



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
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STAD KAAPSTAD



Urban Baboon Programme

September 2023 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 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 96.2% of the time out of the urban area.
- Individual baboons spent 93.3% of the time out of the urban area.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop moved through the residential areas of Da Gama Park and Welcome Glen on a several occasions. While in these suburbs they accessed numerous bins, particularly in Da Gama Park.
- DG20, a young adult male natal to the DG Troop, began showing dispersing behaviour towards the end of the month. He moved through Glencairn, Glencairn Heights and Fish Hoek during this time and remained separate from the troop through the entire month.
- The troop spent most of the month roosting in Dagleish Avenue pine trees, Outspan pine trees, 2nd and 9th Avenue pines and the remainder of the month roosting at mountain sites near Winford farm and Witsands.

2.2 GROOT OLIFANTSBOS TROOP (GOB)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The GOB Troop spent 99.8% 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 have continued regularly visiting Berg Farm.
- On 15 September, the troop briefly entered Scarborough where they accessed a few bins but were quickly encouraged out of the village by the field team.

2.3 SLANGKOP TROOP (SK)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The SK Troop spent 64.3% of the time out of the urban area.
- Individual baboons spent 95.7% of the time out of the urban area.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- On 10 September the troop managed to evade the field team and moved towards Kommetjie, where they spent a significant amount of time in the urban space.
- On 26 September the field team managed to encourage the troop back to the Rooikrans mountain area.
- 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.
- 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 posing a risk to road users and the baboons themselves.

2.4 SMITSWINKEL BAY TROOP (SWB)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The SWB Troop spent 94.7% of the time out of the urban area.
- Individual baboons spent 99.9% of the time out of the urban area.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop spent the majority of their time between Smitswinkel Bay corner, within the CoGH section of TMNP and Rocklands Farm cliffs.
- The troop spent some time in the urban space of Murdock Valley and Froggy Farm. Residents in Murdock Valley have been largely responsible with their waste and have assisted in limiting access to their houses by keeping windows and doors closed when they are aware that baboons are in the area.
- The Kanonkop Troop, a troop that resides mostly within the CoGH section of TMNP, was not seen outside of the park this month, most likely due to the presence of the SWB Troop in the area.
- Waste management at Black Marlin was more secure this month and the troop did not access bins while in this area this month.

2.5 WATERFALL TROOP (WF)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The WF Troop spent 84% of the time out of the urban area.¹
- Individual baboons spent 97.3% of the time out of the urban area.¹

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- One older adult female has begun splitting the troop and taking some females with her into the urban space. They have also been observed roosting separately from WF10 and the majority of the troop on occasion. The field team is making efforts to keep the two groups together.
- The troop spent 6 days at SANAD and roosted inside the property.
- Waterfall Barracks was the most utilised roosting site this month, followed by SANAD. The troop roosted on roofs of businesses on Simon's Town Main Road on four nights this month compared to eight nights last month.
- During this month, a check was done on the Waterfall Barracks' bin areas where each block's bin room was checked. The majority of the bin rooms no longer have latches on the doors. Baboons have managed to easily access the bin rooms at the male quarters, which has made keeping the troop out of Barracks more challenging. The red ladies' flats are still in decent condition with minimal waste available to baboons. The white ladies' flats remain a hazard to both humans and baboons.
- 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. The CCT is investigating clearing of these plots.

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 58.7% of time out of the urban area for the troop and remains the same for individuals.

3 NORTHERN SUBPOPULATION

3.1 CONSTANTIA ONE TROOP (CT1)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The CT1 Troop spent 68.4% of time out of the urban area.
- Individual baboons spent 99.8% of time out of the urban area.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop spent time on several large private properties again this month, which limited the field team's ability to encourage the troop out of the urban space. Many of these properties contain excessive attractants such as large vegetable gardens, which has a significant impact on the amount of time spent in the urban space.
- The troop crossed Constantia Main Road a few times and roosted at Pear Lane a few times.
- The troop roosted for most of the month 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.
- Individual baboons 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 94.3% of time out of the urban area.
- Individual baboons spent 100% of time out of the urban area.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- The troop roosted mostly above The Range and in pine trees at Cape Academy.
- The troop crossed Orpen Road and visited Cape Academy where they accessed waste from unprotected bins on a few occasions.
- The troop continues to regularly enter Constantia Uitsig.
- 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 recently removed. 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.
- Individual baboons spent 86% of time out of the urban area.

FACTORS THAT IMPACTED MANAGEMENT

- A few natal subadult/young adult males have continued showing signs of dispersal and have been moving in and out of the urban area of Tokai on a regular basis.
- TK62, a young adult male dispersing from his natal Tokai Troop, continued to move through Westlake and Lakeside this month, before venturing south to Kalk Bay at the end of September and then returning back to the Tokai area.

3.5 ZWAANSWYK TROOP (ZW)

TIME OUT OF TOWN

- The ZW Troop spent 100% of time out of the urban area.
- Individual baboons 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 90.2% 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.

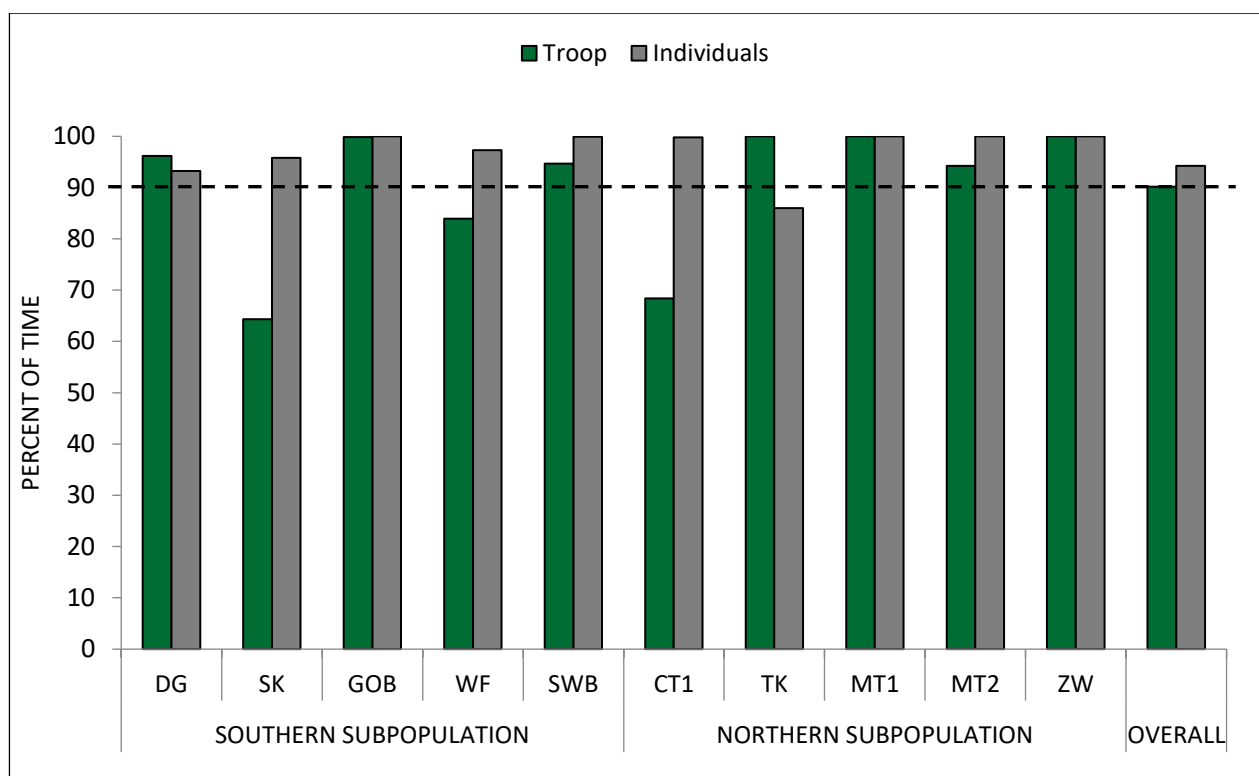


Figure 1. Percent of time out of town calculated for each troop and troop individuals for the month of September 2023. The full name of each troop can be found in the prior section. The percent of time out of town is calculated using the same method as the previous service provider, based on an average 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, Fish Hoek, Glencairn Heights, Imhoff's Gift, Kommetjie, Seaforth, Simon's Town, Welcome Glen and Westlake:

- Educated residents with regards to the current Urban Baboon Programme (UBP), its successes, its challenges as well as the mandate and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) under which it operates. Residents were also encouraged to engage with the Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team (CPBMJTT) in the upcoming public meetings. The importance

of community input to ensure that future management is sustainable, appropriate, effective, and practicably applicable for each respective area was highlighted.

- Spoke to individual Simon's Town and Constantia residents about the potential benefit of strategically placed baboon-proof electric fences to reduce and potentially eliminate urban incursions by baboons.
- Visited residents who had sustained baboon-related property damage. In cases where preventative measures could be implemented, residents were provided with advice on how to mitigate future damage. This included but was not limited to calling the hotline when baboons are in the urban area, baboon-proofing properties and/or strengthening existing infrastructure, as well as joining local community WhatsApp baboon sighting groups which serve as an early warning when baboons are in the area.
- The importance of reducing attractants and planting responsibly in baboon-affected areas was communicated to residents. Several of the residents who contacted the hotline during September to report frequent and prolonged baboon visits to their properties had numerous fruiting trees and/or uncovered vegetable gardens and were unwilling to remove or cover them. During site visits, it was explained how urban attractants reduce the effectiveness of the ranger programme and increase the baboons' overall time in town. It was also highlighted that the baboons will continue to visit and opportunistically exploit these resources whilst they remain available. Residents were encouraged as far as possible to be proactive in their own baboon-proofing efforts.
- Visited individual private properties and a housing complex to discuss the feasibility of installing or upgrading electric fencing to make the perimeter baboon-proof. Factors such as vegetation and the location of buildings on the properties and on neighbouring properties were taken into account and recommendations were made accordingly.
- Advised residents on safe and legal methods that they can use to encourage the baboons to leave their properties.
- Discussed baboon management challenges with residents specific to their neighbourhoods, to foster an increased understanding of the tactics which the rangers employ. Troop dynamics, how these dynamics can influence the frequency of urban incursions and how management techniques are adapted to mitigate this as far as possible were also discussed.
- Ways in which Urban Baboon Programme staff and community members can work together to reduce human-baboon conflict were also identified.
- Alerted residents to the presence of dispersing male baboons in the Lakeside, Glencairn Heights and Fish Hoek areas. As these areas are not often frequented by baboons, residents were advised on how to manage their homes and properties to reduce baboon attractants and to call the baboon hotline should they see a baboon in the area (**Fig. 2**).



Figure 2. Young adult male baboon, DG20, in Fish Hoek.

Illegal use of paintball markers and pellet guns by members of the public – Spoke to residents who were witnessed by NCC staff holding paintball markers in the presence of baboons and informed them that only trained and permitted individuals can use a paintball marker to influence a baboon's movements. Residents who were spotted with pellet guns were informed that shooting a baboon with such a weapon is a violation of the Animal Protection Act, Nature Conservation Ordinance and, in some cases, the Firearms Control Act. As the residents were not actually viewed discharging their weapons, photo and video evidence and witness affidavits could not be submitted to the authorities during this reporting period. We will continue to monitor the situation closely.

Firearm use – A Seaforth resident discharged a firearm at their property resulting in the death of a juvenile baboon. Urban Baboon Programme (UBP) staff assisted with reporting the incident to Simon's Town Police, Cape Nature and the SPCA. UBP staff also facilitated the retrieval of the carcass from the troop for examination by the SPCA and Wildlife Forensic Academy. The case will be investigated by the SPCA, CapeNature and SAPS (**Fig. 3**).

Baboon and dog altercations – Two significant baboon and dog altercations were reported during the month of September. The incidents both took place on private properties and no legal contraventions or negligence occurred on the part of the dog owners. UBP staff visited the homes to speak to the owners about measures which could be taken to prevent future incidents and to check on the welfare of the dogs.



Figure 3. A bloody baboon footprint outside the property where the shooting occurred.

Cape Research Centre (CRC), Tokai – Waste disposal at the property remains problematic. Residents continue to place refuse bags on the ground instead of inside the skip. Urban Baboon Programme staff will continue in their endeavours to educate individual residents. SANParks is aware of this issue on their property (**Fig. 4**).

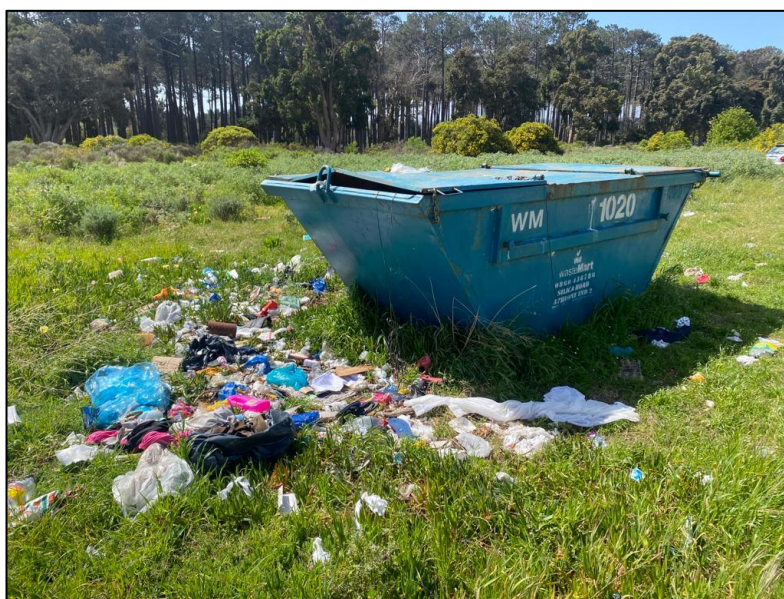


Figure 4. Waste left on the ground next to the skip at the CRC.

Cole Point Car Park – Site visit to check for waste attractants. All waste bins were secured at the time of the visit. Wheelie bins belonging to Jubilee Square tenants have now been chained to a fence which assists in preventing baboons from accessing the waste.

Forest Glade Retail Centre, Tokai Road – The waste cage at the centre still has not been modified to prevent baboon access. The cage is also often left open which facilitates easy access for baboons to attractants. Urban Baboon Programme staff have alerted the City's Environmental Health Department and have shared recommendations on how to strengthen the cage with the landlord of the centre. The situation remains highly problematic.

Kogelfontein, Red Hill – Site visit to check if the skips are being used correctly. The skips were overflowing on one occasion, this matter was escalated to the local SANParks section ranger so that collection could be moved forward to prevent baboons from accessing the waste (**Fig. 5**).



Figure 5. Overflowing skip at Kogelfontein.

Miller's Point Picnic and Slipway, Miller's Point – Waste compliance was good at the time of the visits and no significant baboon attractants were noted.

SA Navy Property – SAS Simonsberg, Seaforth – Baboons were observed accessing fruit from the bins. NCC will continue to engage with the Navy to attempt to improve waste management and reduce urban attractants for baboons.

SA Navy Property – Waterfall Barracks, Simon's Town – Site visits to check on waste management. Unfortunately, it appears that none of the points which were agreed upon during a previous walk around with the Navy's environmental officer have been actioned. The baboons continue to access unsecured waste and disused buildings, making it much more challenging for the rangers to encourage the baboons out of the urban edge. Another meeting will be arranged with the Navy as soon as possible (**Fig. 6**).

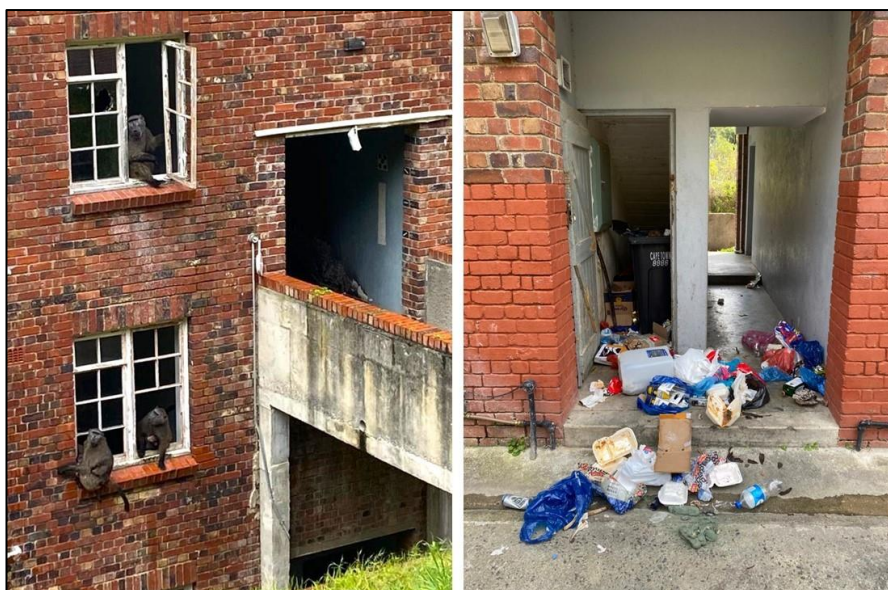


Figure 6. Disused buildings and unsecured waste rooms serve as attractants at Waterfall Barracks.

SA Navy Property – West Yard, Simon’s Town – Refuse management remains poor at West Yard. Baboons regularly access refuse bins and recommendations made to the Navy by UBP staff have not been actioned (**Fig. 7**).



Figure 7. Baboon accessing waste at Navy West Yard.

Simon’s Town School – The Seaforth troop continues to spend extended amounts of time at the school leading to regular close encounters between school children and baboons. This remains concerning. Educational material has been provided to the school and UBP staff will continue to engage with both staff and learners in an effort to minimise the chance of negative interactions occurring (**Fig. 8**).



Figure 8. Frequent close encounters between children and baboons at Simon's Town School remain a cause for concern.

Ski Boat Club, Millers Point – Site visit to check for baboon attractants. All waste was stored securely at the time of the visit.

Solent Court, Seaforth – All residential waste is stored securely in a lockable cage and is not serving as a baboon attractant at present (**Fig. 9**).



Figure 9. Baboons at Solent Court (left) where there is good waste management (right).

Tokai Picnic Site, Tokai – Waste management remains good at the picnic site. It is recommended that the electric fence be repaired to reduce the potential for conflicts (**Fig. 10**).



Figure 10. Broken electric fencing on the perimeter of Tokai picnic area.

Total Garage/Mugg and Bean, Tokai Road – The makeshift waste cage continues to be used at the property and several wheelie bins were filled over capacity. UBP staff will continue to engage with the staff to reduce the likelihood of baboons accessing waste attractants (**Fig. 11**).



Figure 11. Waste management requiring improvement at Total Garage/ Mugg and Bean.

Zwaanswyk Estate, Zwaanswyk Road – A site visit was undertaken to identify points where specific individual baboons had breached the baboon-proof fence. Mitigation measures were subsequently recommended to the estate’s security provider for their action (**Fig. 12**).



Figure 12. Zwaanswyk fence line.

STAKEHOLDER LIASION

Ongoing dialogue with community members and baboon interest groups to foster good relations, identify points for collaboration and provide support for community initiatives where possible.

A meeting was held with representatives of the Simon's Town Conservation Trust to discuss an additional ranger shift to cover the extended daylight hours in summer. A quotation was provided to the representatives for their consideration.

Regular engagement with Groot Constantia, Klein Constantia and Buitenverwachting wine farms to facilitate cohesive management of the baboon troops in the area.

A meeting was held with Navy representatives at SANAD Naval Base to discuss troop movements in and around the facility and the resultant damage to infrastructure. Ways in this damage could be mitigated and the time which baboons spend in the base could be reduced were discussed.

Continuous collaboration with the Cape of Good Hope SPCA on baboon welfare matters ranging from protecting baboons from harmful public behaviour to alerting the SPCA to illnesses and injuries, thus facilitating timeous veterinary intervention, if the SPCA deems that it is required.

Ongoing liaison with the Wildlife Forensic Academy to ascertain causes of baboon death or injury when the answer is not readily apparent. NCC is currently hosting two international interns from the academy. We hope that this collaboration will be a fruitful learning experience for all parties and lead to an improved understanding of the risks which baboons are exposed to.

Communication with the City's Solid Waste Department facilitated by the Biodiversity Management Branch (BMB). Late waste collection proved problematic in certain areas this month and the lack of a suitable baboon-proof bin continues to exacerbate the issue of baboons accessing waste (**Fig. 13**).

The placement of non-baboon-proof public waste bins in baboon ranging areas has been highlighted to the relevant City departments to request that they are replaced with suitable alternatives (**Fig. 14**).

UBP staff continue to liaise with the City's Electricity Department to mitigate the risk of baboon electrocutions on poles and lines that have been identified as problematic (**Fig. 15**).



Figure 13. Late waste collection and ineffective baboon-proof bins increase baboon access to waste.
Photo taken in Welcome Glen.

Urban Baboon Programme staff attended field meetings with members of the Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team to identify potential locations for strategically placed baboon-proof electric fences.

NCC staff joined an online City interdepartmental meeting where a short presentation was delivered to the attendees by the programme manager. The presentation detailed how each City department can assist with issues relating to baboon management, to ultimately improve service delivery and reduce human-baboon conflict. Historical successes were discussed as well as areas which had fallen short. Suggestions were also made to help facilitate a more cohesive working relationship between the various City departments going forward.

UBP staff were invited to comment on an application for rezoning of a Western Cape Government owned property within a baboon ranging area. Advice pertaining to waste management and electric fencing was provided to minimise the potential for human-baboon conflict going forward.



Figure 14. Unsuitable public bins in baboon ranging areas which have been highlighted for replacement.



Figure 15. Electrical H pole on Plateau Road which was highlighted for re-greasing.

EDUCATION INITIATIVES

FynbosLIFE Fair Locally Indigenous Flora Education, Zandvlei Lookout, Muizenberg: The FynbosLIFE fair celebrates the beauty and conservation value of the Fynbos biome. NCC Environmental Services Urban Baboon Programme staff joined their colleagues on the Wildland Firefighting Team to showcase the important role of both baboons and fire in this unique ecosystem. Educational material was provided to visitors at the stall ranging from puzzles and crafts for children to baboon proofing and fire readiness advice for homeowners.

Despite the inclement weather the fair was well attended and provided an excellent opportunity to connect with local communities (**Fig. 16**).



Figure 16. NCC's educational stall at the FynbosLIFE Fair.

Distribution of printed educational material: Leaflets explaining the dispersal process for male baboons were posted in the Lakeside area where the dispersing male TK62 had been spending extended amounts of time. The leaflet also provides advice on how residents can help to minimise the potential for human-baboon conflict (**Fig. 17**).

Electronic distribution and development of educational material: Infographics and leaflets are distributed to residents' businesses and tourists on a continuous basis in baboon-affected areas. UBP staff also strive to develop new electronic educational material whenever possible. An infographic showing the important role that baboons play in the ecosystem was developed during the reporting period and will be published and shared on public platforms shortly.

Seaforth Parking Attendants: NCC staff engage with the parking attendants at the Seaforth parking area on a regular basis to advise them of best practice when the Seaforth Troop enters the area. It is hoped that through continued liaison the attendants will also be able to provide advice to visiting tourists in the absence of baboon rangers.



Figure 17. Dispersing Male Baboons leaflet.

Tourism Sector Education: The Urban Baboon Programme’s Project Manager, Joselyn Mormile, gave an informative presentation to key representatives of the tourism sector at City Hall. The presentation focused on how tourism operators can ensure that they follow best practice and encourage their clients to behave in a responsible manner when encountering baboons. The presentation was well-received and it is hoped that this education initiative can be developed further through the contacts which were made on the day (**Fig. 18**).



Figure 18. Joselyn Mormile presenting to tourism sector representatives at City Hall.

4.3 HOTLINE REPORTS

We received 773 hotline calls during the month of September. The majority of the hotline calls received were regarding baboon(s) in the urban area (717), followed by general enquires (45) and reports of injured baboons (11) (**Fig. 19**). 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 for a portion of the month. The second highest number of calls came from Tokai and Constantia in response to visits from individual males from the Tokai Troop and the CT1 Troop moving through the urban space (**Fig. 20**). Factors which impacted the management of these troops and individuals can be found in their above respective summary.

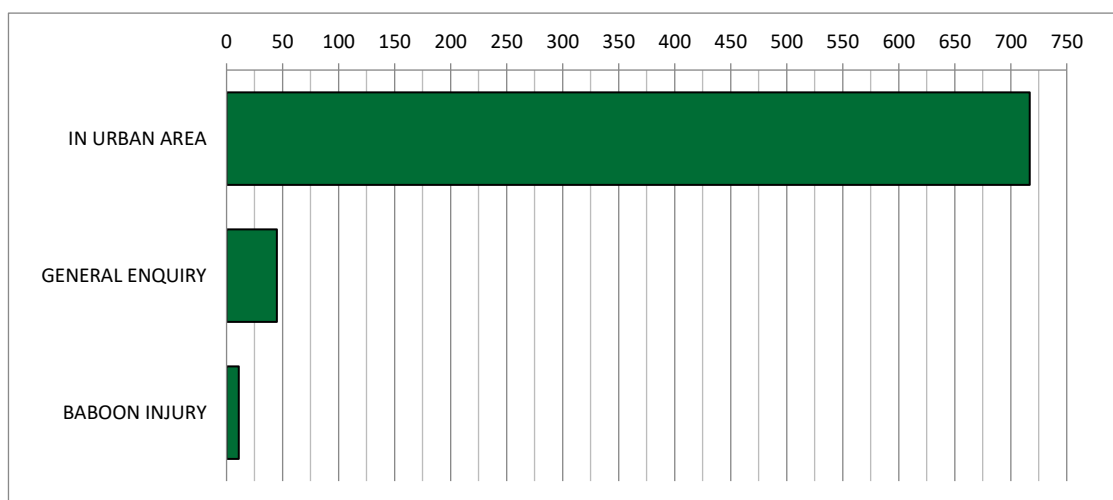


Figure 19. The number of hotline calls by type in September 2023.

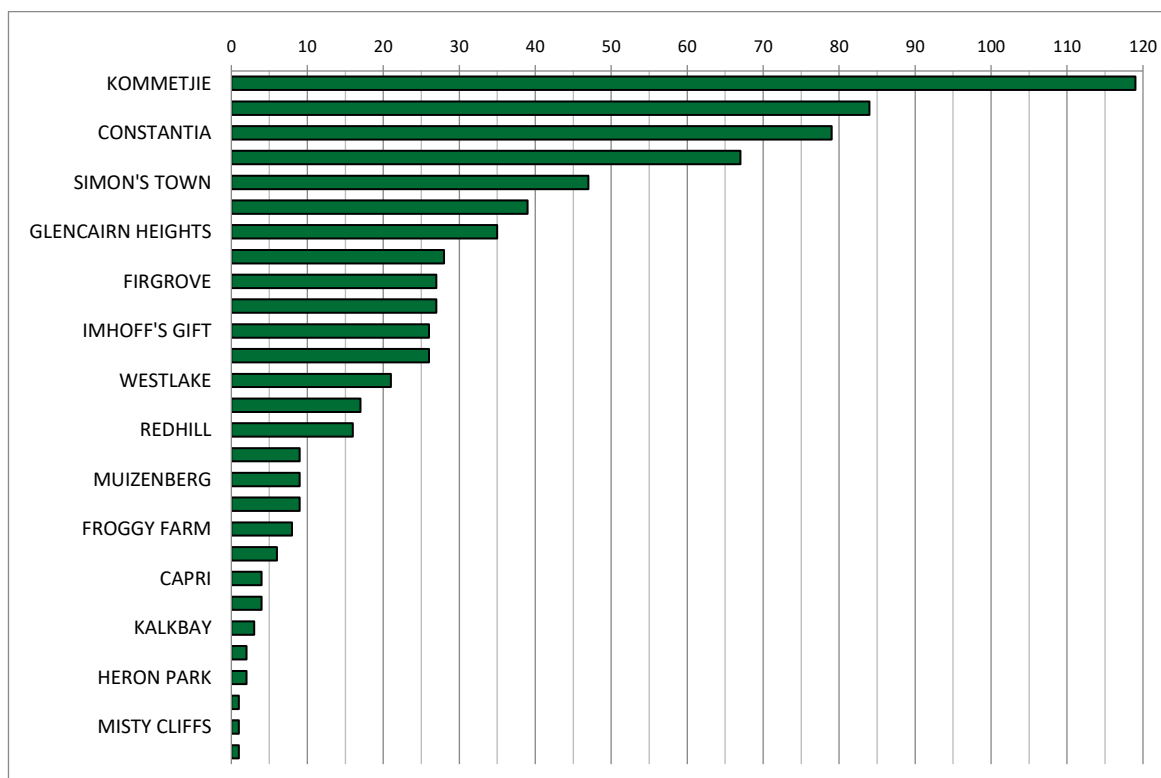


Figure 20. The number of hotline calls reporting baboon presence by suburb in September 2023.

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.	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, <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.	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.	See section 4.2, SITE VISITS	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.