



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD

Human Wildlife Solutions Baboon Management Annual Report 2018/2019 for City of Cape Town



July 2018 to June 2019



HUMAN WILDLIFE SOLUTIONS

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Annual Baboon Management Report (2018/2019)

- This Annual Report is compiled for the City of Cape Town by Human Wildlife Solutions (HWS). HWS is the appointed service provider for the City of Cape Town to manage 11 managed baboon troops on the Cape Peninsula.
- HWS took over the management of the 11 managed troops in August 2012 and has held three consecutive tenders, covering 2-3 years each. The current contract commenced on 1 July 2017 and will conclude on 30 June 2020.
- The 11 managed troops are: Da Gama, Smitswinkel Bay, Waterfall, Groot Olifantsbos Troop (Main Troop and Individuals), Slangkop, Zwaanswyk, Tokai, Mountain, Constantia 1 and Constantia 2.
- In terms of the current tender, HWS has a ranger stationed on Plateau Road to manage the interface between tourists and baboons on the road. However, the Plateau Road Troop does not raid in the official urban area and is therefore not a managed troop.
- This Annual Report covers the period of 1 July 2018 until 30 June 2019. This Annual Report provides a synopsis of trends in baboon management since 2012/2013, with focus on the last 12 months.



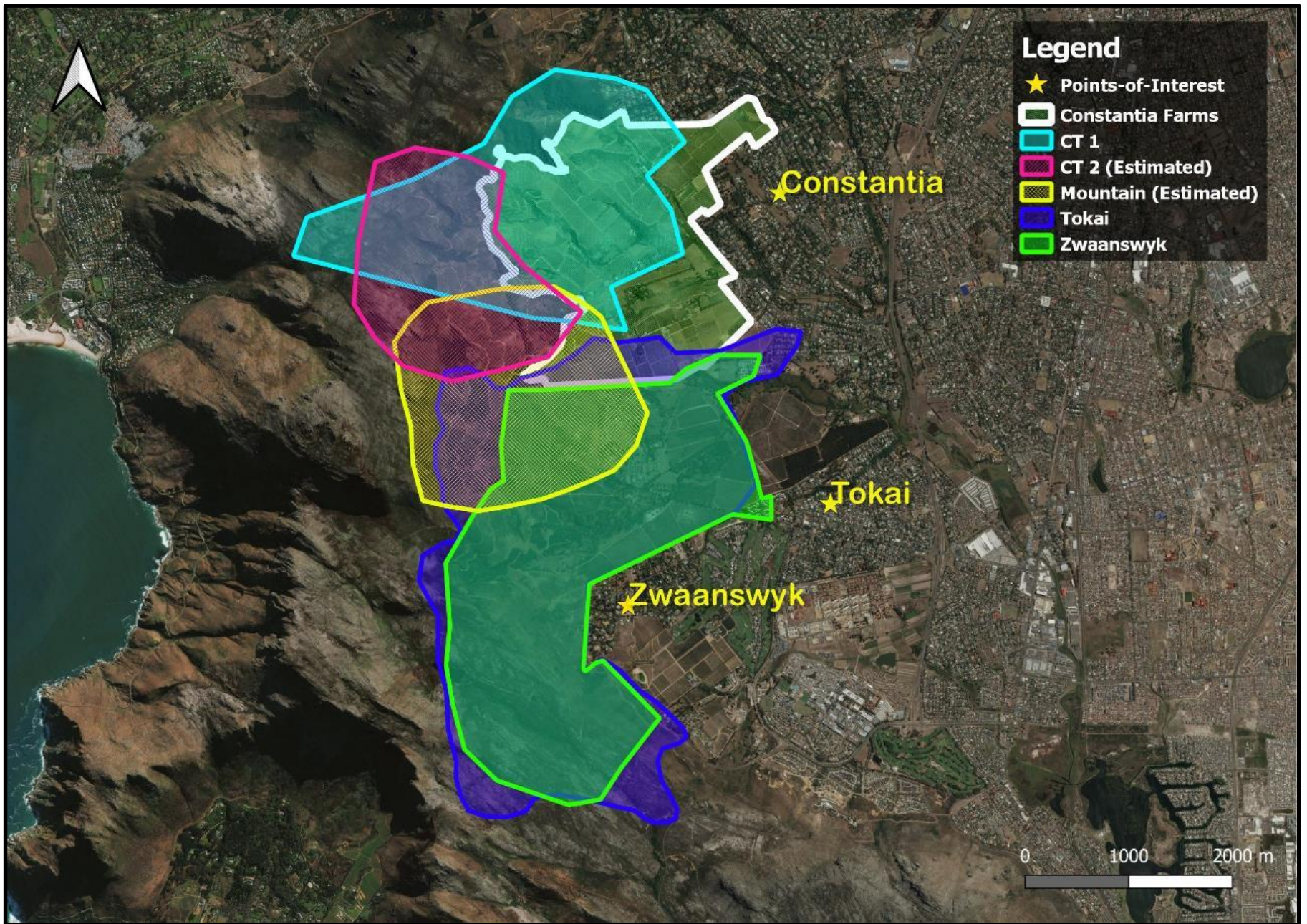


Figure 1: Northern Baboon Troops Ranging Areas (July 2018 – June 2019). Mountain and Constantia 2 Troops' foraging areas are estimated.

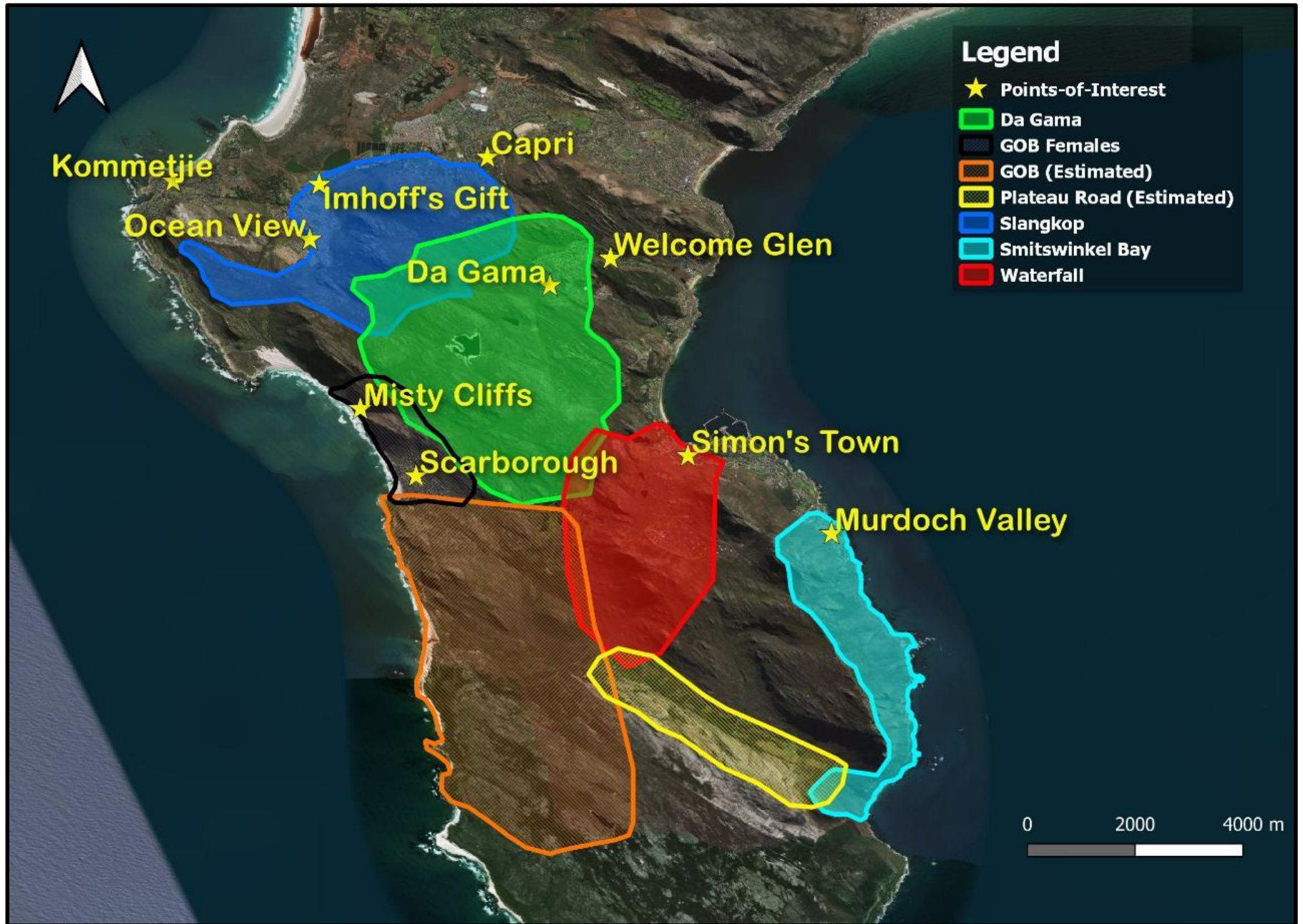


Figure 2: Southern Baboon Troops Ranging Areas (July 2018 – June 2019). Plateau Road and Groot Olifantsbos Troops' foraging areas are estimated.

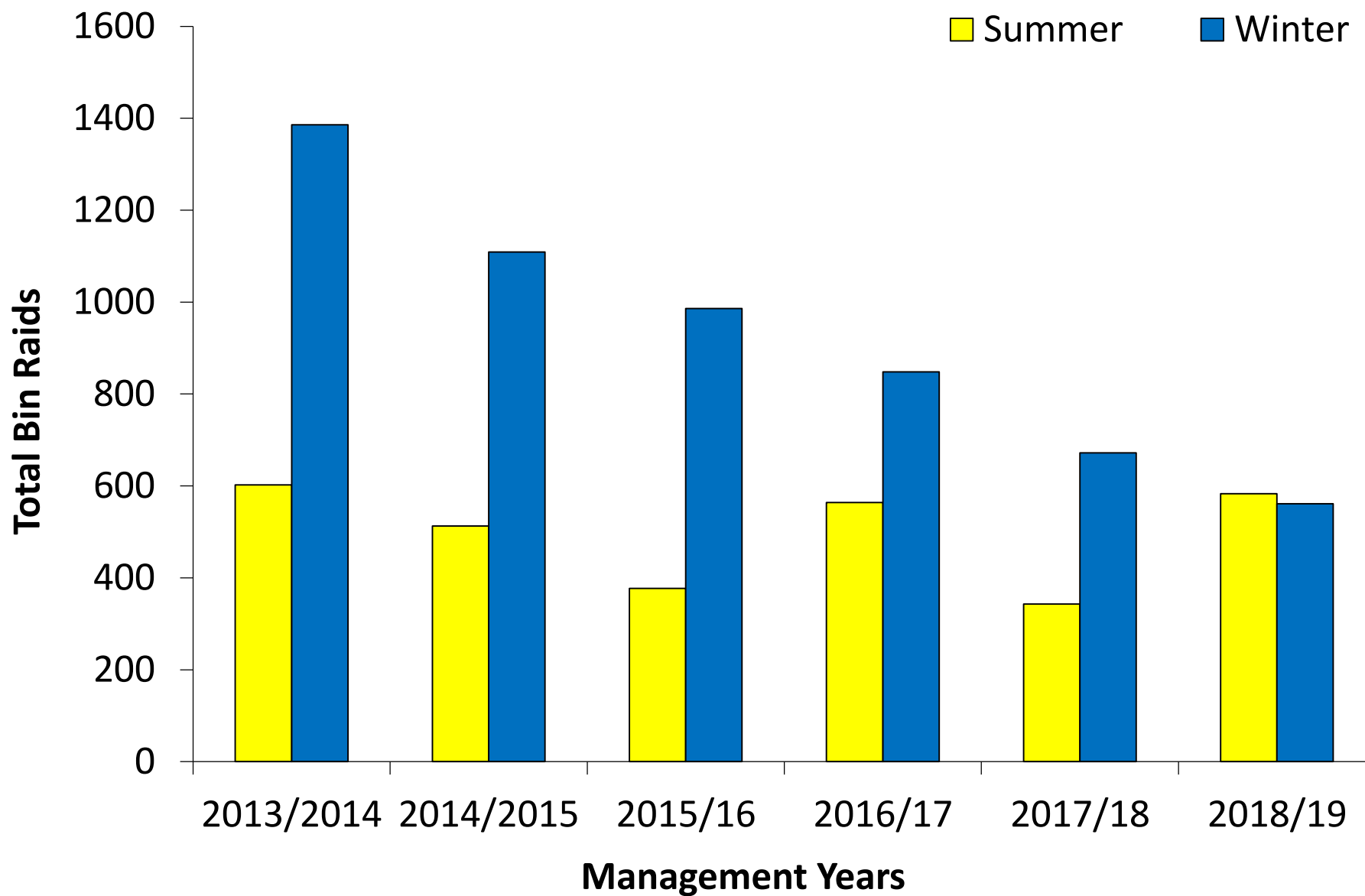


Figure 3: Total Bin raids per season per management year (July to June). Data for troops and individuals are combined to reflect annual trends. Note a fairly consistent trend in summer raids and a steady decline in winter raids.

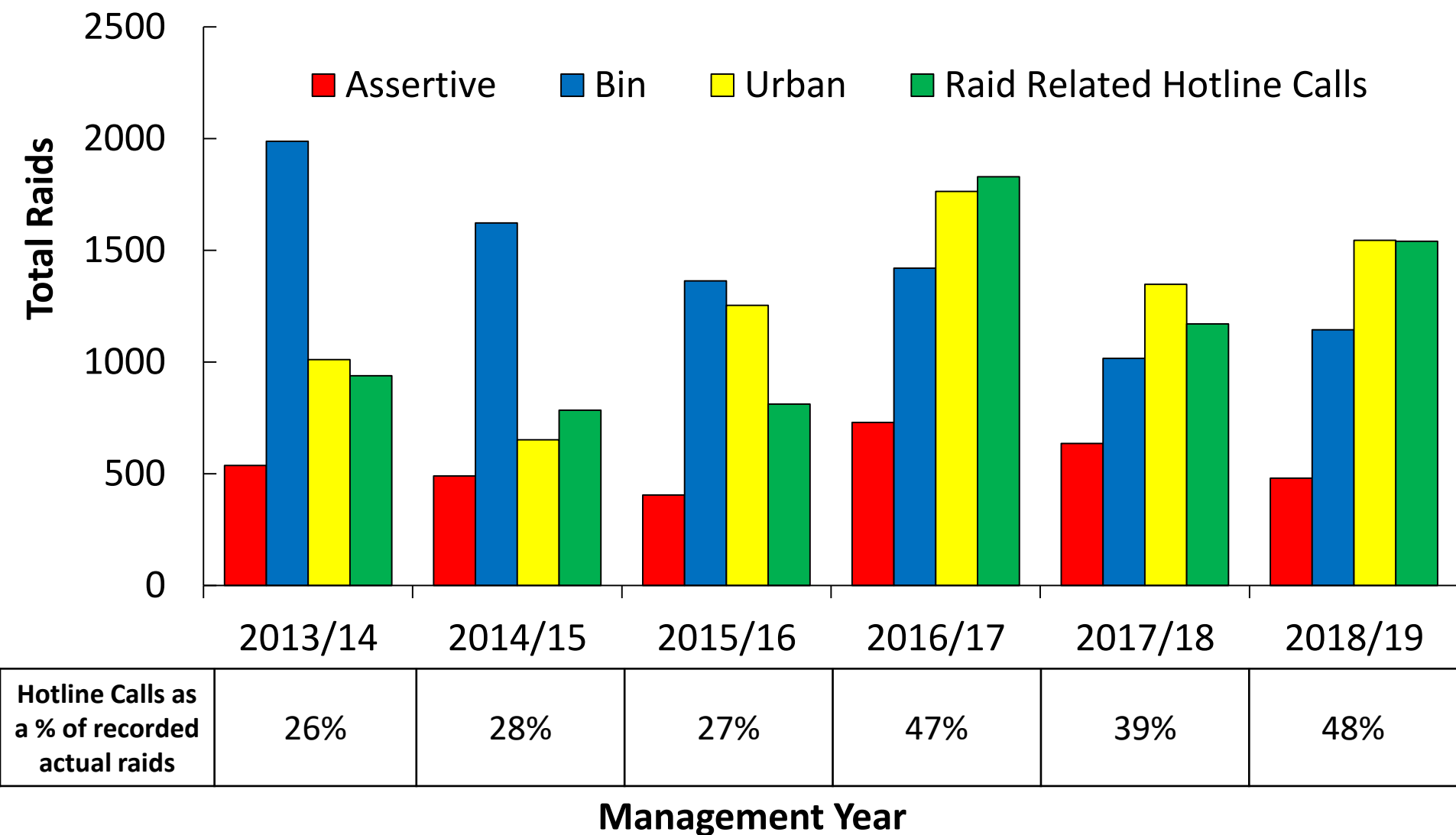


Figure 4: Total Raid-related Hotline Calls for all managed baboon troops and surrounding areas compared to Assertive, Bin and Urban Area raids (August 2013 – June 2019).

Over last three years raid-related hotline calls represent much higher percentage of total raids than in first three years. Raid-related hotline calls are calls reporting managed baboons observed in urban areas. Managed Areas are those urban areas in which the managed baboon troops raid. Other Areas represent those areas beyond the urban edge, or the range of managed baboons, from which calls relating to baboons are made.

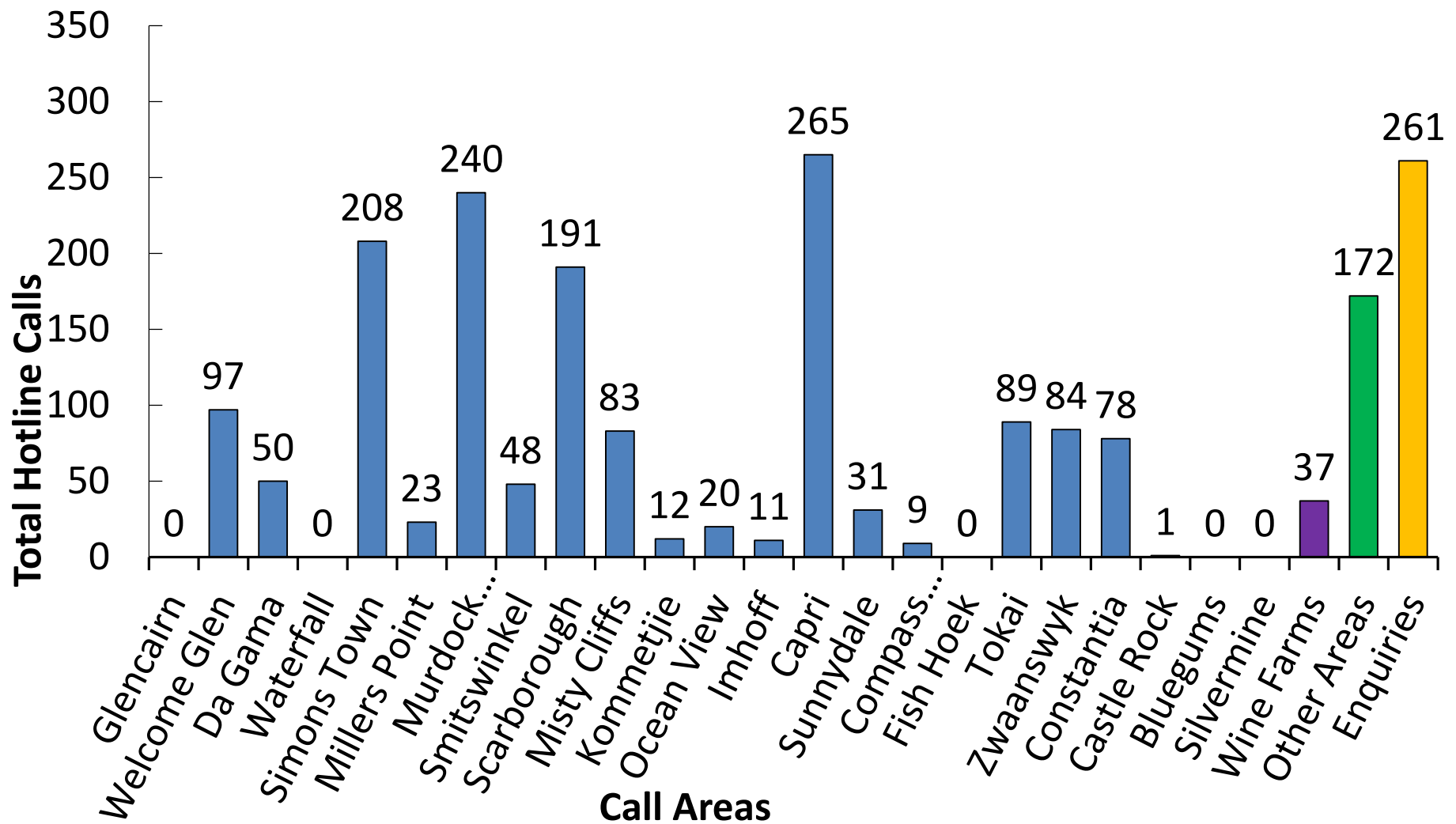


Figure 5: Total Hotline Calls for period July 2018 to June 2019.

HWS manages a 24-hour Public Hotline to deal with reports of baboons observed in urban areas. The information recorded, includes the callers' contact details, the area for dispatch, any coloured identification tags and an incident description. Raid related hotline calls are calls reporting managed baboons observed in urban areas. Managed Areas are those urban areas in which the managed baboon troops raid. Other Areas represent those areas beyond the urban edge, or the range of managed baboons, from which calls relating to baboons are made. Total calls were 2010, while total calls in the Managed Areas were 1540.

Management Year	Total Hotline Calls	Total Raid Related Hotline Calls	% of Hotline Calls Raid Related
2013/14	1179	939	80%
2014/15	972	784	81%
2015/16	1011	811	80%
2016/17	2241	1829	82%
2017/18	1477	1171	79%
2018/19	2010	1540	77%

Table 1: Total hotline calls for all managed troops per management year (July to June).

Note that total hotline calls increased in the 2018/19 reporting period. This can be ascribed to: 1) a few problem individuals; 2) poor waste management and 3) the education and awareness work of the Community Conservation Officer, which has ensured more people are aware of the hotline.

Area	Management Year June - July						
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Grand Total
Glencairn	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Welcome Glen	13%	6%	12%	8%	10%	5%	8%
Da Gama	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Waterfall	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Simons Town	5%	5%	10%	19%	11%	10%	11%
Millers Point	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Murdock Valley	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	12%	5%
Smitswinkel	1%	1%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%
Scarborough	22%	27%	16%	8%	9%	10%	13%
Misty Cliffs	3%	4%	2%	1%	3%	4%	3%
Kommetjie	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Ocean View	3%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Imhoff	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Capri	6%	2%	5%	1%	7%	13%	6%
Sunnydale	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	1%
Compass Bakery	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Fish Hoek	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tokai	14%	9%	11%	14%	12%	4%	11%
Zwaanswyk	1%	12%	7%	10%	4%	4%	6%
Constantia	7%	8%	10%	7%	9%	4%	7%
Wine Farms*	0%	0%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Other Areas*	15%	10%	9%	9%	8%	9%	10%
Enquiries*	5%	9%	7%	6%	9%	13%	8%
Total Calls	1179	972	1011	2241	1477	2010	8890

Table 2: Percentage calls per hotline area per management year (July – June). *Calls from unmanaged areas

Population census 2019

Until June 2018, a running population total was published in every monthly report, taking all births and deaths recorded that month into account. However, because some births may be recorded more than once, and some deaths may also be missed (e.g. infanticides or old animals dying in thick bush), these data are still recorded but are no longer published monthly as a total population figure.

As of July 2018, and as required in the July 2017 tender, each year an accurate ground count is conducted in May and June to determine the number of baboons in each managed troop. These counts are corrected at the end of June to accommodate any births or deaths recorded after the count.

TROOP	END <u>JUNE</u> TOTALS						Total Births (1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)	Total Deaths (1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)	Total Migrations (1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)	EXPECTED TOTAL POPULATION Per Monthly Reports	Total Current Population per Annual Counts @ 30 June 2019
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018					
Da Gama	42	43	46	52	52	55	8	8		55	48
Smitswinkel	21	22	24	29	33	35	0	3		32	31
Waterfall	28	29	31	33	37	40	3	7	+1	37	48
GOB	20	19	16	17	23	29	2	2		29	23
Misty Cliffs	17	16	9	11			0	0			
Slangkop	37	40	35	41	40	44	5	5		44	43
SUB TOTAL	165	169	161	183	185	203	18	25		197	193
Zwaanswyk	28	28	30	28	30	20	6	4	-3	19	20
Tokai	64	70	62	65	69	75	15	6	+3	87	91
Mountain	41	47	49	47	57	60	5	6	-2	57	73
CT1	70	69	77	81	63	46	6	3	+1	50	64
CT2					22	10	2	1	+1	12	8
SUB TOTAL	203	214	218	221	241	211	34	20		225	256
TOTAL	368	383	379	404	426	414	52	45		422	449

Table 3: Population data for all managed troops per management year (July to June), from 2013 to 2019.

*The Misty Cliffs individuals have been included in the GOB Troop totals since January 2017, when they merged with the GOB Troop. **The Constantia Troop split into CT1 and CT2 late in 2015. The totals for the separate troops are illustrated here from 2017 onwards.

Deaths	END <u>JUNE</u> TOTALS							TOTAL (since July 2012)	Average Annual Deaths (Total Population)
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
Management	15	10	9	4	11	8	4	61	2,2%
Human Induced (HID)	5	3	22	13	5	8	17	73	2,6%
<i>Direct **</i>	2		1	5	1	4	3	16	0,6%
<i>Indirect ***</i>	3	3	21	8	4	4	14	57	2,0%
Natural	19	21	22	8	27	28	18	143	5,1%
PLOHP****						7		7	0,2%
Unknown	5	9	5	8	7	13	6	53	1,9%
TOTAL DEATHS	44	43	58	33	50	64	45	337	12,0%
TOTAL POPULATION	368	383	379	404	426	414	449		

Table 4: Annual Causes of baboon deaths since 2012 (July to June of each Management Year)

This table shows the breakdown of the causes of baboon deaths since 2012. In the past, these data were presented following the calendar year (January to December each year). Here, and in future, they will be presented following the tender year (July to June each year) in accordance with the population data. All recorded baboons deaths have been summarised into categories: **Management** – baboons euthanased for management reasons according to the WAAC raiding protocol/BTTG03 guidelines; **Human Induced Deaths** are divided into two categories; (a**) **Direct** – deaths caused directly and intentionally by humans such as shootings and poisonings etc.; (b***) **Indirect** – deaths caused indirectly by humans such as vehicle accidents, electrocutions and dog altercations. This category also includes baboons seriously wounded by the above causes, then humanely euthanased; **Natural** – baboons dying from old age, in injuries related to baboon-on-baboon fights, infanticide etc.; ******Private Land Owner Hunting Permit** – deaths of damage causing animals hunted on farmland in accordance with a provincial hunting permit issued by CapeNature in terms of Nature Conservation Ordinance 19 of 1934; and **Unknown** – occasionally a baboon is found dead and the cause could not be determined.

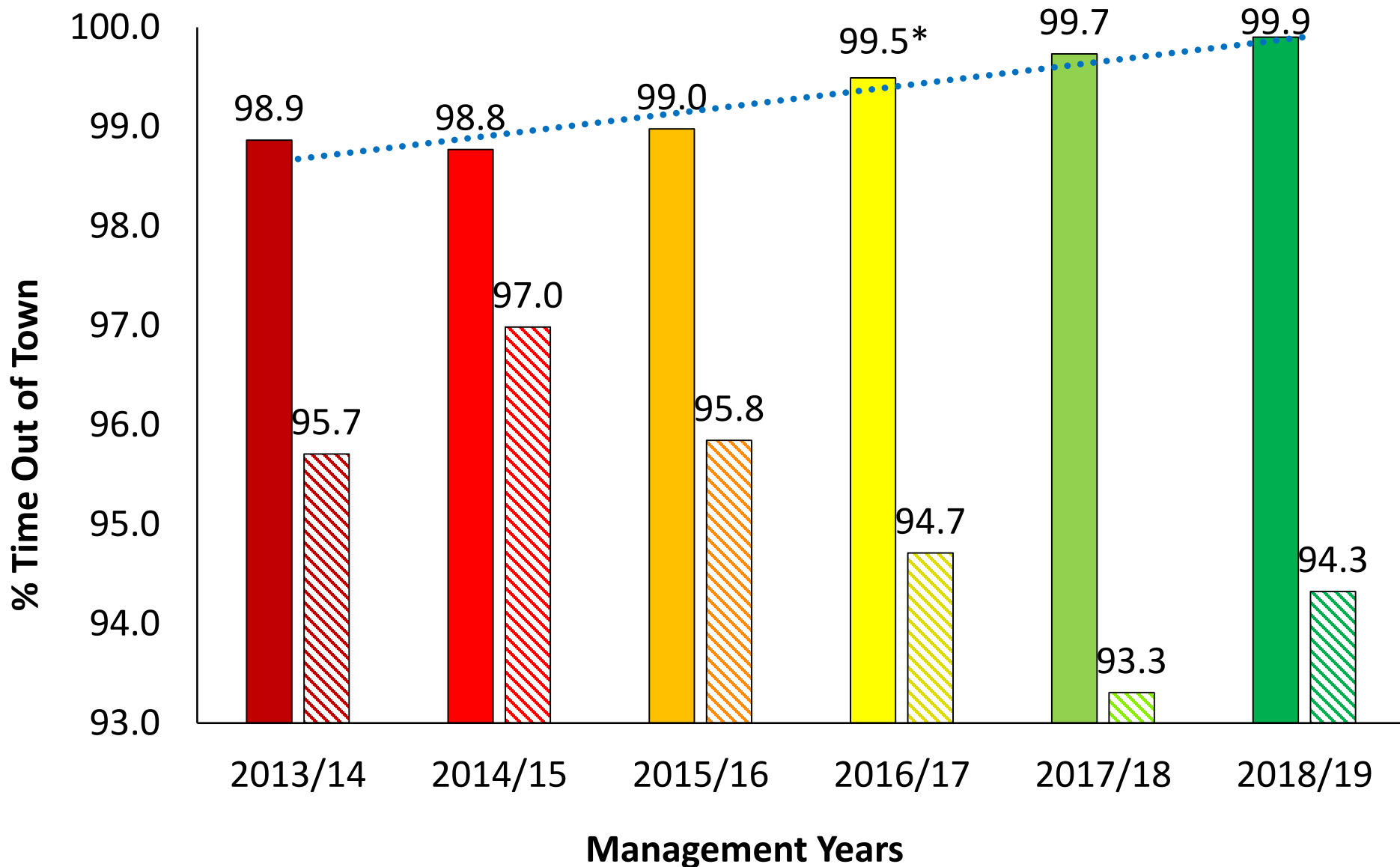


Figure 6: Managed baboon troops (solid bars) and individuals (striped bars) average percentage time out of town per management year (June – July). The City of Cape Town’s 2017 requirement is is that THE AVERAGE time out of town is at least 90%.

NORTH SECTION		
Community Awareness/Education Activities	TOTAL	Public reached
Site visits	29	32
Residential visits	5	13
Distribution of educational materials: Households*	316	1106
Distribution of educational materials: Public spaces	2	400
Education/ Awareness sessions	15	940
Stakeholder Meetings	8	53
	TOTAL	2544
SOUTH WEST SECTION		
Community Awareness/Education Activities	TOTAL	Public reached
Site visits	43	125
Residential visits	26	38
Distribution of educational materials: Households*	680	2380
Distribution of educational materials: Public spaces	6	1630
Education/ Awareness sessions	15	2442
Stakeholder Meetings	11	13
	TOTAL	6628
* Public reach figure estimated at 3.5 persons per household		

Table 5: Summary of community awareness and educational activities for the North and South West Regions (Oct 2018 – June 2019).

SOUTH EAST - DA GAMA SECTION		
Community Awareness/Education Activities	TOTAL	Public reached
Residential visits	54	81
Distribution of educational materials: Households*	675	2362
Distribution of educational materials: Public spaces	4	316
Education/ Awareness sessions	5	244
Stakeholder Meetings	6	5
	TOTAL	3008
SOUTH EAST - SMITS/WATERFALL SECTION		
Community Awareness/Education Activities	TOTAL	Public reached
Site visits	46	82
Residential visits	11	15
Distribution of educational materials: Households*	393	1375
Distribution of educational materials: Public spaces	5	400
Education/ Awareness sessions	8	484
Stakeholder Meetings	8	7
	TOTAL	2363
ALL SECTIONS		
Community Awareness/Education Activities	TOTAL	Public reached
Education/ Awareness events	1	125
Stakeholder Meetings	4	18
	TOTAL	143
* Public reach figure estimated at 3.5 persons per household		

Table 6: Summary of community awareness and educational activities for the South East Regions and other activities covering all sections (Oct 2018 – June 2019).

Training Course	Managers/Office-based Staff	Field Managers	Supervisors	Rangers	TOTAL
Human Wildlife Solutions Induction	9	8	16	47	80
Paintball Marker Training	7	8	16	47	78
Paintball Marker Refresher Training	0	8	16	47	71
First Aid	9	8	16	-	33
Traffic Control	-	0	10	22	32
Conflict Management	0	0	-	-	0
Snake Awareness	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Awareness and Prevention	0	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement	0	0	-	-	0
Baboon Behaviour and Ecology	0	0	0	0	0
Health and Safety Representative	4	-	-	-	4
Health and Safety Management	4	-	-	-	4
				TOTAL	302

Table 7: Summary of training completed by Managers, Field Managers, Supervisors and Rangers, as well as training courses to be completed/refreshed in 2019/2010.

Summary of Trends in Baboon Management: 2018/2019

- **POPULATION:** The population of the troops in the North continued to grow faster than those in the South, as has been seen for the past six years. This is primarily due to the troops having access to farm crops. These are now primarily vine related products, because recently most of the farmers have changed their cover crops to being something less palatable than barley or wheat.
- **BIN RAIDS:** It is pleasing to note that since 2013 there has been a consistent and steady decline in winter bin raids, when baboons are under the most pressure to find food and shelter. Why summer bin raids have remained more or less constant is not immediately obvious.
- **TIME OUT OF TOWN:** This year the average time out of town for troops continued to increase, reaching its highest percentage yet of 99.9% for 2018/2019. Thus the increasing troop average time out of town is almost perfectly reflected in the decreasing winter bin raids.
- **ATTRACTANTS:** The most pervading problem in baboon management this year, has been the still relatively high incidence of individual raids (time out of town 94.3%). This is largely attributed to the ongoing availability of fruiting trees, open vegetable gardens and compost heaps, and poor waste management by a variety of institutions.
- **AWARENESS:** A new addition to the Human Wildlife Solutions team during this reporting period has been the Community Conservation Officer. This position has resulted in focused outreach, education and awareness within communities affected by baboons. Outreach is targeted on schools, residences, businesses and public areas and has reached 14 686 people since October 2018. This position, which was initiated a year ago, has been a major success for the project, continuing to help drive positive change to human behaviour around the baboon-affected areas of Peninsula.

Dr Phil Richardson

Project Manager

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