



CITY OF CAPE TOWN  
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA  
STAD KAAPSTAD



Name (Date received) and location	Para / section / page & Comment	Motivation for amendment / Proposed amendment	Response (accepted / rejected + reason / outcome)
1		<p>I have studied the Proposed Baboon Strategic Management Plan in detail and wish to make the following observations and comments on the baboon matter.</p> <p>I moved to Kommetjie in 1992 with my young family. There were 1200 residents. Today, there are 3400 locals.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the population of the “urban” Peninsula baboons has doubled since 2006 to over 500.</p> <p>There were few conflict situations between residents and baboons in the 1990’s. Today, conflict situations are ongoing and of protracted length.</p> <p>In 2020 the troop lived inside the village for 8 months, an absurd situation. In January and February 2023, they were “resident” in Kommetjie for 6 weeks.</p> <p>The chaos and noise of barking dogs, screaming humans, paintball guns and mayhem as dozens of baboons run across roofs trying to gain access to houses, is untenable and unsustainable.</p> <p>The City has adopted a policy of suburban densification and there are also new property developments in Kommetjie which will add another 1500 residents over the next decade.</p> <p>Having two primate species occupying the same small territory of less than 3 sq km (the village itself), is no longer sustainable. The troop has lost all fear or suspicion of humans and the use of monitors appears to be a failing project.</p> <p>If SANParks wants to retain baboons on the Peninsula mountains, then they should be responsible for installing and maintaining electric fences in potential conflict zones, including Slangkop mountain. It is not the responsibility of residents to pay for this.</p> <p>This must be coupled with a sterilisation and contraceptive regime, to drastically reduce troop levels within a few years.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The issues mentioned regarding fencing and contraception are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and implementation, and will be explored as part of appropriate management interventions.</p>

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		<p>SANParks has for far too long evaded the urban baboon issue. They make over R400 million from Cape Peninsula parks entrance fees per year. It's time for them to fund fences AND a monitoring program.</p> <p>Failing that, the only solution I see, is the rapid removal of the Slangkop troop to a wildlife or mountain reserve elsewhere.</p> <p>This emotive debate has raged for years and we now need an immediate and pragmatic response from authorities, with more consideration given to human welfare than to baboon welfare.</p>	
2	<p><b>Sec. 6, Purpose (p10)</b></p> <p>The document does not address the crisis that will unfold come 23/7/1 if the monitors cease to exist. It does not coherently give viable alternatives to the current programme, which has failed because of the habituation of the baboons to the urban environment. In all the discussions I attended a strategic fence made the only sense in what is now a very fraught situation. We have installed our own fence and it is the only thing which has worked for us- we have seen the issue escalate to crisis point over the last 4 years. It is untenable that this should be allowed to go on any longer.</p>		<p>Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. Alternatives to the current programme will vary and depend on the area and affected community.</p> <p>CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 1 (1.3, population control)</b></p> <p>Population control (including removals through euthanasia, culling and translocation) are the major controversies over baboon management on the South Peninsula, but the pros and cons of these</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Population control is addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions on the Cape Peninsula.</p>

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	measures are completely ignored. We have been here 17 years and the biggest problem is that the numbers are now completely unmanageable.		
	<p><b>Outcome 1 (1.4, management strategies)</b></p> <p>I am part of what has been come to be known as the silent majority- silent because we are lambasted by the self-proclaimed baboon activists for being pragmatic about the need to curtail population growth and keep the baboons out of the area. My best estimate is the majority of rate payers in the Far South want the baboons removed. Engaging with the right people in the community is vital. Unfortunately the activists can have a very loud voice.</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT encourages residents to participate in the BAG to ensure differing viewpoints are represented in communities.</p> <p>The BAG, in terms of the BSMP, "comprises <i>nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>".</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 1 (1.5, strategic and virtual fences)</b></p> <p>Compile a document setting out what is known about baboon-proof fencing (physical and virtual). Discuss its pros and cons, so that residents are able to formulate their views in an informed manner. We have lived with our own fence for 2 years and it has revolutionized our lives.</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner as you have done.</p> <p>Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP and will encourage residents to baboon proof their properties effectively.</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 3 (3.3, SRAs and other mechanisms)</b></p> <p>Clarify the envisaged framework for sharing responsibility for baboon management amongst constituent members and offer suggestions for supportive actions for community members. This document fails to provide residents with any assurance that the authorities represented on the JTT are serious about finding solutions in both the short term and the longer term</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p><i>"After roundtable discussions on baboon management within the Cape Peninsula on 7 June 2022, the Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team, consisting of representatives from South African National Parks (SANParks), the City of Cape Town and CapeNature, deliberated on a Terms of Reference and work plan. The outcomes will be to deliver a draft Memorandum of Agreement and a Strategic Management Plan for</i></p>

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			<p><i>baboon management in the Cape Peninsula."</i></p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>Each authority needs to conduct internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments made in this CPBSMP.</p>
3	<p><b>The clauses do not adequately address the issue of keeping baboons out of residential zones - a prerequisite for sustainable WILD baboon populations (the primary objective)</b></p>	<p>While fences may help in some instances they are a high risk investment in others - with uncertain efficacy, expensive maintenance and risks of damage to other species, as well as curtailment of usual human activities.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Strategic fencing has been noted as a viable solution by experts in the sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p>
		<p>Revert to effective baboon management strategies as was maintained in southern simons town up to the end of 2019. i.e. give baboon control staff adequate tools including effective paintball gun techniques, bearbangers and identification and removal of problematic baboons</p>	<p>The CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>
		<p>unfortunately we now have populations and generations of baboons too big to go back to the wild zones and adapted to urban lifestyle so potentially unable and unwilling to be located in a habitat where they can be wild baboons. Removal therefore seems to be an inevitable necessity.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that align with the objectives</p>

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			<p>of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p>
4	<p><b>The draft SMP as a whole</b></p> <p>This document fails to reassurance that the authorities represented on the JTT are serious about addressing short term solutions and vague over the longer term.</p> <p>The short term horizon should be focused on to avoid any more anger and frustration and use the transition phase to build positive engagement leading awareness of the future vision and approach.</p> <p>Baboons are a high profile social media issue and this should be recognized so authorities manage a media hammering.</p>	<p>Withdraw the first draft of the SMP.</p> <p>Announce a commitment to a more detailed second draft and much improved communication approach</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not withdrawn.</p> <p>CPBSMP has however been amended according to the public comment received.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>
	<p><b>Sec. 6, Purpose (p10)</b></p> <p>The draft SMP lacks a transitional plan to lead from short to medium/long term. The situation in Simon's Town (and elsewhere) today needs urgent attention to bridge the situation toward the SMP which will take long to bed in</p> <p>The current programme suggests that the monitors' use of aversive techniques to 'herd' baboon troops are increasingly less effective, and the habituation of large and growing populations of baboons to human-</p>	<p>Address the immediate crisis and the transition issues directly.</p> <p>State clearly the nature of the existing problems which require the formulation of a Strategic Management Plan.</p> <p>Provide a great deal more information on the two key 'innovations' in the draft (i.e. fences and community partnerships)</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p>

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	<p>derived good is more advanced than before.</p> <p>Insufficient information is provided on 'strategic fences'.</p> <p>'Partnerships with communities' is unclear, especially as local communities are divided and any devolution of responsibility to them may be fraught with social conflict with large administrative transaction costs.</p>		<p>Note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and detailed timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>Some of the issues mentioned such as strategic fencing are however addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions on the Cape Peninsula.</p> <p>CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p> <p>In addition, Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 1 (1.3, population control)</b></p> <p>Population control measures (including removals through euthanasia, culling and translocation) are at the heart of major controversies over baboon management on the South Peninsula, but the discussion on their merits never seems to progress beyond the 'humane' issues. The debate of 'humane' for the individual vis a vis the troop/ population could be far more nuanced so people can weigh up 'the good of one' vs. the good of all'. If the population habituated to human food is unhealthy then we should know that it is not just individual welfare but troop welfare that matters even more.</p>	<p>Outline the pros and cons of all the management options mentioned (euthanasia, culling, translocation, contraception and sterilization), and indicate which of these are likely to be the options of choice in future given the health of the troops.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.</p> <p>Translocation of baboons off the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option.</p> <p>CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon</p>

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			<p>population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.</p> <p>The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 1 (1.4, management strategies)</b></p> <p>References to the phrase 'in partnership with communities' is problematic and it is unclear how it would be implemented in practice.</p> <p>Having witnessed the baboon management discourse in Simon's Town for many years, and with a past career in community-based conservation, I find myself conflicted on this issue. Normally, I would support some devolution of management to community level, with regulatory oversight. But, given the highly competing and cancelling narratives over baboons I fear that devolution would only need to endless bickering and poor decision making and contested collective action. Thus, I support a responsible authority making and explaining decisions based on best applied scientific conservation biology and management practices.</p>	<p>Issues of governance, management and accountability (i.e. institutional design) are key to sustainable solutions to the complex problem of human-wildlife coexistence in urban areas.</p> <p>The JTT should present a comprehensive review of relevant experience &amp; the institutional options that emerge, &amp; communicate these to the public.</p> <p>The JTT should not devolve responsibilities to communities that manifest high social conflict over the human-baboon conflict matrix.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and detailed timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>The BAG will be the connecting point with communities for the CPBMJTT, and in terms of the CPBSMP, "<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>".</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 1 (1.5, strategic and virtual fences)</b></p> <p>Residents in baboon-affected communities are unaware of the pros and cons of strategic &amp; virtual fences, and lack information on design, energy sources, costs, fires and impacts on wildlife.</p> <p>Asking for an informed response to this new and potentially game-changing approach in the absence of education on these issues is causing a lot of circular and</p>	<p>Compile a document setting out what is known about baboon-proof fencing (physical and virtual). Discuss its pros and cons, so that residents are able to formulate their views in an informed manner e.g. impact on biological / wildlife connectivity.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Strategic fencing has been noted as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula.</p> <p>CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an</p>

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	inconclusive debate.		option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.
	<p><b>Outcome 3 (3.1, Baboon Advisory Group or BAG)</b></p> <p>It is unclear what exactly the role of the BAG will be, other than to air the views of residents and other groupings, and allow them to let off steam.</p> <p>It is suggested that the BAG advisory group meet annually. This is too seldom to be meaningful.</p> <p>The reference to 'recognized community organizations' in 3.1 begs the question of the criteria to be used to recognize organizations. The example of the Baboon Liaison Group &amp; CARBS experience must be avoided where forums become contesting 'voices' without focused professional facilitation.</p>	<p>Clarify the envisaged role of the BAG &amp; the status of the views expressed within it.</p> <p>The BAG should meet quarterly.</p> <p>Clarify the criteria for recognition of 'community organizations' – by area, by troop, by expertise, by value orientation?</p>	<p>CPBSMP amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will meet bi-annually with the BAG and ad hoc as and when required.</p> <p>The terms of reference for the BAG are attached to the BSMP as an annexure.</p> <p>The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, "<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>".</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 3 (3.3, SRAs and other mechanisms)</b></p> <p>The suggestion that 'community resources' will be secured for 'purposes of baboon monitoring &amp; management as well as strategic fences' gives the impression that the CoCT, together with SANParks and CN, wish to offload responsibility for baboon management to residents, rather than meet their statutory obligations.</p> <p>The process of forming SRAs is complex &amp; administratively time consuming. Typically, SRAs are driven by crime &amp; safety and homelessness more than environmental concerns. A one purpose baboon SRA would probably end up running parallel to another local SRA.</p>	<p>Clarify the envisaged institutional framework for sharing responsibility for baboon management amongst constituent members of the JTT, and offer suggestions for supportive actions for community members.</p> <p>A facilitated 'nested' SRA approach could be investigated where responsible authorities pick up the transaction costs of institutional formation and provide capital and recurrent cost support.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and exact timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>Each authority needs to however conduct internal planning on how it will fit in with individual organisational strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBSMP.</p>
5	<b>GENERAL</b>		Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.

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	<p>A full contingency of monitors has to be kept in place until the implementation of fences that keep baboons out of residential area at all times. There will still be the need for monitors to patrol the fence edges. Water points on the <b>Roodeberg</b> mountain, above the Capri and De Oude Weg areas, will alleviate the need for coming into the residential areas. Kruger National Park is full of artificial water points, the objections seem unfathomable. An initial feeding of seeds as was done in Simons Town while getting the baboons back into the wild. There are many baboons that have grown up eating in residential areas and they will need to be rewarded to get them out of this habit. Waste management, the City must provide baboon areas with TAMPER PROOF bins for <b>waste and recycling</b> and make sure the areas where the baboons are, are getting collected first. Residents need to be advised not to interact with baboons and if possible to move them on with a hose pipe making it a negative experience but not endangering them. Authorities need to make sure they actually know what areas the baboons are spending their time in. The fact that our area, Sunnydale, which is home to the Slangkop Troop for the majority of periods, has been ignored in favour of Kommetjie and Scarborough is of great concern. The Slangkop Troop has spent 44 weeks in Sunnydale as opposed to 17 weeks in Kommetjie and Scarborough over a 14 month period.</p>		<p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.</p> <p>Some of the issues mentioned are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.</p> <p>Additional/artificial feeding will result in an increase in population growth.</p> <p>Artificial feeding results in increased internal troop aggression and has negative impacts on troop behaviour.</p> <p>Artificial feeding increases close interactions and/or the habituation of baboons that has long term negative impacts on baboon troops.</p> <p>Artificial feeding has knock on effects for other wildlife and can promote disease spread.</p> <p>Thus, the CPBMJTT does not support the feeding of baboons as this is not an ecologically sustainable solution for the reasons mentioned above.</p>
	<p><b>Approximate Location of Cape Peninsula Baboon Troops/Map/Page 6</b></p> <p>The map does not indicate the Sunnydale area at all, which is where</p>	Update the map for accuracy especially when looking at fencing	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the</p>

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	<p>the Slangkop troop spends most of its time. From 11 January 2022 to 24<sup>th</sup> February 2023 the Slangkop troop spend only 17 weeks in Kommetjie/Scarborough.</p> <p><b>The other 45 weeks were spent in the Sunnydale area. This area includes De Oude Weg, Capri, Wingate Heights ad Lochiel Small Holdings, at the foot of the Roodeberg Mountain</b></p>		<p>implementation of the CPBMSP.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, the environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability. The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and communities.</p>
	<p><b>1 Strategic fencing/page 7</b></p> <p>This is a long term solution and although supported it will be years down the road</p>	Immediate solutions are needed	<p>Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Strategically placed fencing has been proposed as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. It is one of the most successful measures to mitigate human-wildlife conflict in South Africa and in the world. In the context of Table Mountain National Park and the urban environment, its application will be area and community specific.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, the environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p>
	<p><b>2 Transitional period/page 7</b></p> <p>A full complement of monitors has to be kept in place until such time as the long term proposals are implemented and their function evaluated. At no stage will the</p>	Tenders need to be put in place or the existing contracts renewed immediately. Residents cannot be left to fend for themselves, while it is also worth noting that the existing service providers build up substantial IP and on the ground knowledge that improves their efficacy.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of</p>

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	authorities be able to withdraw monitors totally. On average the Sunnysdale residents require Baboon Monitors to get baboons out of their gardens/homes every 2 <sup>nd</sup> day.		December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.
	<b>3. Monitor/ranger programme/page 8</b>  Monitors will always be essential to monitor the edges of strategic fences	This cannot be a resident run monitoring program. Residents do not have the authority to use paintball guns on baboons and should not be allowed to. Residents do not have the expertise to manage wildlife.	CPBSMP not amended.  Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.
	<b>3. Waste monitors/page 8</b>  The City of Cape Town is already behind schedule in supplying TAMPER PROOF waste and recycling bins that cannot be opened by bin pickers and then left open for the baboons to raid	How can the City justify waste monitors but not baboon monitors	CPBSMP not amended.  Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.  Gravity-lock bins have been rolled out in some baboon-affected areas. The process of rolling out baboon-proof bins in baboon-affected areas is ongoing.
	<b>6. Virtual fence/page 8</b>  This is supported but monitors will still be needed to control the edges of the fencing. Before any fences are agreed to data of where the baboons actually spend their time needs to be updated.	Update data by field work and engage and listen to residents	CPBSMP not amended.  Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.
	<b>8. Early warning WhatsApp/page 8</b>  These systems are already in place in most areas. They are useful but only kick in once the baboons are already raiding a residential area as the monitoring contractors refuse to be added to these alert groups.	It would be useful to know where the baboons are, if they are not in your particular area at least residents can have doors open etc. In addition early warning of a troop incoming allows for proactive responses by residents.	CPBSMP not amended.  Some of the issues mentioned are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions on the Cape Peninsula, such as the implementation of outcome 3 in the CPBSMP.
	<b>9 Education and awareness/ Prospective property buyers/lessors/page 8</b>  Why penalize people trying to sell or rent their homes because of baboons that cannot be kept on the mountain? Most residents have already suffered damage to their properties	Remove	CPBSMP not amended.  The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reduce human-baboon conflict through education and awareness.

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	<p><b>10 CCT Line Functions/baboon proof bins/page 9</b></p> <p>Sunnydale Ratepayers Association has made it quite clear that TAMPER PROOF BINS for waste and recycling are required. Normally what happens once residents have put their bins out and left for work, is that bin pickers will open the bins and leave them unlatched so when the baboons arrive it is easy pickings. Recycling is left in clear bags, which are torn open by bin pickers and baboons, leading more and more residents to stop recycling.</p>	There is a product called BINGUARD that will fit standard city bins. It gravity locks and only opens when the truck tips the bin. Otherwise the City must supply a working Tamper proof bin.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Gravity-lock bins have been rolled out in some baboon-affected areas by the City of Cape Town. The process of rolling out baboon-proof bins in baboon-affected areas is ongoing.</p> <p>Some of the issues mentioned are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions on the Cape Peninsula, such as the implementation of outcome 4 in the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p><b>10.pilot a zero-waste small community in either Scarborough or Kommetjie/page 9</b></p> <p>Why Kommetjie/Scarborough? The Slangkop troop spends the <b>majority of their time on the Roodeberg mountain in the Capri and De Oude Weg areas</b></p>	The authorities need to study where the baboons are the majority of the time. This old fashioned continually referring to only "Kommetjie/Scarborough" indicates how outdated the data is.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Please note that "pilot a zero-waste small community in either Scarborough or Kommetjie" was mentioned in Table 1 that is a "Summary of proposals and responses from stakeholder engagements in 2022" and was not specifically mentioned in the actual outcomes of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p><b>16.Enforcement/Fine residents who don't baboon proof/page 9</b></p> <p>Fine residents who don't baboon proof what? Their homes? Who is going to pay for this, the residents who are now expected to fend for themselves. So the City will pay for enforcement, but not monitors? As it is, the City already battles to enforce bylaws. Why create more that are unenforceable?</p>	If the authorities had managed these troops and kept them on the mountain and out of the residential areas we would not have this problem	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Please note that "Fine residents who don't baboon-proof" was mentioned in Table 1 (Summary of proposals and responses from stakeholder engagements in 2022). Law enforcement is identified as part of Outcome 2 of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p><b>19 Provisioning/feeding and water/page 10</b></p> <p>There is little to no water for the Slangkop troop in the hot summer months. As a result baboon will come into residential areas looking for water, swimming pools, water features, water tanks, gutters and bird baths.</p>	How can it be unacceptable to provide water for these animals? Artificial water points are aplenty in the Kruger National Park. How are you ever going to keep the baboons out of residential areas where there is water, they will always come to the homes to get water.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.</p>
	<b>8 Implementation of the strategy</b>	Monitors cannot be removed	CPBSMP not amended.

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	<p>/page 12</p> <p>Most of these points are 'ongoing' or an estimated time frame which is totally unrealistic. The only timeframe the authorities appear to be adhering to is the timeframe to stop the monitors</p>		<p>As mentioned above in response to your earlier comment, the current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p>
	<p><b>1.4 Management strategy/page 12</b></p> <p>Initiate processes and timeframes, dialogues with communities to keep baboons out of urban areas. Liaise with 'security organisations' such as neighbourhood watches</p>	<p>How can this become the responsibility of a neighbourhood watch. These are volunteer based groups, most members work during the day when the baboons are around and do security at night. This is unacceptable and unworkable, the authorities need to step up and take responsibility. Not all areas have active NHW's. Baboon management is not a security competence.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.</p> <p>CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment.</p>
	<p><b>1,5 Strategic and virtual fences/page 13</b></p> <p>The concept of fences is supported with monitors controlling the edges. Before fences are constructed make sure you really know where the baboons spend their time NOW and not based on historic data. Communities cannot be expected to pay for these fences.</p>	<p>Timescale June 2023/Dec 2023 is unrealistic. Monitors cannot be removed in June 2023 and residents be expected to fend for themselves. The baboon death rate will spiral.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mentioned above in response to your earlier comment, the current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.</p>

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			<p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, the environment, operation requirements, maintenance, costing etc. to ensure long term viability.</p> <p>CPBMJTT is in the process of prioritising appropriate areas for the implementation of strategic fencing as per the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p><b>1.6 Protocols are developed/page 13</b></p> <p>Develop protocols with stakeholders? Who are the stakeholders, the residents and who is going to implement these protocols for dangerous, aggressive, dispersing, raiding, troop splinter</p>	These protocols can only be implemented by Monitors or Wildlife Experts.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is only a strategic level plan. Approved guidelines and protocols will be drafted in consultation with relevant stakeholders and the BAG. Please refer to the CPBSMP outcome 7 implementation in Table 1: <i>"7.1.1 CPBMJTT identifies and engages science and research partner(s), and facilitate and authorise applied and other research on baboon population dynamics and human-baboon conflict"</i></p> <p>Thus any expert that may assist on human wildlife conflict, animal and/or human behaviour can be called upon to advise on feasible strategies within the urban landscape.</p>
	<p><b>2 OUTCOMES</b> <b>2.2 Permits/page 14</b></p> <p>Who are you planning to issue these permits to for the use of paintball Markers, chasing/herding etc. if there</p>	Only trained and skilled monitors can be issued with these permits. Therefore the monitoring system has to continue	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mentioned above in response to your earlier comment, the current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town</p>

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	are no Monitors who at present execute these functions		has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.  Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	<b>2.4 Enforcement of City bylaws/page 14</b>  Enforce bylaws: The Sunnydale Ratepayers Association has made it abundantly clear that waste management can only be successful with the issue of TAMPER PROOF BINS as we have a high incidence of bin pickers and they then leave the 'homemade bin proofing' open. The baboons then have easy access to the bins and recycling bags.	Issue TAMPER PROOF Bins for Waste and recycling to baboon troop visited areas or supply a mechanism like Binguard that can be fitted to the existing bins. This is urgent.	CPBSMP not amended.  Gravity-lock bins have been rolled out in some baboon-affected areas. The process of rolling out baboon-proof bins in baboon-affected areas is ongoing.
	<b>Outcome 3/3.2 resident communities/page 16</b>  Most areas already have WhatsApp groups. When baboons are reported the MONITORS are informed to come and move the baboons back onto the mountain areas. If the plan is to cancel the monitors who will the residents turn to for help?	This can only work if there are monitors to call.	CPBSMP not amended.  As mentioned above in response to your earlier comment, the current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.
	<b>3.3 Special ratings/page 16</b>  Are authorities aware of the fact that some of the areas impacted by baboons are underprivileged townships?	Financing has to be found elsewhere	CPBSMP not amended.  Note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and detailed timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	<b>3.4 Support citizens by means of permits/page 17</b>  Permits for WHAT? Paintball guns?	Remove this whole train of thought. It is not residents who should be doing this job, it is independent monitors who are trained and can be held responsible and accountable	CPBSMP not amended.  The CPBMJTT supports the rights of residents to protect private property from

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			<p>baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.</p> <p>"Hunting" in the context of this section of the CPBSMP and permits extended by CapeNature has a much wider meaning. It can relate to any wilful interference of a wild animal and would include the use of paintball markers for example.</p> <p><i>"hunt in relation to any wild animal means by any means whatsoever to hunt or search for, to kill, capture or attempt to kill or capture, or to pursue, follow or drive with intent to kill or capture, or to shoot at, poison, be in wait for or wilfully disturb;"</i></p>
6	<p>Baboons are dividing communities. For some people it is acceptable that they come into our homes, break windows and hold us ransom. When you have small children or big dogs, it is not so easy to deal with. They create fear.</p> <p>Please help.</p>		<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reduce human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p>
7	<p><b>#5</b></p> <p>Under no circumstances should residents be required to finance infrastructure or pay for the maintenance of infrastructure required to manage or separate baboons / residents.</p>	That funding be provided by all three Authorities for management of baboons in the broadest sense.	<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner.</p> <p>Note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and detailed timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>

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		I agree with experts that human settlement and baboon environments must be separate.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reduce human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p>
8	<p>It is patently unnatural to have baboons walking around in a domestic environment such as we have here in Kommetjie.(or any human inhabited environment)</p> <p>Their natural environment is the kranses and koppies in nature, not the houses and streets where humans live.</p> <p>In my opinion it would be the responsibility of civic units such as yourselves to ensure that this does not take place.</p> <p>You are failing dismally in this regard.</p>		<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner.</p> <p>The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas through various methods and reduce human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p>
9	<p>I've been in Kommetjie for 25 years and feel that we've never had the problems that we have experienced over the last year</p> <p>They have trashed my gutters, caused extensive roof leaks by jumping on the roof and broken the glass on a cover over the back door</p> <p>I like the idea of a baboon proof fence as I don't like the idea of euthanasia or any means of harming the baboons</p>		<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner.</p> <p>The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reduce human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p>

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			<p>Strategically placed fencing has been proposed as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. It is one of the most successful measures to mitigate human-wildlife conflict in South Africa and in the world. In the context of Table Mountain National Park and the urban environment, its application will be area and community specific.</p> <p>CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effects on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p>
10	<p><b>1.4.</b></p> <p>Need to keep baboon monitors employed after June 30th. This program cannot be halted.</p>	Keep Baboon Monitors employed. Need monitors for NOW for splinter group of 4 baboons in	<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p>
	<p><b>1.5</b></p> <p>Implementation of strategic electric fencing as recommended by Dr Gaynor</p>	Do not delay - urgent for South Side SANPARKS reserve fence and to carry on parallel to Plateau Road SANPARKS must finance this to keep their troop inside the Reserve	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the funding mechanisms, effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p>

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	<p><b>2.4</b></p> <p>There seems to be no visible law enforcement happening regarding waste management despite saying that law enforcement is ongoing. There is no law enforcement</p>	<p>Do regular inspections and spot checks to ensure that residents are complying. Anonymous reporting to be encouraged and be more active in communities especially at restaurants and commercial food outlets.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The issues mentioned regarding law enforcement and waste management are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and implementation, and will be explored as part of appropriate management interventions.</p> <p>Please see point:</p> <p><i>“2.4.3 Investigation of non-compliance is conducted by appropriately skilled and resourced officials.”</i></p>
	<p><b>2.6</b></p> <p>The CoGH SPCA must be part of the JTT in order that this point regarding the WELFARE of the baboons is guaranteed</p>	<p>Funding for wildlife veterinary services must be provided so that</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>1.8.1 of the CPBSMP includes the investigation of a Grant-in-Aid to support the wellbeing of sick and injured baboons.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT recognises the CoGH SPCA as a key governance stakeholder that will oversee all welfare aspects and have engaged with the CoGH SPCA to formalise this relationship. The CPBSMP reflects that the City is investigating a Grant-in-Aid for Wildlife.</p>
	<p><b>2.7</b></p> <p>Actual effective law enforcement must be implemented. We need to see follow up and improvements</p>	<p>Which laws will apply for the JTT to provide effective law enforcement . Who will the JTT answer to? Municipal, Provincial or National?The Minister? The Department of Environment, Forestry &amp; Fisheries?</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT was initiated after the round table held by Minister Creecy on the 7<sup>th</sup> of June 2023. The CPBMJTT comprises representatives of South African National Parks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed</p>

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			in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with relevant legislation, internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.
	<p><b>3.1</b></p> <p>No point in meeting annually with the BAG - no point in having a BAG if only meeting annually</p>	<p>At least 4 meetings per year and regular 2-way communication in between .</p> <p>The BAG ideally should be an Associate Member of the JTT</p>	<p>CPBSMP amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will meet bi-annually with the BAG and ad hoc as and when required.</p> <p>The terms of reference for the BAG are attached to the CPBSMP as an annexure.</p> <p>The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, "<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>".</p> <p>The BAG will be engaged in future management plans, the specifics of this engagement still need to be defined.</p>
	<p><b>4.1</b></p> <p>Abysmal failure from Management for the past two decades regarding this point.</p>	<p>MEC to be part of JTT on behalf of CCTSolid Waste – imperative</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT was initiated after the round table held by Minister Creecy on the 7<sup>th</sup> of June 2023. The CPBMJTT currently comprises selected representatives of South African National Parks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town that have been assigned to the MoA and CPBSMP.</p> <p>Your point is however noted and will be considered in the selection of future</p>

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			representatives of the CPBMJTT.
	<p><b>4.2</b></p> <p>It is imperative that National Government gets commitments from the SA NAVY</p>	Minister to engage with the SA Navy as the only level they will listen to.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>The CPBSMP section 4.2.1 of Table 1 includes engagement with SA Navy to address issues of waste accessibility to baboons.</p>
11	<p>Baboons, or any other wild animals, should not be sharing or have access to established residential and commercial areas. These areas, established decades ago, are occupied by rate paying residents who are entitled to reside in areas where they are not subject to harassment and/or damage which is out of their control.</p>	Create large secured area for re-location of ALL the baboons and which is accessible to any people interested, just the same as our game parks around the country.	<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Translocation of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option.</p> <p>The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reduce human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p>
12	<p><b>PREAMBLE/ INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>The DAMAGE caused by baboons to homes; property values and quality of life needs to be recognized and highlighted. People living outside of these areas have no idea what a nightmare it has become in recent years</p> <p>In Simonskloof (Waterfall troop) we cannot leave our doors or windows</p>	<p>Emphasize &amp; Detail the damage these baboons are causing, and how it is getting WORSE year by year. This damage can be detailed/quantified by a simple survey to homeowners &amp; businesses in each area.</p> <p>People who live outside these affected areas need more detail to understand the damage caused.</p> <p>Include a comment on in the importance of preserving wildlife within the confines of parks &amp; mountains, NOT in urban areas</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner.</p> <p>Some of the proposals mentioned in your comments are addressed in the CPBSMP.</p>

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	<p>open during the day. Cannot enjoy our patios or fresh air.</p> <p>This document gives the impression that the baboons are an irritant – not the destructive pests that they are in our suburb &amp; town.</p> <p>When I built my home here, 30 years ago, we did NOT have this problem, seldom saw a baboon in our streets until about 4/5 years ago. Now it's a regular occurrence.</p> <p>The baboon troops on the urban edges are no longer beautiful wild animals – they are destructive scavengers. As the signs on the way to Cape Point state "Baboons are dangerous animals"</p>		The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reduce human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.
	<p><b>Pg 12 1.1 &amp; 1.2</b></p> <p>POPULATION SIZE by area: This detailed data is missing and -needs to be made public</p> <p>How many baboons are expected to be living in each area over the next few years, if we don't do something definitive to limit their population</p>	<p>Baboon numbers affecting each suburb vs population of suburb? Growth of each troop. How many will we have in 2025/6/7?</p> <p>A statistician should be able to quickly extrapolate the numbers</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.</p> <p>Part of the Urban Baboon Programme is to annually count the baboons and determine the growth or decrease for each troop. This information will be provided to the CPBMJTT in order to facilitate appropriate management interventions for specific areas.</p>
	<p><b>Pg 12 1.3</b></p> <p>POPULATION CONTROL of the baboons that are roaming freely in / and causing destruction in urban areas is required urgently. We can reduce waste attractants, chase baboons up the mountain, etc, but there are TOO many in our area, and too many that only know how to scavenge. Culling is a fairly cheap and very effective method of animal control, particularly for a species that has no natural predator and is not endangered</p>	<p>Start a culling program urgently, Longer term Contraception &amp; sterilization can be researched &amp; implemented later</p> <p>EMPHASISE the point that this is NOT an endangered species in any way</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.</p> <p>The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been</p>

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			included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.
	<p><b>Pg 13 1.5</b></p> <p>ELECTRIC FENCING between a suburb and mountain will be very expensive; of questionable success; difficult to maintain and doubtful that the majority of residents will pay. I am not interested in supporting this idea</p>	A simple survey could be done in each suburb to determine if the majority of residents have any interested in contributing to this cost.	Note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and detailed timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	<p><b>Pg 13 1.6</b></p> <p>Removal of problematic baboons – I agree to translocation and/ or culling immediately. The longer we wait the worse the problem gets, and the more baboons will die</p>	Action is required urgently ... not more research.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.</p> <p>Translocation of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option.</p>
	<p><b>ADDITION also speaks to Pg 8, 3</b></p> <p>Baboon population in our area increases every year, and the MONITORS are spread more thinly. They are also much less effective, as they have their dispersion tools diminished. Shooting a paintball gun into the air, shouting &amp; whistling has little effect on the urbanized troop in our suburb</p>	While the monitors are still with us, they need better tools to chase the baboons up the mountain. If we don't have monitors, the residents will need to have <b>effective tools</b> to do this, in order to protect their properties until culling/ relocation / birth control starts working. What do you suggest?	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention. Additionally, the CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.</p>

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13	<p><b>PREAMBLE / INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>This document needs to better highlight the <b>damage</b> caused by baboons to homes; property values and quality of life.</p> <p>Your document gives the impression that the baboons are an irritant – not the destructive pests that they are. We get broken gutters, security systems, fences, trees, roof tiles etc – not to mention the horror of having one in your home.</p> <p>In Simonskloof (Waterfall troop) we cannot leave our doors or windows open during the day.</p> <p>The baboon problem in our area has deteriorated dramatically over the last 3/4 years, as monitors became less effective &amp; population grows. I have lived here for 23 years.</p>	<p>Record the damage these baboons are causing, is getting WORSE year by year. . This damage can be detailed/quantified by a simple survey to homeowners. People who don't live in these areas need to understand the destruction to our quality of life and property. AND ... how it has deteriorated in recent years.</p> <p>Baboons are NOT an endangered</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Some of the proposals mentioned in your comments are addressed in the CPBSMP.</p> <p>The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner.</p> <p>The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reduce human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p>
	<p><b>Proposal 3 – pg 8</b></p> <p>Baboon population in our area increases every year, and the Monitors are spread more thinly. They are also much less effective, as they have their dispersion tools diminished/ removed in recent years. Shooting a paintball gun into the air, which just makes a popping noise, has very little effect on the troop in our suburb.</p>	<p>While the monitors are still with us, they need better tools to chase the baboons up the mountain. If we don't have monitors, the residents will need to have <b>effective tools</b> to do this, in order to protect their properties until population control starts working.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p> <p>Additionally, the CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment</p>

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			through approved protocols and methods.
	<p><b>Pg 12 1.1 &amp; 1.2</b></p> <p>The population data by area / with growths should have been attached to this document. I believe these figures are available and have not been released to the public.</p> <p>If we don't limit the population, how many baboons are expected to be living in each area next year and in 5 years time?</p>	<p>How many baboons are influencing how many homes? – by area. How has each troop grown in the last 5 years? A statistician should be able to quickly extrapolate the numbers into the future</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mention earlier, the current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.</p> <p>Part of the Urban Baboon Programme is to annually count the baboons and determine the growth or decrease for each troop. This information will be provided to the CPBMJTT in order to facilitate appropriate management interventions for specific areas.</p>
	<p><b>Pg 12 1.3</b></p> <p>More "Research" must not delay the immediate population control of the baboons that are roaming freely in / and causing destruction in urban areas.</p> <p>Culling is a fairly cheap and very effective method of control.</p>	<p>Start a culling program urgently, More research is not required.</p> <p>Action is required.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.</p>
	<p><b>Pg 13 1.5</b></p> <p>Straight line electric fencing between our suburb and the mountain will be very expensive; of questionable success; difficult to maintain and very difficult to fund. We have the additional complication of loadshedding.</p>	<p>A quick &amp; simple survey could be done in each suburb to determine if residents are interested in contributing to this cost. I will not contribute to an ineffective proposition</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and detailed timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>Strategic fencing has been noted as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula.</p>

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			CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and mechanisms of funding.
	<p><b>Pg 13 1.6</b></p> <p>Removal of problematic baboons – I agree to translocation and/ or culling immediately. The longer we wait, the worse the problem gets – with more baboons &amp; homeowners suffering</p>	Identify the problem baboons and take action	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.</p> <p>Translocation of baboons off the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as sustainable strategic baboon management option.</p>
14	<p>I have written to the Mayor's office at length previously, regarding the scourge of uncontrolled marauding baboon troops...with no reply.</p> <p>The reality of the situation is simply that baboons belong in controlled areas in the wild, not in the urban environment.</p> <p>Years of neglect in the management of their rapidly increasing numbers and incursions has resulted in the prevailing unfortunate scenario.</p> <p>The impact on residents and business in the deep south environs is untenable.</p> <p>The various bodies responsible need now to take definite and effective measures to address the challenges.</p> <p>What that entails is for qualified opinion to establish.</p> <p>Whether that be relocation, sterilisation, culling or any other protocol is for the experts to decide.</p> <p>I note that one of the proposals is perimeter/electric fencing.</p>		<p>Thank you for your comments.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reduce human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.</p> <p>Translocation of baboons off the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can</p>

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	<p>The topography of the area makes a mockery of this suggestion</p> <p>Residents have a constitutional given undertaking to live in a safe, secure and harmonious environment.</p> <p>The current situation where we exist behind barred doors and windows like prisoners in our own properties, unable to enjoy a lifestyle with our families and pets, is totally unacceptable.</p> <p>The City encourages densification and development and levies rates and various charges without ensuring that those being invoiced gain fair and just compensation in return.</p> <p>Swift, decisive and effective measures are long overdue.</p>		<p>thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option.</p> <p>Strategic fencing has been noted as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. It is one of the most successful measures to mitigate human-wildlife conflict, but is area and community specific.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option.</p>
15	Exactly the same comments as Ben Cousins (23/03/2023)		<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP. Also note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.</p>
16	<p>This draft plan is far too complicated and will not be agreed on or implemented in the foreseeable future. What happens to the baboons in the meantime.? Plb</p>	Please simplify radically and start the participation process again	<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18</p>

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			<p>months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>
17	<p><b>Approximate Location of Cape Peninsula Baboon Troops/Map/Page 6</b></p> <p>The Slangkop troop (SK) currently spends most of its time on the Roodeberg mountain range and in Sunnydale which are further north east than indicated on the Approximate Locations Map. To illustrate this, it should be noted that from 11 January 2022 to 24th February 2023 the Slangkop troop spent only 17 weeks in Kommetjie/Scarborough. The other 45 weeks were spent in the Sunnydale area. (This area includes De Oude Weg, Capri and Wingate Heights which are residential areas situated at the foot of the Roodeberg mountain and also in Lochiel Small Holdings which is north of Kommetjie Road).</p>	Update the map to indicate the SK troop on the Roodeberg mountain range for accuracy especially when looking at fencing.	<p>Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p> <p>CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, the environment, operational requirements, baboon troop ranges, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p> <p>The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and communities.</p>
	<p><b>1 Strategic fencing/page 7</b></p> <p>This is a long-term solution with insufficient information on practicalities for example the erection of fencing, the control of the fencing and the financing of the fencing and although supported in theory, it will be years down the road.</p>	Immediate solutions are needed. More information is required as well as scientific data.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Strategically placed fencing has been proposed as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. It is one of the most successful measures to mitigate human-wildlife conflict in</p>

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			<p>South Africa and in the world. In the context of Table Mountain National Park and the urban environment, its application will be area and community specific.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the ease of implementation, funding mechanisms, effect on wildlife, the environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure feasibility.</p>
	<p><b>2 Transitional period/page 7</b></p> <p>A full complement of monitors has to be kept in place until such time as the long-term proposals are implemented and their function evaluated. At no stage will the authorities be able to withdraw monitors totally. Currently, on average, the Sunnyside residents require Baboon Monitors for assistance with baboons in their gardens and homes every 2nd day.</p>	<p>Tenders for monitors need to be put in place or the existing contracts renewed immediately for a period of 3 years at the very least. Residents, for safety and security reasons, cannot be left to fend for themselves.</p> <p>While it is also worth noting that the existing service providers build up substantial IP and on the ground knowledge that improves their efficacy.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p><b>3. Monitor/ranger programme/page 8</b></p> <p>Monitors will always be essential to monitor the edges of the proposed strategic fences or a full contingent of monitors will be required where fencing has yet to be installed or is not practical.</p>	<p>This cannot be a resident run monitoring program. Residents do not have the authority to use paintball guns on baboons and should not be allowed to. Residents do not have the expertise to manage wildlife.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT supports and encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p><b>3. Waste monitors/page 8</b></p> <p>The City of Cape Town is already behind schedule in supplying tamper proof waste and recycling bins that cannot be opened by bin pickers and then left open for the baboons to raid.</p>	<p>How can the City justify waste monitors but not baboon monitors?</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.</p> <p>Gravity-lock bins have been rolled out in some baboon-affected areas. The process of rolling out baboon-proof bins in baboon-affected areas is ongoing</p>

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	<p><b>6. Virtual fence/page 8</b></p> <p>This is supported in theory but monitors will still be needed to control the edges of the fencing. In addition, scientific data on baboon numbers, foraging areas, movement etc. as well as information around the practicalities, erection and financing of such virtual fencing is essential. Before any fences are agreed to, data of where the baboons actually spend their time needs to be updated.</p>	Update data by field work and engage with and listen to residents.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the ease of implementation, funding mechanisms, effect on wildlife, the environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure feasibility.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.</p> <p>The service provider for the Urban Baboon Programme retains all the field data in monthly reports, and also annual counts of the baboon troops.</p>
	<p><b>8. Early warning WhatsApp/page 8</b></p> <p>These systems are already in place in most areas. They are useful but, only kick in once the baboons are already raiding a residential area as the monitoring contractors have not agreed to be added to these alert groups.</p>	It would be useful to know where the baboons are, if they are not in your particular suburb at least residents can have doors open etc. In addition, early warning of a troop incoming allows for proactive responses by residents.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Some of the issues mentioned are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions on the Cape Peninsula, such as the implementation of outcome 3 in the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p><b>9 Education and awareness/ Prospective property buyers/lessors/page8</b></p> <p>Why penalize people trying to sell or rent their homes because of baboons that cannot be kept on the mountain? Most residents have already suffered damage to their properties at huge expense.</p> <p>Another point to note is residents are moving out of areas, such as Capri, as</p>	Remove	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reduce human–</p>

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	a result of the baboon visitations. In short, the impact of baboons is not just on lifestyle but also potentially affecting property values. People will be reticent to invest in baboon prone areas and eventually these areas could become degraded.		<p>baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p> <p>The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner.</p>
	<p><b>10 CCT Line Functions/baboon proof bins/page 9</b></p> <p>Sunnydale Ratepayers Association has motivated that tamper proof bins for waste and recycling are required. The motivation for tamper proof bins is that once residents have put their bins out and left for work, bin pickers often open the bins and leave them unlatched. This means that when the baboons arrive it is easy pickings. Recycling is left in clear bags, which are torn open by bin pickers and baboons, leading more and more residents to stop recycling. All this uncontained waste has a very negative impact on the environment.</p>	<p>There is a product called BINGUARD that will fit standard city bins. It gravity-locks and only opens when the truck tips the bin. Otherwise, the City must supply a working tamper proof bin.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Gravity-lock bins have been rolled out in some baboon-affected areas. The process of rolling out baboon-proof bins in baboon-affected areas is ongoing.</p>
	<p><b>10.pilot a zero-waste small community in either Scarborough or Kommetjie/page9</b></p> <p>Why Kommetjie/Scarborough? Currently the Slangkop troop spends the majority of their time on the Roodeberg mountain in the Capri and De Oude Weg areas of Sunnydale.</p>	<p>The authorities need to study where the baboons are for the majority of the time. This old fashioned continually referring only to "Kommetjie/Scarborough" indicates how outdated the data is. Include Sunnydale.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Please note that "pilot a zero-waste small community in either Scarborough or Kommetjie" was mentioned in Table 1 as part of the "Summary of proposals and responses from stakeholder engagements in 2022" and was not specifically mentioned in the actual outcomes of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p><b>16.Enforcement/Fine residents who don't baboon proof/page9</b></p> <p>Fine residents who don't baboon proof what? Their homes and properties? Who is going to pay for this, the residents who are now expected to fend for themselves? The City indicates that it will pay for enforcement, but not monitors?</p> <p>As it is, the City already battles to enforce bylaws. Why create more bylaws that are unenforceable? Repairing of damage caused by baboons is already an expense borne</p>	<p>If the authorities had managed these troops and kept them on the mountain and out of the residential areas, we would not have this problem.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Please note that "Fine residents who don't baboon proof," was mentioned in Table 1 as part of the "Summary of proposals and responses from stakeholder engagements in 2022" and was not specifically mentioned in the actual outcomes of the CPBSMP.</p> <p>The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner.</p>


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	by residents. When the bins are tipped, it is residents who are left to clean the environment.		
	<p><b>19 Provisioning/feeding and water/page 10</b></p> <p>There is strong indication that there is little to no water for the Slangkop troop in their natural environment during the hot summer months. As a result, baboon troops come into residential areas looking for easily available water in swimming pools, water features, water tanks, gutters and bird baths.</p>	Consider providing water points for these animals. Artificial water points are commonly used in National Parks. It will be difficult to keep baboons out of residential areas where there is water.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.</p>
	<p><b>8 Implementation of the strategy /page 12</b></p> <p>Most of these points are 'ongoing' or an estimated time frame which is totally unrealistic. The only timeframe the authorities appear to be adhering to is the timeframe to stop the monitors.</p>	Monitors cannot be removed - both for the safety of the residents and the baboons.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mentioned above in response to your earlier comment, the current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p>
	<p><b>1.4 Management strategy/page 12</b></p> <p>Initiate processes and timeframes, dialogues with communities to keep baboons out of urban areas. Liaise with 'security organisations' such as neighbourhood watches.</p>	This cannot become the responsibility of a neighbourhood watch. These are volunteer based groups. Most members work during the day when the baboons are around and do security at night. This is unacceptable and unworkable. The authorities need to step up and take responsibility. Not all areas have active NHW's. Baboon management is not a security competence.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.</p>
	<p><b>1,5 Strategic and virtual fences/page 13</b></p> <p>The concept of fences is supported with monitors controlling the edges. However, more information around the erection, financing and control of the fences is required. How will they really work? In addition, before proposed fences are constructed, a study should be done to confirm where the baboons spend their time NOW and not based</p>	Timescale June 2023/Dec 2023 is unrealistic. Monitors cannot be removed in June 2023 thereafter with residents expected to fend for themselves. The baboon death rate could spiral.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mentioned above in response to your earlier comment, the current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future</p>

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	on historic data. Communities cannot be expected to pay for these fences.		<p>ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, the environment, operation requirements, maintenance, costing etc. to ensure long term viability.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT is in the process of prioritising appropriate areas for the implementation of strategic fencing as per the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p><b>1.6 Protocols are developed/page 13</b></p> <p>Develop protocols with stakeholders? Who are the stakeholders? The residents? Who is going to implement these protocols for dangerous, dispersing, raiding and splintering troops?</p>	These protocols can only be implemented by monitors or Wildlife Experts.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is only a strategic level plan. Approved guidelines and protocols will be drafted in consultation with stakeholders and the BAG.</p> <p>Please refer to the CPBSMP outcome 7 implementation in Table 1:</p> <p><i>"7.1.1 CPBMJTT identifies and engages science and research partner(s), and facilitate and authorise applied and other research on baboon population dynamics and human-baboon conflict"</i></p> <p>Thus any expert that may assist on human-wildlife conflict, animal and/or human behaviour can be called upon to advise on feasible strategies within the urban landscape.</p>
	<p><b>2 OUTCOMES 2.2 Permits/page 14</b></p> <p>Who are you planning to issue these permits to for the use of paintball markers, chasing/herding etc. if there</p>	Only trained and skilled monitors, who can be held accountable, can be issued with these permits. Therefore, the monitoring system has to continue	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mentioned above in response to your earlier comment, the current Urban Baboon Programme funded</p>

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	are no monitors who presently execute these functions?		by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.  Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	<b>2.4 Enforcement of City bylaws/page 14</b>  Enforce bylaws: The Sunnysdale Ratepayers Association emphasizes that waste management can only be successful with the issue of tamper proof bins as we have a high incidence of bin pickers who leave the 'homemade bin proofing' open. This leaves the baboons with easy access to the bins and recycling bags.	Issue tamper proof bins for waste and recycling to baboon troop visited areas or supply a mechanism like Binguard that can be fitted to the existing bins. This is urgent. The knock-on effect is that litter from the bins pollutes the natural environment.	CPBSMP not amended.  Gravity-lock bins have been rolled out in some baboon-affected areas. The process of rolling out baboon-proof bins in baboon-affected areas is ongoing
	<b>Outcome 3/3.2 resident communities/page 16</b>  Most areas already have WhatsApp groups. When baboons are reported, the monitors are informed to come and move the baboons back onto the mountain areas e.g., Sunnysdale's Roodeberg mountain range. If the plan is to cancel the monitors who will the residents turn to for help?	This can only work if there are monitors to call.	CPBSMP not amended.  The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.  Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	<b>3.3 Special ratings/page 16</b>  Are authorities aware that some of the areas impacted by baboons are lower-income residential areas?	Financing has to be found elsewhere.	CPBSMP not amended.  Note the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with detailed actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	<b>3.4 Support citizens by means of permits/page 17</b>		CPBSMP not amended.

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	Permits for WHAT? Paintball guns?	Remove this whole train of thought. It is not residents who should be doing this job. It is independent monitors who are trained are responsible and can be held accountable.	<p>The CPBMJTT supports the rights of residents to protect private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.</p> <p>The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner.</p> <p>"Hunting" in the context of this section of the CPBSMP and permits extended by CapeNature has a much wider meaning. It can relate to any wilful interference of a wild animal and would include the use of paintball markers for example.</p> <p><i>"hunt in relation to any wild animal means by any means whatsoever to hunt or search for, to kill, capture or attempt to kill or capture, or to pursue, follow or drive with intent to kill or capture, or to shoot at, poison, be in wait for or wilfully disturb;"</i></p> <p>To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas</p>
	<p>The lack of a short-term plan and removal of monitors could well lead to a crisis!</p> <p>We foresee that baboons in urban areas will, going forward, always require baboon monitors, no matter the responsible authority/collaboration of authorities or alternative plans/protocols in place. They will have to be employed even after the proposed implementation of fences and a full contingency of monitors will need to be placed in areas where there are no fences.</p> <p>It is hoped that fencing will be successful in keeping baboons out of residential areas. However, fencing still needs to be trialed and more information and engagement with</p>	<p>This document focuses on the long term. A short term/immediate plan and a detailed one is required, and until one is in place, the status quo with regards to baboon monitors must remain the same both for the safety of residents and the baboons.</p> <p>Baboon monitors cannot be withdrawn.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p> <p>Some of the issues mentioned are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the</p>

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	<p>affected residents and communities is needed around this proposal. A scientific study is necessary. Even if successful, there will still be the need for monitors to patrol the fence edges.</p> <p>Water points on the <b>Roodeberg</b> mountain, could alleviate the need for baboons coming into the residential areas.</p> <p>Investigate an initial feeding of seeds, as was done in Simon's Town, to encourage baboons back into the wild.</p> <p>There are many baboons that have grown up eating in residential areas and they will need to be rewarded to encourage them out of this habit. This said, environmentalists would have to evaluate the holistic impact of a seeding/feeding project.</p> <p>Waste management: The City must provide baboon areas with tamper proof bins for <b>waste and recycling</b> and make sure that the areas where the baboons are, are collected first.</p> <p>Residents need to be advised not to interact with baboons and if possible, to move them on with a hose pipe making it a negative experience but not endangering them.</p> <p>Authorities need to ensure that they know in which areas the baboons are spending their time. The fact that our area, Sunnydale, which is currently "home" to the Slangkop Troop (SK) for the majority of periods, has been ignored in documents in favour of Kommetjie and Scarborough is of great concern. The Slangkop Troop has spent 44 weeks in Sunnydale as opposed to 17 weeks in Kommetjie and Scarborough over a 14-month period (WhatsApp and Telegram records support this).</p> <p>We believe that SANParks, then Cape Nature and then CoCT should find, fund and apply the solution. This said, residents cannot be left without monitors and until such time as a collaborative tried and tested solution is found, it may well be the City who has to continue with the funding of monitors in order to protect the residents and their property.</p> <p>We look forward to being involved and proactive in the on-going conversation</p>		<p>City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.</p> <p>Additional/artificial feeding will result in an increase in population growth.</p> <p>Artificial feeding also results in increased internal troop aggression and has negative impacts on troop behaviour.</p> <p>Artificial feeding increases close interactions and/or the habituation of baboons, and that has long term negative impacts on baboon troops.</p> <p>Artificial feeding has knock on effects for other wildlife and can promote disease spread.</p> <p>Thus, the CPBMJTT does not support the feeding of baboons as this is not an ecologically sustainable solution for the reasons mentioned above.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.</p>

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	<p>towards the protection of the rights of our wildlife and the rights of the Sunnysdale residents.</p> <p><b>Please note that the residential areas in Sunnysdale which are most affected by baboons are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. de Oude Weg (South of Kommetjie Road, bordering the Roodeberg mountain and nestled between the Kommetjie Road Fire Station (Wood Road) and Kompanjiesfontein). Frequent visitations.</li> <li>2. Capri and Wingate Heights (South of Kommetjie Road bordering the Roodeberg mountain and situated east of de Oude Weg and west of the Kommetjie Road Fourway Intersection). Frequent visitations.</li> <li>3. Lochiel Small Holdings (North of Kommetjie Road, behind Harry Goemans Nursery). This area has small scale farming which is attractive to the baboons. Occasionally visited by single baboons.</li> </ol> <p>The fourth area is not residential:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Abington Road and Houmoed Avenue (off Kommetjie Road – opposite/north of TEARS Cattery). Due to illegal dumping this area has become a great attraction to the baboons.</li> </ol> <p>Attached (for ease of understanding) a City map of Sunnysdale with the baboon affected areas highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• De Oude Weg – Green</li> <li>• Lochiel Small Holdings – Yellow</li> <li>• Capri and Wingate Heights – Blue</li> <li>• Abington Road/Houmoed Avenue – Pink</li> </ul>		<p>To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.</p> <p>Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>
18	<p><b>Pg7. No1</b></p> <p>Fencing: I am not prepared to pay for an electric fence. Our estate has an electric fence and it makes no difference, baboons still find entry.</p>	No extra fencing	<p>Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Strategic fencing has been noted as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of</p>

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			<p>baboons on the Cape Peninsula.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option.</p>
	<p><b>P8. No 3</b></p> <p>Yes - continue monitors – with more tools</p>	<p>Monitors need more tools to scare / EFFECTIVELY chase the baboons back to the mountain – eg long whips and catapults</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.</p>
	<p><b>P8 No 4</b></p> <p>Sterilization &amp; Contraception</p>	<p>Needed urgently – the baboons are breeding quickly</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.</p>
	<p><b>P8 No 6</b></p> <p>Virtual Fence – what is a virtual fence?</p>	<p>I will not pay for a physical electric fence. Very expensive</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Virtual fences: Animals (in this case baboons) wear collars that communicate with GPS and reception towers to form boundaries that control movement without the use of physical fences. When the baboon crosses the boundary, they are either deterred by baboon rangers or sound aversion (e.g. predatory or unpleasant noises).</p> <p>It has been successfully implemented in human-baboon conflict mitigation in Cape Town. It is however only successful in specific areas with large natural vegetation available. Its use in highly urbanised areas may be limited but can still be tested.</p> <p>Strategic fencing has been noted as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in</p>

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			<p>sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and feasible funding mechanisms.</p>
	<p>P8 No7</p> <p>Removal of baboons – I agree to translocation and culling</p>	Troops need to be reduced urgently	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.</p> <p>The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.</p> <p>Translocation of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option.</p>
	<p><b>P9 no 19</b></p> <p>Feeding stations are unnatural for wild animals</p>	Do not do this	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT does not support the feeding of baboons as this is not an ecologically sustainable solution.</p>
	<p><b>ADDITIONAL PROPOSAL</b></p> <p>Natural Predators</p>	Look at reintroducing natural predators	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT does not support the proposal of introducing predators as this is not a viable solution in an urban environment and was therefore not included in the Strategic Management Plan.</p>
	<b>ADDITIONAL PROPOSAL</b>	Residents must be surveyed to calculate the true cost of baboon damage every year to property.	CPBSMP not amended.

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	Cost of damage to properties being caused by baboon invasions		Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	<b>P12 1.3</b> Population Control – More urgency require	P12 1.3 Population Control – More urgency required More urgency required	CPBSMP not amended.  Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	<b>page 2 of 2 P13 1.5</b> Determine who will pay for fencing	Survey residents to see who is willing to pay for fences -I am definitely not for a.m. reasons	CPBSMP not amended.  The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with detailed actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.  The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas for implementation and will consider funding mechanisms, the effect on wildlife, the environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.
	<b>P13 1.6</b> Yes remove dangerous individuals urgently	Start process NOW	CPBSMP not amended.  Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.  The issues raised are addressed in the CPBSMP (See for example Output 1.3 in section 8 of the CPBSMP) and approved management interventions will be implemented in consultation with communities.
19	<b>Outcome 1 (1.3, population control)</b>  Measures for baboon population control (including euthanasia, sterilisation and translocation) form the basis of major arguments over baboon	Outline the pros and cons of all the management options mentioned (euthanasia, culling, translocation, contraception and sterilization), and indicate which are likely to be the chosen options in future.	Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended.  Your point is noted and will be considered by the

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	management on the South Peninsula. In this report details of these measures are completely ignored, so there is nothing of substance to respond to. The document should outline these arguments and their outcomes and suggest a way forward to address these issues.		CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP and further exploration of viable management interventions.
	<p><b>Outcome 1 (1.5, strategic and virtual fences)</b></p> <p>We residents in baboon-affected areas are unaware of the advantages and disadvantages of strategic fences, and don't have expert information on structure, operation, costs nor on the impact on all wildlife. Thus, we are unable to give informed responses.</p>	Provide a document giving details on baboon-proof fencing in all forms. List the pros and cons, so that residents can make choices in an informed manner.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will explore strategic fencing as a solution.</p> <p>The education and awareness aspect has also been included in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes (Outcome 6, section 6.2) and will be part of appropriate management interventions.</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 1 (1. 9, Education &amp; awareness)</b></p> <p>Education of the public (including residents, workers, visitors and tourists) about baboon presence and habits is essential.</p>	Detail in report methods of education and advertising (via Rates bills, Estate Agents and at entry points to Cape Town eg airport)	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p> <p>Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 1 (1. 10, City line functions)</b></p> <p>I believe that much better organized and more timeous waste management would go a long way to deterring baboons from entering residential areas.</p>	Attend to the immediate crisis by properly managing waste collection and detailing these methods in the report. The city needs to take appropriate and immediate action on this matter	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The issues raised regarding waste management are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of the appropriate management interventions that will follow.</p>
	<p><b>The draft SMP as a whole</b></p> <p>It is alarming that the JTT has attempted to make three organisations work together to compile this report, without first having a strategy document and an agreed MoA. I believe that could be unconstitutional. In addition, the JTT meetings are not transparent as minutes of meetings are not available to the public.</p>	<p>Withdraw this first draft of the SMP and follow due process before producing a second, more convincing version by the end of 2023.</p> <p>More liaison is required with groups of residents with clearer explanations of solutions offered.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The MoA and CPBSMP were initiated as simultaneous processes. The MoA has been finalised and signed by all three parties.</p> <p>The CPBSMP has also been adopted by all three parties.</p>

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	Thus, residents in baboon-affected areas are not assured that the authorities represented on the JTT are serious about finding solutions in both the short term and over the longer term.		The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available.
20	PROPOSALS 1-4	STRONGLY SUPPORTED	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.  Your point is noted.
	PROPOSALS 8, 9,	STRONGLY SUPPORTED	Your point is noted.
	PROPOSALS 10,16,18	STRONGLY SUPPORTED	Your point is noted.
21	<b>Page 7. Section-5 (Approach to sustainable management of Baboons on the Cape Peninsula)</b>  For baboons to retain their wild status with intact natural inherent behavior, the ethical aspects of allowing baboons to exist on fragmented, transformed land at the urban edge is questionable? Urban spaces with their attractants are in complete contradiction to principles of conserving and preserving natural animal behavior. Realistically the 'urban edge' environment will continue to perpetuate raiding outcomes. From an ethical point of view, when is the existence of "wild" baboons so messed about, and their behavior so compromised, that they are no longer "wild" and their inherent behaviour is so curbed?	SANPark's erect electrified large fenced-off reserve areas within the TMNP (to enable baboons fulfill their specific ecological role within the fynbos biome. Consider suitable areas such as Silvermine East and West, Elsies Peak, Constantiaberg, and elsewhere in fynbos mountain areas away from urban developments.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.  As mentioned in the CPBSMP in Table 1, while strategic fences are possible in certain areas, SANParks will not enclose the whole park (or large areas of the park) due to fragmented nature of the landscape and the Park being an open access public park.
	<b>Page 7. Table 1 (Para. 2. Transitional Period)</b>  Rangers should be retained until a new plan agreed by all parties	Ensure Constitutional obligations and terms of CoCT's mandate are adhered to.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.  The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.  Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.

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	<p><b>Page 8. Table 1 (Para.6. Virtual Fence)</b></p> <p>A Virtual Fence has been proven by HWS to be an effective strategy in preventing the SWB Troop from entering the MVS urban area</p>	Re-institute a Virtual Fence, or “holding the line strategy”	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Management strategies such as this is covered in the CPBSMP and its viability can be established for each area.</p> <p>Virtual fences have been successfully implemented in human-baboon conflict mitigation in Cape Town. It is however only successful in specific areas with large natural vegetation available. Its use in highly urbanised areas may be limited but can still be tested.</p>
	<p><b>Page 10. Para-6 (Purpose)</b></p> <p>It may well be desirous to guide the suite of suitable actions towards achieving the identified outcomes. However in the meantime there is an urgent immediacy to address the increase and severity of raiding baboons in the urban space. The more habituated baboons become to settling into the urban space, the harder it will be to get them to return to foraging in the natural environment.</p>	Provide immediate solutions in terms of baboon population numbers and limited land carrying capacity.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The issues raised are addressed in the CPBSMP (See for example Output 1.3 in section 8 of the BSMP) and approved management interventions will be implemented in consultation with communities.</p>
	<p><b>Page 12 (Implementation of the Strategy) Outcome 1: (1.3 Population Control)</b></p> <p>Why does the document not outline population control measures? The increase in population growth is core to the current crisis.</p>	Determine the pros and cons of methods for population control and indicate which are likely to be the option of choice in the future.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>
	<p><b>Page 12 Outcome 1: (1.4 Management strategies)</b></p> <p>Articulate clearly to the public what is envisaged by the wording “partnerships with communities”? Residents are already polarized in their opinions.</p>	The JTT should determine exactly what their individual and overlapping mandates are, and then communicate clearly and transparently to the public exactly how they are going to implement these mandates.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant</p>

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			<p>stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBSMP according to their mandates.</p> <p>To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will use the BAG as a point of contact with communities, that in terms of the CPBSMP, <i>“comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions”</i></p>
	<p><b>Page 13 Outcome 1:(1.5, strategic and virtual fences)</b></p> <p>The proposed estimated Dec-2023 time frame is unrealistic, and as such - unachievable</p> <p>With regard to “virtual fences” – HWS had started on a trial for the Smits Alpha prior to July 2020. It had a good outcome. Why was is not continued.</p> <p>The field strategy “Holding the Line” was also effective. A critical failing of the Baboon Management Programme is a lack of independent oversight and appraisal of the efficacy of the field strategy.</p> <p>The current NCC rangers are at a disadvantage by not having a “rapid response capability” to enable them to be ahead of the baboons.</p>	<p>Trials must be conducted to prove up the efficiency of 'strategic (electric?) fencing.</p> <p>Fence may work in the northern sector, but in the southern peninsula, the topography is very complex (i.e. ravine and water ways).</p> <p>Additionally each troop has different ranging environments, including rock pool foraging.</p> <p>Re instigate “holding the line” strategy</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Strategic fencing has been noted as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. It is one of the most successful measures to mitigate human-wildlife conflict, but is area and community specific.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas for implementation is consider funding mechanisms, the effect on wildlife, environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p>

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	<p>The original 2010 strategy proven by the Rockland Team had 100% success as the men had the use of a dedicated vehicle in the field, and were thus able to consistently enforce a buffer zone between Millers and Rocklands by using effective tools: telemetry and sound aversion – bear bangers and bull whips to good effect.</p>		<p>Virtual fences have been successfully implemented in human-baboon conflict mitigation in Cape Town. It is however only successful in specific areas with large natural vegetation available. Its use in highly urbanised areas may be limited but can still be tested.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 2 Page 14 (2.3 Investigations.. enforcement of provincial conservation legislation ....)</b></p> <p>What are the existing legislated Laws?</p> <p>There is currently no public awareness i.e. road signage, detailing laws, and penalties for illegal feeding of baboons.</p>	<p>Signage is required detailing zero and inadvertent feeding, plus fixed penalties for transgression.</p> <p>Consider assigning enforcement officers to issue spot fine to residents and tourists observed feed baboons.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p><b>Page 15 (2.5 Enforcement of national ...)</b></p> <p>There is no visible evidence of SANPark enforcing national legislation in regards to visitors feeding animals in the CoGH nature reserve.</p>	<p>Install signage detailing fines. Empower park rangers to issue spot fines. Consider training voluntary honorary ranger and giving them authority to issue spot fines.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p><b>Page 15 (Outcome 3 3.1, Baboon Advisory Group or BAG)</b></p> <p>What criteria will be required for organizations to be recognized and become members of BAG? We know from experience that some past structures with broad participation could not reach consensus due to divergent opinions.</p>	<p>Specify what the envisaged role of BAG will be, and the status of the views expressed within it, and for what purpose?</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in its implementation of the CPBSMP.</p> <p>The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, "comprises nominated representatives of recognised community</p>

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			<p><i>groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions".</i></p> <p>The BAG will be engaged in future management plans, the specifics of this engagement still needs to be defined.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will meet bi-annually with the BAG and ad hoc as and when required.</p> <p>The terms of reference for the BAG are attached to the CPBSMP as an annexure.</p>
	<p><b>Page 16 (Outcome 3) (3.2. Resident communities, etc)</b></p> <p>3.2.2. What is the proposed budget?</p>	Determine budget purpose and parties receiving funding.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>Each authority needs to conduct internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments made in this CPBSMP.</p>
	<p><b>(Page 16 (Outcome 3) (3.3, SRA's and other mechanisms)</b></p> <p>CoCT, SANParks and CapeNature (JTT) have statutory obligations to fulfil. The suggestions that communities provide funding through an SRA mechanism suggest that the above name are trying to shift the financial burden onto already stressed rate payers, many of whom are retired persons on fixed-incomes.</p>	Determine the legal framework for the shared financial responsibility and obligation of CoCT, SANParks and CapeNature JTT to maintain the ongoing baboon management at whatever cost.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mentioned above, each authority needs to conduct internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments made in this CPBSMP.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and City of Cape Town.</p>

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			Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	<p><b>Page 17 (Outcome 4)</b>  <b>4.2 Managers of land and business ... compliance with waste management by-laws)</b></p> <p>The de-urbanisation of Simons Town by nuisance and damage causing baboon requires the buy-in of the Bull Elephant in Simons Town, - the SA Navy, and to a lesser extent Govt. contractors. without who's buy-into promoting waste management compliance and other baboon deterrent mechanisms – eg. education and awareness lectures for ratings and cadets etc.</p>	<p>A Govt. Minister level top down dictate is required to ensure compliance by the SA Navy in achieving a secure waste management system, and the preventing baboons from accessing Navy and their contractors' facilities and accommodation.</p> <p>And to prevent baboons developing sleep sites on SANavy and their contractor's land.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p> <p>Table 1 section 4.2.1 of the CPBSMP includes engagement with the SA Navy to address issues of waste accessibility to baboons.</p>
	<p><b>The draft SMP as a whole</b></p> <p>It is a travesty to have come full circle facing the same issues as 2009, but in a worse off state due to an increased baboon population.</p> <p>It was noted back then: (Summary of Workshop Outcomes)</p> <p>Page 1.(iv) <i>"Establish an overarching strategy for population management to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• Confirm the nature and extent of the problem;</i></li> <li><i>• Understand the thresholds of potential concern in relation to carrying capacity (and),</i></li> <li><i>• Take and implement decisions on management of the baboon population on the Cape Peninsula."</i> <p>(Proceedings of Baboon Expert Workshop 2 July 2009) – ATTACHED).</p> <p>Residents in my area (Murdock Valley) are <b>gatvol</b> of local government's lack of delivery and opaque intentions.</p> </li></ul>	<p>A fully fleshed out Memorandum of Agreement linked to a detailed Strategic plan, with envisaged and actual 'adaptive' management tactics, will go a long way to convincing ratepayers that they are not just going to left in the lurch to fend for themselves while CoCT washes it's hands of the Baboon management, and passes to the already financially stretched rate payers, local Government's mandate to fulfill its obligations in ensure the <b>Safety and Security of residents in the streets and roads of their urban areas.</b></p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The Memorandum of Agreement between the three authorities will be accessible to the public.</p>
22	Baboons and human beings cannot, for reasons obvious for the health and wellbeing of both groups cohabitate in any urban community. For this reason, and for the future existence of the		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the</p>

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

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

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

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24	<b>Page 5</b>  Damage to property Concern for our dogs Destruction of veggie garden		Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.
	<b>General</b>  Increased regularity of baboons on our property 4 – 5 times this year  I feel personally threatened by their presence.  My neighbour's dog was attacked by baboons earlier this year		Your points are noted. CPBSMP not amended.
25	<b>Preamble</b>  National Government, Provincial Government and CoCT are responsible for declaring land urban or rural. This has been done without a comprehensive plan to include wildlife.	Despite densification commitments a moratorium on further development needs to be declared until a comprehensive plan is in place.	Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.
	<b>Glossary etc.</b>  Carrying Capacity definition is not comprehensive enough.	Include: ...Which habitat should not include urban areas.	Your comment has been accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.
	<b>Introduction. 3.2</b> <i>Res nullius</i> This term is used by the various authorities to avoid responsibility for baboons. ...constraints since 2020...	All bodies must accept responsibility.  Conservation norms need to be applied without interference. If legislation is no longer fit for purpose this needs to be updated in all spheres of government.	CPBSMP not amended.  Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	<b>Mandate etc</b>  This is clear but not applied responsibly	The CoCT should not be allowed to abrogate it's responsibility to the Baboon Management Program without public participation and input.	CPBSMP not amended.  The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.  Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.
	<b>Approach etc</b> Table 1:	Implement based on need and practicality. Funding models need to be made public.	CPBSMP not amended.

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	Strategic fencing.		<p>Strategic fencing has been noted as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. It is one of the most successful measures to mitigate human-wildlife conflict, but is area and community specific.</p> <p>CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p>
	3.Monitor/ranger program	Overall agree but the Coct cannot discontinue an established program without consultation.	<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p>
	4.Population management Contraception Sterilization	Contraception should be off the table as research with other primates shows that this is fraught with difficulties. Sterilization has similar problems to above.	<p>CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment</p>

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			through approved protocols and methods.  The proposal for contraception and sterilisation has been included in the CPBSMP for further investigation.
	<b>7. Removal of baboons</b> Translocation Culling/Euthanasia	Translocation is difficult and expensive. Remove this. Culling baboons must be done within conservation norms. Baboons seem to get special treatment.	CPBSMP not amended.  The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.  Translocation of baboons is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option.
	<b>13. Corridors.</b>	Baboons are not small mammals. Corridors keeps them in the urban space.	CPBSMP not amended. Your point is noted.
	<b>16.Enforcement</b>	Apply the existing legislation or have it changed if not fit for purpose.	CPBSMP not amended.  The issue raised regarding law enforcement is addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.
	<b>17. New carrying capacity to be determined.</b>	Habitats need to be well defined along with action zones for better application of human resources.	CPBSMP not amended.  Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT.
	<b>6.Purpose</b>  ...the suite of suitable actions....	It is imperative that this is informed by science and not emotional arguments.	CPBSMP not amended.  The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment.
	<b>7.Outcomes</b>	<b>Total agreement</b>	CPBSMP not amended.

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	Outcomes 1,2,4,5,6,7.		Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT.
	<b>Outcome 3.</b> Reduce human baboon conflict	<b>Add: to as close to zero as possible with baboons not being allowed out of a Red Exclusion zone that borders the urban fringe.</b>	CPBSMP not amended.  Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT
	<b>1.1 The Peninsula baboon population is monitored.</b>  The timeframe is too long	Field reports must be tabled at least every 6 months.	CPBSMP not amended.  Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT. The current Urban Baboon Programme's service provider provides a monthly report that is accessible by the public.
	<b>1.3.3 ... population management strategies.</b>	Baboons to be treated in the same manner as other wild animals. Street signs already classify them as "Dangerous Wild Animals."	CPBSMP not amended.  Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT.
	<b>1.6 Protocols are developed, communicated and implemented for dealing with aggressive and dangerous individual baboons, dispersing, raiding, troop splintering.</b>  <b>1.6.1 stakeholders who are informed by science.</b>	Strict and unambiguous protocols must be developed and reviewed on a regular basis.	CPBSMP not amended.  The CPBSMP is only a strategic level plan. Approved guidelines and protocols will be drafted in consultation with relevant stakeholders and the BAG.  As mentioned above, the CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment.
	<b>1.8 A grant in aid etc</b>  This is interfering in the natural order of nature.	A strict protocol must be developed for treatment where it would not be seen to be interfering in the course of nature.	CPBSMP not amended.  Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT.
	<b>Outcome.2. Regulatory requirements etc</b>  All relevant legislation must be reviewed and updated.	Clearly publish the relevant legislation. Present legislation is often warped by activists to suit their own ends.	CPBSMP not amended.  Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT
	<b>Outcome 3.</b> <b>Stake holder engagement etc.</b>	Annual public meetings should be held and Baboon Matters need to be reported on quarterly to the JTT.	CPBSMP not amended.

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	3.1.1 Ratepayers associations will need to appoint representatives.		<p>Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT.</p> <p>The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, “<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>”.</p> <p>The CPBMSP is a strategic level plan. The BAG will be engaged in future management plans, the specifics of this engagement still needs to be defined.</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 4. Effective waste management etc.</b></p> <p>This is proven to be one of the major issues and is a quick win.</p>	Stakeholder bodies must ensure that the availability of baboon proof waste containers and the management and removal of the waste takes place on a regular basis.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The issues raised regarding waste management are addressed in the implementation of the BSMP outcomes and will be part of the appropriate management interventions that will follow.</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 5. Stakeholder communication.</b></p> <p>No comment</p>	This is very important in the face of frustration in affected communities.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 6. Infrastructure and services designs etc</b></p> <p>Buildings fences etc need to be hostile towards baboons and not friendly as in the text</p>		<p>Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.</p>
	<b>6.4.1 minimizing baboon raiding</b>	<b>Agreed in essence but must not infringe on the rights of residents to enjoy the use of their property.</b>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT supports the rights of residents to protect private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.</p>
	<p><b>Outcome 7. Adaptive management etc.</b></p> <p>This a very important target which must be maintained in a dynamic environment.</p>	Information and finance are key to managing this outcome.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders</p>

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			<p>with actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.</p>
	<p><b>9.Governance</b></p> <p>Public participation and oversight is the key to good governance.</p>	CPBMJTT, CPJBOT and BAGs will need to meet frequently.	<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP amended.</p> <p>CPBMJTT will meet bi-annually with the BAG and ad hoc as and when required.</p> <p>The terms of reference for the BAG are attached to the CPBSMP as an annexure.</p> <p>The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, "<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>".</p>
	<p><b>11. Stakeholder engagement.</b></p> <p>The development of the plan must be based on science and the acceptance based on resident participation along with the stakeholders, Sanparks, CapeNature and CoCT being jointly committed to the plan.</p>	The Activists, the Realists and the Pragmatists need to all be heard.	<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>Please refer to the CPBSMP outcome 7 implementation in Table 1:</p> <p><i>"7.1.1 CPBMJTT identifies and engages science and research partner(s), and facilitate and authorise applied and other research on baboon population</i></p>

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			<i>dynamics and human-baboon conflict"</i>
	<p><b>General.</b></p> <p>The plan does not define financial responsibilities.</p>	Strat plans are useless without committed financing or budgets.	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>
	Strat plans require a published vision.	<b>What is this vision?</b>	<p>Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended.</p> <p>A vision statement has been added to the CPBSMP.</p>
	Strat plans require time frames.	<b>The time frames in the published document are a bit broad.</b>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>
	<p>The Kommetjie Baboon Action Group comprises some 70 residents of our area. It was formed out of a frustration with the lack of results by the baboon monitoring plan that presently exists. We firmly believe that monitoring describes part of the problem. Baboons need to be actively discouraged by the type of action that takes place on incursions and not merely observed as this defeats the purpose and results in millions of Rands worth of damage to properties, increased human/baboon conflict, and injury, as well as physical and psychological damage to humans and pets.</p> <p><b>It is our view that baboons should not be tolerated within urban borders and that the rights of humans to enjoy their properties and amenities should not be controlled by baboons.</b></p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p>