



## **THE CAPE PENINSULA BABOON MANAGEMENT JOINT TASK TEAM**

### **Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP)**

**2023/24 to 2033/34**

**(to be reviewed in 2028/29)**

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#### **1. Preamble**

The Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus ursinus*) is indigenous to and plays an important ecological role on the Cape Peninsula. Chacma baboons play a key role in seed dispersal thereby contributing to Cape Town's rich biodiversity and is a local, national and international tourism attraction. Throughout their sub-Saharan range, baboons prefer to use low-lying land for foraging; and prefer high-lying areas such as caves, cliffs and tall trees in which to roost. However, on the Cape Peninsula, a substantial portion of all available low-lying land has been transformed into residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural landscapes. This has resulted in human-baboon conflict, whereby baboons, with no threat of predation from indigenous predators, regularly enter the urban space to access easy pickings including high-energy human derived foods. The number of incidents of baboons accessing urban space 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 Simon's Town from 248 individuals in 2006 to 498 in 2022.

Over the past 20 years, the City of Cape Town, SANParks and CapeNature have worked together with various communities and in committees and forums towards managing the human-baboon interface. The City of Cape Town, since 2009, contributed significant resources to addressing the human-baboon conflict in the urban space. During this management phase, the baboon population increased, and the programme became unsustainable.

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

After roundtable discussions on baboon management within the Cape Peninsula on 7 June 2022, the Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team, consisting of representatives from South African National Parks (SANParks), the City of Cape Town and CapeNature, deliberated on a Terms of Reference and work plan. The outcomes were to deliver a draft Memorandum of Agreement between the three authorities and a Strategic Management Plan for baboon management in the Cape Peninsula to span the following ten years.

## 2. Glossary and list of abbreviations

### Glossary

<i>Aversion techniques</i>	methods employed to deter baboons from a certain area or from a certain behaviour (e.g. paint ball markers, bear bangers etc. to deter baboons from the urban space.
<i>Baboon</i>	Chacma baboon ( <i>Papio ursinus ursinus</i> )
<i>Baboon-proof</i>	rendered inaccessible to baboons by covering, locking or stowing away.
<i>Baboon-friendly</i>	infrastructure and related services are designed and managed in such a manner to not attract, allow access or accidentally harm baboons.
<i>Ecological and management capacity</i>	the population of a species (in this case baboons) that can be sustained by an area.
<i>Capacity</i>	of the available space, food, shelter, water etc. over long periods of time including wet and dry cycles and which should not include urban areas. Ecological and management capacity is not a static figure and will vary as ecological and management resources change.

<i>Compliance promotion</i>	non-regulatory tools such as communication, advocacy, education and awareness programmes designed to facilitate and enable voluntary compliance by stakeholders.
<i>Ethology</i>	the study of wild animal behaviour.
<i>Human-induced deaths</i>	human-induced deaths of baboons refer to baboons that are either killed by humans in a direct manner e.g. shooting, poisoning, dog attacks, motor vehicle collisions, etc. or an indirect manner through the transformed and urbanised environment e.g. electrocutions, human-related fire etc. This category also includes baboons seriously injured from these causes and subsequently euthanised.
<i>Hunt</i>	as defined in the Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance No. 19 of 1974 as by any means whatsoever to hunt or search for, to kill, capture or attempt to kill or capture, or to pursue, follow or drive with the intent to kill or capture, or to shoot at, poison, lie in wait for or wilfully disturb.
<i>Local solutions</i>	site or area specific measures designed and implemented to enable context specific actions to keep baboons wild.
<i>Negative interaction</i>	in the context of this BSMP: where interaction between humans and baboons leads to negative results, such as loss of property, damage to property, and may end in defensive and retaliatory killing.
<i>Predation</i>	the ecological process where one living organism (the predator) kills another (the prey) for food. The Cape Peninsula has lost all large predators that would have naturally preyed on baboons like leopards and Cape lions.
<i>Regulatory requirements</i>	the provisions of national, provincial and municipal legislation applicable or relevant to the Cape Peninsula baboon population.
<i>Splinter troop</i>	a small troop of baboons that splits from the main troop, that usually comprises of a lower ranking male and lower ranking females.
<i>Sustainable baboon management</i>	implementation of best practice to maintain baboon populations as close as possible to natural social structures and behaviour by mimicking natural processes that foster the well-being of baboons and people in the urban-wildland interface. Implementation of best practice implies a sustainable management model where authorities, business, landowners and communities contribute resources and effort to implementation.

<i>Sustainable Cape Peninsula baboon population</i>	a baboon population that can be maintained within the finite natural landscapes of the Cape Peninsula and which can be managed through sustainable baboon management.
<i>Virtual fence</i>	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 baboons reach the limit of the 'virtual fence' auditory deterrents play through speakers like predatory noises e.g. lion and hyena calls, and unpleasant noise e.g. bear bangers and whistles.
<i>Waste</i>	all waste, but with particular focus on organic waste such as kitchen scraps, food packaging, expired foods and compost heaps or waste including food residues. These wastes attract baboons because they can more easily feed on human derived food wastes than on other natural sources of food.
<i>Wild baboon population</i>	a baboon population which lives in the natural environment, outside of urban areas.

### **List of Abbreviations**

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

### 3. Introduction

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

The Cape Peninsula landscape, including Table Mountain National Park, SANavy, provincial government, 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 with access to a range of transformed land under direct human use. In terms of South African law, free-roaming wild animals are regarded as *res nullius*, something which has no owner.

When baboons access residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural areas they may be harmed directly by humans or indirectly by the urban landscape. As direct interaction with humans increase, conflict arises and they can become a perceived nuisance, damage property may threaten the safety of people and their households. Regular human and baboon encounters and access to food resources have resulted in baboons losing their natural fear of humans and in some cases resorting to aggression to obtain food directly from humans. Easy access to human refuse bins and sites and food from alien plants has also increased interaction with humans and in some places artificially increased the baboon numbers.

In the Peninsula, human attitudes towards baboons vary on a range of issues including baboons accessing non-protected area land, management approaches, management philosophies and acceptable management interventions. Consequently, there are frequent negative interactions between humans and baboons. Many injuries and deaths experienced by baboons which have left natural landscapes are the result of conflict with humans (e.g., shootings or vehicle accidents) exposure to dangers inherent within urban areas (e.g., electric burns from exposed high-voltage wires or domestic dog bites). The baboons on the Cape Peninsula are characterized by a diverse range of permanent injuries including the loss or partial paralysis of limbs, feet and/or hands. It is important as context to this plan that the following circumstances are recognised:

1. Due to the absence of natural predation, habituation of baboon troops and individuals to human presence, and regular access by several troops and individuals to human-derived food, the Chacma baboon population on the Cape Peninsula has reached a status where population numbers have increased significantly, with very limited low-lying wildland space, elevated levels of human-wildlife conflict are experienced, and the effectiveness of applied aversion methods has reduced.
2. Given the constraints since 2020 on the application of the relevant methods and tools available to the previous programme to manage baboons on the Cape Peninsula, the numbers of human induced baboon deaths have increased significantly. In 2023, 44.8% of all baboon mortalities were human-induced i.e. killed by shooting, poisoning, dog attacks, motor vehicle accidents, electrocutions and human related fires (NCC, 2023). This is contrasted with a reduction to 14% of baboon deaths that were human induced between 2013 and 2019. This was achieved while the full set of aversion methods and management tools were being implemented by the authorities in the previous program.
3. The spatial ecology of the baboon population indicates an increasing number of pressure points where human-wildlife conflict management has been rendered virtually ineffective, leading to the realisation that the required natural space and resources on the Cape Peninsula for certain troops may have been exceeded (Hoffman, 2011; Hoffman and O'Riain, 2012). In order to return the situation to a more sustainable level, management intervention is called for so as to significantly step-up waste management and baboon proofing of properties and infrastructure, to fence strategic hotspots, and to manage the population sustainably through removal, including, euthanasia, culling and translocation of baboons when appropriate. While contraception and sterilization have been suggested by interest groups as feasible population control methods, such methods have not been used or researched on wild populations of baboons and would require further investigation.

While there is improvement, there has also been insufficient response to the call to make waste and human food areas "baboon proof" in business areas, farms, and residential areas, naval and other private and public areas. Such interventions are within the mandate of the City of Cape Town, but their success is also dependent on the cooperation and responsible behaviour of residents, visitors, businesses and landowners.



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

## **4. Mandates and Governance**

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

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

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

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

The CPBMJTT drafted the first version of the CPBSMP after it had considered the inputs and suggestions made during the Round Table meeting held on 7 June 2022 and the series of City of Cape Town community engagements held in August and September 2022. Further, available knowledge, research, international best practice and operational experience informed the approach taken in the identification of the specific outcomes that structure this strategy and its implementation. The CPBMJTT draft CPBSMP 26<sup>th</sup> of January 2023 followed a public comment period from 27 January and was extended to 31 March 2023. A stakeholder engagement workshop was held at the “The Range in Tokai” on 3 March 2023. All the comments received were collated and considered in the finalisation of the CPBSMP. A total of 166 individuals, organisations, and community representatives, including the Cape of Good Hope SPCA, provided written comments, with over 800 individual comments received. The CPBSMP workshop was attended by 98 individuals, organisations and community representatives.

In order to address the challenges and work towards a sustainable population of baboons, SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town need to work together with all stakeholders to address the baboons' spatial and temporal use, including population dynamics. Baboon studies have shown that limiting access to high-quality and predictable food sources and human-transformed and human-dominated habitats, reduces the time spent by baboons in those environments, resulting in reduced levels of human-baboon conflicts and the potential of human-induced baboon injuries and mortality. As baboons are highly adaptable, methods and tools for limiting access to human-dominated habitats will



constantly need to be reviewed. It is thus essential for the CPBSMP to adopt an adaptive management approach where ongoing improvement can respond to the changing effectiveness of the strategies, tools and methods.

A new approach that is included in this CPBSMP is the option of strategic fencing. This has been noted as a viable solution by experts in the sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. Fencing is, however, area and community specific and the viability of such an intervention needs to be assessed for each community and area. Another addition, is the inclusion of community partnerships, which pertains to including baboon affected communities in driving and participating in solutions to resolve baboon related issues in the urban space.

## **6. Problem statement**

Baboons are known to be a highly adaptable and opportunistic species, and one of the most challenging wildlife species to manage globally. The City of Cape Town's Urban Baboon Programme was implemented in 2009 to keep baboons out of urban areas and in their natural habitat, as far as possible, in the interest of the safety and security of baboons, residents and visitors alike. The programme was implemented using approved guidelines and protocols for baboon management, referred to as the 2019 Baboon Technical Team (BTT) guidelines, and the use of aversion tools in accordance with approved protocols. The 2019 BTT guidelines include the following -

- BTTG0 Guideline for Assessment of Health, Condition and Injury in a Baboon in Urban Areas, Cape Peninsula
- BTTG01 Guideline for Response to Severe Injury / Disease a Baboon in Urban Areas, Cape Peninsula
- BTTG02 Guidelines for Assessment of Condition in a Baboon in Urban Areas, Cape Peninsula
- BTTG03 Guidelines for Categorising & Managing Damage Causing Baboon/s (DCB/s) in Urban Areas, Cape Peninsula
- BTTG04 Guidelines for Dispersing/Displaced Male Baboons in Urban Areas, Cape Peninsula

Unfortunately, the programme became increasingly unsustainable over time. This was due to, amongst others: an increase in the baboon population on the Cape Peninsula and specifically in areas directly bordering on the urban interface; legal challenges to the use of aversion tools and other interventions intended to keep baboons out of the urban areas and in their natural habitat; the increasing habituation of certain baboon troops and individual dispersing males to human derived food sources; the subsequent splintering of baboon troops; the lack of baboon-proof bins; irresponsible behaviour by people, businesses, and landowners in terms of waste management; and the lack of baboon-proofing of properties, vegetable gardens, and fruit trees by residents and businesses.

These factors and especially the resultant habituation of an increasing number of baboons to urban areas on the Cape Peninsula has impacted on the well-being of baboons due to

access to an anthropogenic derived diet and harm resulting from dogs, vehicular traffic and irate residents in urban areas. Similarly, residents are experiencing increased baboon incursions on to (and into) private properties, damage to their property such as gutters, roofs and solar panels, and conflict between baboons and pets, especially dogs.

The CPBMJTT has been established by agreement between the parties specifically to address these challenges by implementing the CPBSMP, working collaboratively with residents, businesses and other stakeholders.

## **7. Vision and purpose of the CPBSMP**

### *Vision*

***A sustainable and wild baboon population living in natural landscapes on the Cape Peninsula where people live in harmony alongside nature.***

The *purpose* of the CPBSMP is

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

The outcomes shown in section 10 below are based on input arising from a period of participation by a diverse set of stakeholders during discussions at the Round Table meeting on 07 June 2022, the City of Cape's community engagements later in 2022, the written public comments received by the CPBMJTT and the CPBSMP stakeholder workshop held in March 2023.. The outcomes are also informed by research and operational experience and are reflective of the desire for a sustainable approach to baboon management on the Cape Peninsula.

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

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

## **8. Outcomes**

The following outcomes contribute to achieving the above vision and purpose of the CPBSMP:

**Outcome 1: A wild baboon population is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula;**

**Outcome 2: Authorities at national, provincial and local level provide for regulatory requirements and the promotion of compliance and law enforcement;**

**Outcome 3: Stakeholder engagement and partnerships inform solutions and local action to keep baboons in the natural landscapes and thereby reduce human–baboon conflict;**

**Outcome 4: Effective waste management and waste holding facilities in the natural, rural and urban areas ensure that baboons are unable to access human derived foods;**

**Outcome 5: Stakeholder communication, education and awareness on all aspects of baboon management for residents, businesses and tourists enable the conservation and well-being of baboons and the mitigation of human-baboon conflict;**

**Outcome 6: Infrastructure and services on residential, commercial and state-owned properties are designed and operated to minimise impacts on baboons; and**

**Outcome 7: Adaptive management of the baboon population is informed by continuous monitoring, evaluation, scientific research and stakeholder feedback.**

## 9. Implementation of the strategy

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

**Table 1: Implementation plan**

<b>Output</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Estimated Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsibility (Lead and support)</b>
<b>Outcome 1: A wild baboon population is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula</b>			
1.1 The Peninsula baboon population is monitored	1.1.1 Undertake and publish biennial baboon count	Every 2 years	SANParks supported by CN and CCT (CCT will lead in 2023)
	1.1.2 Respond to and report injured or sick baboons to the CGHSPCA	Ongoing	SANParks, CCT and CapeNature
1.2 The ecological and management capacity for baboons on the Cape Peninsula is established, based on the available foraging ranges and management regime	1.2.1 Investigate and map areas that are suitable natural foraging habitat for baboons	December 2023	SANParks supported by CN and CCT
	1.2.2 Review the ecological and management capacity and troop ranges for the baboons on the Cape Peninsula based on the natural foraging habitat available, population	Dec 2023	SANParks supported by CN and CCT

<b>Output</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Estimated Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsibility (Lead and support)</b>
	dynamics and management regime		
	1.2.3 Use proven methods and investigate novel methods to reduce spatial overlap between baboons and people in urban areas	Ongoing	SANParks, CCT and CapeNature
1.3 Population control methods are investigated and implemented where appropriate, including removal (euthanasia, culling and translocation), contraception and sterilization	1.3.1 Investigate and determine appropriate population control methods.	Ongoing	SANParks and CN supported by CCT
	1.3.2 Publish research outputs and the options for population control contemplated	Ongoing	SANParks and CN supported by CCT
	1.3.3 Based on research outputs on population dynamics, implement baboon population management actions	Ongoing	SANParks and CN supported by CCT
1.4 Management strategies / actions are identified and formulated in partnership with communities to keep baboons out of urban areas	1.4.1 Initiate process and timeframes	October 2023	CCT supported by SANParks, CN
	1.4.2 Undertake series of dialogues with the communities seeking place-based solutions	October 2023 and ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks, CN
	1.4.3 Develop, implement and review strategies/actions	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks, CN
	1.4.4 Liaise with safety and security organisations such as neighbourhood watches	Dec 2023 and ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks, CN
	1.4.5 Liaise with other CCT departments (e.g. Urban Waste Management), provincial authorities (CapeNature) and national authorities (SANParks) to improve the coordination of baboon management related activities	Ongoing	CCT, SANParks and CapeNature
1.5 Strategic and virtual fences are identified, investigated, prioritised,	1.51 Spatially identify, evaluate and prioritise potential fence interfaces	Initiated June 2023 and ongoing	SANParks and CCT supported by CN

<b>Output</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Estimated Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsibility (Lead and support)</b>
budgeted for, erected and maintained	1.5.2 Undertake detailed investigation and feasibility analyses, including issues of land access, community support and willingness or ability to pay, as well as estimated capital and operational costs.	Dec 2023	SANParks and CCT supported by CN
	1.5.3 Identify funding mechanisms / vehicles and partnerships through which fencing can be installed and maintained via agreement with community and other stakeholders	December 2023	SANParks and CCT supported by CN
1.6 Guidelines for dealing with aggressive and dangerous individual baboons, dispersing, raiding, troop splintering	1.6.1 Review guidelines in consultation with stakeholders	December 2023	CN supported by SANParks and CCT
1.7 Guidelines for situations such as sick, injured, or distressed baboons, and cruelty situations	1.7.1 Review guidelines in consultation with the NSPCA and CGH SPCA	December 2023	CN supported by SANParks and CCT
1.8 A Grant-in-Aid to tend to sick, and injured baboons and other wildlife in the urban space has been investigated and, if feasible, established and promoted	1.8.1 Investigate and establish a possible Grant in Aid through mechanisms enabled within the City of Cape Town	June 2024	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
<b>Outcome 2: Authorities at national, provincial and local level provide for regulatory requirements and the promotion of compliance and law enforcement</b>			
2.1 Applicable laws and bylaws and the relevant responsible authorities and contact details are clearly documented and available to stakeholders	2.1.1. Compile accessible document and make available via all websites	March 2024 and ongoing	CN with support from SANParks and CCT
2.2 Permit for activities in terms the Nature Conservation Ordinance – are provided, acted on	2.2.1 Permits for restricted activities and methods (such as Paint Ball Marker use interfering /chasing	Ongoing	CN supported by SANParks and CCT

<b>Output</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Estimated Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsibility (Lead and support)</b>
and complied with (translocation, capture, hunting or use restricted methods such as paintball markers and removal).	/herding/, capture translocation, and euthanasia) are issued when needed to requesting parties in accordance with established protocols and conditions of use		
2.3 Investigations are conducted into illegal activities and result in the enforcement of provincial conservation legislation when appropriate	2.3.1 Enforce provincial legislation	Ongoing	CN supported by SANParks and CCT
2.4 Enforcement of various City bylaws, specifically waste management bylaw, is undertaken by the CCT	2.4.1 Enforce CCT by-laws	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	2.4.2 Residents and stakeholders report issues of non-compliance to the relevant service units of the City of Cape Town in accordance with the document provider (Action 2.1.1)	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	2.4.3 Investigation of non-compliance is conducted by appropriately skilled and resourced officials	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	2.4.4 Appropriate enforcement actions and statutory remedies, including administrative, civil and criminal enforcement are applied when appropriate	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
2.5 Enforcement of national legislation is conducted by SANParks in terms of their jurisdiction	2.5.1 Enforce national legislation	Ongoing	SANParks supported by CN and CCT
2.6 The CPBMJTT engages with other authorities, e.g., CGH SPCA to enable enforcement of their legislation (Animals Protection Act 71 of 1962)	2.6.1 Support CGH SPCA to enforce their legislation	Ongoing	CN with support from SANParks, and CCT

<b>Output</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Estimated Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsibility (Lead and support)</b>
2.7 The CPBMJTT promotes compliance to all relevant legislation with respect to waste management attracting baboons on all state/government-owned land (SANParks, City and Western Cape Government) including SANavy-managed property	2.7.1 Enforce legislation on all state/government owned land	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN.
	2.7.2 Identify areas and facilities located on government owned land which require intervention	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN.
	2.7.3 Engage relevant institutions or facility managers to advise and facilitate improved waste practices	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN.
	2.7.4 Initiate appropriate administrative, civil or criminal enforcement remedies where non-compliance persists.	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN.
2.8 Promote compliance by businesses and landowners and estates	2.8.1 Communicate to business and landowners' legal requirements as well as the tourism industry	Ongoing	CCT with support from SANParks and CN
	2.8.2 Undertake regular compliance inspections		
	2.8.3 Respond to complaints of non-compliance		
<b>Outcome 3: Stakeholder engagement and partnerships enable local solutions and action to keep baboons wild and reduce human-baboon conflict</b>			
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.	3.1.1 Call for mandated representatives from recognised community organisations is published in local and citywide media	BAG will meet bi-annually with the CPBMJTT and ad hoc as and when required	By rotation according to JTT chairpersonship SANParks, then CN and then CCT
	3.1.2 The appointment of nominated representatives is confirmed in writing by the CPBMJTT		
	3.1.3 Convene the BAG annually (first meeting to be convened within 6 months of the finalisation	Annually	By rotation according to JTT chairpersonship

<b>Output</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Estimated Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsibility (Lead and support)</b>
	and sign-off of the CPBSMP)		SANParks, then CN and then CCT
	3.1.4 Representatives of the BAG directed to report back to their organisations	Annually	By rotation according to JTT chairpersonship SANParks, then CN and then CCT
3.2 Resident communities, businesses and landowners form citizen partnerships such as Community Volunteer Groups / neighbourhood watches, support groups, and WhatsApp groups (could assist as early warning)	3.2.1 Facilitate and support citizens and communities	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	3.2.2 Motivate for additional staff resources and capacity to support community initiatives and structures via Council's annual budget planning process	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	3.2.3 Supporting resources are developed and provided to established groups, including operational protocols and guidelines, awareness workshops and training opportunities (see section 1.4)	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	3.2.4 Educate residents on the challenges of baboon management and the importance of not attracting baboons onto private properties in urban areas	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
3.3 The establishment of Special Rating Areas and other mechanisms is investigated in order to secure and manage community resources for the purposes of baboon monitoring and management, as well as strategic fences	3.3.1 Identify potential mechanisms to manage community resources such as community groups, neighbourhood watches, communication channels etc.	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	3.3.2 Evaluate challenges and opportunities for identified mechanisms in consultation with relevant specialists such as in Finance, Enterprise & Investment and Urban Management	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN



<b>Output</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Estimated Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsibility (Lead and support)</b>
	3.3.3 Provide feedback via the BAG to nominated community and stakeholder representatives	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
3.4 Support citizen partnerships by means of permits, advice and oversight	3.4.1 Support citizens in terms of permits from CapeNature in terms of regulated activities and advice on human wildlife conflict situations	Ongoing	CN supported by SANParks and CCT
<b>Outcome 4: Effective waste management in the natural, rural and urban areas ensures that baboons are unable to access waste</b>			
4.1 Waste management including the provision of baboon-proof bins, associated infrastructure and services to reduce accessible waste, waste collection (including organisation and processes to deal with wet, dry and recycled waste) are effective and reliable	4.1.1 Reduce and replace public bins with baboon - proof bins	Ongoing	CCT and SANParks supported by CN
	4.1.2 Ensure baboon-proof bins are available for private residences and businesses	December 2023	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	4.1.3 Ensure that waste collection is timeously undertaken	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	4.1.4 Ensure that the waste management system (including wet, dry, and recycled waste) is baboon proof	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	4.1.5 Businesses enhance their waste management by installing baboon-proof waste enclosures	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
4.2 Managers of land and business establishments ensure proper waste management and compliance with waste management by-laws	4.2.1 Engage SANavy to address issues of waste accessibility to baboons (undertake audit of facilities and response plans for implementation)	Dec 2023	CCT supported by SANParks
	4.2.2 SANParks to ensure that all amenities and infrastructure within the TMNP are baboon-proof (undertake audit of facilities and response plans for implementation)	Audit by December 2023 and implementation by 2024	SANParks supported by CN and CCT

<b>Output</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Estimated Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsibility (Lead and support)</b>
	4.2.3 CCT to ensure that all amenities and infrastructure adjacent to the TMNP are baboon friendly (undertake audit of facilities and response plans for implementation)	Dec 2023	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
4.3 Improved land use management and control mechanisms for waste management	4.3.1 Review current waste management requirements with respect to land use management and building control regulatory perspectives	March 2024	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	4.3.2 Consider additional compliance requirements in land use management , urban design and building plan approval	March 2024	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	4.3.3 Update, communicate and implement relevant requirements for waste management in implementation of planning, land use and building approvals	July 2024	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
<b>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</b>			
5.1 A media strategy and approval protocol is implemented by the CPBMJTT	5.1.1 Develop and media and communications strategy	Initiated September 2023	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	5.1.2 Regular media statements about the progress with the implementation of CPBSMP; and successes and challenges	Ongoing	By rotation according to CPBMJTT chairpersonship: SANParks, then CN and then CCT
5.2 Education and awareness strategy with stakeholders	5.2.1 Initiate education and awareness programmes for communities in Cape Peninsula	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
5.3 Joint campaigns with stakeholders about the programme, and all other aspects of baboon management and interaction – content can be posted on social media platforms, content	5.3.1 Special content – features, letters, inserts to municipal accounts and opinion pieces – issued to local community papers in areas affected 5.3.2 Stickers for bins in baboon-affected areas	Ongoing	CCT, SANParks and CN and led at any point by the chair of the JTT

<b>Output</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Estimated Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsibility (Lead and support)</b>
can be videos, GIFs, graphics, short messages			
5.4 Communications campaigns with priority groups	5.4.1 Identify priority groups and stakeholders in tourism sector	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	5.4.2 Initiate engagement on awareness and actions appropriate to baboons	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	5.4.3 Provide information and advice on baboons to tourism operators and for distribution to tourists and host businesses and organisations via Cape Town Tourism	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	5.4.4 Provide information on tourist interactions with baboons in training material for Tourist Guides via organisational structures such as the Provincial Government Registrar of Tourist Guides	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
<b>Outcome 6: Infrastructure and services are designed and operated to minimise impacts on baboons</b>			
6.1 CCT, SANParks and CN (WCG properties) to ensure that owned and leased infrastructure and operations are baboon friendly	6.1.1 Initiate an audit and review of government owned and leased infrastructure to identify interventions needed	December 2024 and Ongoing	CCT, SANParks and CN
	6.1.2 Ensure properties and infrastructure are secured effectively to deter baboons, including waste storage areas, and that lockable bins are utilised	Ongoing	CCT, SANParks and CN
6.2 Appropriate road markings and signage are installed on CCT roads	6.2.1 Identify areas and road facilities in which appropriate wildlife signage is needed	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
	6.2.2 Procure and install appropriate wildlife signage on City roads	Ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
6.3 The CPBMJTT to engage with the SANavy, WCG and private road owners with regard to road	6.3.1 Identify and engage appropriate persons in SA	Ongoing	CCT supported by CN and SANParks

<b>Output</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Estimated Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsibility (Lead and support)</b>
signage and traffic calming	Navy, WCG and private land owners		
	6.3.2 Assist and advise on the location, design, installation and maintenance of appropriate road signage	Ongoing	CCT supported by CN and SANParks
6.4 New development in baboon affected areas is appropriately located and designed	6.4.1 Investigate mechanisms to inform development location and design which minimises risks of baboon raiding	Dec 2023 and ongoing	CCT supported by SANParks and CN
6.5 Electricity installations, capital and operating to be baboon proof on City and privately owned land	6.5.1 Audit existing electrical infrastructure to identify risks and assess and prioritise and implement technically feasible mechanisms to enable baboon proofing of installations (insulating infrastructure or installing underground)	Ongoing	CCT, supported by SANParks and CN
	6.5.2 New electrical infrastructure is baboon-proof at design stage	Ongoing	CCT, supported by SANParks and CN
<b>Outcome 7: Adaptive management of the baboon population is informed by continuous monitoring, evaluation, scientific research and stakeholder feedback</b>			
7.1 Research is facilitated on all aspects of sustainable baboon management and evaluate results to inform adaptive management	7.1.1 CPBMJTT identifies and engages science and research partner(s), and facilitate and authorise applied and other research on baboon population dynamics and human-baboon conflict	Ongoing	SANParks, CN and CCT
	7.1.2. CPBMJTT discusses and agrees on implementation of research outcomes and recommendations towards sustainable baboon management	Ongoing	SANParks, CN and CCT
7.2 Stakeholder (e.g., BAG) feedback during regular engagements (3.1) on CPBSMP implementation and inputs towards improvement are considered	7.2.1 CPBMJTT considers incorporating stakeholder feedback and inputs towards improvement of CPBSMP implementation (adaptive management) following regular engagements	From July 2023 onwards	SANParks, CN and CCT



## **10. Governance arrangements for implementation**

### **10.1 Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team (CPBMJTT)**

While the City of Cape Town, SANParks and CapeNature have previously cooperated in committees and structures with regard to baboon management, on 6 and 7 June 2022, at meetings hosted by the City of Cape Town and the National Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, Minister Barbara Creecy, the agencies committed to establishing a Joint Task Team and to developing an approach for the sustainable management of the baboon population on the Cape Peninsula. SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town agreed to work towards a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) on the future of the Cape Peninsula baboon population. The MoA was signed by all three authorities on 6 July 2023. This MoA is linked to the Baboon Strategic Management Plan for the Cape Peninsula which enables cooperation with each other and with stakeholders in fulfilling their respective roles and responsibilities for the sustainable management of the Cape Peninsula baboon population. The three institutions (the parties to the agreement) agree to joint decision making on the undertaking of actions and interventions either individually or jointly as required according to their respective roles and responsibilities and as detailed in the CPBSMP. The parties also undertake to act in the interest of each other and towards the best conservation outcomes in managing the human-baboon interface.

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

### **10.2 Cape Peninsula Joint Baboon Operational Team (CPJBOT)**

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

The chairpersonship and secretariat of the CPJBOT will rotate annually. The CPJBOT will report any operational matters to the CPBMJTT. The CPJBOT will also make recommendations with regards to specific baboon management issues which will then be deliberated and decided upon by the CPBMJTT.

### **10.3 Baboon Advisory Group (BAG)**

The CPBMJTT will establish a Baboon Advisory Group (BAG) comprising nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as ratepayers' associations,

businesses, landowners, advocacy groups and research institutions. For more detail on the BAG please refer to addendum: Baboon Advisory Group (BAG) Terms of Reference.

The BAG will meet bi-annually with the CPBMJTT and ad hoc as and when required.

## **11. Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and review**

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.

## **12. Stakeholder engagement in developing the plan**

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

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

## **13. References**

NCC Environmental Services, 2022. Urban Baboon Programme: Annual Population Census. [Annual Baboon Count UBP-2021 2022.pdf \(capetown.gov.za\)](https://www.capetown.gov.za/Annual%20Baboon%20Count%20UBP-2021%202022.pdf)

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