

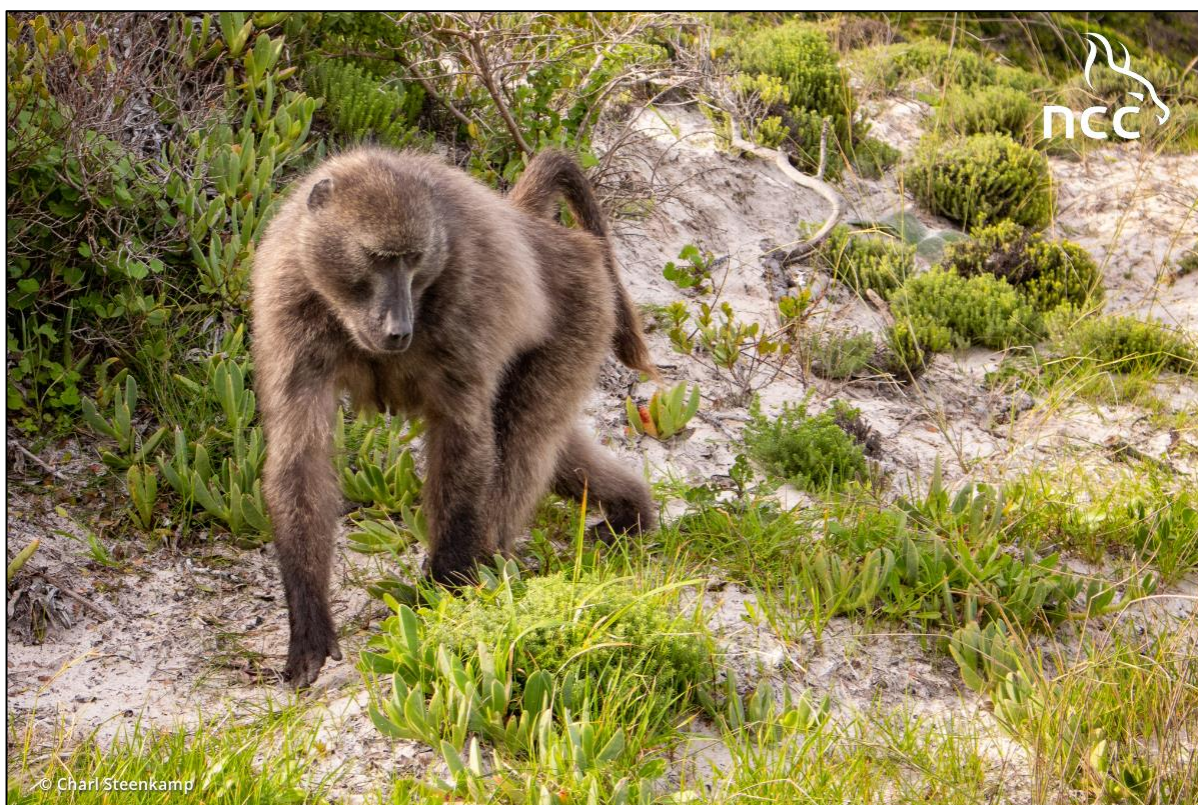


CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
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Urban Baboon Programme

July 2023 Monthly Report



PREPARED FOR:
City of Cape Town

DATED:
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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) on a three-year contract. This contract has been 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 Da Gama Troop spent 96.5% of the time out of the urban area.
- Individual baboons spent 94% of the time out of the urban area.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop moved through the residential areas of Da Gama Park, Welcome Glen, Misty Cliffs and Scarborough on several occasions. While in these suburbs they accessed numerous bins, foraged on fruit trees in gardens and bird seed.
- The troop spent half of the month roosting in 2nd Avenue and Dagleish Avenue pine trees which are in the vicinity of Da Gama Park and the other half roosting on the mountains.
- DG19 and an adult female visited the Dido Valley SA Navy transport depot on one occasion.

2.2 GROOT OLIFANTSBOS TROOP (GOB)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The GOB Troop spent 100% of the time out of the urban area.
- Individual baboons spent 100% of the time out of the urban area.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop moved in and out of the Cape of Good Hope section (CoGH) of the Table Mountain National Park (TMNP) and spent most of their time in the southern and western sections of their ranging area. They did not visit Scarborough but have regularly visited Berg Farm.
- There have been fewer dominance fights between the males this month.

2.3 SLANGKOP TROOP (SK)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The SK Troop spent 53.3% of the time out of the urban area.

- Individual baboons spent 93.1% of the time out of the urban area.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop's time in town remained high this month mostly due to time spent at Heron Park. There are considerable attractants in and around Heron Park that significantly impact the movements of the troop. This, combined with security fencing and that fact that the troop has begun roosting inside of Lluvia, makes managing the situation with the troop in this area especially difficult.
- The amount of time spent at Heron Park is highly concerning. These concerns are heightened by the fact that the troop must cross a busy road in order to move back towards the natural mountain space, thus posing a risk to road users and the baboons themselves.
- Additionally, on 22 July the troop moved towards the Kommetjie area where they remained until the end of the month.

2.4 SMITSWINKEL BAY TROOP (SWB)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The SWB Troop spent 97.1% of the time out of the urban area.¹
- Individual baboons from the SWB Troop spent 100% of the time out of the urban area.¹
- The SWB splinter troop (Seaforth Troop) spent an unknown amount of time out of the urban area as they are no longer monitored. Contingency funded temporary rangers were assigned from December to June 2023 in an attempt to rejoin the splinter individuals with the SWB troop and return them to the natural space by the Urban Baboon Programme. These attempts were unfortunately unsuccessful and could not be continued.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The Seaforth Troop has remained independent of the SWB Troop; however, they did roost near each other on two occasions this month, though this troop still spends the majority of their time roosting in the East Yard.
- SWB6 has increasingly been moving to Dorries Drive, which resulted in the entire SWB Troop moving as far north as Job Masego, making it very difficult to encourage the troop to move out of the urban area.
- The SWB Troop has however spent more time in the southern portion of their ranging area this month, including three days where the troop remained solely within the mountains.

¹ These figures do not include individuals from the SWB splinter troop (Seaforth Troop).

- Kanonkop Troop was spotted twice around the Smitswinkel Bay corner. In response to this, the SWB Troop moved further north to avoid interactions.
- In response to the new red bins being piloted in the Simon's Town area often being left unlocked, Simon's Town community members have provided padlocks for the bins in the Waterfall Troop's urban ranging area in collaboration with CCT Solid Waste Department: Cleansing Division to prevent baboon access. Bins within the Seaforth Troop's ranging area still require padlocks.
- Residents have been keeping doors and windows closed, and they have also properly secured all bins left out on bin day. This aided deterring baboon visits to the Murdock Valley South and North, as well as Froggy Pond areas.

2.5 WATERFALL TROOP (WF)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The WF Troop spent 85.7% of the time out of the urban area.²
- Individual baboons spent 93.9% of the time out of the urban area.²

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- Dominance fighting between males this month created moderate splintering in the troop. This impacted the field team's ability to encourage the troop to remain in the natural space due to poor troop cohesiveness.
- Last month, working hours for field rangers assigned to this troop were extended in an effort to prevent the troop from moving to roost on the Main Road. This resulted in a reduced amount of time they spent in the urban space. Due to unrest in the Masiphumelele area this month, these extended hours were discontinued in the interest of staff safety.
- There has been some improvement of the bin rooms at Waterfall Barracks this month, resulting in fewer attractants which has aided in moving the troop past the Barracks area more quickly than in the past.
- The SA Naval facilities continue to have poor waste management which continues to be a significant attractant for the baboons. The troop continues to sleep inside the Ladies' Flats building which is in a state of disrepair and poses a health risk to the baboons and humans alike.

² 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 70.1% of time out of the urban area for the troop and 92.3% for individuals.

- Plots of alien vegetation in and around Simon's Town Main Road, Cardiff Road and the Waterfall Barracks have hampered the ability of staff to encourage the baboons out of the urban area as the thick vegetation limits ranger mobility and provides a hide-out for the troop.

3 NORTHERN SUBPOPULATION

3.1 CONSTANTIA ONE TROOP (CT1)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The CT1 Troop spent 71% of time out of the urban area.
- Individuals spent 99.5% of time out of the urban area.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The male from the Tokai Troop who was caught and returned to his natal ranging area this month, following his dispersal across the M3, has been integrating well with the CT1 Troop.
- The troop spent time on several private properties this month, which limited the field team's ability to encourage the troop out of the urban space.
- The troop roosted most of the time around the wine farms and in the Price Drive stream.

3.2 MOUNTAIN ONE TROOP (MT1)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The MT1 Troop spent 100% of time out of the urban area.
- Individuals spent 100% of time out of the urban area.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop was observed around Porter Estate on a few occasions but spent the majority of their time above Buitenverwachting.

3.3 MOUNTAIN TWO TROOP (MT2)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The MT2 Troop spent 92.3% of time out of the urban area.
- Individuals spent 99.5% of time out of the urban area.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop roosted mostly above The Range and continued to regularly enter Constantia Uitsig.
- The troop crossed Orpen Road on a few occasions and visited the Cape Academy where they accessed waste from unprotected bins.

- There are no field rangers allocated exclusively to this troop. The tracking collar, which previously alerted the field team that the troop was moving towards Orpen Road, was removed last month as the battery approached the end of its lifespan. This has presented increased challenges to preventing the troop from moving into the urban space.

3.4 TOKAI TROOP (TK)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The TK Troop spent 100% of time out of the urban area.
- Individuals spent 68.9% of time out of the urban area.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- A few natal subadult/young adult males have begun showing signs of dispersal and have been moving in and out of the urban area of Tokai on a regular basis.

3.5 ZWAANSWYK TROOP (ZW)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The ZW Troop spent 100% of time out of the urban area.
- Individuals spent 100% of time out of the urban area.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- None this month.

4 MONTHLY GENERAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY

4.1 OVERALL TIME OUT OF TOWN

The troops overall spent 89.6% of time out of the urban area this month (**Fig. 1**). The SK, WF and CT1 troops did not reach 90% this month. Overall individual time out of town was 94.2% and individuals from the TK Troop did not reach 90%. Factors which impacted the management of these troops and individuals can be found in their above respective summary.

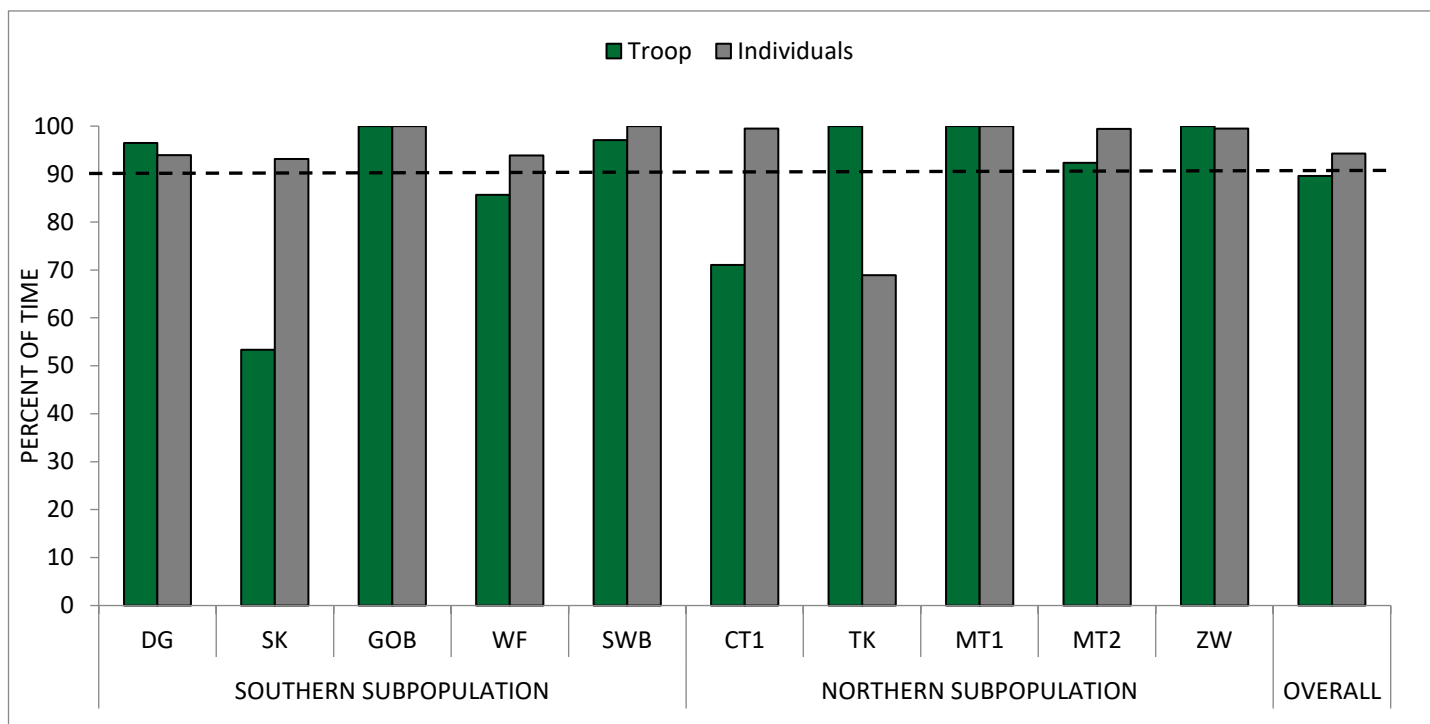


Figure 1. Percent of time out of town calculated for each troop and troop individuals for the month of July 2023. The full name of each troop can be found in the prior section. The percent of time out of town is calculated using the same method as the previous service provider, based on an average of 10.7 daylight hours per day per month.

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 Constantia, Da Gama Park, Imhoff's Gift, Kommetjie, Murdock Valley, Seaforth, Simon's Town, Tokai, and Welcome Glen:

- Engaged with residents who had suffered baboon-related property damage and suggested ways to mitigate the likelihood of similar damage in future, remaining cognisant of individual financial circumstances and property ownership status.

- Addressed common misconceptions surrounding the Urban Baboon Programme to increase residents' understanding of the challenges and constraints under which the programme operates. This includes a finite budget, manpower resources as well as staff safety and wellbeing considerations. The standard operating procedures for both paintball markers and bear-bangers were also explained, and their limitations discussed.
- Informed Tokai residents and businesses about the presence of several male baboons who are frequenting the residential area east of the Tokai Road circle. Tips were offered to prevent baboons from opportunistically entering buildings or gaining access to attractants at the properties.
- Advised residents who had baboons enter their homes on how to prevent similar issues in future. Baboon behavior was discussed to foster a greater understanding of why baboons are motivated to enter properties.
- Encouraged residents to manage or remove attractants on their properties to help reduce the amount of time the baboons spend in their respective suburbs and the chance of unwanted or negative interactions with baboons.
- Explained the role of the SPCA regarding injured baboons or baboons in poor health.
- Provided advice to residents on the appropriate reactive behaviour when faced with a baboon on their property.
- Engaged with Kommetjie residents on the challenges the topography surrounding their village poses to the field teams in their attempts to encourage the baboons out of the urban space. The challenges and constraints which the Urban Baboon Programme works under were also discussed with individual residents. These include a finite budget and manpower resources, as mentioned above, and the need to adhere to strict permitting and standard operating procedures.

Alleged paintball marker and pellet gun use by members of the public – Engaged with residents who had witnessed illegal use of weapons against baboons. Residents were encouraged to write statements to facilitate prosecutions through the relevant authorities. Further information pertaining to the relevant legislation and the governing bodies is available for download via the following link: Reporting Illegal Activities - Baboons | NCC Group (ncc-group.co.za)

Baboon and dog altercations – Liaised with residents whose dogs had been involved in altercations with baboons. During these visits the events that led up to the altercation are discussed with the owners and advice is given to prevent the likelihood of a similar incident occurring in future. In

incidents where the dogs are on their own property, no legal contraventions have occurred. This was the case for both incidents which occurred during the reporting period.

Buco, Heron Park – Visit to speak to the manager about points of access for the baboons and how these can be mitigated.

Boulder's Beach Hotel, Cafe and Curio Shop, Seaforth – Site visit to discuss an event where baboons accessed the hotel and shop. Tips on how to prevent a similar incident from occurring in future were provided as well as advice on the safest ways to move baboons out of the properties. Hotel staff were reminded of the importance of securing their waste properly. They were also reminded the availability of a wet waste collection service in their area which will help to reduce the presence of food attractants in their general waste (**Fig. 2**).



Figure 2. Baboons from the Seaforth Troop accessing waste from the Boulders Beach Hotel (resident supplied image - shared with permission).

Cape Academy, Firgrove – Visit to check for baboon attractants. Refuse management is usually good around the school buildings, however some waste bins had been left outside the cage and were accessed by baboons. The situation will be monitored to ensure that this does not become a frequent occurrence. The numerous loquat trees on the property are beginning to fruit. NCC will engage with the school to see if they will be willing to remove more of them. Several were removed upon request last year (**Fig. 3**).



Figure 3. Waste accessed by baboons at Cape Academy.

Cape Research Centre, Tokai – Site visits are regularly undertaken to check for waste compliance. Waste bags are still being left on the ground next to the skips. Residents have indicated that this is happening because some children who live at the centre are not strong enough to open the skip lids. Key community members have been asked to ensure that the person taking each household's waste out is physically capable of placing the waste inside the skip. SANParks have also been alerted to this issue (**Fig. 4**).

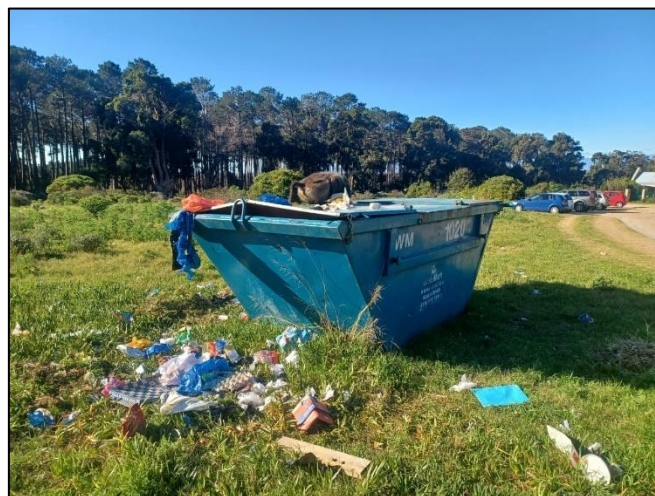


Figure 4. Male baboon accessing waste at Cape Research Centre.

Forest Glade Retail Centre, Tokai Road – Baboons continue to frequently access waste from the cage at the centre (**Fig. 5**). The City's Environmental Health department is now engaging with the landlord, as recommended measures to baboon-proof the cage have not been actioned. The waste is serving as a significant point source attractant for local baboons and making deterring them from the urban area increasingly challenging.



Figure 5. Waste cage at Forest Glade Retail Centre which is frequently accessed by baboons.

Kogelfontein, Red Hill – Site visit to ensure that the skips are being used compliantly. All waste was secured inside the skips at the time of the visit.

Lluvia Products, Heron Park – Baboons accessed the disused conveyor belt area several times during the reporting period and used it as a sleep site on a few occasions. Lluvia staff have indicated that the area will be made fully secure again shortly. We will monitor the situation to ensure that the necessary repairs are made as soon as possible (**Fig. 6**).



Figure 6. Broken panels on the conveyor belt area enable baboons to gain access.

Miller's Point Picnic and Slipway, Miller's Point – No unsecured baboon attractants were noted at the time of the visits.

Rocklands Centre, Murdock Valley – Courtesy visit to speak to the staff about recent baboon activity. Baboon behaviour training for staff and visitors was discussed and will be actioned as soon as possible in accordance with the Centre’s schedule.

SA Navy Property – Job Maseko Wardroom, Seaforth – Waste storage at the wardroom remains much improved. The building does however have a few broken windows which allow baboons to access some individual rooms. The need to repair these windows has been communicated to the Navy (**Fig. 7**).



Figure 7. Good waste management at Job Maseko. There is a dedicated building for full bins. Bins which are in use are baboon-proof and chained to the wall.

SA Navy Property – Navy Band Area, Simon’s Town – Site visit to check on waste compliance. All was in order.

SA Navy Property – Waterfall Barracks, Simon’s Town – A site walk around was conducted with members of the Navy’s environmental department. Challenges and potential solutions were discussed and points for future collaboration were identified. Baboon proofing of waste rooms and disused buildings were highlighted as being of high priority as well as the need to baboon proof all individual windows throughout the property (**Fig. 8**). Urban Baboon Programme staff will continue to collaborate with the Navy’s environmental team to facilitate these points being actioned.

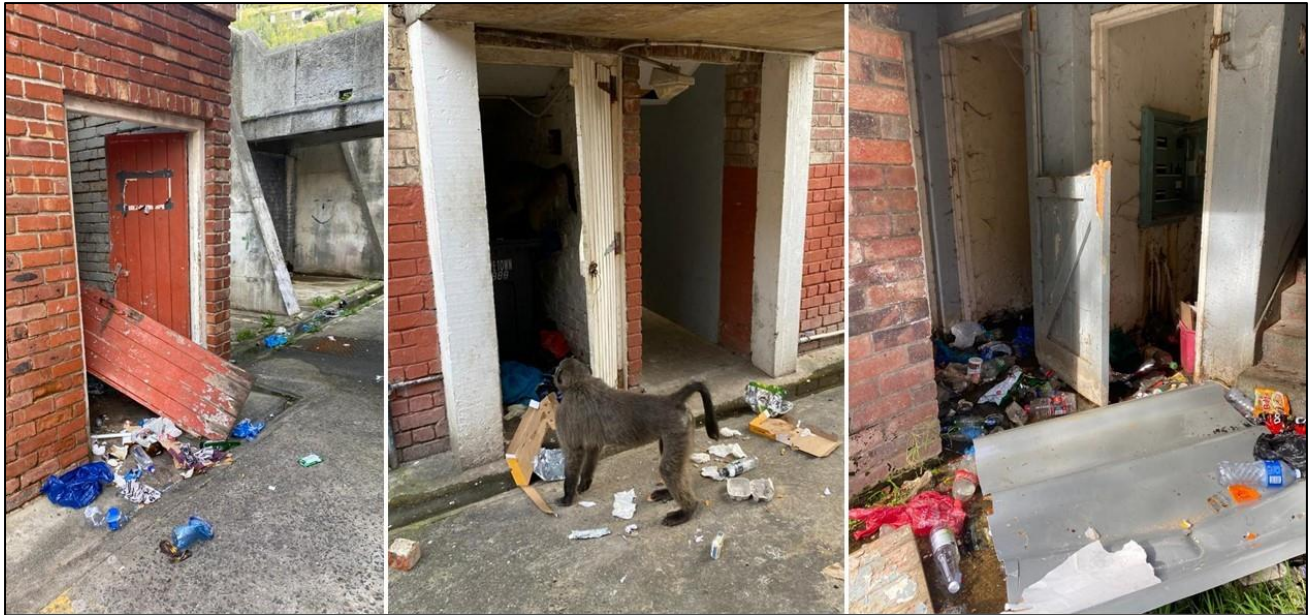


Figure 8. Some of the waste rooms at Waterfall Barracks which have been earmarked for repair and/or the fitment of new bolts.

SA Navy Property – West Yard, Simon’s Town – Non-baboon-proof refuse bins continue to be accessed by baboons on a regular basis. This has been communicated to the Navy for their action (**Fig. 9**).



Figure 9. Broken and non-baboon proof bins are often accessed by baboons at West Yard.

Steenberg Green Private Estate, Tokai – Site meeting to discuss points of access for the baboons and ways in which these can be mitigated to prevent access. Advice included additions to the electric fence, trimming of vegetation to prevent voltage losses, removal of tree branches and modifications to infrastructure which is being used by the baboons to scale over the electric fence (**Fig. 10**).



Figure 10. Steenberg Green Main Gate – Advice on how to modify the existing electric fence was provided. This will assist in preventing baboon access.

Tokai Picnic Site, Tokai – The problematic skip with the split plastic lid has been replaced and the waste is no longer accessible to baboons. The individual baboon-proof bins throughout the picnic site were all found in good order (**Fig. 11**).

Top Stones, Heron Park – A significant number of unwashed peanut butter containers were found at the property and were serving as attractants for the baboons. Unfortunately, the manager was not available at the time of the visit, but this will be highlighted for their action as a matter of urgency (**Fig. 12**).

Total Garage / Mugg and Bean, Tokai Road – Urban Baboon Programme staff are engaging with the business owners to improve waste management. The makeshift waste cage at the back of the property remains problematic and requires modification.



Figure 11. Replacement skip at Tokai Picnic site is now baboon-proof.

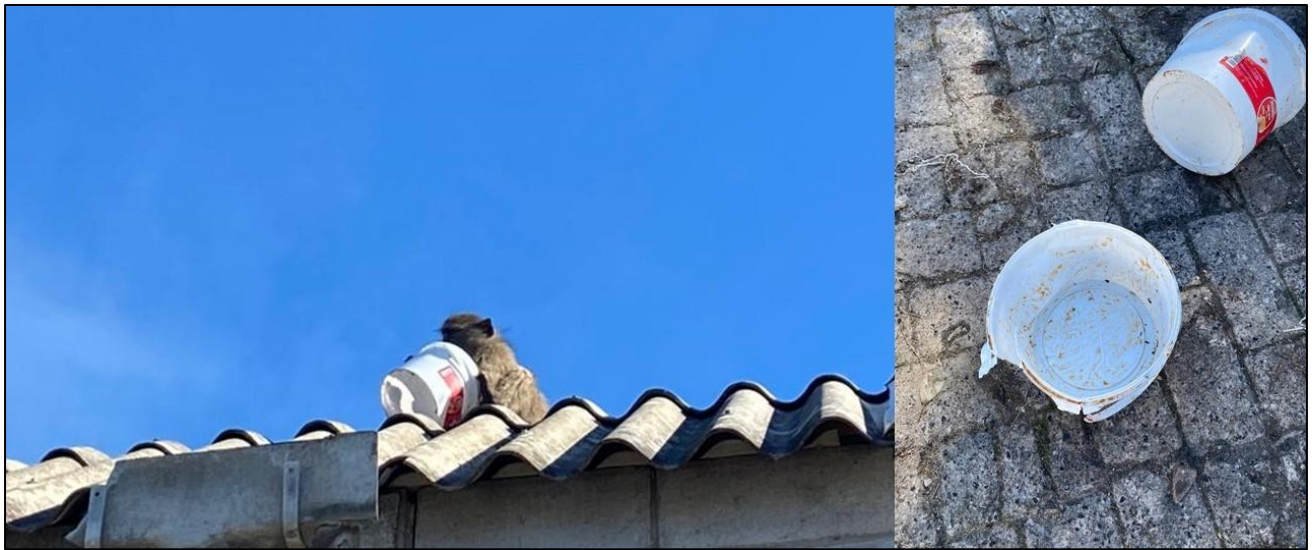


Figure 12. Unwashed peanut butter tubs at Top Stones.

STAKEHOLDER LIASION

Individual meetings with baboon interest and lobby groups to discuss baboon management on the Peninsula and to identify potential points for collaboration.

Regular dialogue with community representatives to deliberate current challenges and pinpoint solutions for their respective neighbourhoods.

Frequent engagement with the Groot Constantia, Klein Constantia and Buitenverwachting wine farms to encourage collaborative management of the baboons and to ensure that the regulations set out in the standard operating procedure for paintball marker use on private farms are adhered to.

Ongoing collaboration with the Cape of Good Hope SPCA to report and assist with sick and injured baboons.

Engagement with the Wildlife Forensic Academy to ascertain cause of death for baboon fatalities.

Ongoing dialogue with the CCT Solid Waste Department facilitated by the Biodiversity Management Branch (BMB). Waste collection schedules are monitored to ensure that they are adhered to as far as possible and to reduce the impact that late collection can have on baboon behaviour and management. Solid Waste Law Enforcement are also made aware of potential illegal dumping incidents.

Waste bags are still being removed from public bins prior to the waste removal truck being on site. This has been highlighted to the CCT Solid Waste Department: Cleansing Division again (**Fig. 13**).



Figure 13. Waste left by the side of public bins in Simon's Town. These incidents were reported to the CCT Cleansing Department.

Continued dialogue with the CCT Solid Waste Department via the BMB with regards to the provision of baboon-proof bins. It has been confirmed that the new bins will have double locks. Urban Baboon Programme staff have reiterated the need for the bins to also have strong lids and hinges.

Communication with the CCT: BMB to highlight City owned land that needs to be cleared of alien vegetation. Clearing ERFs 844 and 825 in Simon's Town would significantly assist with baboon management as the Waterfall Troop often takes refuge in the thick vegetation (**Fig. 14**). This makes it difficult for the rangers to encourage the baboons away from the urban edge.



Figure 14. The edge of ERF 844 in Simon's Town, which is largely impassable for the rangers.

EDUCATION INITIATIVES

An informative meeting was held with key personnel from the Navy including the Base Operations Officer for the Simon's Town area. Local troop dynamics and ranging areas were discussed as well as baboon behaviour and ecology. Factors which influence the baboons' use of naval land were discussed at length and advice for mitigating attractants and reducing the potential for property damage was provided. Ways in which the Navy and Urban Baboon Programme staff can collaborate to better manage the baboons were also discussed. This included but was not limited to educational events and materials for staff members, improved baboon-proofing of waste and buildings, boarding up of disused properties and the potential for the Navy to have their own trained rangers solely dedicated to operating on naval land. Priority points of action were decided upon, and all parties agreed to hold a progress meeting in the near future.

Opportunistic engagement with tourists. Substantial efforts are made to educate tourists and encourage responsible behaviour around baboons. Many tourists are not aware of the implications of getting too close to baboons or of feeding them. These important points are always communicated first when the opportunity for engagement is brief (**Fig. 15**).

Ongoing engagement with residents and local businesses. Printed and electronic educational content is distributed on a continuous basis. Senior Urban Baboon Programme staff also engage with residents on an opportunistic basis whilst in the field to foster a greater understanding of baboon behaviour and ecology, why baboons are motivated to enter the urban area and the mandate of the programme.



Figure 15. NCC staff alerting road users to the presence of baboons at Smitswinkel Bay corner. Tourists who stop are provided with advice on appropriate behaviour around baboons.

4.3 HOTLINE REPORTS

We received hotline 941 calls during the month of July. The majority of the hotline calls received were regarding baboon(s) in the urban area (903), followed by general enquires (32) and reports of injured baboons (6) (**Fig. 16**). The highest number of calls reporting the presence of baboons in the urban area came from Kommetjie in response to the presence of the Slangkop Troop towards the end of the month. The second highest number of calls came from Tokai in response to visits from individual males moving through the urban space (**Fig. 17**). Factors which impacted the management of these troops and individuals can be found in their above respective summary.

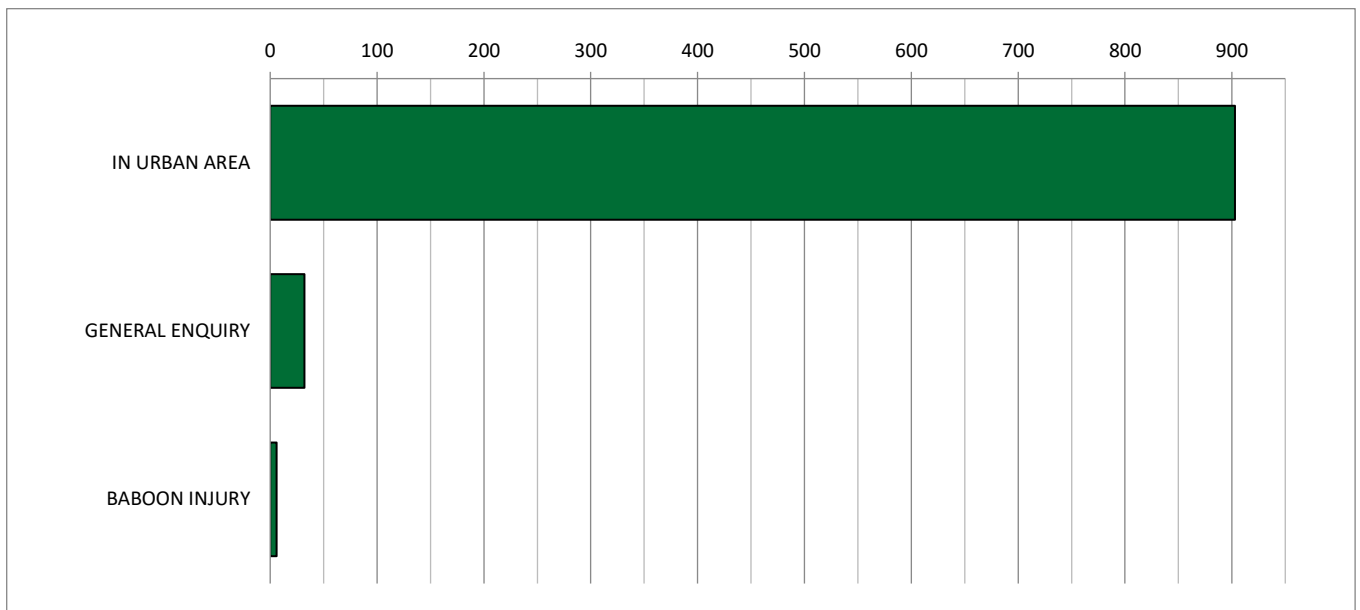


Figure 16. The number of hotline calls by type in July 2023.

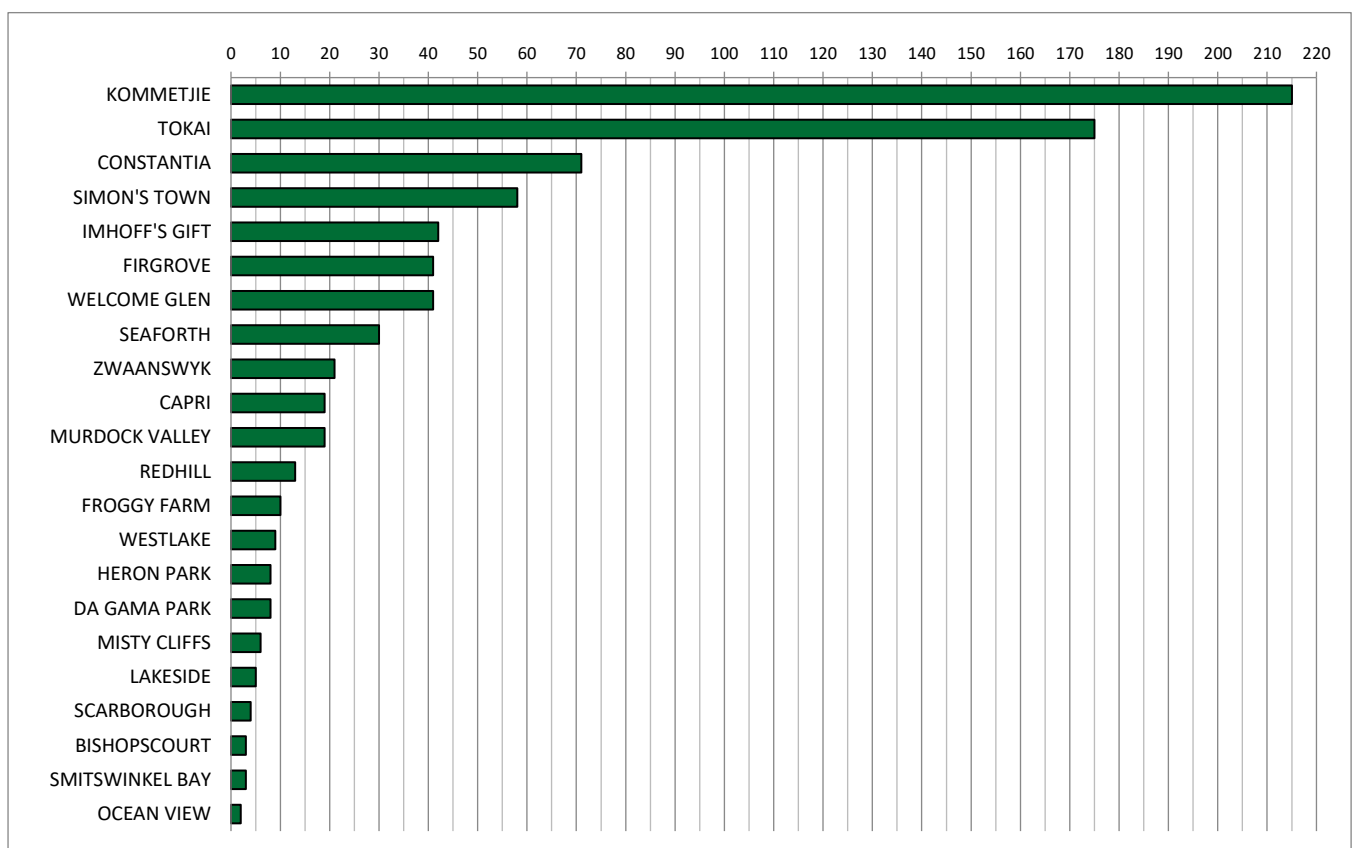


Figure 17. The number of hotline calls reporting baboon presence by suburb in July 2023.

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 are put in place.	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 troop's access to human-derived foods.	See section 4.2, <i>SITE VISITS</i>	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, <i>SITE VISITS</i>	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.	See section 4.2, <i>SITE VISITS</i>	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, <i>SITE VISITS & EDUCATION INITIATIVES</i>	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, <i>SITE VISITS</i>	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, <i>STAKEHOLDER LIAISON</i>	Ongoing engagement.
MT1/MT2/TK/ZW	Cape Academy should consider removing fruiting trees from their property to reduce attractants on their property.	See section 4.2, <i>SITE VISITS</i>	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.	A request that the public alert the Baboon Hotline 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.