia for painless killing. Sanctuary means (TOPS 2023) a facility that provides permanent care to an [..animal] that would be unable to sustain itself if released in an environment other than a controlled environment, irrespective of the reason for such inability. In addition, a Sanctuary is a place in which a baboon can express his or her natural physical, social, and cognitive behaviour to the maximum extent possible while benefiting from the best possible care. Defining pre-requisites are: No breeding; no trading; no public performances; no public interaction activities; the baboon will have a home for life or will be used for in-situ reintegration back into the wild Temporary captivity means to confine or restrain a non-human primate for a short period of time for: (a) translocation, (b) transfer, c) transport, (d) quarantine, (e) veterinary treatment, or (f) rehabilitation. Trap (TOPS 2023) means a cage, net or any other device that is capable of catching or capturing a non-human primate. Translocation means the capture-transportation-release by human and/or mechanical means of an animal or animals from its existing location to another area within its natural range.	developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
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		Veterinarian means a person registered with the South African Veterinary Council to operate as such. Well-being (NEMLA Act, Assented by the President on the 24th of June 2022 No. 2203, Amendment of section 1 of Act 10 of 2004, as amended by section 29 of Act 14 of 2009 and section 1 of Act 14 of 2013, Amendment 43 (c)): means the holistic circumstances and conditions of an animal, which are conducive to its physical, physiological, and mental health and quality of life, including the ability to cope with its environment. Wild animal means an animal of a species that has naturally occurring populations living wild in its original habitat, whether alien or indigenous to South Africa but excludes all domestic animals Wildlife is a collective term used when referring to wild animals and plants. Sustainable when referred to the environment means ecologically sustainable as per Section 24 of the Constitution.	
	To add/missing: The proposed strategic plan is not clearly defining its short and long-term goals and objectives – They need to be identified so that a roadmap can be planned too	To elaborate based on the Vision and Mission as suggested below	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP appropriately amended. The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reducing human–baboon conflict through education and awareness. A vision statement has been added to the CPBSMP.
	To add: Principles	The MP should encapsulate the following principles: 1. Transparency, due process and fairness; 2. Accountability of authorities and the public; 3. Respect for indigenous values and heritage the baboon is part of; 4. Coordination, communication, collaboration, meaningful engagement and participation; 5. Best practice;	The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be

		6. Implement the least invasive strategies available and consider the impacts of any decision at the biodiversity, species and individual level 7. The Precautionary Principle applies	developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	To add: Vision and mission statements	Vision: Thriving populations of baboons living in harmony with other species, societies, and the environment of the Cape Peninsula. Mission: To increase the protection of the Cape baboon's pristine habitats and landscapes; where humans and baboons share ancestral territory, to improve harmonious coexistence through education, increased respect, knowledge and tolerance, and compliance, in order to achieve ecological sustainability.	The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reducing human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.
	S 5 Table 1 Proposal 3 Page 8: Monitor/ranger Urban Baboon programme	Rangers and legally authorized volunteers should be mandated to monitor not only baboon but human behaviour including fining transgressors for: Incorrect waste disposal Violence against animals Baboon proof non-compliance Excessive speed or irresponsible behaviour on the road	To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.
	S 5 Table 1 Proposal 4 Page 8: Population management: Contraception Sterilisation Concerns: there is not enough research on the negative effects of contraception and sterilisation is surely not ideal. Contraception and sterilisation might cause males to leave the troop.	The idea of maximum capacity is a perception and a way to shift attention away from human-caused environmental degradation. WAPFSA disagrees with this way of dealing with the negative effects of excessive human expansion into natural habitats. We believe that the authorities that have the mandate to mitigate biodiversity loss should not use this false idea. While environmental authorities will not have the power to slow down urban and cultivated areas intensification, they should contain the expansion of human presence and activities.	Carrying capacity in terms of wildlife and ecology is very difficult and complex to determine, and additionally very sensitive to change. The CPBMJTT notes that the baboon population on the Cape Peninsula may have exceeded the <i>carrying capacity for specific troops</i> , but not necessarily for all troops. Each troop needs to be evaluated to give a current and as best possible estimate as possible of what the landscape can potentially carry in terms of baboons.

	S 5 Table 1 Proposal 5 Page 8: Reserve for baboons Establish a Biosphere Reserve	WAPFSA strongly supports the initiative that TMNP and SANParks give baboons access to their natural and heritage range areas. Any potential interaction between the baboons and photographers, hikers, runners or cyclists should be resolved with prepared education of humans wishing to enter the baboons' natural range area.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.
	S 5 Table 1 Proposal 6 Page 8: Virtual fence	WAPFSA rejects the use of virtual fencing. There is not enough data on this methodology or its effectiveness in relation to baboons specifically. Essentially, it is an experimental method used by one service provider. A lot more research needs to be done on its viability and effect on individual baboons and troops, and on other wild life. A critical amount of data is not yet available for an independent review and interrogation. In addition, virtual fencing for baboons is not a benchmarked standard, therefore should not be included in the MP.	Virtual fences have been successfully implemented in human-baboon conflict mitigation in Cape Town, Gordon's Bay in particular. 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.
	S 5 Table 1 Proposal 7 Page 8: Removal of baboons Translocation of baboons/troops off the Peninsula (specifically CT2)	WAPFSA strongly opposes the relocation or the culling of the CT2 troop. There are examples of unsuccessful relocations of baboons from near urban areas, such as the Scarborough group. In this troop, some males were euthanised according to a lethal protocol and then the females were placed into captivity in 2020. In 2023 baboons are moving back into Scarborough because the problems attracting them to the village have not been resolved. The removal of whole family groups is a temporary and unacceptable solution. The baboons of the CT2 troop have nowhere else to go. Hikers on Table Mountain feel entitled to bring food into the natural range of baboons and then complain when the food is removed by baboons. Constantia Nek is an extremely busy and potentially dangerous road with private residences, restaurants, vineyards and small holdings. The baboons should be incentivised to stay on the mountain. Many of the trees they used to use as sleeping sites for many decades have been chopped down to make way for the development of private residences and the enlargement of vineyards. It is time to protect the baboons and their territory. Hikers, runners and cyclists should be encouraged by the positive aspects of baboons and educated about how to behave correctly when there is an interaction with a baboon. Anyone enjoying the mountains and forests of the Cape Peninsula should receive the correct advice and be made aware of their responsibilities: for example: 1. Baboons live in this area. 2. They are indigenous protected, vulnerable animals, respect them. 3. Since baboons are opportunistic eaters, they might confront you to remove your food. 4. They will ignore you if you don't have food; maintain a minimum safe distance of about 5 meters. 5. If you choose to carry or display foodstuffs you are not only putting yourself at risk but teaching the baboons bad habits.	Translocation of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option.

		6. Hike at your own risk. 7. Let the tallest person in your group carry the bag, no matter what is in the bag. 8. If they grab your bag, do not fight, let go of the bag and recover it later. 9. If baboons try to come closer than 5 meters, do not run or scream. Show you are calm and in control. Keep distance. 10. Do not hurt the baboons.	
	S 5 Table 1 Proposal 7 Page 8: Removal of baboons Culling/euthanasia of specific individuals Mention of the population exceeding maximum capacity	The expression Removal is ambiguous –it is referred to both relocation and culling or killing. The strategy and each policy should instead clearly refer to 1 - relocation/translocation or 2 - euthanasia. A Moratorium on the killing of baboons should be placed until all strategies have been implemented and proper science/information has been provided. WAPFSA does not support the use of live baboons or their body parts for trade, in the pet industry or for traditional medicine or religious or other practices. This must be included in the MP. Further to the allegations that the baboons are “exceeding maximum capacity” WAPFSA notes that the current management practices to-date are causing baboon populations in urban areas to increase. This includes the management practice of removing and killing baboons thereby causing social dislocation within the baboon troops and causing those that remain to compensate for the loss by trying to fill the vacuum by procreation (and this often causes uneven population demographics). WAPFSA is of the opinion that the BSMP should embrace the more inclusive perspective and principles of the “Living Alongside Wildlife (WildCT) Charter” 2022, from the city of Cape Town. This programme falls within the Biodiversity Management section in the draft IDP (2022/23 to 2026/27) and is aligned to the Environmental Strategy and the approved 2019 Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP). The aim of the WildCT programme is to protect the City’s precious wildlife, reduce conflict between humans and wildlife, and positively change behaviours, implement ecologically responsible and sound practices to safeguard current and future generations of humans and wildlife. Furthermore, the Charter recognises that “every species plays a unique and important role in ecosystem services and humans do not function in a vacuum. To live harmoniously alongside wildlife is essential to manage our environment and better accommodate the wildlife around us.	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.
	To add: Baboons play an important role in ecosystems	A 2018 study conducted in the Karoo, concludes that maintaining key ecological processes is a strong argument for conserving biodiversity, and this should extend to preventing the local extinction of keystone species. Seed dispersal is such a process and chacma baboons (<i>Papio ursinus ursinus</i>) facilitate seed dispersal and were found to be able to disperse at least 24 different seed species in the environment of the Karoo. This is a wider range of seed species than those dispersed by a broad range of birds, reptiles, or other mammals in the subtropical thicket. This suggests that chacma baboons are key seed dispersers and need to be conserved rather than persecuted.	The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reducing human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.

	S 5 Table 1 Proposal 10 Page 9: CCT line functions Traffic (signage, speed reduction)	To add speed cameras or speed bumps where necessary; Signage and traffic officers; Educational information provided near hiking sites	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 traffic regulatory measures and signage recommendations are included in Outcome 6 of the CPBSMP. Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP.
	S 5 Table 1 Proposal 11 Page 9: Community initiatives Resident pro-baboon groups (fund for rangers)	WAPFSA is in support of community-based monitoring services including trained volunteers legally mandated to monitor the baboons and inform the public. Community funding could be very helpful	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.
	S 5 Table 1 Proposal 12 Page 9: Ethics committee for decision-making	To include scientists who are trained in Animal / non-human Primate Ethics and Ethology	An animal ethics review process is required when animals are used for experimental or educational purposes (SANS 10386:2008 – The care and use of animals for scientific purposes). The CPBMJTT will require animal ethics clearance for any research or educational proposals that are made with regards to the baboons. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any

			methodology employed in management interventions.
	S 5 Table 1 Proposal 13 Page 9: Corridors	We received the suggestion of using large, dismissed pipes to run underground under busy roads, as traffic-safe corridors. This would be useful not only for baboons but for many urban wildlife species.	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.
	S 5 Table 1 Proposal 14 Page 9: Establishment of SPCA Baboon unit (i.e., welfare organisations)	It is very concerning that an entity for the care of Baboons has not been included at all in the JTT. We noted that the SPCA often is left with no alternative but to offer euthanasia. The SPCA is not always in a position to offer rehabilitation to injured baboons. The authorities don't want to issue permits for the release of rehabilitated baboons. This is not acceptable. A Wildlife Emergency Rescue and Veterinary Unit, which could operate alongside but be independent of the SPCA should be allowed and mandated to intervene in the rescue, care, medical treatment and local release of baboons in need. Rehabilitation and release should also be considered. WAPFSA find it unacceptable that a permit is not required to kill a baboon outside of the urban edge, but in order to rescue and treat and release a baboon a permit is required.	As mentioned above, the CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions. Permits required for restricted activities are addressed in section 2.2.1 of Outcome 2 of the CPBSMP.
	S 5 Table 1 Proposal 17 Page 9: New carrying capacity needs to be determined	WAPFSA strongly disagrees with this narrow anthropocentric unsustainable approach. Maximum carrying capacities have proved to be a result of negative perceptions and bad management by humans. We suggest removing this proposed section and finding some alternative solutions for coexistence.	Carrying capacity in terms of wildlife and ecology is very difficult and complex to determine, and additionally very sensitive to change. The CPBMJTT notes that the baboon population on the Cape Peninsula may have exceeded the <i>carrying capacity for specific troops</i>, but not necessarily for all troops.

			Each troop needs to be evaluated to give a current and as best possible estimate as possible of what the landscape can potentially carry in terms of baboons.
	S 5 Table 1 Proposal 19 Page 9: Provisioning Feeding stations/corridors Water	WAPFSA supports that in critical circumstances the provision of water should be considered and applied.	Food and water provisioning is as a standard not an ecologically sustainable or sound solution and therefore is not included in the CPBSMP. Your point is however noted regarding critical circumstances where there are no natural water resources will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	S 6 Page 11: The purpose of the CPBSMP is: The sustainable management of the baboon population of the Cape Peninsula.	In line with Section 24 of the constitution, development must be ecologically sustainable. The purpose of the BSMP is therefore: The ecologically sustainable management of the baboon population of the Cape Peninsula.	The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reducing human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.
	S 7 Page 11: Outcomes	To add: 8. The national context and the way baboons are treated and managed at the national level are properly addressed 9. Human behaviour has improved including decreased violence, increased tolerance, respect and value and rewards to baboons near humans have been drastically reduced 10. Due care and the duty of care are exercised, such that any use of primates is non-invasive and ethical and the welfare and well-being of individual baboons are protected 11. The Precautionary principle is applied	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,

		12. Best Practice has been implemented.	with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	S 8 Table 1 Proposal 1.2 Page 12: 1.2.1 Investigate and map areas that are suitable, natural, foraging habitat for baboons 1.2.2 Review Carrying Capacity	This Proposal should rather be called: Strategies for the expansion of Baboon Habitat on the Peninsula SANParks should allow the Cape Peninsula baboons more freely in all its territories that are now mostly precluded to habituated baboons, often purely to protect uneducated tourists and hikers. These habituated baboons are left with no option but to look for human food or cultivated areas. If SANParks opened its natural forage space to baboons, instead of closing it down, the so-called "carrying capacity" of the peninsula might expand.	Carrying capacity in terms of wildlife and ecology is very difficult and complex to determine, and additionally very sensitive to change. The CPBMJTT notes that the baboon population on the Cape Peninsula may have exceeded the <i>carrying capacity for specific troops</i>, but not necessarily for all troops. Each troop needs to be evaluated to give a current and as best possible estimate as possible of what the landscape can potentially carry in terms of baboons
	S 8 Table 1 Proposal 1.3 Page 12: Population control methods including removal (euthanasia, culling and translocation), contraception and sterilization	Removal is an ambiguous term and should not be used. A Moratorium on the killing of baboons should be placed until all strategies have been implemented and proper science/information has been provided. Intermittent contraception which slows down reproductivity but does not stop it completely could be an option but it should be very carefully studied and monitored because it could have very negative effects on the dynamic of the troop Contraception for long periods and sterilization could negatively affect the social dynamic of troops and increase the number of dispersal males.	The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods. The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.

	S 8 Table 1 Proposal 2.2 and 2.3 Page 14: 2.2 Permit for activities in terms the Nature Conservation Ordinance –are provided, acted on and complied with (translocation, capture, hunting or use restricted methods such as paintball guns markers and removal). 2.3 Investigations are conducted into illegal activities and result in the enforcement of provincial conservation legislation when appropriate	It is unacceptable that the Provincial Hunting Ordinance speaks about one baboon hunted per day, 365 baboons potentially hunted per year, plus the baboons that can be freely killed – without even a permit - in all farmed areas and even outside of any “urban edge”. Speaking about enforcement of this shockingly outdated and inadequate legislation is a paradox. Such an intelligent animal can also be bow-hunted, for pleasure. Is CapeNature able to provide the exact number of baboons that are legally and illegally killed, with a permit and with no permit, in the Peninsula and the Western Cape every year?	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.
	S 8 Table 1 Outcome 2.6 Page 15: The CPBMJTT engages with other authorities, e.g., SPCA to enable enforcement of their legislation (Animals Protection Act 71 of 1962)	Why does the Draft only mention the APA and the prevention of cruelty? Why is the SPCA considered the only authority to deal with welfare, when it deals with cruelty, neglect and abuse? Who is mandated to ensure the well-being of these primates? Who is mandated to monitor and enforce all aspects of legislation? We would like ALL legislation to be implemented and enforced, not only the APA. We would like CapeNature to take this onus officially since until now CapeNature has refused to agree that it is their mandate to enforce animal welfare. How can CN enforce welfare if it is not mandated to do so? Similarly, how can CoCT and SANParks support CN when they also DO NOT have the mandate to enforce animal welfare and well-being? We would like clarity on who is the authority mandated by all parties to monitor and enforce welfare and well-being. If there is no such authority, an authority should be legally nominated and possibly funded, in order to comply with legislation.	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. Additionally, the CPBSMP reflects that the City is investigating a Grant-in-Aid for Wildlife.
	S 8 Table 1 Outcome 3.1 Page 15: A Cape Peninsula Baboon Advisory Group (BAG) is established by the CPBMJTT and research institutions.	For BAG: To include legal advisors from different sectors. To include possible funders To include group representatives To make sure that the application process to become part of the BAG is clear and transparent To make sure that BAG does not meet behind doors. The public should always be allowed to take part even if as an observer only. Other considerations: The Members serving on the BAG should be carefully chosen and should have particular skills Funds should be made available to pay Primatologists and make sure they can serve on the BAG	The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, “comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions”. Public participation and inclusion of various stakeholder groups.

		Lawyers must be part of this BAG These advisory groups could also function to cover the educational and ethical aspects, with the inclusion of individuals with animal ethical training NSPCA cannot cover the ethical aspect, nor can CN which has a mandate, for example, to issue permits for TH of baboons. The ethical representation should be from an independent specialist The BAG must sign an agreement that they need to disclose to the public the results of meetings and give regular feedback to the people they are representing A Portal or other tool from CN or SANParks should enable the public to transparently share and communicate what is happening and the decisions that are taken. Minutes from the JTT should be published to be transparently shared. The public should be able to attend the JTT meetings as observers. So although the public cannot intervene, meetings should not happen behind closed doors. Not only BAG meetings but regular public workshops to discuss solutions should be held.	An animal ethics review process is required when animals are used for experimental or educational purposes (SANS 10386:2008 – The care and use of animals for scientific purposes). The CPBMJTT will require animal ethics clearance for any research or educational proposals that are made with regards to the baboons.
	S 8 Table 1 Outcome 7 Page 20: Adaptive management of the baboon population is informed by continuous monitoring, evaluation, scientific research and stakeholder feedback	To include the Precautionary Principle, well explained in the Judgement SUSTAINING THE WILD COAST NPC and Others Vs MINISTER OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY and Others - CASE NO: 3491/2021 [Section 109] In Ngcobo J in Fuel Retailers Association of Southern Africa v Director-General: Environmental Management, Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment, Mpumalanga Province and Others) the duty imposed on environmental authorities was examined. The court emphasised that the approach adopted in our environmental legislation is one of risk-aversion and caution, which entails ‘taking into account the limitation on present knowledge about the consequences of an environmental decision.’ It was further held that the precautionary principle is applicable ‘where, due to unavailable scientific knowledge, there is uncertainty as to the future impact of the proposed development.’	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.
	S 8 Table 1 Outcome 7.1 Page 20: Research is facilitated on all aspects of sustainable baboon management and evaluation of results to inform adaptive management	Include the Precautionary Principle The outcome should be ecologically sustainable, not only “sustainable” and it should include the goal to achieve harmonious coexistence between baboons and humans when there is an encroachment The concept of “managing wildlife” is outdated and exploitative, seeing wildlife as a “business” and maintaining a disconnection. The authorities are planning to increase communication with the public and enhance the appreciation for these animals, then they should be the first in changing the detached language they use.	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.
	To add: Duty of care Displaced/injured baboons	Duty to return baboons to the wild either immediately or via a rehabilitation process Large numbers of primates are displaced, injured or orphaned each year throughout South Africa and clear guidelines and plans and appropriate facilities to deal with this problem are needed. Lack of clear guidelines and systems, and	The CPBSMP records that the City is investigating a Grant-in-Aid for sick or injured baboons.

		disparate approaches amongst conservation agencies/staff and NGO/private welfare organisations, has resulted in a situation where these primates are dealt with in an inconsistent, uncontrolled ad hoc manner, with translocations across province boundaries, unauthorised releases and accumulations of primates in captivity.	
	To add	Need for a Baboon Emergency Veterinary Unit (BEVU) different from SPCA or NSPCA. BEVU would operate on the spot with release immediately after the procedure or ASAP. This unit should be mandated to alleviate the suffering of individual baboons and relatives and improve their quality of life and spare lives. BEVU should be able to operate legally across the peninsula and actually wherever necessary in the province. This unit could be self-funded.	The CPBSMP records that the City is investigating a Grant-in-Aid for sick or injured baboons.
	To add	Explore potential tourism growth based on the interest for Primates as the Baboon, on the Peninsula	Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP recognises the role of tourists in enabling the conservation and well-being of baboons.
	To add	Collars have not been mentioned in the MSP. We are of the opinion that collars have historically badly affected the quality of life of different baboons in the Peninsula. We believe they should not be applied to baboons nor considered as a management tool.	Currently collaring is the best and most widely accepted method of tracking wildlife, including baboons. 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.
	To include	Experts including the experts in WAPFSA agree that food provision (food stations) is not a good idea but the provision of water is. It should be included as a possible tool to positively manage/help the baboons if needed. Baboons seek water in areas such as farms which can be potentially dangerous for them.	Food and water provisioning is as a standard not an ecologically sustainable or sound solution and therefore is not included in the CPBSMP. Your point is however noted regarding points where there are no natural water resources and will be considered by

			the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	To include	Volunteers should be encouraged and trained	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.
	To add	If enforcement is carried out by the South African Police Services, representatives from SAPS should be included in these discussions from the onset. Especially in terms of enforcing laws against the use of firearms in urban areas, and the correct interpretation of the Firearm Act in terms of the use of airguns, which often are not considered proper weapons but they are.	The enforcement of national, provincial and local laws is addressed in Outcome 2 of the CPBSMP.
	To add	Evidence in case of illegal behaviours: It is very complicated to provide valid evidence that is then accepted by the authorities to open a case. There must be an official list provided by the authorities and published where it is specified unified criteria that the authorities will accept as evidence. At the moment it is not clear what exactly is requested as evidence when one wants to report illegal behaviour and the fact the list is not clear makes the opening of cases an impossible mission.	Law enforcement is identified as Outcome 2 of the CPBSMP. 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.
	General comments	1. The Plan should be titled: CAPE PENINSULA HUMAN-BABOON CO-EXISTENCE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT PLAN (HBCEMP) this will speak to a more useful framework to help support more sustainable people-nature interactions in the context of the conservation of African baboons to achieve human-baboon coexistence, by balancing the integrity of nature	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.

		with human wellbeing. A new ethos is necessary to ensure changes not only to what is done but how things are done. The MP should be based on Ubuntu and within the context of changing people's attitudes to Nature and wild species so that they understand that their conservation is essential to the long-term flourishing of humanity and aspire to co-exist harmoniously within Nature instead of simply regarding wild species as merely economic "resources" or "damage-causing". 2. WAPFSA believes that this merits a separate goal (Ubuntu and harmonious co-existence within Nature are promoted) which focuses on how conservation will be undertaken in future, with an emphasis on applying ethics such as Ubuntu to change how people view, and relate to Nature, and to contribute to ways for people to co-exist with wild species so that life in all its diversity can be sustained and that human wellbeing is increased as a consequence of protecting and restoring natural ecosystems instead of at their expense. 3. The Plan cannot be developed in a vacuum. It therefore must include a preface which provides the overarching context and background in relation to South Africa's primate populations including the lack of credible data, the urgent need for a population census, regulation and oversight insufficiencies and the outdated legislative framework (both provincially and nationally) - for example, sections of the Western Cape Biodiversity Act have not come into effect, particularly the Ordinance has not been repealed and this relates specifically to the status and killing of baboons. Please take note of the contents and findings of this 2023 research report on South Africa's nonhuman primates: OUR KIN DISCARDED: (emsfoundation.org.za). 4. Transformational changes (game-changing shifts) are urgently needed if we are to secure humanity's future. To do this we need to address the interlinked emergencies of human-induced climate change and the loss of wild species. What is needed is a progressive vision and policy for conservation based on the ethic of Ubuntu and the recognition that humanity can only flourish in the long term by conserving the natural systems that support all life and finding ways to coexist in harmony with Nature. 5. Conservation policies and decisions must be guided primarily by ecological and welfare considerations, i.e. decisions about wild species and biodiversity must be based on ecological considerations (e.g. what is best for the ecosystem) and welfare considerations (e.g. treating wild animals with respect and without cruelty both for their own sakes and to foster consideration for other species in accordance with the ethic of Ubuntu). page 2 of 34 6. WAPFSA notes that some organisations are of the opinion that the entire BSMP process is flawed and illegal. This needs to be taken seriously and investigated by the JMC to determine if all the necessary steps in this process were correctly followed. 7. WAPFSA wants to place on record that there are transparency and accountability concerns as stakeholders were not provided with the Terms of Reference of the CPBMJTT or the Memorandum of Agreement between the three parties. These are essential documents to verify policy, budget, or resources, amongst other things, from and between the three spheres of	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. The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available.
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		government involved. In addition, stakeholders were never informed of the criteria for the selection of the members of the CPBMJTT and had no opportunity to comment on such criteria. 8. WAPFSA requests that any changes to the existing Baboon Management programme be consultative and inclusive of all stakeholders. 9. WAPFSA is concerned that the City of Cape Town ("COCT") Urban Baboon Programme is to be terminated in June 2023 with apparently no plan in place to ensure the safety and well-being of the Peninsula baboons. If the programme is resumed, WAPFSA is of the view that the protocols for the monitoring of baboons needs to be re-examined and re-imagined, through wide stakeholder consultation. 10. WAPFSA urgently requests a moratorium on the killing of baboons while the Management Plan is being amended, updated, consulted on, and implemented.	The MoA and CPBSMP were initiated as simultaneous processes. 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. 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. 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.
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Name (Date received) and location	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
Stakeholder comments: Group 1 Breakaway Session - 03/03/2023 - The Range, Tokai Outcomes: 1. Sustainable Management 2. Compliance + Enforcement 7. Adaptive Management	Items missing from the CPBSMP	Include ranger's knowledge and inputs Ethics and strategy should be included in the CPBSMP Include human behaviour experts in communication efforts with communities Some definitions for terms are missing South African specific context is missing Rangers should be used as a management tool, consider facilitating rangers training volunteers The CPBSMP must link to the City's IDP and provincial policies	CPBSMP amended. Specific terms, additional context and definitions have been amended in the CPBSMP. The CPBMJTT is engaging with sociologists to assist with the CPBSMP and its implementation. An animal ethics review process is required when animals are used for experimental or educational purposes (SANS 10386:2008 – The care and use of animals for scientific purposes). The CPBMJTT will require animal ethics clearance for any research or educational proposals that are made with regards to the baboons. 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



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			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 the BMSP. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	Fencing-specific comments	Practicality: Source of funding for maintenance; PPP model? Theft (fence materials or supporting infrastructure, e.g. backup batteries) Impacts on fire access and leisure activities Impacts on non-target wildlife Load-shedding mitigation Concerns regarding viability – landowner vs asset owner technicalities Dr Gaynor – annexure to CPBSMP, publicly available Fencing could displace the problem (example of Hout Bay mountains and possible troop movement in response to fencing) Combine the fencing with job creation and tourism Zwaanswyk allows some foraging with high level of success Rangers don't solve the problem as they displace troops	CPBSMP not amended. 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. The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas



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			as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability. Each authority needs to conduct internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting (e.g. aspects of funding for fencing) to fulfil the commitments made in this CPBSMP.
	Sustainability	Questions on troop numbers and population numbers in the CPBSMP being at odds with other research Propose moratorium on killing of baboons	CPBSMP not amended. 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. The concern raised is addressed in the CPBSMP: <i>“1.2.2 Review the carrying capacity and troop ranges for the baboons on the Cape Peninsula based on the <u>natural foraging habitat</u> available.”</i>



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
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			<u>population dynamics and management regime</u> The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions. 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.
	Compliance and Enforcement	Pellet guns – cases not investigated SAPS enforcement lacking when guns discharged Investigation of complaints – what are the requirements to open a case (CapeNature) Enforcement on naval land SOPs on vineyards requires better enforcement – often ignored	CPBSMP not amended. The issues raised regarding law enforcement are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.
	Adaptive management	Limited foraging at Zwaanswyk – recommendation to follow example Water provision Betty's Bay example – different rules for troops: addendum for each troop	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that align with the



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		Troops must be profiled Measurement criteria for outcomes – how often? Make use of technology and involve the youth Cooperation and a holistic approach to management is required Exponential distribution of resources of rangers, budgetary concerns Water guns to deter baboons Speed bumps and signage Underground fence App for tracking baboons, refuse trucks, usable by tourists	objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods. Troop-specific management is an operational concern that is not within the scope of the strategic-level CPBSMP. The City is currently undertaking a review of all wildlife awareness and warning signs, with the aim to replace, supplement and improve road regulations and public awareness of wildlife.
	Da Gama troop: Welcome Glen	Different value system developed Value of biodiversity re-discovered through baboons CPCC/community groups are effective Whatsapp groups notify of troop movements effectively Track and adapt to behavioural changes in troops/individuals Humans/communities must be engaged	CPBSMP not amended. 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.



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			The issues mentioned are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.
Stakeholder comments: Group 2 Breakaway Session - 03/03/2023 - The Range, Tokai Outcomes : 3. Partnerships 5. Communication and Awareness	Partnerships	BAG advises who? Needs function BAG needs to be regular, more than annually Residential group input (fair representation) What skill sets are needed? Learn from the past, voluntary BAG = NPOs and CBOs Top level BAG, but specific local groups needed, areas are different (create community structure) Ratepayers (e.g. Constantia) and politicians don't represent all residents Not all residents join a specific ratepayers association BAG: Full disclosure and feedback, transparency BAG: Law Enforcement (City) needed for By-law issues BAG: SPCA BAG for welfare: Ethics representative (trained in animal ethics, from a university), separate to SPCA BAG needs a portal, website etc. All info available JTT: Transparency, minutes and meeting should be open for attendance There can be community input, but it won't necessarily be what happens How do interest groups contribute best to JTT outcomes?	CPBSMP appropriately amended. 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 BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, "comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions". The BMSP is a strategic level plan. The BAG will be engaged in future management plans, the specifics of this engagement still needs to be defined. The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
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South African
NATIONAL PARKS



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		Capacity to facilitate and mediate (skills), equal representation Experts should be co-opted when needed, should make financial provision JTT needs an independent Legal representative to mediate BAG needs a legal representative More frequent engagement with JTT (e.g. workshops) for more transparency Focus on managing people (human behavior specialist) Workshops for communities (co-opt representatives?) Easy implementable wins that can be done now Tourism Movement from SMP to IMP NCC project needs to be extended and increased (immediate plan) Sense of urgency Law enforcement (traffic) and signage Actual presence All 3 authorities to contribute equally Local solutions Fencing Rezoning with regard to waste enforcement Build on institutional knowledge (NCC, Baboon Matters) Set up CIDs and SRAs (co-fund interventions) Not all communities have equal funding	management interventions. An animal ethics review process is required when animals are used for experimental or educational purposes (SANS 10386:2008 – The care and use of animals for scientific purposes). The CPBMJTT will require animal ethics clearance for any research or educational proposals that are made with regards to the baboons The CPBMJTT will consult experts and 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. The current Urban Baboon Programme (including the NCC rangers mentioned in this comment) funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.



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			Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	Communication and Awareness	Community interactions: hotline needed to report infractions Strong communication and education to residents (e.g. baboon interactions with dogs, vegetable gardens) Films Communications to be adapted to different people Bring in existing community work JTT – own media platform? For communication, education etc. Social media in addition to website Signage in hotspots encouraging who to contact Education, like NCC App to track baboons Early warning system – Vuvuzela Real estate agents and short term rentals (e.g. AirBNBs) need to inform buyers/tenants In addition to the film point: Tourism, should be a short film educating tourists Different types of audio-visuals and how impactful Radio and social media (infomercials) Need awareness on how to communicate infringements to relevant Law Enforcement Training sessions on what evidence is needed	CPBSMP not amended. The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP. As the specifics of education, communication and awareness efforts are dependent on local community context, community engagement will be discussed and expanded upon further by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP. The issue raised regarding law enforcement are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
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		Contact numbers needed Drones rather than collars to track baboons Communication strategy needs to be interlinked Single channel (e.g. radio), so all info is readily available JTT appoints a communication agency for complex communications Urgency for better communication from the JTT JTT partnering with community newspapers (regular column) Centralised point for monitoring and Law Enforcement purposes (specific to baboons) that overarch JTT Education and awareness for CT2 in Cecilia Forest (e.g. keeping dogs on lead) Give residents authority to do this? More awareness Spot checks and fines	appropriate management interventions. The specifics of spot checks and fines, however, will be further discussed by the CPBMJTT, as the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan.
Stakeholder comments: Group 3 Breakaway Session - 03/03/2023 - The Range, Tokai Outcomes : 4. Waste management 6. Roads	Lockable Bins/Waste Management	CCT: Tender was awarded for lockable bins- starts 1 May New bins Bins that need to be replaced Usable bins will be fitted New recycling bins will also be fitted with locks post July Service timing - problematic to get people out before 7 Simons Town: Suggestion - can't they dump at local drop off facility Facility can't handle the load at the moment Currently constructing material sorting site at coastal park	CPBSMP not amended. The issues raised regarding waste management are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of the appropriate management interventions that will follow. Education and awareness programmes, including around waste management, are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP.



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD



Name (Date received) and location	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
		Construction completed 2024 - operational 2025 Recycling (Green Groups Simons Town) Questions into sorting: Q: Can it be pre-sorted? A: residents can't reduce volume of waste into flattening. Pre-sorting is not essential Q: educational evening with Simon's Town A: Yes, and we can bring contractor with Q: what about organic waste? A: Home compost-must be placed where it is not accessibly Q: Litter bins- can ones on cement blocks be placed? Metal bins can not clip- problematic. Also, signage for people not to put litter next to bins Blue bags left on street is also problematic Superbins (double bins) work really effectively. CCT will work with communities to ID what is needed. Don't have a lot of them Once people enter SANParks, out of service area. SANParks can add signage on trails Encourage people to take out what they take into litter. This includes dog-stuff. People must take it back home. Q: Rhodes drive- 5km radius, how soon can we get lockable bins? A: once contract is finalized, then we can get it in place. Foresee April-May Geographical area where baboon-safe bins were placed will be re-adjusted. Will now issue it where it is needed. Must be done by JTT. In the plan priority areas must be identified Can we do mapping of which bins are needed in what areas. Law enforcement should be considered for people/business who put out their bins too early Bin-pickers also open bins leaving it open Bins/double locks are effective and can be deterrent	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. Each authority needs to conduct internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting (e.g. allocation of budgets for rangers) to fulfil the commitments made in this CPBSMP.



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
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		Should consider an app where people are alerted that waste management truck is on the way to collect bins Educational awareness on waste management must be considered Educational awareness on how to baboon protect your bin Suggestion from Hermanus: Promote positive change through baboon alert groups Work with authorities in reporting people who leave bins open and make sure you have evidence Why do SANParks not pay for Rangers	
	Roads	Most baboon activities happen along primary routes must have road signage and markers. Simon's Town: Speeding is a problem and too few pedestrians crossing Will look at pedestrian crossings. (CCT) Speed limit was reduced to 40km/h Suggestion: Signage to alert people to slow down To consider investigation of alternative wildlife crossing More regular law enforcement on roads	CPBSMP not amended. The issue raised regarding law enforcement are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions. The specifics of spot checks and fines, however, will be further discussed by the CPBMJTT, as the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. 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



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			public awareness of wildlife.