



CITY OF CAPE TOWN | ISIXEKO SASEKAPA | STAD KAAPSTAD

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## Proceedings of Baboon Expert Workshop

**Date:** 2 July 2009

**Venue:** Council Chambers, 6th floor, Civic Centre, Cape Town

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### SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP OUTCOMES

The City of Cape Town, CapeNature and South African National Parks engaged experts and key stakeholders in a Baboon Expert Workshop to: share and discuss information on research findings and management tools that could be applied in the future; discuss the potential of an intergovernmental agreement between the mandated agencies for baboon management on the Cape Peninsula, namely CapeNature, SANParks and the City of Cape Town; and, chart a way forward for finding solutions to baboon management on the Cape Peninsula

The Baboon Research Unit at the University of Cape Town presented research findings that indicate that the baboon population on the Cape Peninsula is growing and that increasingly, fission troops are forming and creating a management problem in the context of limited management resources. Further, the carrying capacity of available baboon foraging areas within natural areas on the Cape Peninsula is likely to already have been exceeded. Ultimately, the challenge in managing the baboon population will involve managing the population and protecting the space used by baboons. The approach to managing the population effectively means that a decision will be needed on whether it will be managed as a closed or an open population. This in turn would dictate a specific approach to reducing numbers.

A priority for the Baboon Management Team is the effective management of the interface between people and baboons. Most important will be a clear message to people on their roles and responsibilities together with decisive and coherent leadership from the authorities. The interface will remain a challenge and an ongoing programme of keeping baboons out of urban areas using a baboon monitor programme is supported by research. The techniques and technology being applied by the programme however, will need to be reviewed and testing of different approaches for different troops will be necessary.

The overriding issue in finding a sustainable solution to baboon management is ensuring effective intergovernmental co-operation of the three mandated organs of state, specifically in terms of leadership for decisive action and the provision of appropriate resources.

The following are the **proposed short to medium-term proposals** emanating from the workshop:

- i) Develop and conclude the Intergovernmental Protocol to resolve mandate and funding issues by October 2009.
- ii) Enable an effective decision-making structure to support intergovernmental cooperation of the mandated authorities.
- iii) Strengthen cooperative governance through the BMT including all relevant land-owners such as SANDF and Provincial land and provide a clear role for the BMT.
- iv) Establish an overarching strategy for population management to:
  - Confirm the nature and extent of the problem;
  - Understand the thresholds of potential concern in relation to carrying capacity; and,
  - Take and implement decisions on management of the baboon population on the Cape Peninsula.

- v) Protect space used by baboons by ensuring the information from research is included in the District Spatial Plans, Metropolitan-wide Spatial Framework and Provincial Spatial Development Framework in a way that can influence decisions on land use management.
- vi) Revise the Strategic Management Plan for the next MTEF cycle, incorporating the testing and application of improved tools to manage the baboon-human interface. This will include *inter alia* :
  - Implementing the strategy, based on (iv) above for managing dispersing males and fission troops;
  - Trials on barriers; and,
  - Trials on aversion methods and their implications.
- vii) Ensure that the process of developing National Norms and Standards for Damage Causing Animals addresses directly the challenge of managing baboon populations within urban areas.
- viii) Amend the Provincial Ordinance for feeding of baboons.
- ix) Develop baboon management policy and by-laws for the City of Cape Town.

The following **immediate crisis management strategies** were summarised:

- i) The Baboon Management Team should review the way in which the short-term funding can be applied most effectively in active management.
- ii) Enable improved compliance management on waste management.
- iii) Enable improved compliance management of the provincial ordinance through effective implementation of the baboon hotline.
- iv) Intensify communication to residents, businesses and the tourism industry together with partners on the legal and practical requirements for reducing conflict between people and baboons.

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Compiled by: **MLA - Sustainability Matters**

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Lesley Shackleton, Chair of the Simon's Town Civic Association  
Rupert and Cilla Bromley  
Jax Parsonson  
Trish Wood  
Dalton Gibbs, CoCT  
David Dalton, CoCT

Shehaam Sims, CoCT  
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Claire McKinnon, CoCT  
Dave Brook, CoCT  
Dave Bryant, CoCT  
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Ian McDonald, CoCT  
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Jacqueline Bishop, UCT  
Jenni Trethowan, Baboon Matters  
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Julia Wood, CoCT  
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Justin Miller, Nature Conservation Corporation  
Justin O'Riain, UCT

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Vania van der Heever, Die Burger

## 1. Welcome and introduction

Marlene Laros, facilitator of the day's proceedings welcomed all to the workshop on behalf of the City of Cape Town, CapeNature and South African National Parks. She explained that the purpose of the workshop was to:

- Share and discuss information on research findings and management tools that could be applied in the future;
- Discuss the potential of an intergovernmental agreement between the mandated agencies for baboon management on the Cape Peninsula, namely CapeNature, SANParks and the City of Cape Town; and,
- Chart a way forward for finding solutions to Baboon Management on the Cape Peninsula.

In opening the workshop she observed protocol in recognizing Councillors, community leaders and senior officials. She reviewed the agenda and explained the proceedings for the day.

As background she explained that since 1998 Baboon Management has been on the agenda for the mandated authorities and partners in the Baboon Management Team. The situation has intensified over the past 10 years with increasing interaction between people and baboons, recently coming to a head with emergency funding having been provided by the City of Cape Town to fund a portion of the baboon monitoring operations for a six month period. The political principals of the three mandated authorities have charged their organisations with coming up with a strategy to address the problem. This means that there is a fair amount of urgency; however the issue of funding for baboon management is not new. In the spirit of cooperative governance, the authorities wished to engage baboon management expertise to find a practical solution to the problem. She provided a set of ground-rules for the proceedings which were accepted as a good basis to move forward for the day.

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## 2. Opening Statements

### 2.1 Councillor Marian Nieuwoudt, Mayoral Executive Committee Member for Planning and Environment, City of Cape Town

Marian Nieuwoudt provided a special welcome to all politicians and officials, notwithstanding school holidays and recess; they had made the effort to attend. She explained that all the relevant officials had been invited from all the mandated agencies. She acknowledged that the representatives from SANParks were from the Table Mountain National Park (TMNP) and the Southern Region, unfortunately, the CEO had tendered his apologies. She thanked her department in the City for the organisation of the workshop.

Cllr Nieuwoudt went on to make the following opening statement on Baboon Management:

The City of Cape Town does appreciate and is convinced that the future sustainability of the City and its citizens depends on a healthy and flourishing biodiversity. Our ecosystems are the life blood of existence. We need to take more than the usual note of the management of our biodiversity due to its international significance and our appreciation and caring for the Chacma baboons needs to be seen as part of this bigger picture.

The City is acutely aware of the difficulty we encounter to manage the inter-face between the TMNP and the urban area. We are convinced that the baboons are an asset to the City, but we need to ensure that we manage this asset to stay an asset and not become a liability. To place this in context – currently the City is paying ± R50,000 per year to monitor a baboon, to supply a 40m<sup>2</sup> home to a family costs R100000. Monitoring two baboons means a reduction of one home to a poor family. The income source to the City is property rates and we are legally confined on what we may spend. We therefore have a mandate to enable a safe and secure environment to our citizens and not a mandate to conserve biodiversity; these mandates are placed at the provincial and national spheres. The City is prepared and has over the years showed our commitment to the management of the interface way beyond funding monitors, including waste management; however we believe that our mandated partners have not provided resources commensurately.

She summarised **the problems** as follows:

- Inter action between humans and baboons are problematic because baboons are no longer afraid of humans;
- Visitors to TMNP are causing more contact between people and baboons;

- Poor waste management and people that feed the baboons had the result that the baboons started to see people and houses as a source of food;
- Although there is not a large increase in the numbers of baboons, the numbers of the baboon troops are increasing due to changes within the bigger troop.

A strategy needs to be devised involving SANParks, national departments, provincial departments, CapeNature, the City and its citizens. The expectation from the day should result in a way forward for these stakeholders.

She presented the following **guidelines for a developing management strategy**:

- Programmes must be sustainable and affordable;
- Monitors work, but is not the only option for a solution;
- The relationship between humans and baboons must be restored, for example: - not a pet but a dangerous wild animal;
- Residents, visitors and baboons must be safeguarded;
- Effective education and law enforcement must be implemented;
- Specific solid waste management for residents and companies (must be regulated and punish perpetrators);
- The principal of regulating the amount of baboons must be adopted;
- Title deed restrictions have to be inserted to ensure that new residents are aware of the area they are moving into;
- Creation of development/changing of landscaping to control habitat;
- Continuous contract with a security firm to handle crisis situations;
- Local Government (City of Cape Town) do their management from the Safety and Security mandate;
- Private owners remain responsible for baboon management on their own property, for example: boundary fences, waste management, etc.;
- A protocol agreement with SANParks and Province for acceptance of responsibilities and budgeting; and,
- Implementation of a central leadership role and acceptance of responsibilities.

She explained that she hoped that the discussion would be keeping within reality and affordable terms to underwrite a tri-party protocol which will enable all spheres of government to formulate a strategy containing at least the above principles.

## **2.2. Gavin Bell, Area Manager Southern and Central Regions, TMNP, SANParks**

### **South African National Parks' position:**

- In terms of current baboon conservation on the Peninsula SANParks is an active member and player in the Baboon Management Team (BMT) along with Cape Nature, The City of Cape Town, UCT, SPCA and ratepayers associations' representatives. The history of the BMT has demonstrated the solution-oriented nature of this body.
- SANParks supports the BMT Strategic Plan and vision of maintaining a sustainable baboon population on the Peninsula and in this regard SANParks will continue to work in co-operation with authorities and other BMT members in a mutually supportive way.
- Baboon conservation on the Peninsula is the joint responsibility of all relevant authorities, landowners and stakeholders. A "co-operative management" approach as realised through the Baboon Management Team, is therefore essential for the conservation of baboons and affected communities on the Peninsula.

### **SANParks' mission and objectives:**

- The core mandate of SANParks is the conservation and management of biodiversity through a system of national parks, e.g. Table Mountain National Park.
- SANParks mission, approved by its Board, is to acquire and manage a system of national parks that represents the indigenous wildlife, vegetation, landscapes and associated cultural assets of South Africa

- The biodiversity management objective in Table Mountain National Park's (TMNP) management plan is to maintain natural patterns and processes of the land and sea scapes of TMNP, of which baboons are an integral part.

**SANParks contributions:**

- Research has shown that baboon monitors are an extremely effective means of reducing human baboon conflict.
- SANParks has therefore focused on empowering previously unemployed members of local communities to monitor the baboon troop movements in TMNP.
- SANParks is currently funding baboon monitor programs in TMNP and contributes to baboon research, electrification, education, waste management and veterinary (injured animals) programs on the Peninsula:

**SANParks Baboon management budget:**

Monitor Programme	R 270,119.00
Electric fence maintenance	R 5,000.00
Education	R 140,000.00
Waste Management	R 30,000.00
Injured/rescued animals	R 45,000.00
Research	R 480,000.00
Total	R 970,119.00

**SANParks legal mandate:**

- SANParks is a statutory body established under an act of law and functions in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act no. 57 of 2003.
- SANParks is mandated in terms of the act to be the management authority of national parks. SANParks, as a statutory body can only do that which its enabling statute allows it to do i.e. manage, conserve and protect the national parks assigned to it in accordance with the act.
- SANParks is therefore responsible for managing wildlife in TMNP as per the relevant legislation but has no statutory authority to practice conservation (e.g. wildlife management) outside of a national park.
- In terms of the Public Management Finance Act, SANParks may not use its funds for programmes outside of TMNP.

**Baboon movement in context:**

- The Peninsula baboon population is free ranging.
- Research has shown that the Peninsula baboon population is not constrained to TMNP land.
- Historically and currently baboons make use of a high proportion of low lying areas encompassing a range of other landowners.
- Example – Simon's Town and the Smitswinkel troop intervention: He explained that the Simon's Town Residents had employed monitors which had been successful in keeping the troops out of the urban areas for a month. They were employing technology to track the home range, depicted on a map. He explained that the authorities needed to learn from this example.

**Suggested way forward:**

- Co-operative governance through the finalisation of an Intergovernmental MOU is essential wrt baboon conservation on the Peninsula;
- Continued co-operation between Baboon Management Team members (TMNP, Cape Nature, the City of Cape Town, UCT, SPCA and Ratepayers associations' representatives) is essential for the conservation of baboons and affected communities on the Peninsula;
- Inclusion of other important landowners (e.g. the SANavy, Public Works Department, Private landowners) on the BMT;
- Ongoing research is required to support the effective conservation of baboons on the Peninsula and SANParks will continue to support such research; and,
- There are existing possible solutions that will contribute positively to relieving the current human baboon conflict, e.g. waste management, electric fencing, education, traffic calming measures, limiting urban development in sensitive areas.

### 2.3 Fanie Bekker, Chief Operations Officer, CapeNature

Fanie Bekker explained that we need to note the globally significant biodiversity which is the context for baboon management in the Western Cape and the Cape Peninsula.

#### Cape Floral Kingdom:

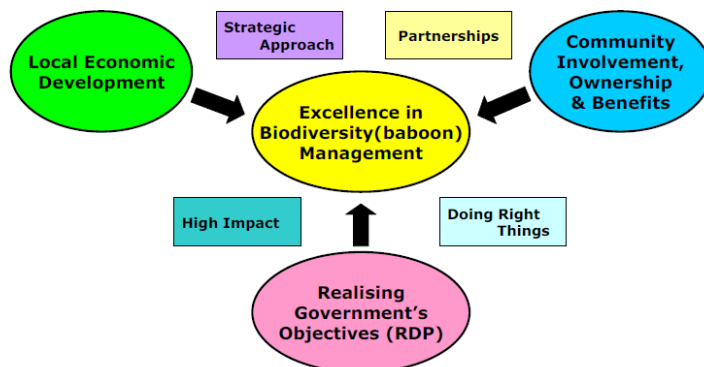
- One of 6 Plant Kingdoms of the World;
- Three biodiversity hotspots (only 34 worldwide);
- Eight inscribed World Heritage Sites;
- Smallest (90,000 km<sup>2</sup>), yet most diverse, and only one within one country (covers only 0.04% of earth's terrestrial surface);
- Only 0.41% of Africa's area, but 21% of plant species;
- 9,600 plant species; 70% endemic; 1,400 (15%) plants threatened (highest known concentration in world); and,
- Threatened by indiscriminate agricultural and urban development, injudicious fire management, aliens, etc.

The baboons play an important role in the conservation landscape in the Cape Floral Kingdom.

#### Biodiversity Conservation also involves a development and strategic context.

Fanie Bekker described the following concepts: We all strive for excellence, however there are three strategies driving conservation. These are: local economic development; community involvement including benefit sharing; and, government's objectives. There are cross-cutting drivers: being strategic; investing in partnerships as these were essential in baboon management; enabling high impact with limited resources; and, doing the right things, as opposed to simply doing things right.

#### Conservation beyond 1994.....



CapeNature is the "green arm" of the Western Cape government mandated to lead the conservation of the unique biodiversity

#### Our mandate:

- Protected Area Management (just under 2 million ha including formal and informal PAs);
- Mountain Catchment Area Management;
- Landscape/Corridor Conservation (Mega Parks);
- Business and Biodiversity Conservation;
- Building Conservation Models (CAPE);
- Community-based Natural Resource Management;
- Implementing Agent for EPWP - enabling a Conservation Economy;
- Biodiversity Awareness, Youth Development, Extension;
- Scientific Support Service;
- Biodiversity input into Development Planning;
- Stewardship Facilitation;
- Biodiversity Legal Framework; and
- Compliance Management.



**Strategic Plan compiled for baboon management includes the following focus areas:**

- Education
- Law Enforcement
- Waste Management
- Scientific Service and Research
- Monitoring
- Development Planning
- AVM, electric fencing, H2O, etc. etc.
- Partnerships
- Funding

**Way forward – strategic framework:**

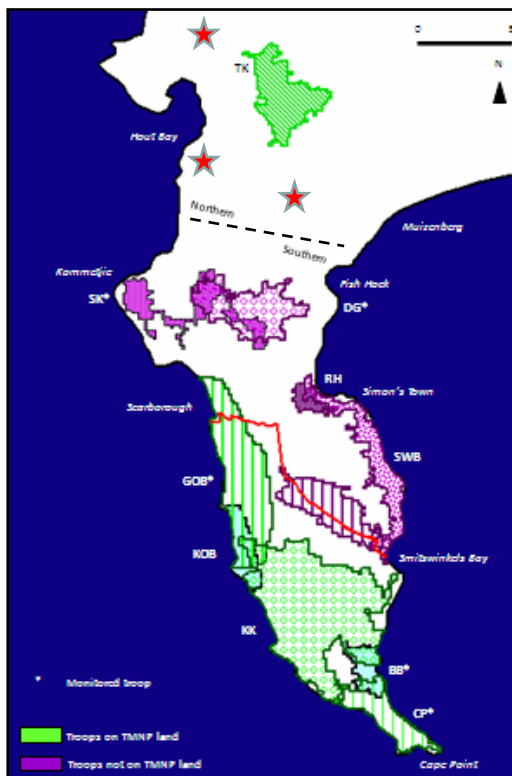
- Confirm nature and extent of problem;
- Thresholds of potential concern...
  - Understand carrying capacity for the Cape Peninsula;
- Biodiversity priorities and socio-economic realities;
- Socio-ecology...also about people behaviour;
- Land use Planning;
- Mandate to move beyond mandate...?
- This has grown into National challenge and should be accommodated by current legal protocols-National Norms and Standards for Damaging Causing Animals (DCAs); and
- Use wheels...the strategy and lessons we have learned etc...

**3. Situations assessment of the baboon population in Cape Town**

**3.1 Cape Peninsula baboons: Population, landscape and management, Esme Beamish & Tali Hoffman, Baboon Research Unit, University of Cape Town**

Esme Beamish explained that it is important to note that the Baboon population of the Cape Peninsula was once part of a contiguous population that spread from the Cape Peninsula Southern Africa. Present day sees the Cape Peninsula as an isolated population. A number of troops were also removed historically.

**Overview of the population:**



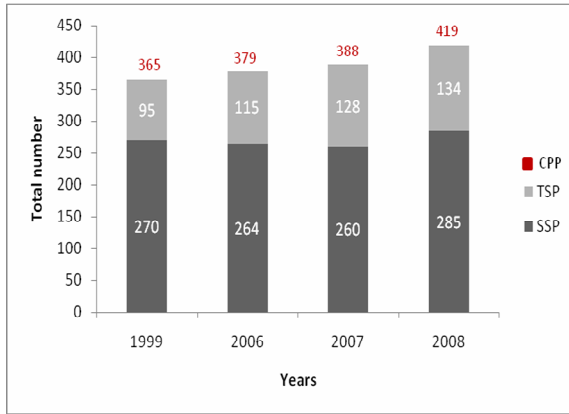
Peninsula: extirpated troops (3)

- Isolated population : urbanisation
  - East, North: South
- NSP and SSP
  - NSP = 1/3 (134)
  - SSP = 2/3 (285)
- Dynamic situation:
  - 2007 Troops: 10 S + 1 N
  - 2009 Troops: 12 S + 4 N
- CoGH vs the Rest
  - 5 troops vs 7 excl. Tokai

Baboon Social Behaviour:

- Females: remain in their natal troop
- Males: out-breeding strategy
- Dispersal versus displaced

**Population growth:**

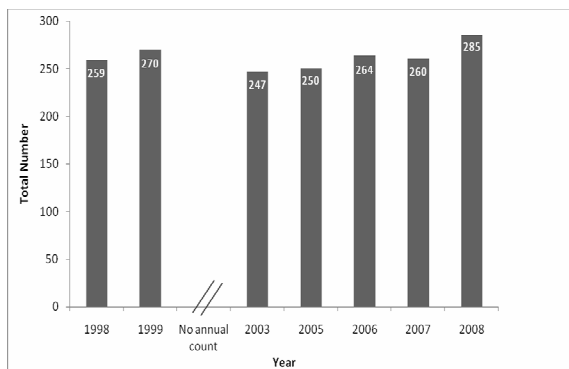


CPP - Cape Peninsula population  
 NSP - Northern subpopulation  
 SSP - Southern subpopulation

% Mean annual growth		
Group	10 years	3 years
CPP	1.5%	3.6%
NSP	4 %	5%
SSP	1 %	2.6%

\* Data 1999: Kansky & Gaynor

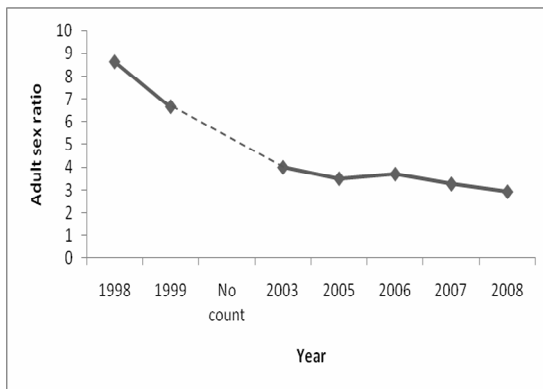
**Population growth: Southern subpopulation**



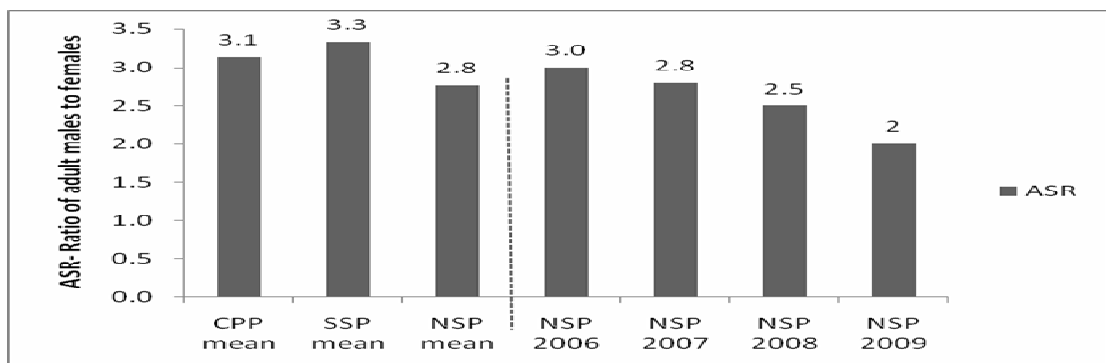
- 1998 troop culling stopped, new legislation promulgated
- 1998 monitor program initiated
- 1998 TMNP takes over management of land from CoCT

Data 1999: Kansky & Gaynor, Data 2003: Van Doorn & Kansky

**Demographics: Adult sex ratio (ASR)**

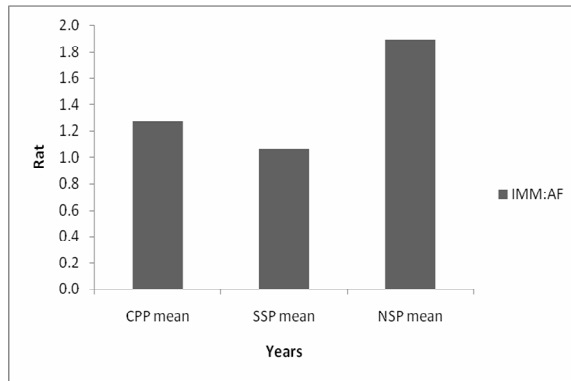


- ASR - the ratio of adult Males: adult Females
- ASR for Chacma baboons is 1male : 2.5 females
- ASR has improved dramatically since 1998. In the normal range since 2005
- Number of adult males in Tokai is a concern as the expected range for chacma's is 1: 2.5. It is below 2, this means male numbers have increased.



ASR for the CPP, SSP, NSP 2006 - 2008

### Demographics: Immature: adult female ratio



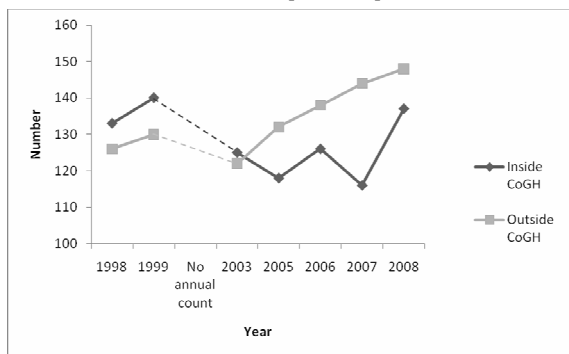
- Immature: AF ratio is an indicator of growth. A ratio of 1 indicates a healthy population
- CPP, SSP: mean ratio close to 1
- NSP: > 1 indicating a growth phase

Immature: adult female ratio for CPP, SSP, NSP 2006 - 2008

### Mortality CPP 2005 – 2008:

- 123 deaths in CPP - 58% human induced death (HID)
- 28% Infanticide, 17% vehicle injuries, other HID injury, electrocution from powerlines
- ND (Natural deaths) – infants, HID – all age groups
- Mortality: SSP 10% NSP 5%
- Birth rate: NSP 0.53 SSP .37

### In Park vs. Out Park (COGH):



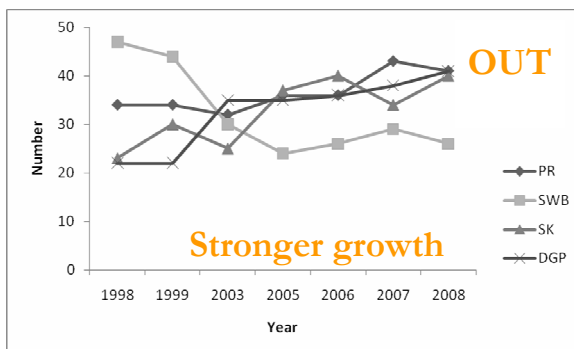
Troops outside the park are bigger and growing more!

Group size: IN - CoGH = 26 OUT- CoGH=34

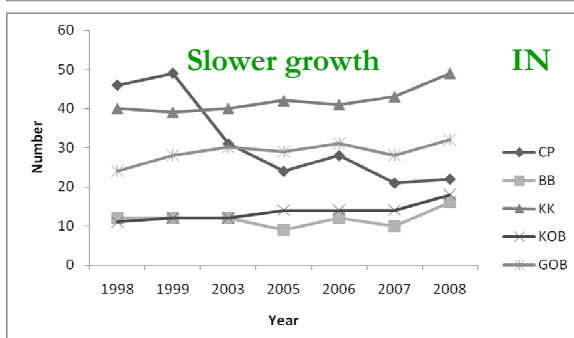
the CoGH, 1998 - 2008

The growth trend of 5 troops inside and 5 outside

### Troop trends IN vs OUT CoGH:



- Access to high nutrient food
- Access to human food
- Forage on alien vegetation
- Higher mortality



- IN CoGH low nutrient food
- predominantly Fynbos
- fires impact on nutrients fynbos
- lower mortality

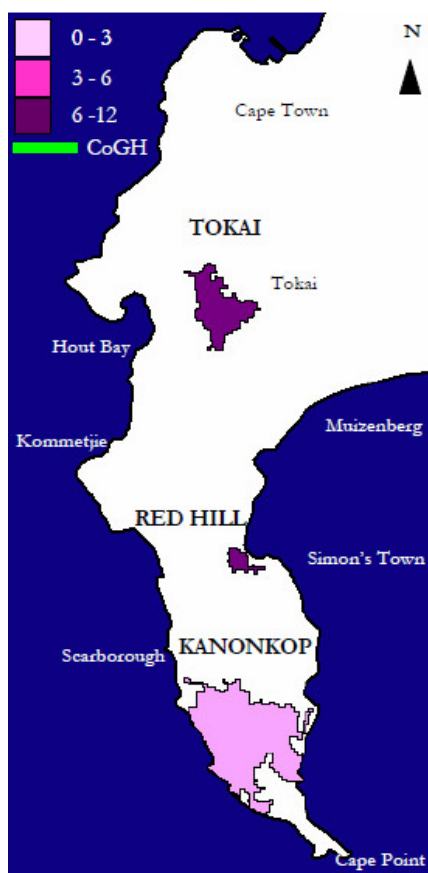
### Summary – population dynamics 1999 -2008:

- Peninsula population is increasing
- The fluctuating growth in the SSP is buffered by the consistent higher growth in the NSP
- SSP has a high mortality rate, double that of the NSP
- Troops OUT-CoGH have stronger and more consistent growth than IN –CoGH troops
- Troops OUT- CoGH have larger troop sizes than those IN-CoGH
- Variations occur between NSP and SSP. Between IN and OUT of CoGH BUT most variation is at the level of the troop. Important to manage at the level of the TROOP.

Tali Hoffman explained that in order to manage animals effectively we need to understand how the animals use the landscape and in turn, how the landscape impacts on the animal. By combining population data with data of landscape use we are able aid management decision making at the level of the animal and the landscape.

So what does the combination of population and landscape data tell us about baboons?

### Population density and resources:



This is a map of the currently quantified Peninsula baboon home ranges. The home ranges are colour coded according to the density of baboons that occupy them – the darker the colour the greater the density. Density is fundamentally linked to the quality and distribution of resources in the area, the better the resource quality the higher the number of animals that can be supported. For baboons the most important resources are: food (primarily vegetarian diet) and sleeping sites (mostly cliffs and trees) and water.

To illustrate the effect of differential resource access on troop density I'm going to compare three very different Peninsula troops: Kanonkop (KK), Red Hill (RH) and Tokai (TK).

Limiting resource is space. It is high time that baboons are put on the map

Starting at the bottom: Kanonkop is home to 50 baboons that live in 32km<sup>2</sup> area. The home range comprises various types of indigenous habitats can be considered to be in the most pristine condition of all Peninsula troops. Kanonkop uses cliffs and caves as sleeping sites which are only found along the escarpments on either side of the Peninsula. The net result is that Kanonkop tends to do almost daily trans-Peninsula treks as it moves from one sleeping site to another. The troop feeds as it travels, and its feeding behaviour suggests that the food sources are fairly thinly spread out but evenly spread out in the landscape. The density of this natural foraging troop is 1.5 baboons per km<sup>2</sup>.

Moving up the Peninsula, the next troop under the spotlight is Red Hill. Red Hill has 16 baboons living in a 1.5 km<sup>2</sup> area. The range is on the fringes of Simon's Town, and while Red Hill does sleep on the cliffs above Simon's Town, the troop forages predominantly on human food gleaned from the urban environment. This simple addition of human food sources allows this small area to support a density of 10 babs/km<sup>2</sup>.

Finally, moving to Tokai which is home to 134 baboons in a 9.5km<sup>2</sup> area. Tokai's home range centres around the Tokai plantation and the vineyards and urban edge surrounding it. The area offers the baboons an abundance and concentration of high quality non-indigenous food sources situated in close proximity to an enormous supply of sleeping sites. In this case its the addition of alien resources in terms of food and sleeping sites that allows a relatively small area to support a density of 14 baboons/km<sup>2</sup>

In the same way that density is related to resources, the resources themselves – both natural and unnatural – are linked to altitude. In terms of natural resources there is strong relationship between altitude and landscape productivity that is seen across ecosystems. The relationship shows that the

lowest elevations are the most productive – meaning they have the greatest quantity of nutrient rich vegetation in a given area. As altitude increases so vegetation diminishes in quantity and nutrient content. It is because of this relationship that agricultural practices are focused at lower elevations where the land is more productive.

### **Baboons and altitude:**

Given this ecological relationship it is unsurprising that the average altitudinal use of all troops falls within the most productive regions of the landscape. The average altitude use by baboons is 130m, with the most utilised altitudinal range around that average extending from sea level where baboons access marine food sources reaching to 225m which is the average altitude of baboon sleeping sites. This is not to say that baboons never venture higher than this line, in fact records of their movement extend to a maximum altitude of 670m. However, most of the time baboons prefer to occupy lower elevations.

The use of low-lying land in the Peninsula is, of course, compounded by the fact that much of the land between 0 and 80m has been urbanised and as already discussed, the urban environment can and does serve as strong attractants to baboons. However, once the effect of the urban environment has been factored out of analyses, the relationship between baboon area use and low-altitudes still remains.

### **Managing populations**

Given what we know about the way in which our population uses space, how can we use this information to improve management?

Lets deal first with the baboon population. A question that keeps coming up in terms of baboon management is what is the carrying capacity of the Peninsula? How many baboons can the Peninsula support? I'm going to use the data shown so far to determine a preliminary estimate of carrying capacity that will become a finalised estimate in the near future.

### **Viable land and baboon numbers**

So now we have an idea of what area is available, and we have information on the density of baboons that can be supported in an area. So we can marry the two together to calculate how many baboons can be supported in this area.

The viable land comprises an area of 57km<sup>2</sup>. I've intentionally excluded Tokai from this area as its currently anomalous in terms of its vegetation cover.

Low density – realistically, this density estimate is possibly an underestimation of the number of baboons that the land could hold, therefore for completion sake we can take a second average of the densities of troops with the exception of TK and RH which are most affected by non-indigenous food sources.

Currently, excluding Tokai, there are 148 baboons living in this area of land. If the lowest density estimate the population has already exceeded the carrying capacity by 3 animals at the highest limit the we are currently have room for growth for 32 individuals before carrying capacity is reached.

Now I excluded Tokai because it is anomalous in size and in density, and this anomaly is directly related the alien vegetation in Tokai. Now if assume that Tokai was not covered with aliens and instead was immediately transformed to indigenous vegetation, and we then add Tokai's figures to our analyses giving us a starting total of 282 baboons at the lowest density the carrying capacity would be exceeded by 131 animals, and at the more generous density by 102 animals.

Carrying capacity estimates are just that, they're estimates, and are by no means cast in stone. However, these results suggest the landscape is more restrictive than it may appear at first glance, some healthy debate around the implications of this restriction should be encouraged.

The following summary was provided:

Area:	62 km <sup>2</sup>	62 km <sup>2</sup>
Density	2.5 bab/km <sup>2</sup>	2.9 bab/km <sup>2</sup>
Baboons:	151	180
<i>Current (Excluding Tokai):</i>	<i>148</i>	
Exceeded	+3	-32
<i>Current (including Tokai):</i>	<i>282</i>	
Exceeded:	+131	+102

### **Managing populations:**

The process of determining available land to baboons hopefully illustrates that baboon management has as much to do with management of the landscape as it does about management of the animals. And it is at this landscape level that all land managers and land owners can play a pivotal role in ensuring that competition for space between humans and baboons is kept to a minimum. Take, for example, this approved development site.

### **Land management implications**

An example was presented using Kompaniestuin, a proposed development just north of Ocean View. If we only include land considered ecologically and practically viable for baboon occupation we see that Kompaniestuin is located in one of the few areas of viable low-lying land that remains available to baboons. Further, if we add to this a depiction of land currently occupied by baboons, we see that this development not only takes up viable land, but it annexes one of the only remnants of the low-lying areas that falls within the current home ranges of baboons. If the Cape Peninsula is, as suggested reaching or exceeding its carrying capacity for baboons, then this kind of annexation of primary and preferred baboon habitat is likely to exacerbate current conflict levels in affected areas and have knock on effects in other areas.

So finally, while ecologically the resources fundamental to baboon survival are food, water and sleeping sites in an isolated, in multi-use area like the Cape Peninsula the resource that turns out to be the most important is space. So it is high time that baboons are put on the map.

### **3.2 Perspectives on the challenges and opportunities at the human/wildlife interface, Gregg Oelofse, Environmental Resources Management Department, City of Cape Town**

Presenting perspectives on values and principles in relation to the human-wildlife interface is very challenging. It is difficult to present an objective perspective as the ways we value the environment are often different to reality, specifically in terms of the resources available. When speaking about environmental values, we may sound very idealistic. We also all value things differently. Regardless of the differences these principles and values define how we manage wildlife.

Having lived in Kommetjie, I am well aware of the negative views that baboon raiding can result. However, the existence value for me is very high, just knowing that I will see them on the way home. The experience of seeing someone at Tokai forest helping the baboons crossing the road it can result in a positive attitude knowing that someone else has the commitment and compassion for caring for the wildlife in the City.

On a short drive on the Peninsula one can see porcupines, caracal, Cape Clawless Otter, baboons, Southern Right Whales and Great White Sharks. This is more wildlife than most will experience in a whole lifetime. However we all value this wildlife differently. For example, Caracal are seen as problem animals and are hunted out and trapped, however I see them as an exciting part of the wildlife still present on the Peninsula.

When the whale stranding occurred, there was a large expression of values, including the emotional response to their euthanasia. However, some of those very people enduring the icy-cold oceans in a rescue attempt were asking for the control of the great white shark population when there was an increase in negative shark-human incidents. This really shows that our values relating to wildlife depend on whether we have had positive or negative personal experiences or impacts. This is when we start to use words like vermin, pests and problem animals.

I would like to make a case that the challenge of baboon management really reflects the challenges for biodiversity management in the City of Cape Town. Some of the most threatened flora is on the Cape Flats, also an area earmarked for housing – ultimately it is a struggle to integrate biodiversity conservation and human development needs in the City. The views on this issue are very polarized and are based on the perspective that humans and biodiversity are separate competing elements. We need to move the perspective towards these being integrated and co-dependent components of a system of which humans are a part.

We also need to move from seeing the baboon management issue as a problem but also as an opportunity. This should influence how we address the challenges. Finally, we need to accept some of these challenges as individuals. Living on the Cape Peninsula means that baboons and their management is part of living on the Cape Peninsula

#### **4. Intergovernmental Negotiations on Baboon Management: an overview of legal process, Susan Mosdell, Legal Advisor City of Cape Town**

Susan Mosdell explained that purpose is to give an overview of the legal rules and processes that exist in legislation which different spheres of government and organs of state need to use when setting out to solve a mutual problem. It has already been agreed in principle that an intergovernmental protocol will be compiled for the management of the baboons on the Cape Peninsula.

##### **Three tiers of government involved in baboon management in Cape Town:**

- South African National Parks Board (SANPARKS) - national government
- Cape Nature Conservation Board (Cape Nature) – administered by provincial government
- City of Cape Town - local government

##### **Constitutional roles of each tier which relate to baboon management**

- SANPARKS: broad conservation function within Table Mountain National Park
- Cape Nature: nature conservation and biodiversity management across the province
- City of Cape Town: promotion of a safe and healthy environment for its citizens

##### **What needs to be done?**

- define essential operational functions relating to baboon management
- allocate these to the appropriate tiers of government by agreement
- manage overlapping and joint responsibilities
- secure political endorsement
- create adequate sustainable funding streams

##### **Legislation guides us as to how to deal with complex intergovernmental issues such as baboon management**

*"All spheres of government and all organs of state within each sphere must...*

*co-operate with one another in mutual trust and good faith by:*

- (i) fostering friendly relations;*
- (ii) assisting and supporting one another;*
- (iii) informing one another of and consulting one another on matters of common interest;*
- (iv) co-ordinating their actions and legislation with one another;*
- (v) adhering to agreed procedures; and*
- (vi) avoiding legal proceedings against one another.*

The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act provides the detail as to how this Constitutional imperative must be achieved

Section 35(1): *"Where the implementation of a policy, the exercise of a statutory power, the performance of a statutory function or the provision of a service depends on the participation of organs of state in different governments, those organs of state must co-ordinate their actions in such a manner as may be appropriate or required in the circumstances, and may do so by entering into an implementation protocol."*

##### **Section 35(3) prescribes the core content of an intergovernmental implementation protocol..... The parties must:**

- *Identify challenges facing the implementation of the policy, the exercise of the statutory power, the performance of the statutory function or the provision of the service, and state how these challenges are to be addressed;*
- *describe the roles and responsibilities of each organ of state in implementing policy, exercising the statutory power, performing the statutory function or providing the service;*
- *give an outline of the priorities, aims and desired outcomes;*
- *determine indicators to measure the effective implementation of the protocol;*
- *provide for oversight mechanisms and procedures for monitoring the effective implementation of the protocol;*
- *determine the required and available resources to implement the protocol and the resources to be contributed by each organ of state with respect to the roles and responsibilities allocated to it;*

- *provide for dispute settlement procedures and mechanisms should disputes arise in the implementation of the protocol;*
- *determine the duration of the protocol; and*
- *Include any other matters on which the parties may agree.*

**The Act also imposes a duty on governmental bodies to avoid intergovernmental disputes and to settle these without litigation if they are unavoidable.....**

.....however if intergovernmental roles and responsibilities require the intervention of the courts to be resolved..... the correct process would be to approach the High Court jointly in a non-confrontational way for a declaratory order. The Courts would however be inclined only to pronounce on principles of co-operation, and not on operational detail, so the value of such an order could be limited in practice.

National Government has formulated detailed guidelines and procedures for intergovernmental co-operation and dispute resolution. See the Intergovernmental Toolkit on [www.dplg.gov.za](http://www.dplg.gov.za).

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## **Questions and discussion**

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**John Green, National Chair of the Wildlife & Environment Society of SA and Ward 71 Environmental Forum**

Q: The question is posed to Tali Hoffman. In Tokai most of the pine plantation which the baboons are currently feeding on will be eliminated by 2020. There is historical evidence of baboon populations in the plateau area of the source area of the Princess Kasteel River and closer to Elephant's Eye. Would there be potential solutions to move the baboon from foraging on alien vegetation to natural vegetation and at the same time actively manage them into the previous ranges of Silvermine and Chapmans Peak?

A: Tali Hoffman agrees that Tokai will become even a more problematic area by removing the high density resource. A bigger problem is that those baboons have never foraged on Fynbos as less than 1% of their time is spent in natural areas. To get them back to natural areas would thus require huge encouragement and huge expense. Further the density of baboons that can be supported in the higher lying areas would be lower than what it is currently. The feasibility would need to be investigated from ecological and management perspectives.

**Mark Wiley Member of the Western Cape Provincial Legislature**

Q: He wished to address the legal issue raised by Table Mountain National Park officials. He has a problem with the legal interpretation of SANParks more recently which is very different to the spirit in which the national park was established. He asked the National parks to open their hearts and to look at the Peninsula as a whole and not just look inside their boundaries.

A: Gavin Bell that what had been said was noted. In spirit the TMNP would like to embrace its urban relationship similarly to that resolved around fire management. This is currently being considered and he felt positive that a solution would be found.

**Melanie Gosling, Cape Times**

Q: Giving what we've heard about the carrying capacity of the baboon she wanted to know if the authorities would consider culling and whether that would require changing legislation.

A: Fanie Bekker: The first issue is to ensure that proper scientific minds have been applied that concluded that the carrying capacity threshold has been exceeded. If evidence confirms it then the authority will apply our internal mechanism to ensure that we are comfortable with the outcome of those results. The second issue is that there are obviously a number of other options that needs to be considered before euthanasia will be decided upon. For example where it's possible within that specific area to translocate. We're not in favour of translocating animals outside peninsula for obvious reasons. There's other issues that may contribute to the exceeding of the carrying capacity, e.g. the waste management, people acting illegally towards baboons. CapeNature has a Wildlife Advisory Committee which will then consider all of these issues and the steps that's been taken, if they then conclude that there's no other option after trying all avenues it may then be in the interest of the baboon population to euthanize. CapeNature will then decide whether a permit will be issued under these conditions.

He confirmed that no changes to legislation would be required.

**Tony Jantjies, Ward 71**

Q: How will the issues of funding be addressed? Is there a representative of the MEC's office present at the summit?



A: Cllr Nieuwoudt: The current MOU has been extended and R2 million has been granted as emergency interim funding.

Gavin Bell: Currently they have R1 million and has submitted a budget of a similar amount for next year.

Lucille Meyer, CEO of CapeNature: When we speak about budgets, we must relate this to mandates. As a collective the authorities are dealing with the intergovernmental protocol. She also wishes to point out that while the MEC was out of the country at present, CapeNature has already engaged MEC Bredell on the issue who is committed to finding a long-term solution.

While we jointly share the responsibility for biodiversity management, we are not responsible for the operational management of the baboons on the Cape Peninsula. However, all agencies will have to go back to the drawing board in addressing the issues of mandate and funding.

Veronica Mukasa, Department of Environment Affairs and Development Planning: She wished to confirm what Lucille Meyer had said that the MEC and the department were joining the authorities in trying to find a solution to issues of mandates and funding.

Fanie Bekker, CapeNature: Wished to clarify that the mandate is very clear and it is to provide the legal framework within which biodiversity conservation is undertaken. Damage-causing Animals, in terms of national policy is the responsibility of the land owner.

#### **Alex Rowe, Simon's Town Civic Association**

Q: What impediments are there for SANParks to establish a baboon sanctuary within the Park?

A: To be able to do that they'll need a fence (electrified) which means that a large part of the park will be closed to visitors. Researchers have shown that there is not enough food in the upper areas and feeding will probably be needed. Finally, the impacts of the animals in those upper areas are also unknown. He also mentioned that the mandate is clear regarding the legal framework. On the reserve SANParks needs to manage and outside the reserve the responsibility is with the landowner.

#### **Denis Joseph, Ward Councillor of Ward 71**

Q: Is there a dispute between the parties since the mechanism of a dispute resolution has been mentioned?

A: There is currently no dispute and the effort is being put into concluding an intergovernmental agreement. There is a process that can be followed should an agreement not be forthcoming in a reasonable amount of time.

#### **Heather Holthuysen, Welcome Glen**

Q: What are the reasons for not translocating the baboons?

A: The topic would be addressed in more detail by Dr Ernst Baard later in the proceedings. There is nothing wrong with dispersing males into the same area but if you take it out of the area it creates a problem as the social structure of the receiving population can be destroyed. This is our experience in relocating for example leopard.

#### **Richard Gebhardt, Scarborough Residents and Ratepayers' Association**

Q: If they've received R1 million towards baboon management and the problem is outside the park, what percentage of that money is spent outside the park?

A: In terms of their mandate and in terms of the Public Finance Management Act they can only spend their budget inside the park.

#### **Tony Jantjies, Ward 71**

Q: If this is a joint responsibility could CapeNature explain their position around funding?

A: Our contribution is so much more than people think it is. We need to establish the framework and this takes people to do the job. If we look at our contribution in this partnership we will agree that CapeNature is doing the best we can in the context. Our duty is so much more than just operational issues. It is important to note that the money that was used in the past was solicited through CapeNature via the Extended Public Works Programme. We are busy with discussions to look at the mandate and funding.

Marlene Laros summarised as follows:

The intergovernmental protocol will assist with in clarifying many issues, including mandates and funding and most importantly funded mandates. One of the key impediments to effective baboon management has been mandates which are not effectively funded. In a metro where intensive interfaces exist between people and baboons, this creates a specific set of problems and the need for purpose built solutions. The mandated authorities have given their commitment to developing the protocol.

## 5. Proposals for Improved Baboon Management I

### 5.1. The Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Strategy, Natasha Wilson, CapeNature, Chairman of the Baboon Management Team

#### Vision for Baboon Management:

The Baboon Management Team (BMT) was established in 1998 to make recommendations to the relevant authorities regarding the holistic management of the Chacma Baboon populations on the Cape Peninsula to ensure their sustainability whilst minimising conflict between baboons and people.

The vision:

“To maintain a sustainable baboon population in the Cape Peninsula and minimising conflict between people and baboons through successful integrated management.”

#### BMT has a Strategic Plan with the following Objectives:

- Objective 1: To secure sustainable funding for the activities of the BMT.
- Objective 2: To ensure working BMT partnerships (CNC / CCT / TMNP / Specialist Scientists/ Community).
- Objective 3: To implement effective monitor program, by ensuring sufficient human capital and funding.
- Objective 4: Ensure fundamental research to inform management strategies and plans.
- Objective 5: To implement a communication and education programme.
- Objective 6: To make it “un-economic” for baboons to forage within the urban edge (residential areas / farms / industrial / recreational).

#### BMT Protocols:

The BMT is in the process of developing the following protocols:

No	Protocol
1	Response – sick and injured animals
2	Responding to baboon/human interface problems/animals that are responding to displacement inappropriately/negatively interacting with humans/negatively habituated animals/dispersing males
3	Research on Chacma Baboons in the Cape Peninsula
4	Management of filming and crews (interface and filming of baboons)
5	Media liaison
6	Specialised tours / tour guides
7	Law enforcement (criminal law) all related legislation (feeding, waste management, injuring, etc)
8	Waste management
9	Code of conduct for Baboon Monitors
10	Fund raising & donations (who fundraises, fundraising fees/commission/ how do we respond to offers of funding?)
11	BMT governance protocols for implementing pecuniary and fiduciary responsibilities
12	Management of dispersing or displaced males

#### Current BMT Strategies:

- Partnerships: TMF funds the work in the BMG, MoUs and working relationships between authorities and civil society;
- Sustainable funding: special rating areas, there is a protocol that deals with fund raising;
- Human Capital: most of what is in the strategy relates to managing people Baboon Monitors are a key part of this human capital investment;

- Awareness & Education (signage): goes hand in hand with law enforcement;
- Law enforcement/ legislation;
- Research & Technology (early warning systems): looking at sms technology and collars and GPS;
- Barriers: electric fencing;
- Waste management;
- Translocation; and,
- Out-the-box ideas: we need to be open to tools which may be new or less " orthodox".

### **Challenges & Opportunities:**

#### Challenges:

- Lack of sustainable funding
- Lack of decision making
- Intense conflict/destructive input
- Veterinarian support

#### Opportunities:

- Participative governance/cooperative governance
- Biodiversity conservation
- The Future is unknown...

Marlene Laros remarked that the value of the contribution of civil society including organisations such as KEAG who was a driving force behind the conservation management of Baboons, but also the SPCA, residents and ratepayers' associations and others.

## **5.2. Managing humans**

### **Education, communication, signage, property management, Jenni Trethowan, Baboon Matters**

Introduced the presentation by presenting three quotations from newspapers from 1933, 1954 and 1957 which illustrate how long baboons and people have been interacting on the Cape Peninsula demonstrate how much has changes and how little has changes. If baboons have been demonstrating the same behaviour for 76 years, what will it take for humans, the superior species to learn?

Very few people are ambivalent on the baboon issue. There has been a lot of coverage in the media, not all if it based on fact. Perceptions are very powerful and there are strong and polarized views on the subject of baboons. When BMT was initiated in 1998 it considered three options: relocation, extermination and management. Management was selected and a tool box of strategies was pursued, including eeducation, waste management; signage and baboon monitors. The strategy of using baboon monitors was pursued and up-scaled very quickly and in the early days, they enjoyed a 90% efficacy. However, many of the other strategies fell by the wayside. This meant that success of the monitors was a double edged sword – the residents now had someone to blame instead of taking responsibility for their own actions.

We have some deeply engrained perceptions about baboons from problem animal to beloved pet. The problem is that there is no consensus between the authorities or residents.

Some people would rather exterminate the baboons rather than cut down one fruit tree. Others have a perception of abundance – plant many fruit trees and then their will be enough for everyone. Some would gladly pay an extra levy to pay for monitors while others would resist this. In this context how do we go forward? I offer the following facts:

- Cohesive approach
- Waste management improvements
- Education of residents & visitors
- Signage is critical
- Fragmented management
- Responsibility & jurisdiction issues

If management continues to be stop-start, fragmented and divided how can we expect the residents to stand behind us? If the media continues to report battles on mandates and funding, we will make no progress.

### **Managing Humans – we need:**

- Committed decisive leadership
- Clear message to residents

### **Managing Baboons – we need**

- Resume roles with diligence
- Enforce the law
- Appropriate waste management
- Inform residents moving into baboon areas
- Commitment from all authorities
- Firm and resolved leadership

If we want education to work, there need a clear message or we will be wasting our time. We have been battling with cooperative management, it is too difficult to implement without commitment and leadership as this is what humans need to be able to co-exist with the baboons on the Cape Peninsula.

## **Baboons and the Law: a summary of applicable legislation, Paul Gildenhuys, CapeNature**

### **Applicable Legislation**

- Ordinance 19 of 1974
- Provincial Notice 955 of 1975
- Annual Hunting Provincial Notice
- Other Applicable Laws
  - Firearms Control Act, Act 60 of 2000
  - Applicable local authority by-laws
  - Animal Protection Act, Act 71 of 1962
  - Performing Animals Protection Act, Act 24 of 1935

### **Ordinance 19 of 1974**

- "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;
- Baboons are listed in CITES Appendix II and are therefore considered to be protected wild animals in terms of the Ordinance.
- A hunting license is required to hunt baboons within a hunting season.
- A permit is required to hunt baboons out of season or if there is no hunting season.
- The ordinance lists certain prohibited ways of hunting.
- These are among others:
  - Fire or poison,
  - From a public road,
  - In a public place within a municipal area,
  - A .22 firearm
  - Dogs.
- A permit is required to keep baboons in captivity.
  - A baboon in captivity may not be restrained by a rope, chain or similar device.
- The laying of poison in order to control animals, other than rodents, is strictly prohibited.
- A permit is required to use motor vehicles or aircraft to hunt baboons.
- Nobody may be in possession of the carcase of a baboon unless it has been acquired in accordance with the requirements of the ordinance.
- A permit is required to:

- Transport, import or export live baboons,
- Buy, sell, donate, receive as donation or possess live baboons.

### **Provincial Notice 955 of 1975**

- Only registered facilities may keep baboons in captivity.
- Certain regulations govern this captivity.
- The regulations require that all the needs of the animal must be catered for.
- The regulations also prescribe cage size.
- The regulations require that a register is kept of baboons in captivity.
- No person may feed baboons on or near a public road.

### **Annual Hunting Provincial Notice**

- Declared every year for the following year.
  - P.N. 447/2008 for 2009
- Provides for hunting seasons and bag limits.
- No baboons may be hunted in any rural or urban area within the Cape Peninsula.

### **Other Applicable Laws**

- Firearms Control Act, Act 60 of 2000.
  - Regulates all use of firearms.
  - It is an offence to discharge a firearm or an airgun in a built-up area or any public place.
- Local Authority By-laws
  - Consult with the relevant local authority for the applicable by-laws
- Animals Protection Act, Act 71 of 1962
  - Provides measures to prevent cruelty to animals.
- Performing Animals Protection Act, Act 24 of 1935
  - Provides measures to prevent cruelty to animals during exhibition / training.
  - Provides system of licenses for such centres.

### **Waste Management, Claire McKinnon, City of Cape Town**

Present on some of the strategies implemented in dealing with the human side of waste management in the context of baboons. There are more questions than answers.

When waste becomes difficult to obtain, where will the baboons go for food? Will they raid more homes with the waste unavailable? The presentation will probably raise more questions than answers.

#### **Challenges to be addressed**

- making waste unavailable or difficult to obtain. Everyone produces about 2 kg of waste per day – where does it go?
- changing the mindsets of the public
- funding for new waste management projects/programmes

The presentation will focus on domestic refuse collection and litter bins:

#### **Domestic refuse collection (wheelie bins)**

- new double locking bin currently on pilot testing (3000 units issued)
- requires cooperation from public
  - getting people to close and lock the bin
  - getting business to handle waste correctly
- requires formal feedback from public
  - written feedback to Trevor Carroll, manager collections
- funding - approx. R200 more expensive per bin
  - who pays?

#### **Litter bins**

- new 'baboon proof' litter bin designed

- currently in manufacture
- pilot to be tested in field
- feedback to be obtained
- extra funding to be obtained

The bin is the same as the normal bins but the hole is set off to one side. The whole is big enough to fit in a 2l cold drink bottle or a pizza box folded in half. It has a specially patented lock which will hopefully be impossible for the baboons to open

#### **Some questions**

- Who pays for wheelie bin costs? (tariff)
- Where does the extra funding come from for litter bins? (rates)
- Who all undertakes public communication / awareness issues? This cannot be the responsibilities
- Enforcement of by-laws? The new solid waste by-laws are about to be published. This provides more "teeth" for enforcement of better practices by businesses and residents.
- Who gets the new bins first on roll out?
- When the waste becomes difficult to obtain what will the result be? (more house raids, baboons move to other suburbs etc)
- Are service frequencies correct?
- How do we get organics out of the waste stream?

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#### **Questions and discussion**

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##### **Nicki Holderness, Ward 61 Councillor**

Q: Natasha Wilson with regards to the lack of decision making

Paul Gildenhuys she wanted to know how many fines has been issued within the last 10 years or year the Baboon Management Team has been in existence.

A: There are two elements for fines or warnings: feeding / hunting. For feeding there have been no fines but numerous warnings. For shooting baboons there are no fines issued as it is very difficult to get enough evidence; however there are currently prosecutions under way. CapeNature is busy instituting a cell phone number where people can report incidents. We cannot report on the implementation of the by-laws.

Paul Gildenhuys commented that he personally issued two fines, one was withdrawn and the other paid. CapeNature is not the only authority responsible for fines but SANParks and the Police can also issue fines.

##### **Peter Butland, Simon's Town Resident**

Q: While we have heard much about education, I am concerned about the fact that residents are not informed about what we are legally empowered to do to protect our homes against the baboons.

A: Paul Gildenhuys commented that every person has a right of self defense. Each case will be looked at in detail and will be investigated. I know of a case where a baboon was shot inside a house and the case was won by the resident on the basis of self-defense.

##### **Esme Beamish, Baboon Research Group**

Q: Is it possible for refuse to be removed during the night or early in the morning, especially in summer when the baboons get moving early? Also a comment regarding bins being closed

A: Claire McKinnon commented that they had some experience with unhappy residents for collecting refuse during the night. It can be done but the noise by-laws must be changed.

##### **John Yeld, Cape Argus – Natasha Wilson**

Q: The BMT has detailed the budget needed for managing baboons in its Strategic Plan. Do the three authorities agree to this budget?

A: The budget in the Strategic Plan for 2007-2011 is R11 million for that period but this mainly caters for the baboon monitoring programme. It does not, for example include the costs for waste interventions etc. It must be noted that baboon management is dynamic with fission groups emerging; one cannot budget accurately and need to remain flexible.

### **Julia Wood, City of Cape Town**

Q: She asked Paul Gildenhuis to explain the provisions of the law prohibiting feeding of baboons on or near public roads. Does this mean one can feed baboons far away from roads?

A: Paul Gildenhuis commented that it only mentions on road. If you feed on your front stoep you cannot be prosecuted. CapeNature is aware of the problem and are drafting amendments.

### **Harold Kolnik, Scarborough resident**

Q: The baboon raids are becoming more and more intense but there seems to be a one-size-fits all approach which is the monitors, however the monitors are becoming less effective, especially where there are derelict properties. The baboons are spending more and more time in the urban areas and are not foraging in the Fynbos anymore.

On the waste issue, we hear that Vissershok is running out of space. Now we have a system of recycling which seems a bit disorganised – i.e. mixing all the waste. Why are we not using a three bin approach?

Scarborough used to have drop off areas for the waste which prevented the baboons from visiting all the homes in Scarborough

A: The most important part of dealing with the waste is the edible organics and not the recyclables. The separation of the waste at source makes very difference to the recyclers, keeping in mind that this is run at a cost to the City in a situation where we only have 50% co-operation from residents.

### **Tony Jantjies, Ward 71**

Q: What is the difference between the Baboon Matters and the BMT? Please clarify, is it true that the City spends R50 Million /year on baboon management? Finally, are there equal employment opportunities for employment of people and what mechanisms are in place?

A: Marlene commented that the BMT is a collection of government and civil Society. Baboon Matters is a contractor that manages above other things; the baboon monitors. She also mentioned that it's not R15 million but R50 000 per baboon per annum that is being spent.

Jenny Trethowan: The majority of people have been employed from Masiphumelele (28 thus far). Some individuals have been with the programme for 10 years. Skills development is very important part of the programme and looking to the future this element will be developed further, specifically focusing on literacy. When opportunities exist for employments these are made available widely, including to Ocean View. Should Tokai be included, we would look to areas close-by to source monitors.

### **Graham Noble, Scarborough Residents and Ratepayers' Association**

Comment: He explained that a resident was issued a fine (R2000) in 2003 for shooting a baboon in the face in Scarborough. This successful prosecution had a dramatic effect on the community because action has been taken. He stressed the importance of law enforcement sending a clear message to residents and visitors. He wished to clarify the content of the ordinance - one cannot feed a baboon within 80m of a road?

Paul Gildenhuis: He explained that the ordinance specifies 90m from the middle of the road, as this often accommodates the road reserve in the province.

### **Heather Holthuysen, Welcome Glen**

Q: If possessing a baboon is illegal, then how can baboons become the responsibility of a land owner?

Can there be a fixed timeframe for feedback after receipt of affidavits as some have been submitted but there has been no response after 10 weeks.

A: Paul Gildenhuis: One can only own a baboon with a specific permit and this is usually only for a limited period or under specific condition, so this element of law does not apply to a free-roaming animal.

Statements/affidavits can also be issued to SAPS who will open a docket. This may also enable the process to be speeded up with extra investigative capacity. It is difficult to put a time limit on responses.

Natasha Wilson: A baboon case register has been developed in which each case has tracking number and is assigned a case officer. In the future we should be able to see the status of all cases initiated by the public.

## **Jenni Trethowan, Baboon Matters**

We have spoken much about costs; however we need to consider the costs of not doing things or not doing things effectively. Each time there is a raid or streets are littered, this costs the City money to clean up. We need to take stock of the cost of not doing things properly.

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## **6. Proposals for Improved Baboon Management II**

### **6.1. Current and future challenges and potential solutions: the interface between research and management of the Cape Peninsula baboon population, Justin O’Riain, Baboon Research Unit, University of Cape Town**

Justin O’Riain explained that the BRU was working on gathering and analysing data and developing peer reviewed findings in order to inform management decisions. This research process involved many people including researchers and volunteers. As Tali Hoffman and Esme Beamish have illustrated the challenge of baboon management can be distilled down to two things: population and space.

The better we manage, the more the population will grow. Our data show that the populations are doing better and that the trends are positive. What is negative is that we are out-competing the baboons for space. There is one implication for this: if we reduce space, then we will have to take active management action on the baboon population numbers.

#### **Identifying the challenges on the Peninsula**

Key to defining a management strategy is deciding how we will manage the population. Will it be managed as an open or closed population?

If it is open then the following are elements of the management strategy:

- immigration
- emigration
- relocation
- active management

If it is closed, we need to:

- reduce growth
- reduce numbers
- protect space
- actively manage

Currently, it appears that the system is not managed as an open one. Males are allowed to come on to the Peninsula however the reverse is not permitted.

#### **Reducing growth rate:**

- Removal of alien vegetation
- Reduce access to human derived foods

Other options include contraception and sterilisation. The latter can leave the population very vulnerable to stochastic events.

#### **Reducing numbers:**

- Selective removal of whole troops
- Selective removal of specific age and sex categories
- Removal of fission troops

Another factor in decision-making may be an analysis of their ecological role. For example, if a troop is foraging entirely in urban areas, then they may have limited ecological value.

As there are not remaining natural predators, our actions may need to mimic such, for example removing aging animals which we protect currently from a welfare perspective. Similarly in removing “excess” males, for example from the Tokai troops will relieve the current effects on the social structure, e.g. females being pestered for copulation.

Fission troops are the result of these population dynamics and these troops ultimately should be the focus of our reduction of numbers. Ideally, the reduction should take place through translocation.

#### **Protecting space:**

- Put home ranges onto the CoCT maps



- New developments must factor in the cost of annexing existing troop home ranges
- All space is not equal

We have the perception that baboons belong on the mountain however we know that baboons eat low and sleep high. The ideal home ranges therefore need to be considered in physical development and management.

### Active management:

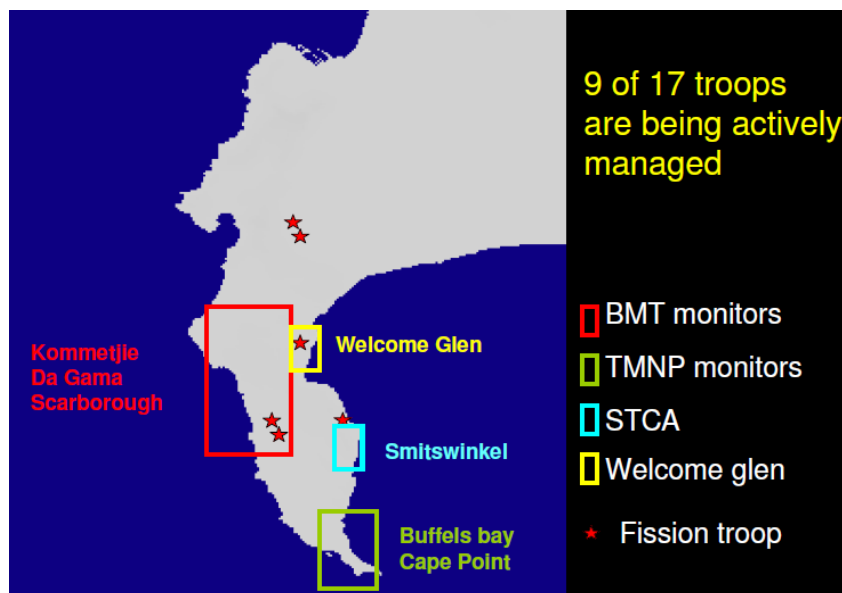
There is no silver bullet and we need to apply and pilot a number of new mechanisms

- Baboon monitor system
- GPS collars and virtual barriers
- Provisioning
- Electric fencing
- Light prisms
- Baboon vocalisation play backs
- Condition taste aversion
- Bear bangers and bull whips

BMG are currently designing a research programme on the new proposed mechanisms (underlined above) so that this information can inform management decisions.

### How efficiently are the monitors achieving their goals?

In summary, 9 of 17 troops are being actively managed.



### Assessing the monitor program:

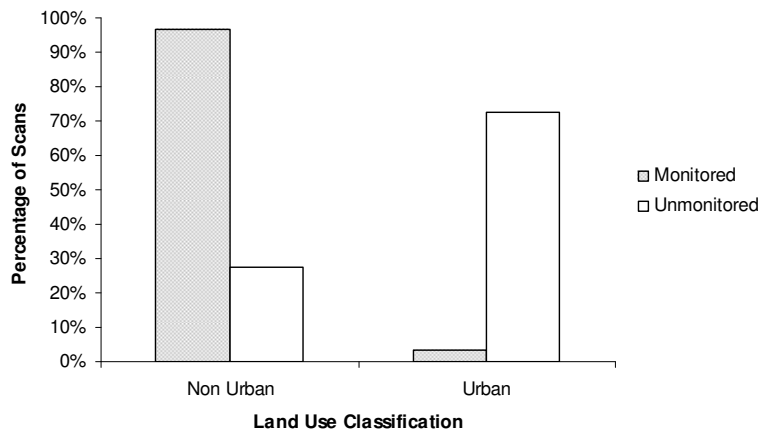
- Before and after data on the same troop
- 10 days without and 10 days with monitors
- Follow troop from sunrise to sunset
- Scan samples every 20 min
  - GPS
  - Habitat
  - Monitor behaviour
  - Baboon behaviour
- All raiding events recorded

Using the Kommetjie troop as for the comparison of monitors Vs no monitors, the following observations can be made:

- Without the monitors, the troop moved to Kommetjie, sleeping on Slangkop and raiding during the day.

- With monitors the troop could be kept out of the urban areas and were effectively herded and kept within natural foraging areas.

### Monitors reduced time spent in urban areas:



Although the monitoring is very effective, there are anomalies, for example the Scarborough troops which we suspect may be caused by fissioning with a large troop near-by groups which has changes the raiding behaviour and the effectiveness of the monitors

### Monitoring program needs monitoring:

At some stages a monitored baboon troop was spending up to 25% at compass bakery. The data also shows that as soon as there was a supervisor/manager there was a significant increase in effectiveness of the monitors.

As there are no predators, we must understand that is no deterrent for smaller groups to leave the safety of the troop for purposes of raiding.

### Simon's Town management intervention:

We have a year's worth of data for the Smitswinkel troop. Prior to the intervention, the troop was spending 25% of the time in Simon's Town, raiding the urban areas regularly. As the home range is a linear area, the situation enabled a unique strategy. A virtual line was drawn and the baboons were to be kept south of this line. A range of tactics were used including bear bangers and bull whips and since the 3 June 09 the baboons have not been back into Simon's Town. It is important to note how effective the GPS collars are working as the monitors can assess how to employ resources most effectively to keep the baboons out of the urban area.

### The Tokai challenge:

The land is within the TMNP but the trees are owned by the forestry operator. Further the vineyards are an added complication.

The residents and the farmers want to keep the baboons out of their areas – effectively confining them to the forestry areas; however these plantations will be clear-felled over the next 10 years or so. So where will the baboons go? The higher lying areas are not baboon foraging areas.

The Tokai situation is a priority as the situation is worsening over time. A decision needs to be made this year.

### Discussion points

- Will the Peninsula population be managed as an open or closed population?
- If closed then reducing growth is an immediate priority and reducing numbers inevitable.
- Should we not manage fewer troops better with the limited resources?
- Data versus perceptions...

If a young female baboon comes in and has 22 pellets in her body, what is the welfare status of this baboon? What objectives/value are we satisfying? When we are managing a closed system with decreasing home ranges there are inevitable and difficult decisions to be made. BRG is gathering data to inform management as we need to inform what ever action we decide to take in managing the populations on the Cape Peninsula.

## **6.2. Translocation of wildlife as conservation management tool, Ernst Beard, CapeNature**

### **The management of healthy natural ecosystems provides important life-support systems to the people of the region:**

- Fresh, clean, drinkable water
- Fresh, clean air
- Healthy wetlands for filtering and flood-retention
- Aesthetic value
- Cultural value
- Nature-based tourism opportunities
- Livelihood opportunities

### **Healthy natural ecosystems depend on the maintenance of the patterns and processes that keep the "fibre" of the environment intact:**

- The uniqueness of the natural landscape is the result of evolutionary driving forces shaping its pattern and processes
- The combination of these unique patterns and processes makes this place very special
- Unique floral and faunal patterns are the result of finely-balanced genetic assemblages which make up species and species assemblages
- Tampering with the ecological or genetic "fibre" of the environment usually causes trouble

### **Translocation of wildlife as conservation tool (IUCN Best Practice Guidelines):**

- Translocation is the deliberate movement of wild animals from one natural habitat to another for the purpose of conservation or management
- Usually for introduction, re-introduction, supplementation, substitution or rescue/welfare purposes (the latter is not considered as translocation for conservation purposes)
- The principal aim is conservation
  - first objective to establish a viable, self-sustaining population in the wild
  - secondary objectives may include re-establishing a flagship species in an ecosystem, maintaining or restoring natural biodiversity, enhancing genetic variation of a taxon, promoting conservation awareness

### **Precautionary principle:**

- Always a level of risk to the released individuals, indigenous wild populations if they exist, and their habitats

*"If there is little conservation value in releasing primates to the wild, or no management programme exists in which such a release can be undertaken according to conservation guidelines, the possibility, however unlikely, of inadvertently introducing a disease or behavioural or genetic aberration not already present in the environment should rule out implementation of a reintroduction or translocation programme"* (IUCN/SSC Re-introduction Specialist Group: Guidelines for Nonhuman Primate Re-introductions Prepared by the Re-introduction Specialist Group of The World Conservation Union (IUCN) Species Survival Commission (SSC) 2002; p. 4).
- Conservation benefits should outweigh risks.

### **Considerations for translocation:**

- Veterinary
  - Disease
  - Vectors of disease
- Other
  - Capture techniques
  - Social structure of groups
  - Age structure
  - Size of groups
  - Speed of translocation, etc.

### **CapeNature as responsible conservation agency in the Western Cape:**

- Various polices which govern wildlife management practice
- Subscribe to genetic conservation principles and international best practice in this regard
- Support and promote responsible translocation of wildlife
- Wildlife Advisory Committee (WAC)
- Recommendations re translocations to Executive.

CapeNature supports and promotes the maintenance of healthy natural ecosystems and populations of animals and plants in the Western Cape, which are not compromised by the translocation of extra-limital species, genetic material, diseases or vectors of disease into areas where they did not occur previously, therefore taking a precautionary approach to translocations in general

CapeNature supports the translocation of wild animals for conservation purposes where the benefits clearly outweigh the risks and will invoke the precautionary approach when no benefits accrue. The Wildlife Advisory Committee will consider translocation cases on merit, deliberate and make recommendation.

An example of the potential implications of translocation was illustrated using the Geometric Tortoise *Psammobates geometricus* (Linnaeus, 1758) which is proposed to be listed as CR on IUCN Red List (Baard & Hofmeyr 2009). The decision to translocate to Briers-Louw is unlikely as the implications are that the area would serve as a "sink" for the population rather than a refuge.

### **6.3 Barriers, and other Lessons Learnt, Leon Steyn & Neville Green, Overstrand Municipality**

Leon Steyn provided a photo presentation to illustrate the interventions made by the Overstrand Municipality. These photos are available on request.

- The Overstrand Municipality has constructed an electric fence above Voelklip next to the Eskom power lines to reduce the visual impact. The design allows smaller mammals to move through the barrier.
- The electric fence is just to aid in directing the movement of baboons
- Baboons do move around the fence and along the river to the golf course where they are allowed.
- The Fernkloof sloop and the Mossel River are a challenge as the baboons move along the riverine vegetation into the urban areas.
- The fence uses solar power and does not close any footpaths, where this is a potential, gates will be included in the fence.
- The cost of the fence has been reduced to R90/m.
- Incidents have occurred where people have broken the fence because they don't like it.
- Signage has been erected at strategic areas.
- Have adopted a specific approach to baboon monitoring operations:
  - One field ranger with a vehicle
  - They all have radios
  - Are not paid at poverty relief wages, they are well paid as we want to invest in them
  - Are on a one-year contract which provides job security
- Do use paintball guns if they come into town, but mostly the monitors keep the baboons out of town
- Law enforcement:
  - Local by-laws are in place and are being enforced
  - People are being fined R500 if they do not have the correct bins
  - In effected areas we have 90% coverage with baboon proof bins
  - Fines issued: Oct 2008: 32fines of R500 each; 6-12 June 09: 32 fines issued
- The mayor and political will has really strengthened the strategy

Neville Green provided the following input:

- The eastern area of the Overstrand Municipality includes the Transition Zone of the Kogelberg Biosphere.
- There are with four baboon troops: Hangklip Betty's Bay, Pringle Bay and Kleinmond
- There are high impact areas which correspond with permanent residences, movement corridors
- Each raid is accompanied by numerous phone calls from residents
- We have a 30km boundary to "defend" and while we have tried to use paintball guns we cannot get there in time because of the distance
- Impacts: broken gutters, windows etc c
- Despite recommended measures, baboons still access houses.
- Policy:
  - Waste management, including baboon proof bins
  - Each landowner is responsible to protect their own property
- Many residents feel that the municipality should be providing the service
- Insurance companies are starting refuse insurance or are increasing the premiums
- We are trying to avoid conflicts and provide advice
- Enforcing by-laws
- Possibly looking at early warning systems
- Discourage residents from interacting the baboons
- Once all other avenues have been tried, we may have to take action to remove problem individuals from the troops.

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### **Questions and discussion**

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Marlene Laros suggested that some of the discussion issues raised by Justin O'Riain's presentation may be a good place to start the discussion. She suggested that we address the first issue of whether or not the Cape Peninsula baboon population would be managed as an open or closed population.

#### **John Green, National Chair of the Wildlife & Environment Society of SA and Ward 71 Environmental Forum**

Q: From what has been said, we cannot manage the Tokai population as a closed population in terms of the resources and the context of the troop. Already a significant change has taken place in the population. The whole population on the Cape Peninsula must be managed as open. What the research is showing that we have to consider translocation within the Peninsula

#### **Graham Noble, SRRA**

While the population will be managed artificially, however we should be trying to mimic the natural situation, enabling an open population, i.e. the population would have had interchange genetically with the populations of the Western Cape. The WAC should engage the issue of translocation from the Peninsula.

#### **Piet van Zyl, City of Cape Town**

The presentation by Justin O'Riain indicates that we now have a robust piece of research and we need to integrate this into the City's planning, specifically the District Spatial Plans currently underway and specifically for the Southern District should have a baboon overlay to inform land use decision-making. The hotspot is the Tokai area and this needs to be dealt with as a matter of urgency. If at some point the authorities come to the conclusion that we have to remove Tokai troops, can we move some of these animals to Cape of Good Hope Area? We also need to consider the implications of population management in terms of public relations.

#### **Fanie Bekker, CapeNature**

The matter is extremely complex, and what we would suggest that a specialist group or an expanded Wildlife Advisory Committee to debate robustly the merits of managing the population as an open one. If we need to go to our principals to request funding, we need to have a strategy as to what is needed from a biodiversity conservation and management perspective.

**Justin O’Riain, UCT** explained that the BRU has completed genetic studies on the populations well as on the baboon parasites (Helminth and Protozoan parasites). Baboons on the Peninsula have a human form of Whip worm. The time is right for the data to be shared on a systematic basis.

**Jenni Trethowan, Baboon Matters**

The one piece of land which is viable for baboons is the Silvermine Valley, where the foraging and water resources are good, so long as they were monitored. Baboons are opportunists and are likely to adapt over time. We need to research this issue more systematically.

**Tali Hoffman, UCT**

She explained that such relocation was feasible but active management would be needed as the troops are used to different food sources. However it would be a useful trial.

**Melanie Gosling, Cape Times**

Has the research on carrying capacity been long-term and is it sufficiently peer-reviewed and robust to make conclusions and decisions?

Marlene Laros suggested that the more useful approach is to accept that the carrying capacity issue must inform a decision. We have agreed that the authorities and their scientific advisors need to scrutinise the science, its robustness etc as the basis of the decision.

**Heather Holthuysen, Welcome Glen**

Can Justin O’Riain define translocation? Further the authorities need to incorporate a cross-section of views in making decisions, not only scientists

Marlene Laros, the mandated bodies need to make the decisions in consultation with other stakeholders. On the other hand, members of the BMT are calling for leadership and clear decisive action. The BMT as a body has been hamstrung on the decision-making front. There has been a call for the mandated bodies then make decisions, however it is likely that these decisions will not be easy to make or share support from all BMT members. We need to think about these implications in moving forward.

**Robin Jangle, Nature Conservation Corporation**

The baboons have been moving across the Cape Flats for centuries and hence the precautionary principle is really a front for not wanting to take the responsibility of a new troop elsewhere. The parasite considerations, etc should not be major informants as the stronger the genetic mixing the more robust the populations will be in the long-term. Humans are arrogant in believing that we can control such outcomes.

**Justin O’Riain, UCT**

If we take baboons off the Cape Peninsula then we would be managing an open system. If we cannot achieve this, we are managing a closed system which comes with specific population management implications.

**Stephen Granger, City of Cape Town**

The merits of the different approaches being undertaken in baboon monitoring programmes should be explored further. The one more passive and the other more aggressive using aversion behaviour. Clearly, there are funding and resource implications for each.

**Jenni Trethowan, Baboon Matters**

Regardless of approach a fair amount of dominance needs to be expressed in moving the baboons. However, we must be careful that we are providing an example to residents. The message we give to the baboons is one thing however that which we are giving to humans is an entirely different question.

**Nicki Holderness, Ward 61 Councillor**

We should not jump to conclusions and the discussions on having an open or closed system as this may be premature. What I would like to know is what are the immediate steps to assist in the conflictual issues that are plaguing us. In assessing the scientific solution, we need to think out of the box. Precautionary principle can translate to inertia. Perhaps there should be some sort of corridor linking the Cape Peninsula and the Helderberg and the Boland Mountains.

**Geoff Brundrit, Simon’s Town Civic Association**

We have heard that fission may take place due to too many or more males. Is there a link between fissioning troops and movement into the urban areas. If so, this may inform a management strategy.

**Jenni Trethowan, Baboon Matters**

From our observation, when troops are in urban areas they are inclined to split into smaller groups, however when they move out of the urban areas, they tend to stay together.

**Esme Beamish, UCT**

When there is a clumped resource there is generally increased conflict in the troop which could cause fissioning.

**Alex Rowe, Simon's Town resident**

We have moved on to a scientific focus, but in the context of Africa and South Africa the human-conflicts abound. Our situation pales into insignificance when looking at the elephant problems in Botswana, for example.

What can a resident do to protect their property. What do we tell residents to do practically. This needs to be put back on the table.

**Jenni Trethowan, Baboon Matters**

We are looking at a crisis, we need short-term solutions so that we can start to use resources more effectively.

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## **7. Way Forward**

Marlene Laros explained that the emergency interim funding provided by the City for baboon monitors will run out by the end of the year. No further funding will be forthcoming unless there is a clear strategy is put in place, specifically the resolution of mandates between the three key mandated authorities. She outlined the following summary of an overarching strategies:

- i) Develop and conclude the Intergovernmental Protocol to resolve mandate and funding issues by October 2009.
- ii) Strengthen cooperative governance through the BMT including all relevant land-owners such as SANDF land etc. Provide clarity on the role of the BMT in decision-making of the mandated authorities.
- iii) The overarching strategy for population management (as opposed to a short term crisis-management plan) needs to include:
  - o Confirm the nature and extent of the problem
  - o Understand the thresholds of potential concern in relation to carrying capacity
  - o Take decisions on management of the baboon population on the Cape Peninsula
- iv) Protect the space by ensuring the information from research is included in the District Spatial Plans in a way that can influence decisions on land use management.
- v) Active management will be needed including a range within the toolbox identified in the Strategic Management Plan and new tools being tested currently.
- vi) Revise the Strategic Management Plan
- vii) Engage the process of developing National Norms and Standards for Damage Causing Animals, ensuring that baboon management is included.

The following short-term crisis management strategies were summarised:

- i) Compliance management improvements
- ii) Amend the Provincial Ordinance for feeding of baboons
- iii) Provide clear information to residents in terms of rights and how to protect their homes.

Marlene Laros requested that further effort be applied in finding short-term solutions:

**Lucille Meyer, CapeNature**

She explained that if she was a resident she would be disappointed in the outcome of the workshop if we have not come up with a plan to manage the crisis. We need to look at the medium-long term sustainable strategy. Perhaps in the short-term we need to come together as the BMT map out a "war plan". She suggested that an urgent discussion can be convened in terms of population management and this should be a commitment to resolving the issue.

**Fanie Bekker, CapeNature**

CapeNature undertakes to strengthen the baboon hotline and compliance management.

**Nicki Holderness, Councillor Ward 61**

PN 955 of 1975 42a needs to be ammend this to include any feeding of baboons.

**Geoff Brundrit, Simon's Town Civic Association**

Simon's Town looked for things that the residents could do and fund themselves and implement urgently. We found engaging the City on improving waste management. However, we need the authorities to take implementation responsibility, urgently.

**Julia Wood, City of Cape Town**

The City is already undertaking strategies on waste management, dealing with the risk of injury from electricity infrastructure and new signage has been put up.

**Graham Noble, SRRA**

The following should be considered as short-term interventions:

- Population Management
  - Trials on moving baboons into unoccupied space; translocation & other techniques
- Active management
  - Objectives for dispersing males
  - Trials on barriers
  - Trials on aversion methods & implications
- Protecting the Space
  - Planning decisions
  - Baboon overlay into City's maps
- Guidance to residents/visitors (handbook?)
- New baboon policies & legislation (City & Provincial)
- The City needs a baboon policy and supportive by-laws
- Enforcement: Waste Management (commercial & private)

**Ingrid McMahon, Zwaanswyk Residents**

Why don't we put the monitors back on duty in Tokai while we sit and develop the longer-term strategies?

**Julia Wood, City of cape Town**

The City brought in security guards to Tokai as a crisis management strategy.

**John Green, National Chair of the Wildlife & Environment Society of SA and Ward 71 Environmental Forum**

The secutiyu guards did not work as they were not monitored properly. Unless the TMNP manage the monitors in Tokai, the system will just not work. SANParks and the Province should be taking responsibility for the areas that they own.

**Natasha Wilson, CapeNature and BMT Chair**

The MoU had been signed between the City and the BMT. The Service Level Agreement in the process of being finalised. Simon's Town, Scarborough, Da Gama Park, Kommetjie, Tokai will have baboon monitors as soon as possible. However this will not be an adequate solution, for example, Tokia has three troops but we will only monitor one.

Marlene Laros reflected that the short-term solutions will be deficient and will not inspire the confidence and support of our stakeholders. Are there ways of working smarter, for example moving the monitors to crisis areas or changing the way in which monitors are using aversion tactics.

**Jenni Trethowan, Baboon Matters**

We could apply the finances over three months to make a significant impact. Later she withdrew this suggestion as it was impractical due to trained people being avaiable and the likely lag that was likely in getting funding.



Currently there are two dispersing males but we do not have a dart gun to rescue them. The ethical implications are significant. How can we question the value of a baboon who has 22 pellets in its body, it is an indictment on us that this situation exists.

**Heather Holthuysen, Welcome Glen**

The baboon hotline needs to be an action-line.

**Ingrid McMahon, Zwaanswyk Residents**

Can we not attract funding from outside? However, grant funding is also not a sustainable funding source.

**Fanie Bekker, CapeNature**

The BMT should try and apply the resources more effectively. The right minds applied to the problem may find some other solutions.

Marlene Laros indicated that it would be unfair to give back to the BMT problems which we know require extra resources to solve. We would be setting them up to fail. What other resources will they have at their disposal?

**Geoff Brundrit, Simon's Town Civic Association**

There are methods other than the monitoring model adopted on the Peninsula and each troop will respond to differently to different methods. Some troops will not respond to the type of monitoring implemented, we may need to try out other tools.

**Justin O'Riain, UCT**

It is really horses for courses. The monitor system for example in Scarborough is not working. On the basis of trying different mechanisms we would be able to make decisions on an informed basis. People are scared to take ownership of their territory.

Marlene Laros suggested that if we test out new methods together with adequate public communication.

**Kira Joshua, SPCA**

It is important to consider the welfare of the animals and how these mechanisms are implemented. We need to make sure that we do not cause harm to the animals or encourage residents to do so. Any such action would need to be undertaken with effective communication.

**Closing statements:**

Gavin Bell: The way forward is supported. Urban residents need to take their territory back using the example of Ocean View. TMNP will also be looking seriously at the issue of numbers of baboons on the Cape Peninsula.

Lucille Meyer: The opportunities must be explored in line with the national strategy to create 500 000 jobs to see what social economic development opportunities CapeNature undertakes to strengthen its role in enforcement and communication.

Marian Nieuwoudt: The situation is urgent and we need to manage the situation today. The City would be looking very closely at its government partners in coming to the table with contributions to management. It is clear though that the City would have to take difficult decisions if there was not adequate movement in this regard. She felt confident that the partners would move forward on a constructive basis.

Marlene Laros noted in closing that there is much to learn in relation to effective management of the baboon-human interface and we should take the opportunity to learn from the Overberg and Simon's Town examples.

She explained that the authorities would report back to stakeholders their progress with the Intergovernmental Protocol. She thanked Councillor Marian Nieuwoudt for being a driving force behind the workshop and to Maike Hamann for her contributions in organising the day.

Marlene Laros thanked all for their constructive engagement.