



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
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Urban Baboon Programme

April 2024 Monthly Report



PREPARED FOR:
City of Cape Town

DATED:
30 April 2024

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1 INTRODUCTION

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd (NCC) was appointed on 1 October 2020 as the service provider for the City of Cape Town's Urban Baboon Programme (UBP). This contract was extended via a section 116 process until 31 December 2024. NCC are contracted to prevent designated baboon troops from entering the urban area for at least 90% of daylight hours to minimise human-baboon conflicts.

2 SOUTHERN SUBPOPULATION

2.1 DA GAMA TROOP (DG)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The field team kept the troop out of the urban area 93.8% of the time.
- The field team kept individual baboons out of the urban area 97.3% of the time.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop spent most of the month utilising sleep sites in and around Da Gama Park but also used the sleep sites up on the mountain at Winford farm and Cape Point Nature Reserve on a few occasions.
- The troop moved through the residential areas of Scarborough, Da Gama Park and Welcome Glen on several occasions this month.
- DG19, his two females and juvenile spent the greater part of April moving between Fish Hoek, Kalk Bay, St James, Welcome Glen, and Da Gama Park. While in Fish Hoek, DG19 charged staff members on two occasions and was involved in an altercation with a dog inside a house he entered. This group is not monitored by the UBP.
- DG20 spent the first few days of the month in Welcome Glen and Da Gama Park, away from the troop. When the troop returned to Da Gama Park, DG20 and DG21 competed for dominance but DG20 re-integrated with the troop after a few days.

2.2 GROOT OLIFANTSBOS TROOP (GOB)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The field team kept the troop out of the urban area 99.4% of the time.
- The field team kept individual baboons out of the urban area 99.5% of the time.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop spent majority of their time around the Cape of Good Hope (CoGH) section of the Table Mountain National Park (TMNP), Redhill settlement area, African Arts Sculpture Garden and Berg Farm.
- The troop's most utilized sleep sites this month were Perdekloof and Wildschutsbrand, with preference shown for Perdekloof.
- During this month the troop managed to enter Scarborough, but the ranger team managed to move them back out quickly.
- Another CoGH reserve troop that has been spending time in the home range of the GOB troop again this month, specifically around Kogelfontein.
- The battery for the GPS tracking collar on an individual of this troop is now depleted. This troop spends the majority of their time within the CoGH section of TMNP where the UBP does not operate, the field team is unable to track and in turn respond proactively to the troop's movement towards Scarborough.

2.3 SLANGKOP TROOP (SK)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The field team kept the troop out of the urban area 71.4% of the time.
- The field team kept individual baboons out of the urban area 88.2% of the time.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop spent last month in Kommetjie despite attempts to encourage them out of the area. After continued efforts, the team was successful in encouraging the troop back to the Rooikrans mountain area on 11 April.
- While in the Kommetjie area, the troop spent considerable time in the urban space despite the efforts of the rangers. Once the troop moved back to the Ocean View area, the time spent in town reduced drastically with fewer incursions to the urban space, which is much easier to defend.
- The troop's most utilized sleep site while in Kommetjie was the burned shop in the village center. Once the troop returned the Rooikrans mountain area, the troop preferred to sleep in the pine trees at the back of Ocean View.

2.4 SMITSWINKEL BAY TROOP (SWB)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The field team kept the troop out of the urban area 98.5% of the time.

- The field team kept individual baboons out of the urban area 99.7% of the time.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop spent a significant amount of time on the mountain above Black Marlin and Miller's Point this month. The troop also remained in the natural area and was not seen by staff on a few days.
- The troop slept most frequently at the Black Marlin mountain and Rocklands Centre mountain sleep sites this month.
- UKP2 accessed food at the Black Marlin caravan park, Rocklands Centre, and Rocklands Farm on several occasions this month, where he showed no fear towards the staff, guests, or rangers. He entered Rocklands Centre kitchen on two occasions. He exhibited assertive behaviour towards the rangers when they tried to move him away, and towards the staff at Rocklands centre and Black Marlin. On one occasion, he scratched a Rocklands Centre staff member as she came around a corner.
- UKP2 continued to enter the urban area on his own or with a small group of individuals on several occasions to when the troop was still on the mountain side. The ranger team has been successful in blocking them from entering town most of the time.

2.5 WATERFALL TROOP (WF)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The field team kept the troop out of the urban area 79.6% of the time.¹
- The field team kept individual baboons out of the urban area 97.3% of the time.¹

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop slept on the roofs of businesses on Main Road for half of the month. They also slept at the Waterfall Barracks, Waterfall cliffs, SANAD and the West Yard. When the troop sleeps on the Main Road, they now frequently sleep in separate locations. On one occasion, WF10 and 8 individuals slept at Navy HQ building in the East Yard while the rest of the troop slept on business rooftops on Main Road.
- The troop's time in town was still high this month, due to the troop sleeping in town, thus starting their day in the urban space, and the troop splitting between WF10, WF11 and TK63.

¹ There are several SA Navy facilities within the suburb of Simon's Town. These naval facilities act as human-derived feeding hubs within the built area. These hubs are dispersed across the urban area, facilitating easy baboon movement between them and into the urban space. When adjusting the time out of town figure to account for time spent on SA Navy property that falls within the urban space, this figure is reduced to 56.7% of time out of the urban area for the troop and 95.7% for individuals.

This influences the effectiveness of the rangers in moving the troop out of town as they do not move as a cohesive unit.

- WF10 encouraged the troop to move more south to Simon's Town High School, which has not taken place before.
- WF11 continued to access houses and break windows to enter houses this month.
- Bin attractions remain a significant attractant responsible for encouraging the troop to spend time in the urban area. The most significant areas this month were the West Yard bins and the restaurant bins on Main Road, which are frequently overfilled and not properly secured.

3 NORTHERN SUBPOPULATION

3.1 CONSTANTIA ONE TROOP (CT1)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The field team kept the troop out of the urban area 96.7% of the time.
- The field team kept individuals out of the urban area 100% of the time.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop spent most of their time on Eagles' Nest wine farm, Constantia Glen, and Beau Constantia this month. The troop has been foraging on late harvest grapes in the vineyards, as well as chestnut trees on these properties, which are a major attractant for baboons.
- The troop slept most of the time on Eagles' Nest Wine farm, but also spent a few nights sleeping in Pear Lane due to the presence of fruiting trees and vegetable gardens on private properties.

3.2 MOUNTAIN ONE TROOP (MT1)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The field team kept the troop out of the urban area 100% of the time.
- The field team kept individuals out of the urban area 100% of the time.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- This month the troop spent less time around Chrysalis Academy and spent majority of their time around Veels-te-Ver on Buitenverwachting.
- Some of the males from MT1 have been seen interacting with the Tokai and Zwaanswyk troop males during the last week of April. Since there is currently no established Alpha male in the Tokai troop, some of the MT1 males have been seen vying for the rank.

3.3 MOUNTAIN TWO TROOP (MT2)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The field team kept the troop out of the urban area 99.6% of the time.
- The field team kept individuals out of the urban area 100% of the time.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop slept predominantly in trees above The Range.
- The troop visited the urban area opposite Cape Academy by way of Constantia Uitsig. The team could not block the troop from entering the urban space in this area and had to encourage them out of the urban space once the troop regrouped.

3.4 TOKAI TROOP (TK)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The field team kept the troop out of the urban area 100% of the time.
- The field team kept individuals out of the urban area 95.2% of the time.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop slept predominantly in pines at Mike's stables and the Tokai picnic on a few occasions.
- An unidentified individual male spent some time in the urban area before the ranger team encouraged him back to the troop.
- There is presently a great deal of fighting between TK, ZW, MT1 and MT2 males for alpha position of the TK Troop. This has made the management of the troop more difficult as the females and other members of the troop frequently splinter off into groups and hide in thick vegetation.

3.5 ZWAANSWYK TROOP (ZW)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The field team kept the troop out of the urban area 100% of the time.
- The field team kept individuals out of the urban area 100% of the time.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop slept predominantly at the Manor House pines sleep site, with some nights slept at the pines on Chrysalis Academy.
- The troop spent time in closer proximity to the TK Troop this month, with the females from both troops foraging together on multiple occasions.

4 MONTHLY GENERAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY

4.1 OVERALL TIME OUT OF TOWN

The troops overall spent 93.9% of time out of the urban area this month (**Fig. 1**). The SK and WF troops did not reach 90% of time this month. Overall individual time out of town was 97.7%. Factors that impacted the differing levels of success for these troops and individuals can be found in their above respective summary.

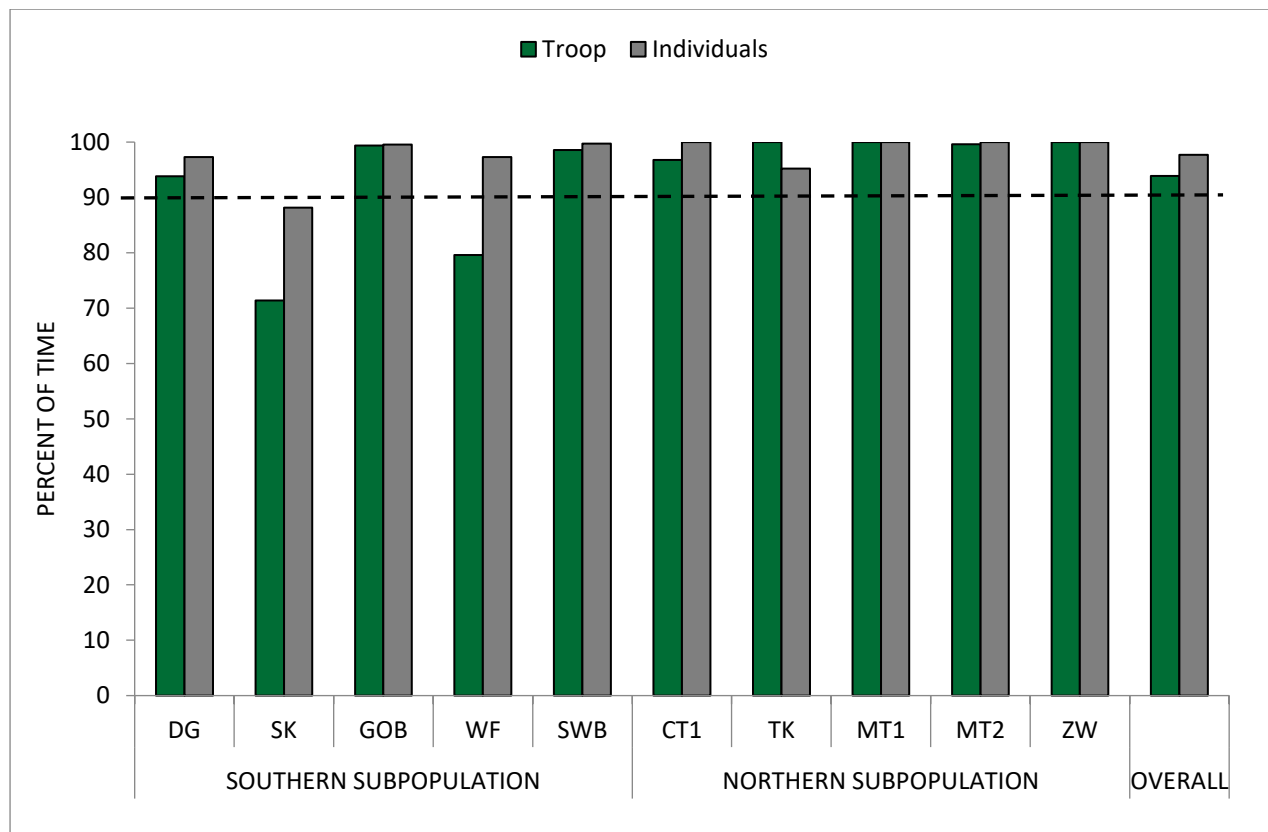


Figure 1. Percent of time out of town calculated for each troop and troop individuals for the month of April 2024. The full name of each troop can be found in the prior section. The percent of time out of town is calculated using the same method as the previous service provider, based on an average of 10.7 daylight hours per day per month. DG19 and his small group are not included in the figure for DG Troop individuals as they are not monitored by the UBP.

4.2 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Site visits, stakeholder liaison, and community engagement, including education initiatives, took place this month as follows.

SITE VISITS

Private properties in Capri, Da Gama, Fish Hoek, Froggy Farm, Kommetjie, Murdock Valley, Simon’s Town and Tokai:

- Engaged with residents who were concerned about the availability of natural forage for the baboons following the fires in December. The residents mistakenly believed that baboons were entering Fish Hoek due to a lack of natural food available in the areas to the south. The role of fire in the fynbos ecosystem was explained, as well as how the post-fire environment

provides a multitude of foraging opportunities for baboons when fires have occurred at appropriate intervals. It was also explained that there is thus no requirement for baboons to be provisioned by the authorities at present. Baboon troop dynamics were also explained in the context of why these individual baboons could have opted to leave their troop and their usual ranging area.

- Provided advice to residents who had incurred baboon damage at their homes. Ways in which infrastructure could be baboon-proofed or strengthened were communicated to the residents to reduce the chance of damage occurring in the future. Where baboon-proofing was not possible owing to heritage building status, residents were advised to contact the hotline as soon as they see baboons in the area and to join local baboon alert groups as an early warning system. Residents were also encouraged to keep a hosepipe accessible to persuade the baboons to leave their yards. Urban Baboon Programme staff have also reached out to the City to ascertain if special permissions can be given for baboon-proofing of heritage buildings in baboon ranging areas (Fig. 2).
- Advised residents on the appropriate reactive behaviour when faced with a baboon inside their home. Methods which they could employ to safely move the baboons on were explained.
- Visited properties with significant baboon attractants that were highlighted to be affecting baboon management success and increasing the time which baboons were spending in the urban area. The owners of these properties were encouraged to remove or baboon-proof the attractants and were given advice on how to do so.
- Engaged with residents who had queries about the ranger programme and the standard operating procedures which it works under. Tactics such as holding the line and the need for the majority of the troop to be moved as a cohesive group were explained to address common queries such as why the rangers cannot always attend to calls about individual baboons.
- Dialogue with residents who were concerned about the future of baboon management on the peninsula after 31 December 2024. NCC staff encouraged residents to engage with the Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team (CPBMJTT) and to attend the upcoming CPBMJTT meetings to learn more about the authorities plans for their respective areas.

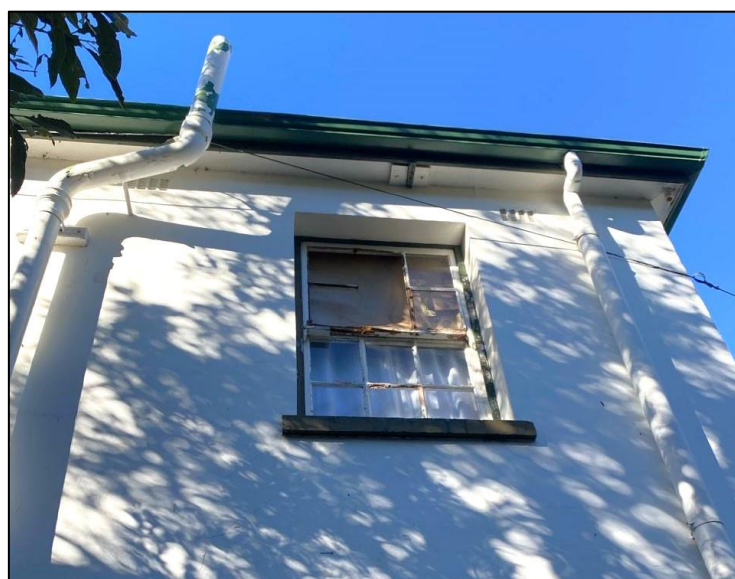


Figure 2. Baboon damage to the window of a home in Simon's Town. Baboon-proofing is difficult owing to the building's heritage status.

Alleged use of weapons against baboons by members of the public – NCC staff continue to educate community members on the laws surrounding the use of weapons against baboons. Applicable legislation includes the Animal Protection Act No. 71 of 1962: 2. (1)(g), the Nature Conservation Ordinance No 19 of 1974, and in some cases the Firearms Control Act Chapter 16, 120 Offences (7). Gathering evidence and encouraging witnesses to come forward remains challenging. NCC staff will continue to work hard to facilitate prosecutions through the relevant authorities.

Alleged deliberate feeding of baboons by members of the public – Engaged with residents who suspected that their neighbours may be feeding baboons. Residents were encouraged to try to gather evidence that could be used to facilitate further action by the authorities. NCC staff will also monitor the properties for any signs of illegal feeding.

Black Marlin Restaurant – Regular courtesy visits are made to the restaurant to facilitate clear communication on baboon management challenges at the property (**Fig. 3**).



Figure 3. Collaborative educational material on display at the Black Marlin Restaurant.

Cape Academy, Firgrove – Visit to check for waste compliance, all academy bins were stored within the dedicated waste cage.

Cape Research Centre, Tokai – The skip was being used compliantly at the time of the visits.

Chrysalis Academy, Tokai – Site visit to check for waste-based baboon attractants. All waste around the main campus was stored securely. A film crew was on site at the bottom fields. The crew was provided with advice on how to avoid conflict with the local baboon troops. Issues such as open waste bins and unprotected eating areas were raised as concerns and location staff were advised to employ the services of private baboon protection services (**Fig. 4**).



Figure 4. Film crew at Chrysalis Academy.

Cole Point Car Park, Simon's Town – Site visit to check for waste management. Many of the waste bins are not baboon-proofed and serve as an attractant hotspot when the baboons are in the area. NCC staff have suggested that a dedicated waste cage should be built to house the multiple bins in this area (Fig. 5).



Figure 5. Cole Point Car Park waste collection area.

Kogelfontein, Red Hill – The skips remain in place at the property and were not overfilled at the time of the visits. It has been recommended that the skip with the bent lid is replaced to prevent baboons from reaching inside and accessing the waste (Fig. 6).



Figure 6. Kogelfontein skips, one of which has a bent lid.

Living Hope Trust, Kommetjie Road – Spoke to the staff about the occasional presence of a male baboon at the property. NCC staff offered tips on how to reduce attractants and how the existing electric fence could be modified to reduce the likelihood of baboons accessing the property.

Miller’s Point Picnic and Slipway, Miller’s Point – Site visit to check for waste compliance. The facility was clean and tidy at the time of the visits.

Miller’s Point Resort, Miller’s Point – The resort was clean and tidy at the time of the visit and all waste was stored securely in the designated waste room. The permanent signage pertaining to baboons is extremely faded and in need of replacement. This has been escalated via the Biodiversity Management Branch at the City of Cape Town (**Fig. 7**).



Figure 7. The educational signage at Milles Point Resort is faded and illegible.

Rocklands Centre, Murdock Valley South – Courtesy check in with the staff at the centre to discuss recent baboon activity and incidents at the property. Baboon-proofing efforts remain of a high standard at the centre.

Rocklands Farm, Murdock Valley South – Site visit to speak to the staff about the Smitswinkel Bay Troop’s activity around the farm during the reporting period.

SA Navy Property - Job Maseko Wardroom, Seaforth – Courtesy visit to speak to the staff about recent incidences of baboons from the Seaforth Troop entering rooms at the property through open windows. Local navy personnel explained that this often happens when they have training courses for out-of-town staff and the students forget to close the windows. NCC staff have suggested that extra signage is placed in the student’s rooms and have offered to design the signage on behalf of the Navy.

SA Navy Property – Signal School, Klawer Valley – Waste management was good at the time of the visit. There are however numerous broken windows where baboons can enter the property and potentially gain access to attractants (**Fig. 8**).



Figure 8. Broken windows at Signal School.

SA Navy Property – Waterfall Barracks, Simon's Town – The barracks remains an attractant hotspot for the Waterfall Troop both in terms of access to waste and to food within individual rooms which are often left open. The troop continues to use disused buildings at the barracks as sheltered sleep sites. NCC staff will continue to liaise with the SA Navy about these matters (**Fig. 9**).



Figure 9. Baboons entering open windows at Waterfall Barracks.

SA Navy Property – West Yard, Simon's Town – Work has stalled on the building of bin cages at West Yard. NCC staff will continue to encourage Navy personnel to complete the structures as a matter of urgency.

Simon's Town Magistrates Court, Simon's Town – Waste from the court building is often left alongside the public waste bin for collection by the Cleansing division of the City of Cape Town's Solid Waste Department. NCC staff have previously engaged with court staff to encourage them to apply for a dedicated waste bin which they can subsequently baboon-proof. Another visit will be undertaken to ensure that a bin is obtained as soon as possible to reduce potential access to waste for the local baboon troops (**Fig. 10**).



Figure 10. Unprotected waste outside the Magistrates Court in Simon's Town.

Ski Boat Club, Millers Point – All bins were stored in the dedicated waste area at the time of the visit.

Tokai Picnic Site, Tokai – Site visit to check for baboon attractants. All bins and the skip were closed and secured at the time of the visit.

STAKEHOLDER LIAISON

Ongoing reporting to the City's Solid Waste Department facilitated by the City's Biodiversity Management Branch. This dialogue addresses waste related issues that can attribute to baboons gaining access to human derived foods and consequently spending increased time in the urban space.

Continued engagement with the City's Electricity Department facilitated by the Biodiversity Management Branch. Problematic electrical infrastructure is regularly inspected, and the Electricity department is prompted to re-apply grease to poles which are becoming dry and pose a risk to baboons which may try to climb them. Several poles in the Da Gama area were identified as requiring attention and the electricity department has indicated that medium voltage line covers will be applied to a high-risk pole in the Berg Farm area.

Frequent dialogue with the local vineyards to encourage open communication and collaborative management of the local baboon troops. This assists in reducing human-baboon conflict both on the

farms and in the local surrounding urban area, as all parties work towards a common goal to encourage the baboons back into the natural area. An individual meeting was also held with Eagles' Nest management during the reporting period to discuss how NCC and Eagles' Nest rangers can best support each other in their respective roles.

Frequent engagement with the Cape of Good Hope SPCA to alert them to all baboon welfare concerns that arise. This includes injuries, illnesses, and situations where members of the public may be deliberately seeking to harm the baboons. NCC also assists with SPCA led captures to ensure that injured and sick baboons can receive timely veterinary attention.

Ongoing liaison with CapeNature, SANParks and the City of Cape Town through the Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Baboon Operational Team (JBOT) and Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Task Team (CPBMJTT). NCC provides these authorities with regular updates on the managed troops that fall under the Urban Baboon Programme.

Continued dialogue with the Navy's environmental department to address baboon related issues on naval property and to encourage and advise on baboon proofing initiatives.

Frequent meetings are held with residents and baboon interest groups to address queries pertaining to troops and individual baboons and to discuss community challenges. Areas for collaboration are also identified.

EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES

Black Marlin Restaurant – An informative presentation on baboon behaviour and ecology was given to the restaurant staff. Training was also provided on best practice when attempting to move baboons away for the dining tables. A clear set of guidelines was presented to the staff to minimise the potential for human-baboon conflict and increase the safety of staff, guests, and baboons alike.

School Camps, Rocklands Centre – Over 180 children were educated by NCC staff at the Rocklands Centre over the reporting period. These children were from Cannons Creek and Camps Bay School and were participating in adventure camps at the facility. Rocklands Centre is frequented by the Smitswinkel Bay Troop and it is therefore important that all guests are aware of how to behave whilst on camp, to minimise the potential for human-baboon conflict and ensure their safety. An interactive presentation is given to the children about baboon behaviour where they are encouraged to ask questions and guided on how they can enjoy the presence of the baboons without conflict.

Continuous creation of educational material – An educational infographic on the ecological role of baboons was finalised and published on the NCC website during the month of April. The infographic was also shared over NCC social media pages to increase awareness around the vital role that baboons play in the fynbos ecosystem (**Fig. 11**). The full PDF can be accessed [here](#).

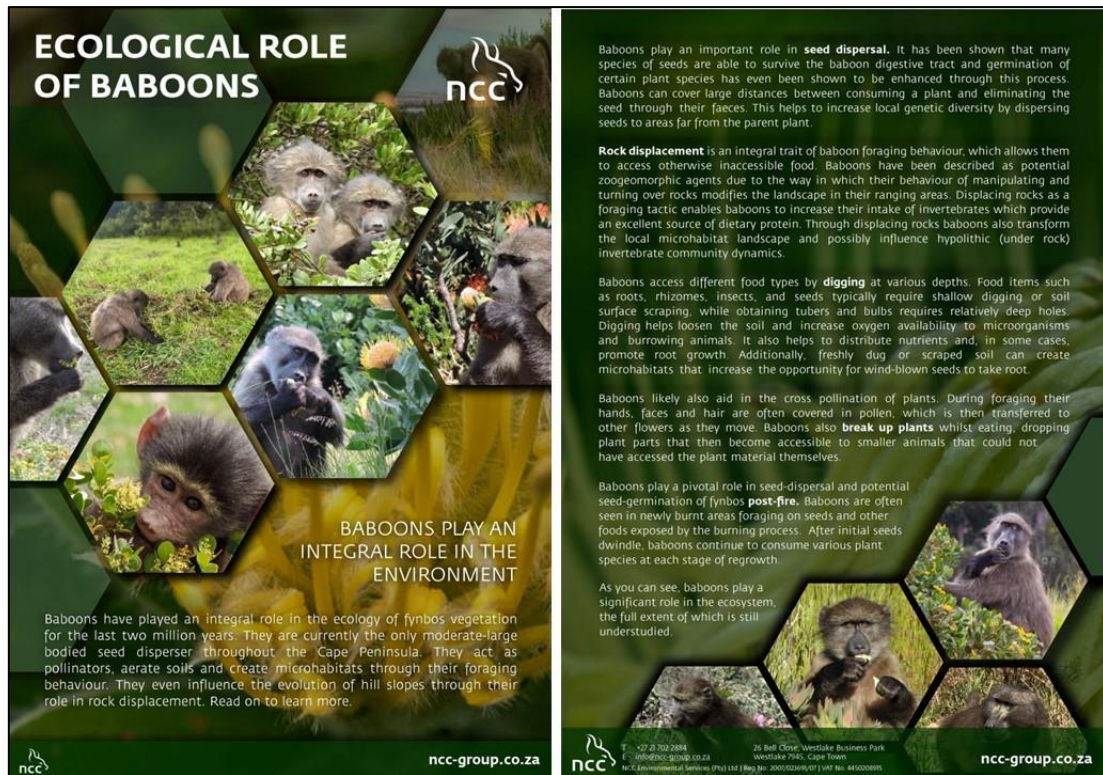


Figure 11. Educational material published in April 2024

Continuous electronic distribution of educational material – Leaflets and infographics are widely shared with residents via the hotline and by individual NCC staff. Residents are encouraged to share this information on community social media groups to increase local understanding of baboons and highlight the significant role that residents can play in reducing human-baboon conflict through practicing responsible behaviour.

Opportunistic engagement with residents, businesses, and tourists – During the course of their daily duties, NCC staff members actively engage with tourists, residents, and businesses. Discussion topics include the role of the Urban Baboon Programme, appropriate behaviour around baboons, baboon proofing and other measures that can be taken to reduce human-baboon conflict.

4.3 HOTLINE REPORTS

We received 884 hotline calls during the month of April. The majority of the hotline calls received were regarding baboon(s) in the urban area (846), followed by general enquires (34) and reports of injured baboons (4) (Fig. 12). The highest number of calls reporting the presence of baboons in the urban area came from Kommetjie in response to the SK Troop and/or individuals from the troop at the beginning of the month (Fig. 13). This was followed by calls from Simon’s Town in response to the WF Troop and/or individuals. The third highest number of calls came from Capri, following the SK Troop’s return back to that area from Kommetjie later in the month. Factors which impacted the management of these troops/individuals can be found in the above respective summary.

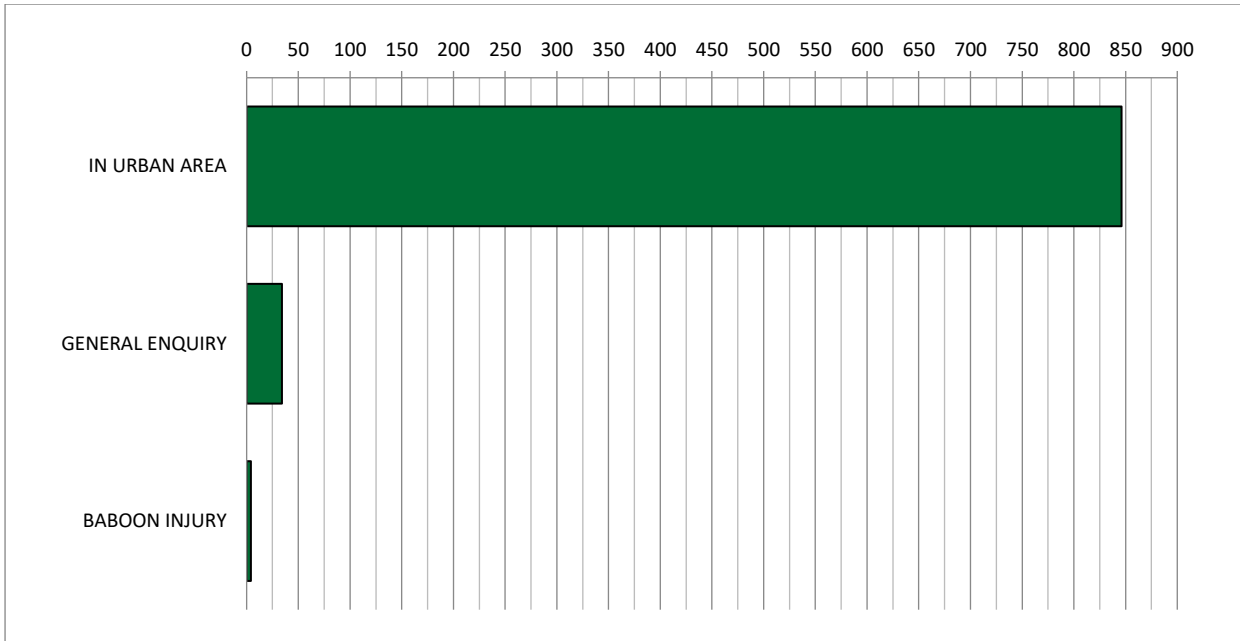


Figure 12. The number of hotline calls by type in April 2024.

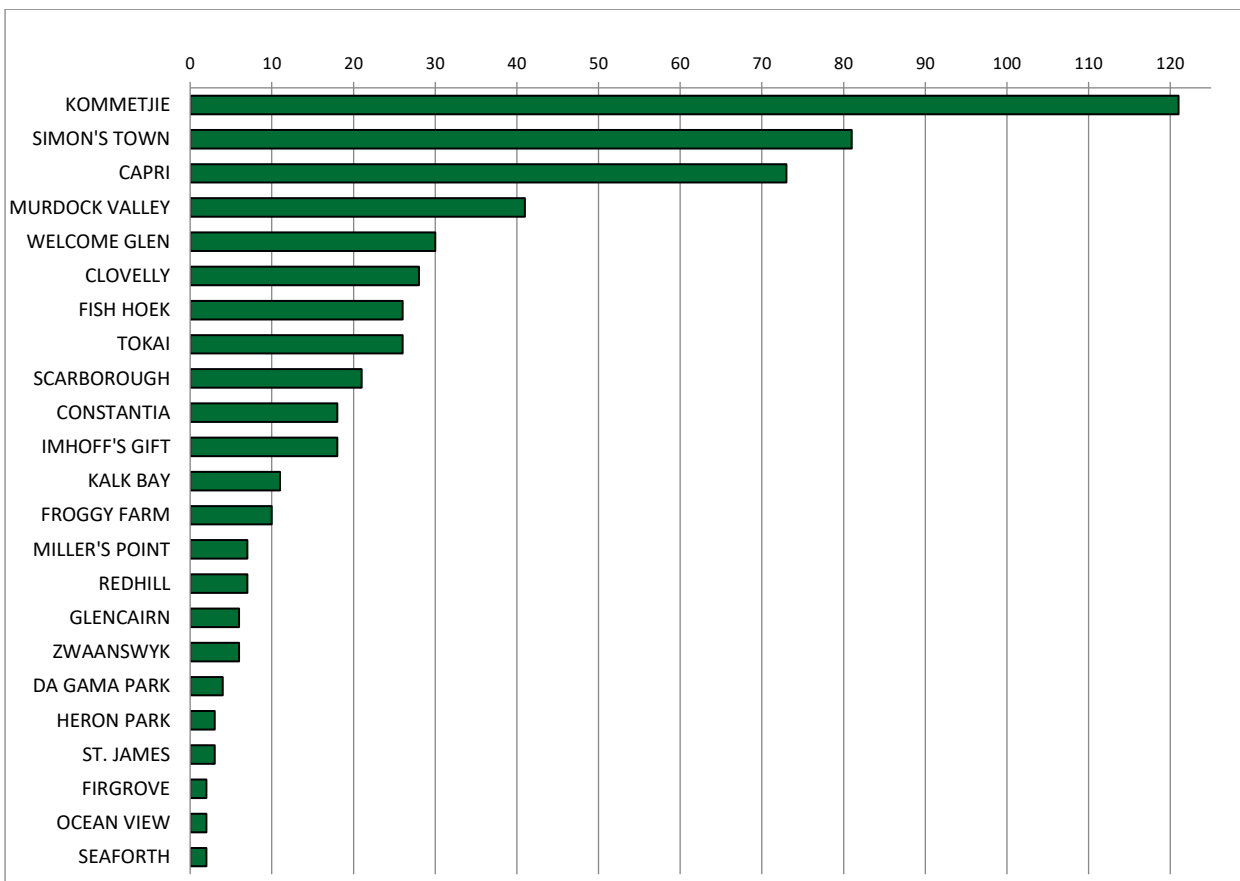


Figure 13. The number of hotline calls reporting baboon presence by suburb in April 2024.

4.4 RECOMMENDATIONS & ACTIONS

4.4.1 Troop Specific Recommendations & Actions

TROOP	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION UNDERTAKEN THIS MONTH	ACTION STILL REQUIRED
DG	There is a 3km above ground electricity line running through a section of the DG Troop's natural ranging area. This line should be diverted underground to protect baboons and other wildlife from further electrocutions.	NCC and members of the CCT Biodiversity Management Branch are engaging with CCT Electricity Department regarding short-term mitigation measures for electricity poles and power lines in baboon ranging areas while long-term measures investigated.	Ongoing engagement.
DG	The alien invasive vegetation surrounding Da Gama Park is extensive, dense, and overgrown. This vegetation should be removed as it obscures the troop's movements and allows them to enter the urban area undetected. It also poses a fire risk to the built-up area.	No known clearing this month.	Continued clearing.
GOB	Residents of Scarborough should remain alert to the possibility that baboons may visit the village and maintain baboon-proofing of their properties.	None this month.	Ongoing community engagement.
GOB	Owners of rental properties should alert their guest to the possible presence of baboons and proper conduct required to mitigate against conflicts.	None this month.	Ongoing community engagement.
GOB	Both skips at Kogelfontein should be kept locked to reduce this and other troop's access to human-derived foods.	See section 4.2, SITE VISITS	Ongoing monitoring & reporting.

TROOP	RECOMMENDATION	ACTION UNDERTAKEN THIS MONTH	ACTION STILL REQUIRED
SK	Though baboons do not move through Kommetjie often, residents of Kommetjie should remain alert to the possibility that baboons may visit the village and maintain baboon-proofing of their properties.	See section 4.2, SITE VISITS	Ongoing community engagement.
SK	The installation of electric fencing aprons on the roofs of businesses within the Heron Park industrial area and baboon-proof bin storage would reduce the amount of time the troop spends in this area.	None this month.	Ongoing community engagement.
SK	Continued environmental education in Ocean View particularly with children, is recommended in an attempt to reduce the level of human-baboon conflict along the urban edge.	None this month.	Ongoing community engagement.
SWB	The Cape Boat and Ski Boat Club should continue to store all bins inside the baboon-proof enclosure.	None this month.	Ongoing monitoring & reporting.
SWB/WF	The baboon-proofing of waste areas, windows, and doors in facilities of SA Navy property would reduce access to human-derived foods and assist baboon management. Alternatively, an initiative to keep doors and windows closed when baboons are in the area would reduce access.	See section 4.2, SITE VISITS	Ongoing monitoring, reporting & engagement.
TK/ZW	Forest Glade Centre should improve their bin cage to improve waste management & reduce attractants to baboons.	See section 4.2, SITE VISITS	Alterations by owner.
CT1/MT1/MT2/TK/ZW	The Constantia wine farms and the UBP should collaborate on management strategies as per the CapeNature permit agreement.	See section 4.2, STAKEHOLDER LIAISON	Ongoing engagement.
MT1/MT2/TK/ZW	Cape Academy should consider removing fruiting trees from their property to reduce attractants on their property.	None this month.	Additional removal of fruit trees where necessary.

4.4.2. Recommendations & Actions for all Baboon Impacted Areas

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION UNDERTAKEN THIS MONTH	ACTION STILL REQUIRED
Residents are advised to keep windows and doors closed when baboons are in the vicinity and to baboon-proof their properties as much as possible.	See section 4.2, SITE VISITS	Ongoing community engagement.
Vegetable gardens should be baboon-proofed to prevent access.	See section 4.2, SITE VISITS	Ongoing community engagement.
Planting of fruiting trees should be discouraged and/or managed by timeously removing fruit to reduce the attractiveness of the area for baboons.	See section 4.2, SITE VISITS	Ongoing community engagement.
Residents should be aware that the use of pellet guns in urban areas is illegal and be informed about the suffering that is inflicted on baboons who are shot. The public is encouraged to report pellet gun use to SAPS, CapeNature & the Cape of Good Hope SPCA.	See section 4.2, SITE VISITS	Ongoing community engagement.
Due to increased snare activity on the Cape Peninsula, it is important for members of the public to report incidents to the Baboon Hotline & the Snare Free initiative at 076 127 8485	A request that the public alert the Baboon Hotline & the newly formed Snare Free initiative to the presence of snares is made in each monthly report.	Ongoing alerts in monthly reports & community engagement.
The erection of strategically placed baboon-proof fences would prevent baboons from entering urban areas while allowing for the maximum use of their available ranges.	None this month.	Ongoing community engagement.
The availability of baboon-proof rubbish and recycle bins in baboon-impacted suburbs would minimize baboon access to human-derived foods.	Communication is ongoing with the CCT Solid Waste Department & Biodiversity Management Branch.	Ongoing communications.
Regular waste management inspections by the City of Cape Town's Solid Waste Department By-law Division would help address waste related issues.	NCC closely monitors waste collection in baboon-affected suburbs. If waste collection is delayed in any suburb, NCC informs CCT's Biodiversity Management Branch who in turn alerts the CCT Solid Waste Department.	Ongoing monitoring & reporting.