

REPORT TO:

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**SPE 11/05/22**

**1. ITEM NUMBER**

**2. SUBJECT**

**LIVING ALONGSIDE WILDLIFE PROGRAMME**

N3323

**ONDERWERP**

**LIVING ALONGSIDE WILDLIFE-PROGRAM**

**ISIHLOKO**

**INKQUBO ENGOKUPHILA NOKUSINGQONGILEYO**

**3. DELEGATED AUTHORITY**

In terms of delegation: In terms of delegation 1(15) of Part 7 of Council's System of Delegations dated 21 March 2022, Portfolio Committees are "to ensure Public Participation in the development of policies, by-laws, legislation and budget with the input of the Public Participation Unit."

This report FOR DECISION BY  
is

- Committee name** : Spatial Planning and Environment
- The Executive Mayor together with the Mayoral Committee (MAYCO)
- Council

#### 4. DISCUSSION

Cape Town, recognised by the United Nations (UN) as one of the most biodiverse cities in the world, has some of the most unique and endemic flora and fauna on earth. The City of Cape Town (CCT) has a responsibility to conserve its biodiversity for current and future generations. With rapid urbanisation, however, the residents of Cape Town are coming into more frequent and closer contact with wildlife in the urban space and these interactions may not always be positive.

Prior to urbanisation, much of the land was home to many wildlife species, with their natural habitat and food sources. In order to protect Cape Town's biodiversity, the conservation partners in the City developed the Biodiversity Network in collaboration with other stakeholders that prioritises conservation areas to protect both flora and fauna. The CCT manages 21 nature reserves, most of which are surrounded by urban development. However, as the city grows and the urban edge expands outwards, the resultant fragmentation of these natural areas means that many wildlife species now find themselves either being pushed further away from previously natural spaces, entering the urban space on occasion, or living within the urban space. It is preferable for wild animals to remain in the natural areas within Cape Town where they thrive best and can avoid the potential threats associated with the urban space. While urbanisation is inevitable as the human population increases, the enormous pressure this puts on our wildlife cannot be ignored, especially as it pertains to unavoidable interactions with humans.

Close proximity of wild animals to the urban space often leads to conflict and is exacerbated by human behaviour. CCT has over many years implemented a successful Urban Baboon Programme (UBP) dealing with the human / baboon conflict on the Cape Peninsula. Between 2012 and 2020, the UBP successfully kept baboons out of the urban area (town) for over 98% of the time. It significantly reduced the conflict between humans and baboons, as well as decreased the number of human-induced injuries and fatalities. This programme also supported the 90% increase in the baboon population, where annual counts rose from 248 baboons (2006) to 474 (2022).

Despite the success to date, the programme on the Cape Peninsula has been under immense pressure from some interest groups and residents who are opposed to the methods used including paintball markers, euthanasia and relocation that contributed to the effectiveness of the programme. These groups are also questioning the decision-making processes related to the programme, the City's mandate to implement this programme and decisions concerning specific baboons, among others. Furthermore, some stakeholders are of the view that baboons should not be deterred from entering the urban areas and should be allowed to roam freely.

Importantly, the challenges with the UBP have also highlighted the longstanding governance issues where the City has taken the lead and funded a programme that ultimately, requires the involvement of all three spheres of government, key among which SANParks, CapeNature and the Western Cape Provincial Government. The inability to resolve questions around roles and responsibilities, and mandates between the different spheres of government, have complicated the resolution of key challenges associated with the UBP.

As a result, in April 2021, a report to the Mayoral Committee (MC 10/04/21) outlined the main issues, and resolved to set up a Task Team to review the programme. The review of the programme was also recommended in the last Strategic Management Framework (SMF) process. The programme has been reviewed from a financial, resource capacity, effectiveness, sustainability and reputational risk point of view. The review concluded that, given the current context and the challenges highlighted above, the UBP is no longer financially viable, effective or sustainable. Continuing with the UBP makes the City vulnerable to litigation.

Also, the effectiveness of the programme cannot be sustained given the growth in the baboon population and a shrinking natural habitat; limited financial resources; and continued fierce opposition from certain groups and individuals against the methods applied as part of the programme. Thus the Urban Baboon Programme in its current form, specifically the current tender and rangers employed to deter baboons from entering the urban space, will not be continued beyond June 2023.

It is proposed that the human / baboon conflict aspect be included in a new Living Alongside Wildlife (WildCT) Programme which is to be implemented across the City. The WildCT programme will include all wild life, including baboons, and will be to the benefit of all residents across Cape Town. The proposed project charter is attached as Annexure A.

This programme, led by EMD, focuses on the City's mandate and responsibilities, and is transversal as it involves numerous City line functions, which have been consulted in the development of the programme:

- a. Urban waste Management – wildlife proofing of waste, responsible waste management, waste collections, and law enforcement
- b. Law Enforcement – enforcement of by-laws
- c. Spatial Planning – planning of new development areas
- d. Development Management - development and building conditions, and enforcement
- e. Property Management – ensuring wildlife proofing of Council leased land
- f. Environmental Health – transfer of diseases from wildlife to humans and vice versa. Support for minimising close contact for certain species.
- g. Urban Mobility – signage, traffic calming, planning for new infrastructure and retrofitting current infrastructure
- h. Environmental Management – overall lead department for the Living Alongside Wildlife Programme
- i. Catchment, Stormwater and River Management – new infrastructure and ensuring green infrastructure solutions as well as maintenance of existing canals and waterways.
- j. Bulk Water – new infrastructure and management of existing infrastructure.
- k. Recreation and Parks – open space planning and management

Living Alongside Wildlife Programme strives to:

- 1) Ensure Cape Town's residents are informed and understand, respect and cherish its precious locally indigenous wildlife
- 2) Keep wildlife "wild" and reduce interaction and conflict with residents

- 3) Work towards unique solutions, in conjunction communities and interest groups, interested and affected parties, to protect and live alongside wildlife

The overarching objectives of the programme are as follows:

- 1) To promote **Sustainable Solutions** in the relationship between humans and wildlife, e.g. promoting strategic fencing where required, signage to inform motorists of wildlife crossings, animal-proof bins, waste minimisation, pesticide minimisation, power line insulation, traffic calming, and alternate power line routing underground.
- 2) To maintain **Environmental Management, Planning, and Sustainable Development**, while liaising with Development Management Department, Urban Mobility, Energy, and Water and Sanitation Directorates, to ensure that new infrastructure is built in a way that will accommodate wildlife in specific areas. This will include design of road infrastructure, new built roads, electrical installations and Water and Sanitation infrastructure.
- 3) To coordinate and facilitate **Awareness and Environmental Education campaigns**, including on matters of waste and electricity management. Campaigns will include councillors and community leaders so that they can engage their respective communities. This strategy intends to involve all stakeholders to be part of and included in finding solutions specific to their unique circumstances. These solutions will have a much bigger chance of being effective and supported when the local residents are involved and have contributed to the process. Thus, meetings with the affected communities will be held to discuss sustainable solutions specific to the needs of that particular community. Awareness and education will form part of these engagements. Campaigns will also include CCT staff, citizens and schools.
- 4) To support an Animal Welfare NGO via a grant for **injured and distressed wildlife**. It is envisaged that this NGO could work across the metropolitan city and undertake work that the City is not able to do. The City is rich in wildlife which does result in injured animals as a result of conflict with residents as well as road fatalities.
- 5) To **ensure law enforcement** - enforce current by-laws and revise when necessary. This objective will involve working with various City line functions, in particular the City's Law Enforcement and Urban Waste Management in relation to the Integrated Waste Management and the Animal Keeping By-laws.

The programme focuses on:

- 1) Awareness about living alongside wildlife that occur naturally in Cape Town.
- 2) Wildlife that could cause conflict, including mammals (porcupine, baboon, genet, caracal, mongooses, otter and leopard) and reptiles (snakes).
- 3) Wildlife of conservation significance that use gardens as part of their habitat, e.g. Amphibians (Western Leopard Toad).
- 4) Charismatic wildlife such as chameleons, owls and other birds, frogs and tortoises, which are found in suburban areas.

There will always be a reputational and litigation risk to the City in relation to human / wildlife conflict, as there is no agreement amongst residents, NGOs, research institutions and the authorities on how best to avoid conflict between wildlife and the urban environment. WildCT programme aims to finding solutions by working with and involving communities in matters that affect them directly, sharing the responsibility

with residents and interest groups, address animal welfare issues, address education and waste issues.

Reduction in risks:

- 1) Litigation: WildCT programme has a reduced risk of litigation from animal welfare organisations compared with the current UBP which include unpopular tools such as paintball markers, euthanasia and translocation. WildCT also allows for the allocation of financial resources to animal welfare aspects via a grant-in-aid.
- 2) Media and community engagement: WildCT programme involves all stakeholders which will reduce conflict as residents and interest groups will be closely involved with finding and implementing solutions fit to their unique circumstances. WildCT programme allows the City to partner with residents, communities, and interest groups for the greater good of all wildlife Cape Town.
- 3) WildCT programme will be sustainable into the future and assist all residents and wildlife in the City.

This report is to request the SPE portfolio committee to approve the public participation plan on the proposed Living Alongside Wildlife programme attached as Annexure B. The public participation plan has been compiled with the input of the Public Participation Unit.

4.1. Financial Implications

None  Opex  Capex

Capex: New Projects

Capex: Existing projects requiring additional funding

Capex: Existing projects with no additional funding requirements

4.2. Policy and Strategy  Yes  No  
There are no policy implications.

4.3. Legislative Vetting  Yes  No

4.4. Legal Implications  Yes  No

4.5. Staff Implications  Yes  No

4.6. Risk Implications  Yes The risks for approving and/or not approving the recommendations are listed below:

Please list the risks here.

Public Participation Risks: There will always be a reputational risk to the City in relation to the animal welfare and conflict with wildlife and will be aired in the public participation process. Unfortunately, there is no agreement amongst residents, NGOs, research institutions and the authorities as to how the human / wildlife conflict programmes should operate. Living Alongside Wildlife Programme aims to finding solutions by working with and involving communities in matters that affect them directly, sharing the responsibility with residents and interest groups, and addresses animal welfare, education and waste issues. Living Alongside Wildlife Programme allows the City to 'partner' with residents, communities, and interest groups for the greater good of all wildlife Cape Town.

No Report is for decision and has no risk implications.

No Report is for noting only and has no risk implications.

4.7. POPIA Compliance  Yes It is confirmed that this report has been checked and considered for POPIA compliance.

## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

- a) The public participation plan on the Living Alongside Wildlife programme be approved
- b) the outcomes be communicated back to the SPE portfolio committee.

## AANBEVELINGS

Daar word aanbeveel dat:

- a) Die openbaredeelnnameplan oor die Living alongside Wildlife-program goedgekeur word.
- b) Die uitkomste aan die portefeuljekomitee oor ruimtelike ontwikkeling en die omgewing gekommunikeer word.

**IZINDULULO**

Kundululwe ukuba:

- a) Makuphuyezwe isicwangciso esingentatho nxaxheba yoluntu ngokumalunga neNkqubo engokuPhila nokuSingqongileyo (Living Alongside Wildlife Programme)
- b) Iziphumo mazidluliselwe kwiKomiti yoCwangciso lweMihlaba engaMabala nokuSingqongileyo.

**ANNEXURES****ANNEXURE A: LIVING ALONGSIDE WILDLIFE CHARTER****ANNEXURE B: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN****FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT**

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SIGNATURE : DIRECTOR		 Digitally signed by Lorraine Gerrans Date: 2022.04.25 14:12:27 +02'00'	

**ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

NAME	Erika Naude	COMMENT:
DATE		
SIGNATURE	 Digitally signed by Erika Naude Date: 2022.04.25 16:17:20 +02'00'	

The ED's signature represents support for report content and confirms POPIA compliance.

**LEGAL COMPLIANCE**

- REPORT COMPLIANT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF COUNCIL'S DELEGATIONS, POLICIES, BY-LAWS AND ALL LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE MATTER UNDER CONSIDERATION.
- NON-COMPLIANT

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENT: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Certified as legally compliant based on the contents of the report.

SIGNATURE

Joan-Mari Holt	 Digitally signed by Joan-Mari Holt Date: 2022.04.26 07:43:28 +02'00'
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CITY OF CAPE TOWN  
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA  
STAD KAAPSTAD



# Living Alongside Wildlife (WildCT)

## Charter

May 2022



**SPATIAL PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT  
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT  
BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT BRANCH**

**Julia Wood**

Manager

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# 1. Acronyms and Abbreviations

BioNet	Biodiversity Network, the systematic biodiversity plan for Cape Town
BMB	Biodiversity Management Branch
CapeNature	Western Cape provincial conservation authority
CCT	City of Cape Town, also referred to as City
EE	Environmental Education
FY24	Financial Year ending in June 2024
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LBSAP	Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
SANParks	South African National Parks, the national protected area authority
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UN	United Nations
WildCT	Living Alongside Wildlife Programme

# 2. Definitions

Ecosystem Services	Any beneficial natural process arising from healthy ecosystems, such as purification of water and air, pollination of plants and decomposition of waste.
Fauna	Species of the Kingdom Animalia, which include, amongst others, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds, insects, arachnids, fish and molluscs.
Wildlife	Locally indigenous fauna that are not domesticated or captive. Extra-limital and / or invasive fauna are not included.

## 3. Programme Description

### 3.1 Background

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Cape Town, recognised by the United Nations (UN) as one of the most biodiverse City in the world, has some of the most unique and endemic flora and fauna on earth. The City of Cape Town (CCT) has a responsibility to conserve its biodiversity for current and future generations. With rapid urbanisation, however, the residents of Cape Town are coming into more frequent and closer contact with wildlife in the urban space and these interactions may not always be positive.

Prior to urbanisation, much of the land was home to many wildlife species, with their natural habitat and food sources. In order to protect Cape Town's biodiversity, the conservation partners in the City developed the Biodiversity Network in collaboration with other stakeholders that prioritises conservation areas to protect both flora and fauna. The CCT manages 21 nature reserves, most of which are surrounded by urban development. However, as the city grows and the urban edge expands outwards, the resultant fragmentation of these natural areas means that many wildlife species now find themselves either being pushed further away from previously natural spaces, entering the urban space on occasion, or living within the urban space. It is preferable for wild animals to remain in the natural areas within Cape Town where they thrive best and can avoid the potential threats associated with the urban space. While urbanisation is inevitable as the human population increases, the enormous pressure this puts on our wildlife cannot be ignored, especially as it pertains to unavoidable interactions with humans.

Close proximity of wild animals to the urban space often leads to conflict and is exacerbated by human behaviour. Access to domestic waste increases the probability of diseases spreading between wildlife and humans. The feeding of wildlife (now prohibited by the Animal Keeping By-law 2021), whether deliberate or negligent through attractants, can lead to habituation. This may result in a complete loss of fear of humans, which increases the chances of negative and dangerous interactions. Food attractants can also lead to damage to property by some animals trying to gain access. It is important to note that it is difficult to rehabilitate an animal back to its natural state, and subsequently euthanasia may be the only option left.

Proximity to humans can be detrimental to wildlife in the urban environment. For wild animals, health issues related to high calorie human diets can cause severe medical complications, including diabetes, obesity and malnutrition (nutrient deficiencies, abnormal development). There are many other ills that may befall wildlife in the urban space, including exposure to pesticides and pollutants, attacks by domestic animals, electrocutions and motor vehicle incidents. Western Leopard Toads, for example, are an endangered species due to habitat fragmentation, but cannot move between breeding sites without the risk of being killed by vehicles.

Encouraging presence of a natural predator species as a means to control the numbers of exotic pest species is less damaging to the environment than using pesticides, which may cause harm to ecosystems by killing other animals that were not targeted. Additionally, having more biodiverse gardens that are well managed positively contributes to better ecosystem functioning as they provide shelter and food for beneficial species, including birds and insects that help control pest species.

There are various ways that we can live harmoniously alongside wildlife. Managing our environment to better accommodate the wildlife around us is essential to avoid negative interactions. Every species plays a unique and important role in ecosystem services and humans do not function in a vacuum.

It is therefore essential that the CCT advocates for responsible and ecologically sound practices through a Living Alongside Wildlife (WildCT) programme to safeguard current and future generations of humans and

wildlife. 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).

## 3.2 Regulatory and Governance Context

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Whilst the City of Cape Town is concerned to minimise human – animal conflict and keep wild animals in their natural habitat as far as practically possible, a number of other roleplayers, including organs of state such as CapeNature and SANParks, residents, and interest groups, have important roles and responsibilities for the management of wildlife.

- “Animal Control” is the shared constitutional executive function of the national and provincial spheres of government.
- “Nature conservation” is similarly a constitutional executive function shared between national and provincial spheres of government, with the exception of functions assigned to local authorities in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act of 2003. National Parks, however, are the exclusive competence of national government, represented by SANParks.
- Veterinary services are the exclusive constitutional competence of the Provincial sphere of government.
- Local authorities such as the City of Cape Town have constitutional competence in respect of the “control of public nuisances” and “fences and fencing”, and other matters such as municipal planning.

The constitutional assignment of executive mandates indicate that all three spheres of government have important roles to play in wildlife management. Intergovernmental cooperation is therefore critically needed to address wild animals that have entered an urban space. The City of Cape Town is working with the Western Cape Government, CapeNature and SANParks to establish a governance framework for wildlife in Cape Town, under the leadership of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP).

## 3.3 Purpose

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The aim of a WildCT programme is to echo the above sentiments, promote the benefits offered by ecosystem services, reduce conflict between humans and wildlife, and reduce harm to the environment within the CCT. This will be achieved by establishing, exploring and promoting the implementation of sustainable practices in which humans and wildlife could interface that are conducive to a healthy natural environment. For certain wildlife, such as Western Leopard Toad, it is appropriate to allow them to live in your garden, while other animals such as baboons need to live in the adjacent wild area and must be discouraged from accessing residential property.

This is a complex task as Cape Town is home to people with wide-ranging value systems and interests. While some may want to protect wildlife, others may see animals as a nuisance or even a resource to be harvested for whatever purpose. People may also be unaware of the various ways they could handle nuisance or conflict situations. As such, animals such as porcupine, snakes, genets and caracal have been killed by residents who could not find an alternative option. Awareness and Environmental Education (EE) with affected communities is essential, and will assist with discussions on sustainable solutions to living positively alongside wildlife.

Another aspect of the programme will look at how to apply and implement sustainable solutions to prevent negative interactions between humans and wildlife in the urban space. The programme will promote and facilitate use of preventive measures against increased conflict with potentially dangerous or damage-causing animals (e.g. snakes, baboons). These preventative measures include not feeding wildlife; proper disposal of food and domestic waste; preventing access to compost heaps; animal proofing of vegetables and fruit trees; correct storage of wood; etc.

In addition, the programme looks at having better communication channels with the public and other stakeholders. As it currently stands, enquiries regarding interactions with wildlife are received on an ad hoc basis from both the public and internal stakeholders. Various environmental awareness documents which have already been compiled for distribution to enquirers include nuisance animal info sheets that focus on animal identification and preventive measures, and the urban wildlife contact lists for specific issues. There have also been awareness campaigns for specific species. The WildCT programme would aim to coordinate, increase, improve and consolidate these existing endeavours. A social media presence may be considered, which would ideally contain informative details about various groups of wildlife and their ecological purpose, amongst other things.

In essence, the aim of the programme will be to engage with individuals, groups and communities about interactions with their natural environment and what they can do to support biodiversity, as well as promote a harmonious relationship with the wildlife that they may come across. This programme is concerned with:

- 1) Awareness about living alongside wildlife that occur naturally in Cape Town.
- 2) Wildlife that could cause conflict, including mammals (porcupine, baboon, genet, caracal, mongooses, otter and leopard) and reptiles (snakes).
- 3) Wildlife of conservation significance that use gardens as part of their habitat, e.g. Amphibians (Western Leopard Toad)
- 4) Charismatic wildlife such as chameleons, owls and other birds, frogs and tortoises, which are found in suburban areas.

### 3.4 Outcomes

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WildCT programme strives to:

- 1) Ensure Cape Town's residents are informed and understand, respect and cherish its precious locally indigenous wildlife
- 2) Keep wildlife "wild" and reduce interaction and conflict with residents
- 3) Work towards unique solutions, in conjunction communities and interest groups, interested and affected parties, to protect and live alongside wildlife.

### 3.4 Objectives

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The overarching objectives of the programme are as follows:

- 1) To promote **Sustainable Solutions** in the relationship between humans and wildlife, e.g. promoting strategic fencing where required, signage to inform motorists of wildlife crossings, animal-proof bins, waste minimisation, pesticide minimisation, power line insulation, traffic calming, and alternate power line routing underground.
- 2) To maintain **Environmental Management, Planning**, and **Sustainable Development**, while liaising with Planning and Building Development Management, Urban Mobility and Energy departments, to ensure that new infrastructure is built in a way that will accommodate wildlife in any specified area.

This will include looking at road infrastructure, new built roads, electrical installations and Water and Sanitation infrastructure.

- 3) To coordinate and facilitate **Awareness and Environmental Education campaigns**, including on matters of waste and electricity management. Campaigns will include councillors and community leaders so that they can engage their respective communities. This strategy intends to involve all stakeholders to be part of and included in finding solutions specific to their unique circumstances. These solutions will have a much bigger chance of being effective and supported when the local residents are involved and have contributed to the process. Thus, meetings with the affected communities will be held to discuss sustainable solutions specific to the needs of that particular community. Awareness and education will form part of these engagements. Campaigns will also be done with CCT staff, citizens and schools.
- 4) To support an Animal Welfare NGO via a grant for **injured and distressed wildlife**. It is envisaged that this NGO could work across the metropolitan city and undertake work that the City is not able to do.. The City is rich in wildlife which does result in injured animals as a result of conflict with residents as well as road fatalities.
- 5) To **ensure law enforcement** - enforce current by-laws and revise when necessary. This objective will involve working with various City line functions, in particular the City's Law Enforcement and Urban Waste Management in relation to the Integrated Waste Management and the Animal Keeping By-laws.

## 4. Scope

### 4.1 Work Breakdown Structure

This programme is led by EMD but will include the following City line functions:-

- a. Urban Waste Management – wildlife proofing of waste, responsible waste management, waste collections, and law enforcement
- b. Law Enforcement – by-laws
- c. Urban Planning and Design – new developmental areas
- d. Development Management - development and building conditions, and enforcement
- e. Property Management – ensuring wildlife proofing of Council leased land
- f. Environmental Health – transfer of diseases from wildlife to humans and vice versa. Support for minimising close contact for certain species.
- g. Urban Mobility – signage, traffic calming, planning for new infrastructure and retrofitting old
- h. Environmental Management – overall lead department for the WildCT programme.
- i. Catchment, Stormwater and River Management – new infrastructure and ensuring environmentally friendly solutions as well as maintenance of existing canals and waterways.
- j. Recreation and Parks – open space planning and management

### 4.2 Interventions and timeframes

Objective	Sub- project	Responsible line function
<b>1) Sustainable Solutions</b>	Animal proofing of public and private properties	EMD, Urban Waste Management, all City line functions
	Strategic mitigation measures for waste	EMD, Urban Waste Management
	Insulating electricity infrastructure	Energy
	Traffic signs and traffic calming	Urban Mobility
	Stormwater infrastructure and management	River, Stormwater and Catchment Management
	Open Space Management	Recreation and Parks
	Law Enforcement and By-laws	Urban Waste Management, Law Enforcement
<b>2) Planning and Sustainable Development</b>	Spatial Planning	Urban Planning and Design, , EMD
	Development Management (land use and building control)	Development Management

	Transport / roads	Urban Mobility
	Electricity	Energy
	Stormwater	Catchment, River and Stormwater Management
	Open Space Planning	Recreation and Parks
<b>3) Awareness and Education</b>	General	
	Waste Minimisation, waste handling	EMD, Urban Waste Management, Environmental Health
	Animal Proofing of public and private properties	EMD, Urban waste Management, Environmental Health
	Smart Living	EMD
	Environmental Health Issues	Environmental Health
	Roads / Traffic	Urban Mobility
<b>4) Animal Welfare for Injured and distressed wildlife</b>	Grant – in - aid	EMD
<b>5) Law Enforcement</b>	Effective enforcement	Law Enforcement, Urban Waste Management
	Revise by-laws when appropriate	Law Enforcement, Urban Waste Management

## 5. Indicators

### 5.1 Progress Indicators

Progress indicators towards the programme objectives listed above will be measured as follows:

Objective	Sub- project	Indicator	Measurement	Measurement (short term – FY24)	Measurement (Medium term – post FY24 – 5years)	Responsible line function
<b>1) Sustainable Solutions</b>	Animal proofing of public and private properties	Animal-proof bins (and/or cages) on both residential and public property.	Animal proof bins	Supply of animal proof bins to affected areas by FY24	Ongoing	Urban waste Management
		Animal-proof bins (and/or cages) and wildlife proofing on City property	Consolidate information on City owned properties	TBC once information has been consolidated		Property Management, Recreation and Parks Environmental Health, Urban waste Management

		Managing timeously waste collection in areas with high levels of human-wildlife conflict	Develop an operational plan	TBC once plan developed		Urban waste Management, EMD
		Promote the implementation of wildlife conflict mitigation measures in restaurants and public leisure areas in wildlife affected areas	TBC	TBC		EMD, Environmental Health, Urban waste Management
	Strategic mitigation measures	Explore the possibility of providing data for early warning systems for residents in wildlife affected areas	Data made available in pilot areas	Early warning system working in at least one pilot area by FY24	Early warning system working in two pilot areas by FY25	EMD
		Exploring sustainable solutions such as strategic fencing for baboon-affected areas	TBC	TBC	TBC	EMD
	Insulating electricity infrastructure	Insulation of existing electrical installations	TBC	TBC	TBC	Energy, EMD
	Traffic signs and traffic calming	Investigating ways of improving existing roads to accommodate wildlife, such as changing curb stones to accommodate small wildlife, e.g. leopard toad movement, or culverts/underpass in toad migration routes that go across busy roads.	TBC	TBC	TBC	Urban Mobility, EMD
		Traffic Signage	Appropriate signage in affected areas – develop plan	TBC once plan developed	TBC	Urban Mobility, EMD
		Traffic calming measures where appropriate	Investigate	TBC		Urban Mobility, EMD
	Stormwater infrastructure and management	Stormwater infrastructure retrofitting	TBC	TBC	TBC	Catchment, River and Stormwater Management
		Management of canals and stormwater drains	TBC	TBC	TBC	Catchment, River and Stormwater Management
<b>2) Planning and Sustainable Development</b>	Spatial Planning	Spatial planning to include proactively developing the City in a sustainable manner for fauna management. This could include overlay zones. Green Infrastructure Network and BioNet	TBC	TBC		EMD, Urban Planning and Design, Development Management, Urban Mobility, Energy
	Development Planning	Provide comment to all proposed development projects where urban wildlife conflict issues may arise	TBC	TBC		EMD

		Drawing up City SOPs, aligned to NEMA, on wildlife mitigation measures for development.	TBC	TBC		EMD
	Transport / roads	Engage on plans for new infrastructure				Urban Mobility
	Electricity	Engage on plans for new infrastructure				Energy
	Stormwater	Engage on plans for new infrastructure				Water & Sanitation
<b>3) Awareness and Education</b>	General Information	The provision of a link on the City Website that provides information on sustainable living alongside wildlife				EMD
		Internal line function awareness, education and assistance				EMD
		Design and provision of pamphlets and posters	TBC	TBC		EMD, Urban Waste Management, Environmental Health
		EE Roadshows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Councillors</li> <li>• Sub-council</li> <li>• Schools</li> <li>• Communities adjacent to natural areas.</li> <li>• Internal City Staff</li> <li>• Ad hoc locations where wildlife issues may arise</li> </ul>	TBC	TBC		EMD, Urban Waste Management, Environmental Health
		Engaging relevant stakeholders in the management of specific species and issues with the urban space	TBC	TBC		EMD, Urban Waste Management, Environmental Health, Law Enforcement
	Waste Minimisation	Encouraging responsible waste management and minimisation, including recycling.	TBC	TBC		Urban Waste Management
	Animal Proofing of public and private properties	Advising on sustainable mitigation on fauna which could cause conflict or nuisance	TBC	TBC		EMD

	Smart Living	Promoting the use of alternatives to pesticides, and supporting the City's SMART LIVING principles	TBC	TBC		EMD
		Promoting increased biodiversity of appropriate species (e.g. Western Leopard Toads / indigenous ) in the urban space and residential areas	TBC	TBC		EMD
	Environmental Health Issues	Providing information on health risks of interactions with certain species, such as baboons	TBC	TBC		Environmental Health
	Roads / Traffic	Alerting citizens to drive slowly and avoid killing or injuring wildlife				EMD
<b>4) Animal Welfare</b>		Deal with injured and distressed wildlife	Negotiated grant with animal welfare organisation	MOA finalised	Indicators developed in MOA	EMD
<b>5) Law Enforcement</b>	Enforcement	Enforcement of existing by-laws	TBC	TBC	TBC	Law Enforcement, Urban Waste Management
	Revising by-laws	Revise by-laws such as updating and enforcing the Integrated Waste Management By-law	TBC	TBC	TBC	Law Enforcement, Urban Waste Management

## 5.2 Outcome Indicators

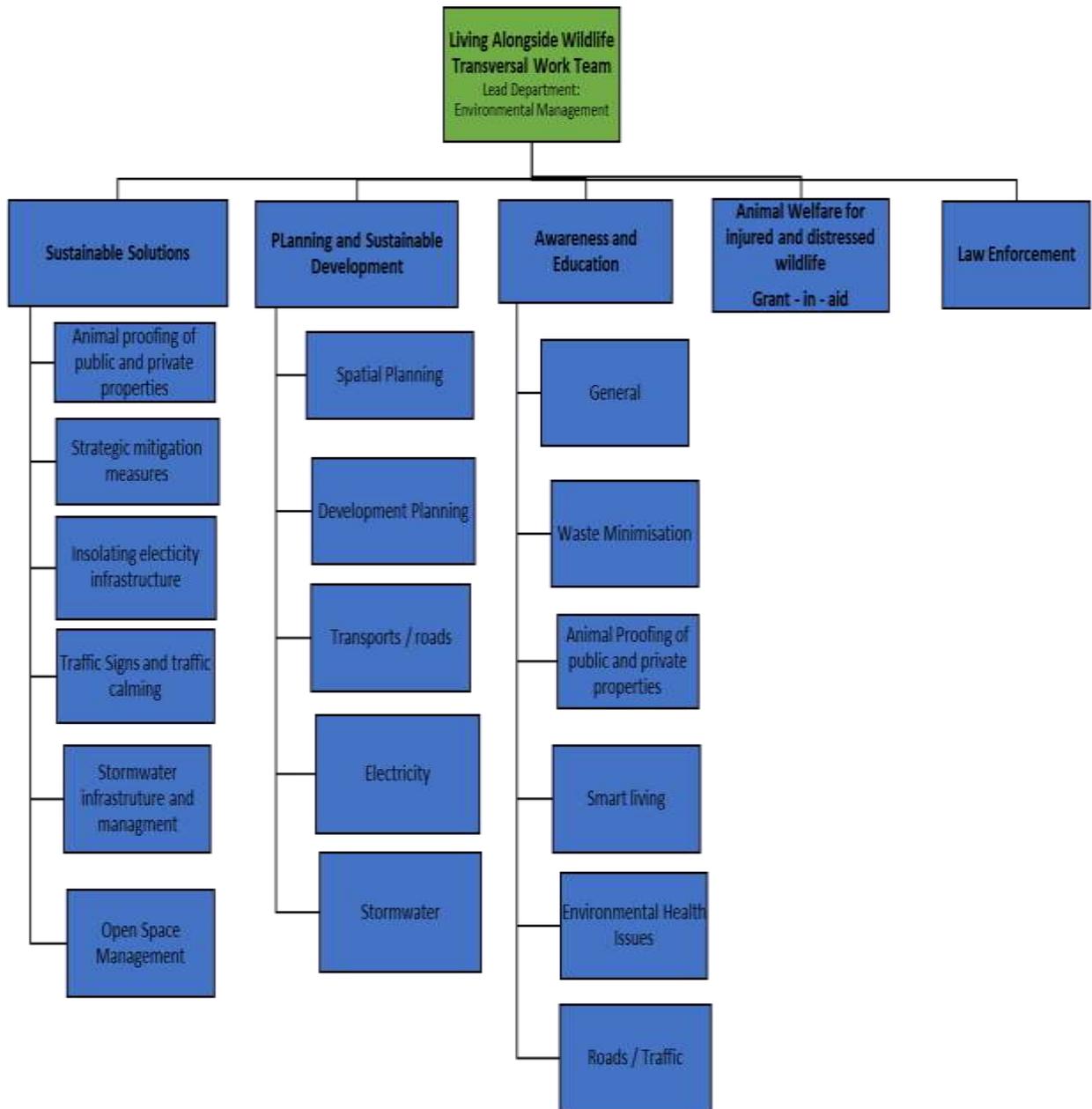
The outcome indicators are an indication of the success of the programme.

Sub-programme / Projects	Indicators	Baseline (July 2022 – June 2023)	Short-term Target (12 months FY24)	Medium – term Target (5 years)
Human – wildlife conflict	Public engagement	Limited	Engagement with public to create awareness/inform and also seek sustainable solutions	Public engaged and informed, and finding solutions to reduce conflict – at least 2 examples
Awareness	Number of pamphlets and meetings	Limited	10 pamphlets produced	Campaign with a detailed number of pamphlets and messaging
EE	Number of EE person days	None	500 person days	1000 person days per year
Solid waste management	Animal proof bins for residential	Limited	Baboon proof bins available	Adequate supply of bins

	properties			
Infrastructure	Infrastructure retrofitted to improve wildlife movement or to reduce conflict, includes traffic signage	City line function discussions	At least one improvement of infrastructure	TBC
Improve wildlife movement or reduce conflict in new developments and infrastructure	Preparation of SOP or policy	Limited	SOP/Policy in preparation	SOP/Policy in place
Improve wildlife welfare	Grant – in – aid MOA	Negotiations with animal welfare NGO underway	MOA in place	MOA operational
Law enforcement	Effective Law Enforcement	TBC	TBC	TBC

## 5.3 Programme Reporting Structure

It is envisaged reporting will be done via a transversal programme.





**CITY OF CAPE TOWN**  
**ISIXEKO SASEKAPA**  
**STAD KAAPSTAD**

# Public Participation Plan

<b>NAME OF PROCESS</b>	Living Alongside Wildlife Programme (WildCT)
<b>LINE DEPARTMENTS</b>	Environmental Management
<b>RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL</b>	Julia Wood (EMD) Lizel Steenkamp (Corporate Communications)
<b>PPU PRACTITIONER</b>	Frederick Venter

## Public Participation Process

Period	16 May to 17 July 2022
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## Internal Stakeholders

Line Department	Representative	Role
Public Participation Unit	Frederick Venter	Public participation oversight
Environmental Management	Julia Wood	Stakeholder co-ordination
Environmental Management	Dorothy Breed	Stakeholder co-ordination
Communication	Lizel Steenkamp	Senior liaisons: Communication Department portfolios: SPE
Subcouncils	All 24 subcouncils	Community organisations, stakeholders, councillor networks
Internal Line Departments	Various	Affected by programme / Involved in pending programme

## Communication Tools

Communication Tools	Description / Use	Push	Pull	Access
<b>Free media (below the line)</b>  Media Release (minimum one)	A media release will be issued to launch the public participation process and to inform the media and the public of the upcoming process.  Communication across all platforms will be done in alignment with the media release.	X		
<b>Paid for (above the line) Print Media -</b>  Weekend Regional Newspapers and Community Newspapers	Adverts will be published in selected weekend regional newspapers and all community newspapers in collaboration with the Communication Department inviting interested and affected parties to submit their input. The adverts will provide information on how input can be submitted and where the draft information can be accessed.	X		
<b>City Website</b>	The process will be published via Council's Have Your Say webpage ( <a href="http://www.capetown.gov.za/haveyoursay">www.capetown.gov.za/haveyoursay</a> ) and provide access to a downloadable version of the draft information. An online comment form will be provided for submitting comments. Comments will workflow directly back to line department.	X	X	X
<b>Report to subcouncils</b>	Report to serve at all subcouncils to inform the subcouncils of the proposed programme.	X		
<b>Telephone</b>	Telephone numbers will be provided in all communication platforms where applicable only for enquiries and clarity on the process.			X
<b>Written comment from key stakeholder groups</b>	Key stakeholder groups to comment on the proposed programme. An email address will be set up for comments.		X	X
<b>Meeting to stakeholders and interested groups</b>	In person meeting will be held – suggested venue Council Chambers in Civic Centre. Stakeholder Groups will be invited (there is a list of stakeholders that have participated in the Urban Baboon Programme over the last 20 years). RSVPs will be requested. This is necessary due to restrictions on public gatherings due to covid-19		X	
<b>Open days –</b>	in person open days – 4x (one in each City region – North, South, Central and East). These will be opportunities for the public to engage in the proposed programme.		X	

## Action Plan

Deadlines	Task/Function	Responsibility
20/01/2022	<b>Key Government Partners</b> Virtual meeting with key government partners, CapeNature and Western Cape Government and SANParks	Keith Wiseman
March 2022	<b>Discuss Public Participation Plan and related risks with Ald Andrews</b>	Julia Wood
March 2022	<b>Meeting with internal City line functions</b> Solid Waste, Electricity, Urban Mobility, Traffic, Environmental Health, Law Enforcement, Safety and Security, Development Management, Spatial Planning, Future Planning and Resilience  Inform line departments and ask for input on the PC report and communicate proposed programme and public participation plan.	Julia Wood
26 April 2022	<b>Meeting with key Mayco members and ward Cllrs in affected baboon areas</b>	Lorraine Gerrans
05/05/2022	<b>Report at SPE PC to request permission for public participation process</b>  Agenda closes on 19 April 2022	Julia Wood
05 / 2022	<b>Submit report to all Subcouncil for noting</b>  EMD staff to attend meetings for questions Meeting dates TBC	Julia Wood / EMD staff
05/05/2022	<b>Press Release on Public Participation process</b>  Issue media release to inform public of upcoming public participation process to start on 16 May to 17 July 2022	Lizel Steenkamp
06/05/2022	<b>Meeting with key government and research partners</b>  UCT researchers; NCC; CapeNature; SANParks; Western Cape Government; Navy; SPCA  And can follow with formal letter noting the participation period	Emily Rippon
13 / 05/ 2022	<b>Formal advertising</b>  Draft advert: Translation into Afrikaans and isiXhosa; - Community newspapers - Regional newspapers Public Participation 16 May to 17 July 2022 Issue a <b>media release</b> to inform public and interested and affected parties that public participation will commence on 16 May 2022; to inform all of the open day meetings; to advise where public can access relevant documents; and how to submit comments.	Lizel Steenkamp
16 / 05 / 2022	<b>Formal Public Participation period opens</b>	
16-20 / 05 / 2022 23-26 / 05 / 2022	<b>Public meetings in each of 4 City Regions</b>	Julia Wood / Lizel Steenkamp

	<p>Meetings in each region – North, South, Central, East Two in each week.</p> <p>Issue <b>media release</b> end of May 2022, reminding public of public participation process and that the closing date for comments is 17 July 2022.</p>	
23/05/2022	<p><b>Focus meeting with wildlife groups / individuals and former CARBS members</b></p> <p>Stakeholder Groups will be invited (there is a list of stakeholders that have participated in the Urban Baboon Programme over the last 20 years). Invitation only with RSVP.</p> <p>Can only invite once portfolio report tabled in early May. We need to pre-plan and send out invite on Friday 7 May 2022</p>	Julia Wood / Lizel Steenkamp
17 / 07/ 2022	<p><b>Formal Public Participation period closes</b></p>	
08 / 09/2022	<p><b>Report to SPE PC on outcome of the public participation process</b></p> <p>Agenda closes 25 / 08/ 2022</p> <p>Report for decision by Council</p> <p>Report to be submitted for inclusion onto the Agendas for Mayco (20 / 09 / 2022) and Council (27 / 10 / 2022). No Council meeting in September 2022</p> <p><b>Media release</b> issued on 27 October 2022 to inform public of Council's decision.</p>	<p>Julia Wood</p> <p>Lizel Steenkamp</p>