

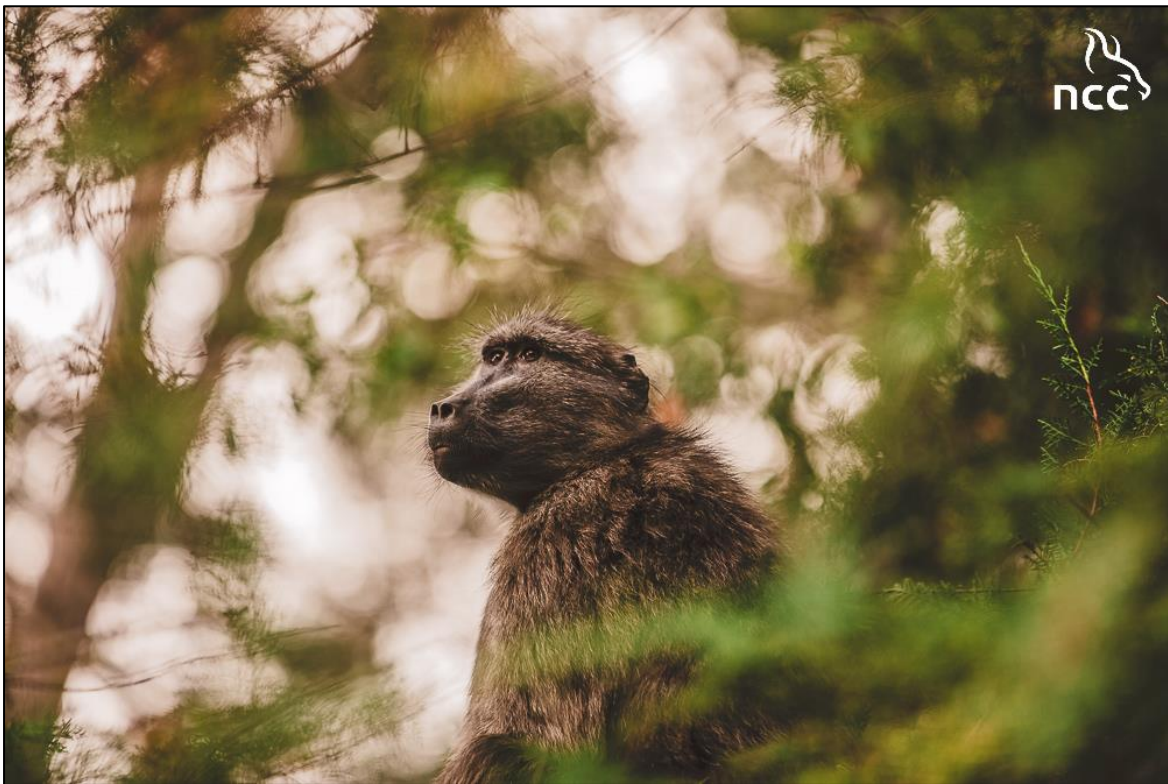


CITY OF CAPE TOWN
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Urban Baboon Programme

July 2024 Monthly Report



PREPARED FOR: City of Cape Town

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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 92.4% of the time.
- The field team kept individual baboons out of the urban area 98.7% of the time.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop moved through the residential areas of Welcome Glen and Da Gama Park this month.
- They slept on the roof of the Da Gama Park flats on the majority of evenings this month.
- An unidentified adult female entered an occupied house in Welcome Glen and accessed food.
- DG19 and his small group spent the greater part of the month moving between Da Gama Park, Welcome Glen, Fish Hoek and Glencairn where they accessed occupied houses on several occasions. The UBP does not monitor this group full-time.
- On 15 July, DG19 was humanely euthanised in accordance with the BTTG03 guideline. The two females and juveniles in the splinter group have remained in the Glencairn and Welcome Glen areas. They have not yet rejoined the DG Troop.

2.2 GROOT OLIFANTSBOS TROOP (GOB)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The field team kept the troop out of the urban area 93.9% of the time.
- The field team kept individual baboons out of the urban area 99.9% of the time.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop entered Scarborough on 12 occasions during the month. On most occasions, they entered the village over the non-baboon proof fence on the Cape of Good Hope section of Table Mountain National Park. While in Scarborough, the troop splits in several directions to reduce feeding competition and access as many human-derived food rewards as possible. They also spend a considerable amount of time sitting on rooftops where our field team cannot access.

- The troop slept a near equal amount of time at Perdekloof, Wildschutsbrand and Shamballah sleep sites this month.
- The troop continues to be drawn to Berg Farm to access unsecured wet waste/compost on the property.
- The unknown reserve troop, which has entered Scarborough in previous months, was not seen in Scarborough this month.

2.3 SLANGKOP TROOP (SK)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The field team kept the troop out of the urban area 59.6% of the time.
- The field team kept individual baboons out of the urban area 89.5% of the time.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- On 1 July, the field team managed to encourage the troop out of Kommetjie and back to the Rooikrans Mountain side. Unfortunately, on 11 July whilst foraging on the mountain slopes, the troop was chased by a group of children from Ocean View. The field team was unsuccessful in blocking the troop from running and they returned to Kommetjie later that day. The troop has remained in Kommetjie since then, despite daily attempts to encourage them back to the Rooikrans Mountain area.
- The troop spent a considerable amount of time in the urban area while in the Kommetjie portion of their range. Despite attempting different strategies and angles, the field team struggled to keep the troop out of the village due to the challenging topography which makes forming a solid ranger line notoriously difficult. Additionally, the field team continues to have difficulty keeping the troop away from properties with vegetable patches, compost heaps, fruiting trees, unsecured houses and non-baboon proof bins.
- The burnt shop in Kommetjie, where the troop prefers to sleep, remains a significant obstacle to keeping the troop out of the urban area as the troop starts their day already within the urban space. This is particularly problematic as there are a number of shops/restaurants surrounding the burnt shop that start operating early in the morning when the troop is coming out of their sleep site, leading to potential negative or unwanted interactions with people.
- While in Kommetjie, the troop splits into several different groups and directions. These groups were led by SK14, SK15 and SK16. The field team, with limited manpower and resources struggle to encourage these groups to move together so they can encourage the troop as a whole out of the urban area.

2.4 SMITSWINKEL BAY TROOP (SWB)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The field team kept the troop out of the urban area 93.3% of the time.
- The field team kept individual baboons out of the urban area 99.4% of the time.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop slept on cliff faces predominantly between Rocklands Centre and Castle Rock this month. On five evenings, the troop's sleep site was unknown as they were not seen for the day.
- On 2 July, UKP2 was humanely euthanised in accordance with the BTTG03 guideline. Since his removal, no baboons from the troop have been reported accessing human-derived food at the Black Marlin Restaurant or Rocklands Centre. Initially following his removal, the troop moved north to the Seaforth and Murdock Valley North areas for two days. They were however encouraged back south and have been much easier to maintain in the natural space.
- The troop spent a significant amount of time foraging on the mountain slopes between Rocklands Farm and Castle Rock this month and on several days did not attempt to move down the mountain slopes at all.

2.5 WATERFALL TROOP (WF)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The field team kept the troop out of the urban area 58.9% of the time.¹
- The field team kept individual baboons out of the urban area 91.8% of the time.¹

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop spent a considerable amount of time in the urban space this month (24.1% increase from June). Taking urban Navy property into consideration, the troop only spent 38.6% of their time in the natural space. This is the highest percentage of time this troop has been recorded in urban areas. This is attributed to numerous factors, which have been exacerbated by the winter weather and the troop's attempt to seek shelter from the harsh conditions, often sheltering on roofs where the field team cannot operate.
- The troop spent the most nights sleeping on the roofs of businesses on Main Road, followed by the Waterfall Barracks and the West Yard.
- On most evenings when the troop sleeps in town, they sleep in separate locations. In these situations, WF10 and approximately eight individuals sleep separate from the majority of the

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 38.6% of time out of the urban area for the troop and 87.4% for individuals.**

troop. WF10 and his group of individuals are the first baboons to break the ranger line and move to town. They split away and foraged separately from the main troop on several occasions this month. WF10 has also been witnessed breaking windows to enter buildings.

- Adult female WFF8 also forms a small group and moves into town. Both this split group and WF10's split group influences the field team's effectiveness in moving baboons out of town as the troop does not move as a cohesive unit. Rangers must then be spread between three groups, if not more, at any given time making it difficult to form a strong line to encourage them out of the urban area.
- Major attractions in the urban area remain a significant factor responsible for the troop spending time in the urban area. Extremely poor management of Navy properties and their waste, as well as unsecured restaurant bins on Main Road remain the most significant of these attractants.
- The troop is spending more time in the Waterfall Barracks and sleeping inside the roofs of these buildings, especially Block L. The condition of Waterfall Barracks has greatly deteriorated. Easy access to buildings through open or broken windows on this property has encouraged the development of worsening raiding behaviours.
- Broken roofs on various Navy properties, as well as private properties, provide hiding and sleeping places for baboons where the field team cannot operate.
- Window breaking in Simon's Town decreased since the humanely euthanasia of WF11. However, this behaviour appears to have spread to other troop members.
- On 23 July, a new male was reported in the troop (UKP3). His arrival was met with competition between males and a change in the troop's dynamics resulting in further splintering of the troop and individuals seeking safety in the urban area. UKP3 has since integrated with the troop.

3 NORTHERN SUBPOPULATION

3.1 CONSTANTIA ONE TROOP (CT1)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The field team kept the troop out of the urban area 74.2% 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 this month sleeping in trees on a resident's property on Belair Drive as well as Eagles' Nest wine farm.
- The troop continued to move between Constantia Nek wine farms (Eagles' Nest, Constantia Glen and Beau Constantia) this month. The field teams attempt to encourage the troop off of these property on a daily basis and encourage them to move towards the Price Drive stream area.

However, the while doing this, the troop frequently hides in the urban area for the entire day instead of moving towards Price Drive stream.

- On a few occasions, the troop moved into De Hel Nature Reserve after being pushed out of Constantia Glen wine farm towards Constantia Main Road by farm staff. On these occasions, the troop ended up sleeping in trees on resident properties on Pear Lane.
- This month some attempted splitting of the troop was noted with the alpha male retaining the majority of the troop and another male leading the smaller group. This splitting behaviour occurs in response to high levels of competition between males over space and resources. On occasion, the two groups have slept separately but still in close proximity to one another, but they mostly move together as a troop during the day. This is however indicative of the formation of a potential new splinter troop in the near future.

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

- The troop spent the majority of the month moving between on Klein Constantia and Buitenverwachting wine farms.
- The troop and the MT2 troop interacted on two brief occasions this month but no significant fighting transpired.

3.3 MOUNTAIN TWO TROOP (MT2)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The field team kept the troop out of the urban area 89.3% of the time.
- The field team kept individuals out of the urban area 99.8% of the time.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop slept predominantly in the Blue Gums site above The Range.
- The troop spent a considerable amount of time in the urban area this month. The main attractants this month were fruiting trees on Cape Academy and on properties in Constantia Hills, as well as vegetable gardens and unsecured bins in these areas, including in Nova Constantia.
- The MT1 male that recently joined the troop has fully integrated and fighting between males has settled as they have determined their respective hierarchy.

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 83.6% of the time.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop slept in the pine trees at the Green Containers this month.
- Males TK65, TK66, TK68, TK69 and TK70 entered the urban area on their own or formed small raiding parties on multiple occasions this month. Once within the urban area, these groups split further to access food rewards from different locations in the Tokai area.
- Fruiting guava and loquat trees in residential properties in the Tokai area were a big attractant this month, as well as the refuse/bin areas of the local shops and restaurants in the area, which continue to be poorly managed.
- On a few occasions, TK67 has been in the general vicinity of the CT1 and CT2 Troops this month but has spent the majority of his time in the urban areas Bel Ombre and Constantia Heights area where he accessed occupied houses.

3.5 ZWAANSWYK TROOP (ZW)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The field team kept the troop out of the urban area 97.6% of the time.
- The field team kept individuals out of the urban area 99.5% of the time.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop slept predominantly at the Laundry Pines sleep site and the Manor House pines sleep site this month. The troop also slept at the Zwaanswyk lower reservoir on two occasions this month, likely due to fighting within the Tokai Troop.
- The troop entered Zwaanswyk on one occasion this month and spent the majority of the day inside a property in this area. No raiding behaviour was witnessed during this time.

4 MONTHLY GENERAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY

4.1 OVERALL TIME OUT OF TOWN

The troops overall spent 85.9% 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 96.2%. Factors that impacted the differing levels of success for these troops and individuals can be found in their above respective summary.

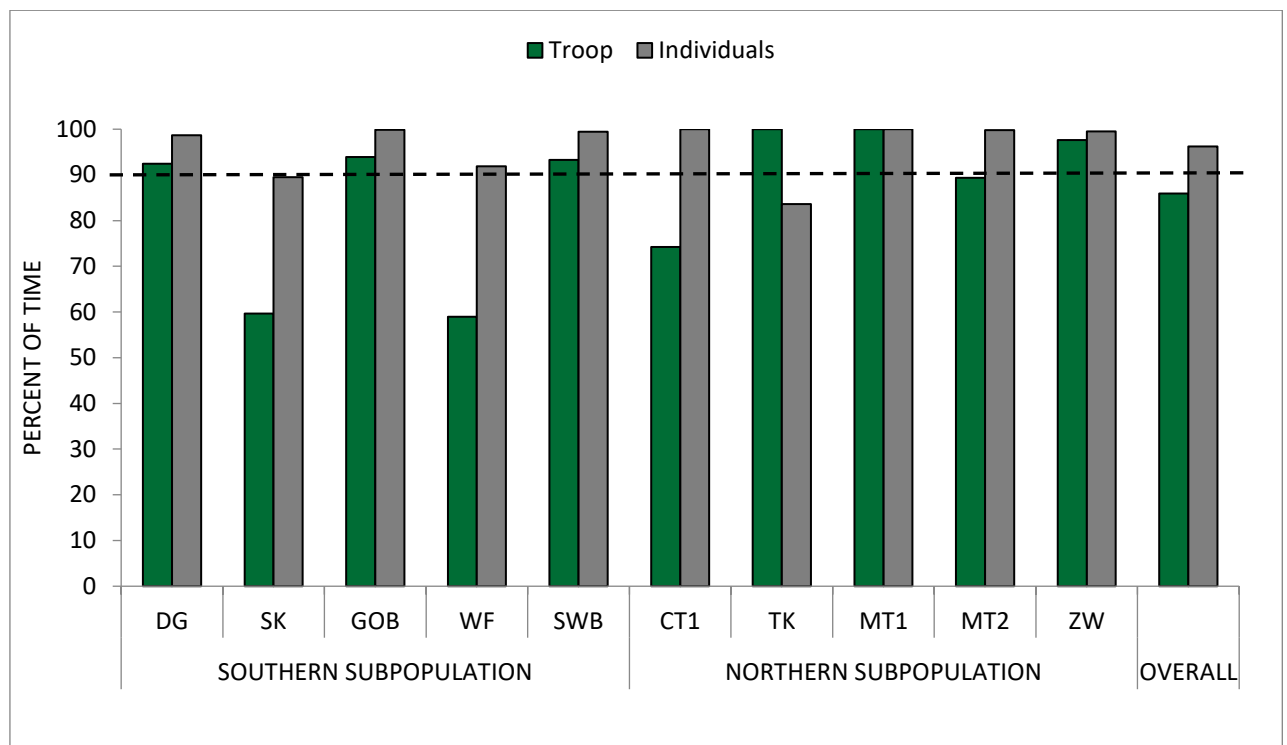


Figure 1. Percent of time out of town calculated for each troop and troop individuals for the month of July 2024. The full name of each troop can be found in the prior section. The percent of time out of town is calculated using the same method as the previous service provider, based on an average of 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 full-time 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 Constantia, Kommetjie, Murdock Valley, Ocean View, Redhill, Seaforth, Simon's Town, Welcome Glen, Westlake and Zwaanswyk:

- Discussed the potential advantages of strategically placed baboon-proof electric fences for Simon's Town and Kommetjie with individual residents.

- Advised residents on the standard operating procedures for paintball marker and bear banger use and the role of these tools in baboon management.
- Engaged with residents about the challenges of managing baboons in the urban environment and discussed how community members can assist. This included but was not limited to calling the hotline, baboon-proofing their properties and joining local WhatsApp baboon sighting groups, which can serve as an early warning when baboons are in the area.
- Advised residents of the need to remove or secure fruiting trees and vegetable gardens in baboon ranging areas.
- Engaged with residents who had suffered baboon-related property damage to their houses and suggested ways to mitigate future damage.
- Discussed baboon troop dynamics with residents and how these dynamics can influence the amount of time which they spend in the urban area. Ways in which management techniques are adapted to try to mitigate this were also discussed.
- Spoke to community members who raised concerns that members of the public were misrepresenting themselves as being involved in the Urban Baboon Programme (UBP). The structure of the UBP was discussed and it was explained that no members of the general public had been appointed as representatives. However, residents were informed that going forward the Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team (CPBMJTT) would be appointing official community representatives to sit on their new Cape Peninsula Baboon Advisory Group (BAG) and were currently calling for nominations. Residents were encouraged to nominate their preferred candidates for the role.
- Visited residents who had experienced baboon incursions into their homes. Advice was provided on how to prevent future incidents. Residents were also provided with tips on how to react should a baboon manage to gain access to their property again. This was discussed in terms of best practice and safety for both baboons and residents.
- Addressed common misconceptions surrounding the Urban Baboon Programme to increase residents' understanding of the challenges and constraints which the programme works under. This includes finite budget and manpower resources as well as staff safety and wellbeing considerations.
- Spoke to individual residents in Constantia about the novel presence of a dispersing male baboon in their area and offered tips to prevent the baboon from opportunistically accessing their homes or attractants at their properties.

Alleged illegal use of weapons against baboons by members of the public- Engaged with residents who suspected that other members of the public were using pellet guns and paintball markers against the baboons. Where illegal activity had been directly observed, the witnesses were encouraged to write affidavits for submission to the relevant authorities of CapeNature and the SPCA. Unfortunately, some witnesses did not feel comfortable enough to write affidavits fearing future discord with their neighbours. The properties where these alleged illegal activities are taking place will be monitored closely by NCC staff and any evidence that can be gathered will be handed over to the authorities.

Baboon and dog altercations – Spoke with residents whose dogs had been involved in altercations with baboons during the reporting period. All incidents occurred within private properties and thus no legal contraventions had occurred. The purpose of these visits was to speak with the owners about the sequence of events that led up to the altercations and to look for ways to minimise the likelihood of a similar event happening in the future. Unfortunately, a baboon was killed during one of these altercations and a dog had to be euthanized due to the injuries that it sustained in a separate altercation. Tips pertaining to dogs and baboons and how to reduce the chances of conflict are available via this link:

[Baboons and Dogs.](#)

Berg Farm- Redhill - Site visit to check for baboon attractants and to speak about recent baboon activity around the property and the future of the Urban Baboon Programme. Baboons were accessing wet waste and an open compost heap at the time of the visit (**Fig. 2**) and NCC staff requested that these attractants be baboon-proofed as soon as possible.



Figure 2. Baboons accessing attractants at Berg Farm.

Blue Fin and Kronseil Flats, Da Gama Park – The DG Troop has begun to use the roof of the flats as a sleep site again. It is therefore extremely important that the dedicated waste rooms in the buildings are used consistently and compliantly. The residents are generally good at managing their waste but unfortunately the bin room door is not always adequately secured, and baboons recently gained access to the bins at Blue Fin Flats. NCC staff have placed educational signage at the flats to remind tenants of the importance of correctly securing the waste room doors (**Fig. 3**).



Figure 3. Educational signage was placed on the bin room doors at Kronseil and Blue Fin Flats.

Cape Academy, Firgrove – Site visit to check for waste compliance. All full waste bins were stored securely at the time of the visit.

Cape Farmhouse Beer Garden – A waste cage has been built to house the wheelie bins when they are put out on collection day (**Fig. 4**). This has assisting in reducing the GOB Troop’s access to waste as the baboons were previously accessing these specific bins on a regular basis.



Figure 4. The newly installed waste cage at Cape Farmhouse Beer Garden.

Cape Research Centre, Tokai – The property was neat and tidy at the time of the visit and no significant baboon attractants were observed. The skip has been permanently removed from the site and SANParks are now collecting waste from each individual household. The residents have confirmed that this has not led to increased human-baboon conflict at the site and the new system is working effectively. The removal of the skip has also led to a reduction in wind-blown litter throughout the property.

Chrysalis Academy, Tokai – Site visit to check for baboon attractants. Attractants remain well managed at the property. Several baboon troops forage naturally and extensively throughout the Academy's grounds (**Fig. 5**). It is therefore imperative that waste management remains of a high standard.



Figure 5. Baboons at Chrysalis Academy.

Forest Glade, Retail Centre, Tokai – NCC staff members have requested that the City's Environmental Health Department carries out another inspection of the waste storage at the centre. Baboons are continuing to access the food from the waste cage (**Fig. 6**). Suggested modifications that can be made to the cage to mitigate this issue have not yet been implemented by the landlord or property owner.

Kogelfontein, Red Hill – No significant baboon attractants were noted at the time of the visits.

Miller's Point Picnic and Slipway, Miller's Point – Waste management remains of a high standard at the property.

Rocklands Farm, Murdock Valley South – Work continues on fixing the mesh on vegetable tunnels. The new materials that are being used should result in better baboon-proofing and a reduction in human-baboon conflict at the farm.



Figure 6. Baboons continue to access waste-based attractants at Forest Glade Retail Centre.

SA Navy Property – Headquarters / East Yard, Seaforth - Waste and baboon attractant management at the property is of a good standard. The Seaforth Troop does however occasionally use the roof and quad areas of the headquarter buildings as a sleeping site. The baboons gained access to the interior of the building during the reporting period. NCC staff spoke with Navy staff on site to ascertain how the baboons gained access and offered tips on how this could be prevented in future.

SA Navy Property – Job Maseko Wardroom, Seaforth – Waste management remains good at the property and all full bins are still being stored within the dedicated bin room. Many of the broken windows on the upper floor have been replaced or boarded up and the baboons can no longer access these rooms to use as a sheltered urban sleep site. This will assist in reducing human-baboon conflict at the property and in the surrounding area (**Fig. 7**).

SA Navy Property – Waterfall Barracks, Simon’s Town – The baboons continue to access significant waste-based attractants throughout the barracks. The baboons also enter individual bedrooms through open windows and often gain access to food stored within these rooms. The poor state of building maintenance also facilitates baboon access to roof spaces and abandoned buildings, thus providing sheltered sleep sites and increasing human-baboon conflict both at the barracks and in the surrounding neighbourhood. The presence of such a significant urban foraging hub and sheltered sleep site significantly motivates the baboons to stay in and around the urban edge making encouraging the baboons into the natural space inherently much more challenging. The Navy are aware of all the issues present at the barracks but the will and/or budget to improve the situation is lacking.



Figure 7. Broken windows at Job Maseko Wardroom have been replaced or boarded up.

Cape Boat and Ski Boat Club, Miller's Point – All waste was stored securely at the time of the visit.

The Range- Tokai – Site visit to check for waste compliance. All bins waste was inaccessible to baboons at the time of the visit.

Tokai Forest Picnic Site, Tokai – Waste management remains of a high standard at the picnic site (**Fig. 8**). NCC staff continue to recommend that the electric fence is repaired and maintained. This will reduce the likelihood of human baboon conflict by preventing baboons from accessing the picnic site.



Figure 8. Tokai picnic site is kept in a good state of cleanliness and waste attractants are not available to the baboons.

Zwaanswyk Estate, Tokai – Dialogue with members of the Zwaanswyk Association of Property Owners with regards to measures that can be taken to reduce the chances of baboons accessing the urban area after a large portion of the fence was destroyed in a mud slide (**Fig. 9**).



Figure 9. A section of the Zwaanswyk baboon-proof electric fence - Photo Charl Steenkamp.

STAKEHOLDER LIAISON

Regular dialogue with the City of Cape Town's Solid Waste Department to highlight issues such as late collections which impact the success of the UBP. Poor waste management increases the amount of time that the baboons spend in the urban area as they forage on waste-based attractants, leading to heightened human-baboon conflict (**Fig. 10**).

Ongoing collaboration with the Cape of Good Hope SPCA to report and discuss all baboon welfare related issues. This includes reporting people who seek to deliberately harm the baboons and keeping the SPCA wildlife inspectorate informed of all injuries and suspected illnesses so that they can be assessed by SPCA staff as necessary.

Regular engagement with Constantia farms such as with Groot Constantia, Klein Constantia, Buitenverwachting and Eagle's Nest to foster collaborative management of the baboons and reduce the amount of time that the baboons spend on the farms and in the urban area.

Frequent liaison with the Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Baboon Operational Team (JBOT) and Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Task Team (CPBMJTT) comprising of officials from CapeNature, SANParks and the City of Cape Town. NCC staff provide these authorities with updates on troop dynamics, behaviour and movements of the peninsula baboon troops covered by the UBP.



Figure 10. Late waste collection, and overfilled waste bins can have a significant impact on baboon management success.

Regular meetings are held with interested and affected residents to discuss baboon behaviour and movements in their respective areas. These meetings held to facilitate open communication and collaboration between UBP staff and baboon affected communities.

Ongoing dialogue with Navy official to identify issues on Navy property and to suggest mitigation measures which will assist in reducing human-baboon conflict. Tight budget constraints and internal Navy processes remain a significant obstacle to baboon-proofing efforts.

Frequent engagement with the City's Electricity Department to identify structures which pose a high risk of electrocution to baboons and other local wildlife. Poles are inspected and greased regularly to prevent baboons from climbing on them until a long-term solution can be put into place (**Fig. 11**).



Figure 11. A baboon under a high-risk H pole on Plateau Road - Photo Charl Steenkamp.

EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES

Generations School, Imhoff – A meeting was held with the head of the primary school to plan interactive educational talks and activities for the different learner age groups within the school. The activities are planned to begin within the next reporting period.

Simon's Town School, Simon's Town – Educational sessions for the primary school learners were planned and will commence in August.

Custom Signage – Created custom signage for a Constantia resident who wished to raise baboon awareness in his local area.

Ongoing distribution of educational material – Infographics and leaflets are shared with members of the public, tourists and local businesses on an ongoing basis.

Ad Hoc Education – Reports were received of children throwing stones at one of the local baboon troops. NCC staff spoke to the children about the implications of this both from a cruelty perspective and from a safety perspective. The children have not been observed throwing stones at the baboons since.

Opportunistic engagement with tourists – Continued opportunistic engagement with tourists to provide advice on responsible tourism in baboon home ranges and reduce the chance of human baboon conflict (Fig. 12).



Figure 12. Tourists often stop at the roadside to view the baboons - Photo Charl Steenkamp.

Thank you

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to the various community members and local businesses who showed their appreciation to our field teams that worked from sunrise to sunset through the recent storms. These acts of kindness brought lots of smiles to the ranger teams and helped keep spirits high through the cold, wet days.

A very special thank you to Cape Peninsula Civil Conservation for facilitating many of the donations including meals, vitamins, socks and warm drinks, and for reaching out to local businesses to encourage contributions. Thank you to Dixies Restaurant and Camel Rock Restaurant for their generosity of the warm meals, Baboons of the South for providing lunches and hot drinks, and a resident in Kommetjie for arranging pre-paid hot drinks at a local coffee shop. We would also like to thank all the members of the public who filled flasks with hot drinks for the rangers over several days. All donations were disclosed to, and facilitated for distribution, through NCC management.



Figure 13. The donations that the field teams received from community members and local businesses during this month's harsh weather were greatly appreciated.

4.3 HOTLINE REPORTS

We received 1329 hotline calls during the month of July. The majority of the hotline calls received were regarding baboon(s) in the urban area (1233), followed by general enquires (77) and reports of injured baboons (19) (**Fig. 14**). The highest number of calls reporting the presence of baboons in the urban area came from Tokai in response to the TK and MT2 troops and/or individuals from these troops (**Fig. 15**). This was followed by calls from Kommetjie in response to the SK Troop and/or individuals from this troop as they have spent a considerable amount of time in this suburb this month. Factors which impacted the management of these troops/individuals can be found in their above respective summaries.

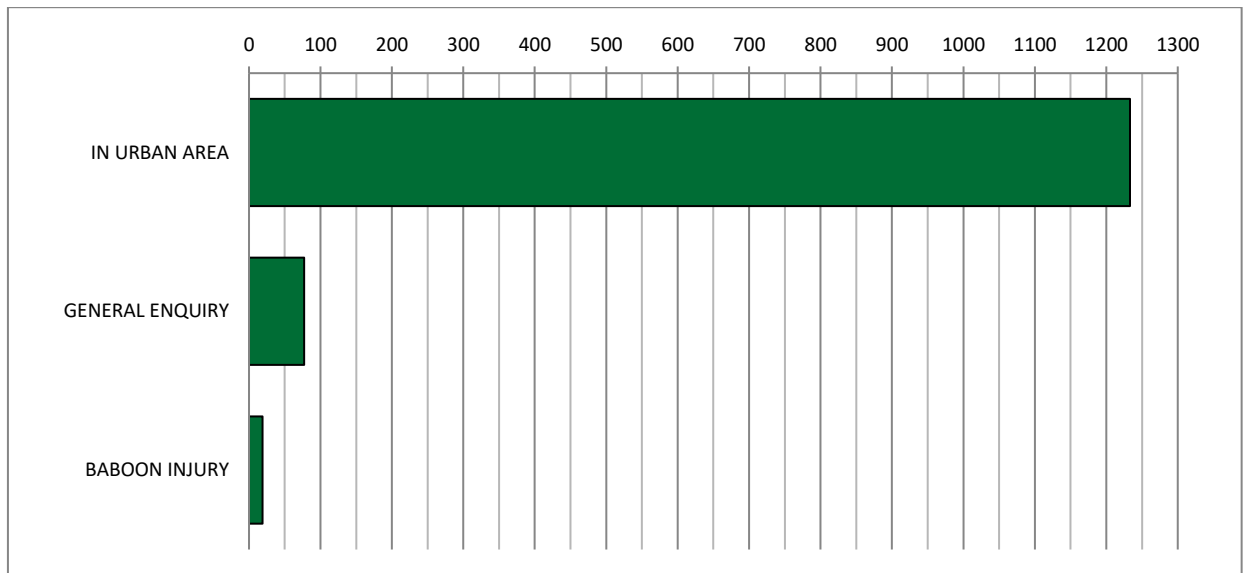


Figure 14. The number of hotline calls by type in July 2024.

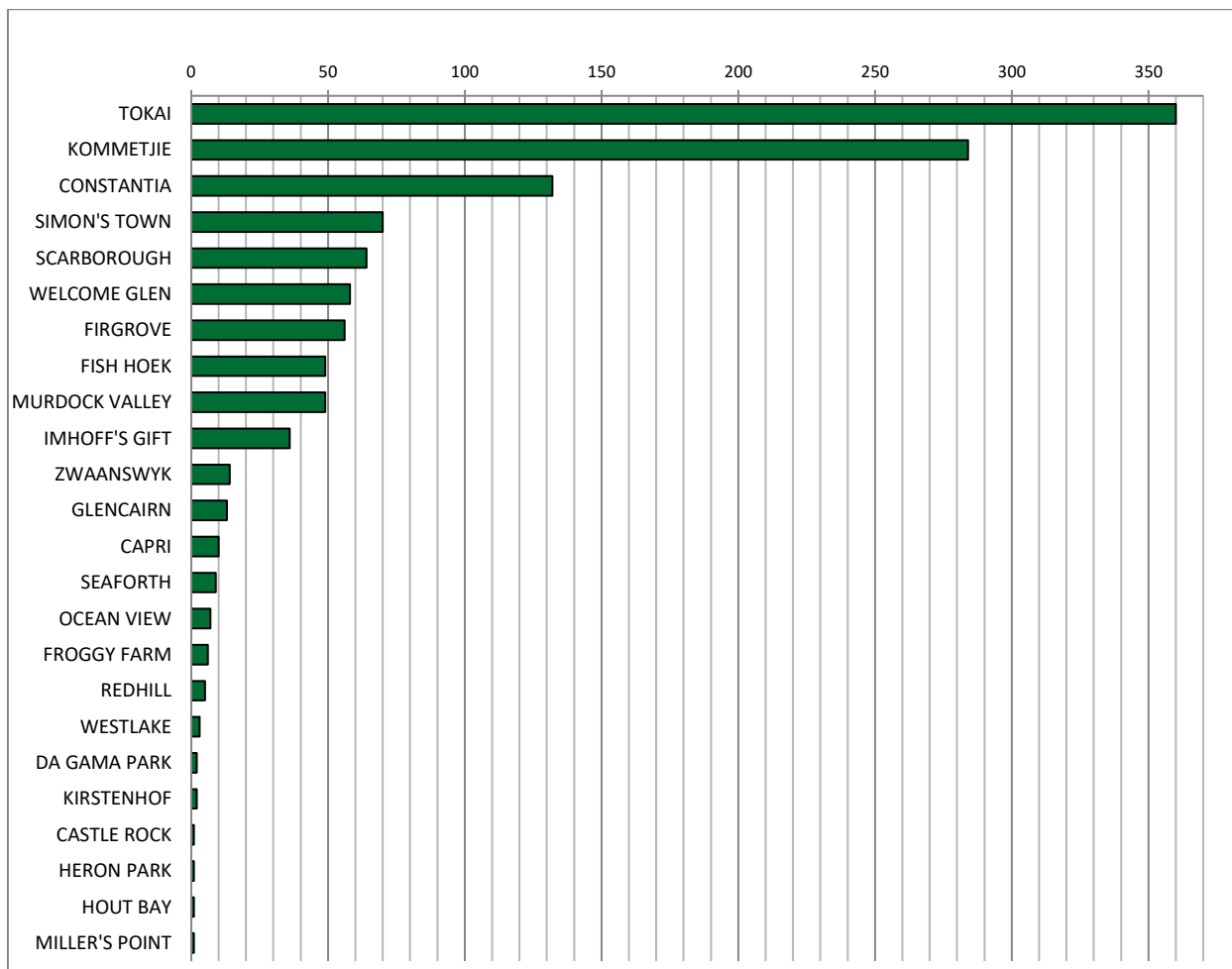


Figure 15. The number of hotline calls reporting baboon presence by suburb in July 2024.

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, <i>SITE VISITS</i>	Ongoing monitoring & reporting.
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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.	See section 4.2, <i>SITE VISITS</i>	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</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, <i>SITE VISITS</i>	Ongoing community engagement.
Vegetable gardens should be baboon-proofed to prevent access.	See section 4.2, <i>SITE VISITS</i>	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, <i>SITE VISITS</i>	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, <i>SITE VISITS</i>	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.