



Our deepest sympathies and condolences go out to the family and friends of Quinn Swales, a professional guide with Camp Hwange in the Sinamatella area, who was killed in an unprovoked attack by a male lion while walking with guests. Quinn died in the line of duty, protecting his guests, none of whom were injured. Rest in Peace.

We also extend our sympathies to the family and friends of Minyile Moyo, a curio dealer killed near the Big Tree in Victoria Falls by an elephant cow with a calf. Moyo was illegally in the area and apparently was evading Parks rangers when the incident happened – it is believed Moyo and his companion had thrown sticks at the elephant to chase it away with unfortunate results. Parks declined to shoot the elephant on the grounds the dealers were illegally in the area and had provoked the elephant cow.

The Victoria Falls Municipality has in its wisdom decided to do away with the wide bush corridors which give so much appeal to visitors coming into the Falls, where you feel you are in an African bush environment. The creation of these 200m deep corridors was a stroke of genius of the original town planners, and it will be sad to see these environmentally appealing corridors done away with. We already have to deal with an array of unsightly billboards, many in tatty condition and which are of no interest or value to tourists at all. It is unfortunate many so called “environmentally conscious” tourism companies can support littering the town in such a way, and there is virtually no financial benefit to the municipality from these eyesores. The Town Councils ideal of a tourist destination seems to be billboards, flashy lights, and a hodge-podge of shops, bars, repair centers, half finished buildings, etc along the entry road. It will be tatty and give a poor first impression.

We still have the problem of plastic rubbish all over the river frontage and in the Zambezi National Park, which comes from elephant raiding the Municipal dump site (see attached pictures). We believe at least two elephants have died from stomach blockages due to excess ingestion of plastic (previously reported). There is an urgent need to fence off the dump with a proper elephant proof fence, which has been in the planning for a while, and hopefully we can tackle this in the near future. The fence would also serve to contain the rubbish, which currently gets scattered all over the place



Scenes from the Municipal rubbish dump at Victoria Falls - elephant, people, baboons and Marabou Storks together. The elephant ingest plastic here, which is found in their droppings all over the Zambezi Park. Some elephant have died as a result of plastics blocking their digestive tracts. Plans are underway to raise funds to fence the dump off.



Apologies for my poor photography!!!

Kazuma Pan National Park

Good news here – Mats Berglund from Sweden has donated funds to put in the first solar unit on Kazuma Pan National Park, facilitated by Prof van der Riet of the Transboundary Conservation Foundation and Alan Sparrow. Bhejane Trust has received the funds, and is sourcing solar units. More good news – Forster Irrigation in Bulawayo has new technology solar units in and has come to the party – now looks like we can put in two units instead of the planned one only. I will be going to Kazuma in September to start the ball rolling!

Parks at Kazuma also approached the Trust – they had sourced a tractor and grader to do the roads, but no diesel, so we assisted (together with Alan Sparrow) – we envisage that KPNP might be open again to tourists by next year!

Zambezi National Park

We had a group of lions resident on the Chamabonda Vlei for a month and the effect on the game was noticeable – from seeing 100 sable and 100 zebra at a time, the vlei was suddenly deserted! Only since the lion moved off have the animals started to return. The zebra have started foaling, but I fear the hyena will prey heavily on these foals. There are two hyena dens on the vlei, with fluffy pups – like we need more hyena!

No 3 Pan (with the hide) is struggling under the numbers of elephant drinking at it – over 200 a night on many nights. They suck the 25,000 liter reservoir dry, and it takes half a day to refill it! There is also an interaction between the elephant and hyena here, with the ele's chasing them around with much ado. It is unsure as to why the elephant are so perturbed about the hyena.

Thanks to Terry Watson, a dam surveyor, for coming to the Falls to advise on the feasibility of a dam on the Chamabonda River. Unfortunately it turns out that such a dam would not be feasible, so I am looking at the possibility of a fifth borehole/pan halfway between the gate and Timots Pan. The spring near the gate has dried up completely this year and is too unreliable as a source of water for long term planning.

Our experiment of putting two pumps down No 1 borehole has worked better than expected. We had to use this plan as the borehole has some old rising main jammed half way down, and we were able to slide the two thin Grundfos 2,5 pumps past this obstruction. Water flow has increased from an average of 21000 l per day to 27000l/day (the pumps are rated at a maximum of 2500l per hour, but we have split the panel arrays so less power to each pump) . The flow rate was further increased to 32,000 l/day after a new pipeline was laid – see below - and the effect on the pan is noticeable

We have also been experimenting on the effect of the outlet pipe (from the pump to the pan) diameters on water flow, taking into consideration water resistance down the pipeline. We have had interesting results – on Thomsons Pan we found the old pipeline was 40mm over a distance of 280 meters, and with the new pump, this pipeline could not take the volume. We then laid a 63mm pipe in tandem with the old pipe. The results :

40mm polypipe over 280m - friction loss 21.56 dynamic head 0.14 flow 28,000l /day
 40mm + 63mm - friction loss 0.6 dynamic head 0.02 flow 63,000l/day
 - a whopping 3600% improvement on friction, and over double the flow

We repeated the experiment at No1 borehole, laying a new 180m 50mm polypipe in tandem with the old 50mm corroded metal pipe. The results :

50mm corroded metal over 180m – friction loss 3.73 dynamic head 0.012 flow rate 25,000l/day
 50mm old + 50mm new - friction loss 0.12 dynamic head 0.001 flow rate 32,000l/ - an increase of about 30% in flow!

As a result of these experiments, I would recommend that any high volume pump should have at least a 63mm pipeline to ensure maximum pumping efficiency.

We conducted a test on our solar panels to find the effect of dust on them. The panels had not been cleaned for a month before the test. The results : Note – the metered water flow was measured for five minutes in each test, and the literage of water pumped recorded. Comparatives were then made before and after cleaning the panels.

Chamabonda No 3

Test 1 (before cleaning)	Start reading	End reading	Total ltrs pumped
	350	588	238

Test 2 (before cleaning)	Start reading	End reading	Total ltrs pumped
	610	849	239

Test 3 (after cleaning)	Start reading	End reading	Total ltrs pumped
	520	770	250

Note : Test done with high but setting sun (3pm)
Improvement after cleaning 11 litres or 4,62%

Chamabonda 1

Test one (before cleaning)	Start reading	End reading	Total ltrs pumped
	50	245	195

Test two (after cleaning)	Start reading	End reading	Total ltrs pumped
	870	106	236

Test three (after cleaning)	Start reading	End reading	Total ltrs pumped
	460	715	255

Improvement after cleaning 41 litres or 21,02% but test three shows that approx 8% of this was due to the rising sun so the actual improvement due to cleaning was approx 13%

Chamabonda - Thomson

Test one (before cleaning)	Start reading	End reading	Total ltrs pumped
		610	235

Test two (after cleaning)	Start reading	End reading	Total ltrs pumped
		610	267

Improvement after cleaning 32 litres or 4,62%

It is thus apparent it is vitally important to clean the panels at least once a month during the dry season, as the water loss after a month is close to 5% and after a couple of months will probably be nearly double this. We also found spraying the panels does not work (the dust “sticks” to the panels with the heat) – you have to have a squeegee or mop to physically clean them.



Volunteers cleaning panels – the difference is clearly visible between the clean and the to be cleaned panels!



Matetsi Unit 7

Jed Robinson has been busy on Matetsi Unit 7 installing solar units at waterpoints. Some of the results:



Top left : Zalungubu Pan

Bottom left : Billy's Folly Pan



Top right : TJ's Pan

Bottom left : Mabuza Vlei Pan



The Matetsi Unit 7 area was heavily hunted and much abused by the so-called “ration hunts” a couple of years ago, but it is well on the way to recovery, and the drilling new holes, and equipping these and existing holes with solar units has secured these waterpoints on a permanent basis, which bodes well for the future, especially considering the influx of elephants from Botswana. Another great step forward for wildlife conservation in the north-west corner of Zimbabwe!

Matetsi Unit 6 has also drilled new boreholes and equipped them with solar units – more will follow on this next month.

Sinamatella

Report by Stephen Long

Game water

As usual, game water supplies started to come under heavy pressure in August. Elephant numbers have built up steadily and in spite of 24-hour pumping, the level of Masuma Dam is going down. I don't expect it to go anywhere near dry unless we have a terrible drought but it will certainly go lower. Tshompani Dam is also suffering and it is now more or less just a pool of mud with a skim of water on top. The solar pump pours in around 30000 litres every day but most of it vanishes into the mud. Elephants love it...



and when they have finished their mud bath they can get a good drink of clean water from the trough.



Giraffe, warthogs, impala, kudu and baboons are also using the dam at the moment, mostly drinking from the 'stream' that overflows from the trough down to the dam. The wind pump performed well in August though we had many problems with broken pipes but in an ideal world I would like to pump the wind pump borehole with diesel for the rest of the season as wind becomes less reliable in the hot months. Unfortunately we are too short of resources to be able to do that so we will have to hope that the elephants don't come to dominate the water completely and drive out other species as they have done in previous years.

At Inyantue the two solar pumps continue to push out a good supply of water. The vlei borehole is beginning to drop and we may well have to reduce the pump rate before long but for now the situation is as good as we can expect.

Our problem pump, Bumboosie South, kept us busy again this month. We made a number of visits and twice thought we had the problems solved at last but, each time, the next visit revealed further difficulties. At the end of the month we added seven meters of pipe to try to deal with the poor yield of the borehole and we left it running slowly but steadily. Birds were already trying to drink at the trough when we left and two big, old elephants sleeping under a nearby tree were surely going to get a drink when they woke so there were at least a few satisfied customers. We will check on it (again) in September.

Finally, as if we didn't have enough to do just repairing the damage caused by elephants, a hyena got in on the act by eating cables for the pump at Baobab Pan. Baobab only just copes with elephant pressure as it is and we cannot afford to lose pumping time but this time we were lucky and found the damage after only a few days so not too much harm was done.

Transport

To no-one's surprise, in August we finally had to admit that it was worn out and send the gearbox of our Cruiser for repair. There are plenty of other things wrong with the vehicle but the gearbox was the worst and it will be a relief to get it back in trustworthy condition rather than wondering every time I set out from camp if I would be driving or walking back again later. Meanwhile I have been using what is affectionately known here as 'the mighty Hilux' - old, slow, reluctant to start but not too bad once it's moving (that's the vehicle, not the driver though some may say it is true for both).

The Parks Land Cruiser returned to work in August after a long time out of action. That relieved some of the pressure on our vehicles and we were also greatly relieved to get an improved diesel supply from our long-term supporters Makomo Resources. As a consequence we no longer had to shelve some of our travel plans due to lack of fuel and were able to get out and do all the jobs we needed, when we needed.

Birds and mammals

Our survey of vulture nests started to show a lot of successful breeding in August with most of the active nests that we re-visited having a chick. We have found very few of last-years nests unused this year and have also located a lot of new nests. All of them are White-backed Vultures and though we see small numbers of White-headed, Hooded and Lappet-faced vultures at carcasses we have never yet found any breeding.

At Mandavu Dam, the Goliath Herons are nesting once again on the island and there were also Skimmers on the island throughout August. Irwin's 'Birds of Zimbabwe' shows peak breeding for Skimmers in August and September but we cannot see if those at Mandavu are nesting or simply sitting tight on the shore, resting.

A Cheetah was seen on a few occasions on the Sinamatella floodplain but always too far away for worthwhile photos. We have put up some camera traps in the hope of catching it scent marking as we have in previous years but so far it has kept away.

The huge buffalo herd (one thousand animals or more) that we see in the hot dry months started to form in August and by the end of the month its dust cloud was big enough to be visible at Sinamatella as the animals plodded in to drink at Mandavu, eight kilometers away. They are one of the great sights (and sounds) of Sinamatella at this time of year.

Miscellaneous

It was bound to happen. On Heroes Day, with the Camp as full as it has been all year, the pump that pushes water up to the supply tanks at Sinamatella failed. This is a ZNWA asset and there is no spare but without it there is no water. In true 'make a plan' fashion, one of the senior rangers suggested trying an old motor that used to run a cold-room at the restaurant as he thought it looked the same size. Miraculously it was absolutely identical, still in working condition and bolted more or less straight into the system and the water flowed again with not too big a break. Even with all the pumps running however, the water supply was not as good as it should be and work started at the end of the month on a new pipeline from the borehole to the reservoir.

Finally, once again I had computer problems this month. My new computer crashed and had to be sent away for repair. Luckily I had almost everything backed up but I did lose some e mails so if you wrote to me and got no reply, my apologies, it wasn't deliberate.

Rhino Monitoring Unit Report

By Nicholas Long

During the month we did two major patrols and some local patrols from the camp. We managed to locate 2 dung scrapes which were approximately 2-3 weeks old. On two separate occasions we found rhino spoor, 1 was about 2 days old and 1 was fresh. We tracked the fresh spoor for many kilometers but were unable to locate the animal as we lost the spoor along a vleis which had a lot of grass coverage and a lot of elephant activity. The elephants made tracking especially difficult as every now and then we had to avoid herds resting in the shade of the trees along the vleis.

Also located was a poachers base which seemed to be used frequently as there were signs of them having tied a plastic sheet up during the rains and the ash we found there was a lot newer than the last rains of this season. They are suspected to be meat poachers as there were also signs of where they had dried meat.

Other members of the team who had been deployed elsewhere tracked a single rhino but did not manage to get any photos as the rhino detected their presence and ran from them, also a mother and calf spoor was located in an area where there has been no activity recorded so far this year. I hope to be able to go out there when I get back from time off and try and identify these rhinos.



One of the dung scrapes we located during the month

As usual we also assisted with other programs like the Vulture nesting site monitoring. We managed to check on some known nests and to find some new nests which collected data for. We also found a wild dog den which had puppies, all the data concerning this den was sent to the Painted dog conservation project.

Having this job is a great privilege as I am sure I have mentioned before. Spending more than twenty days in the bush each month we see things which most members of the public will never get to see. Many are not particularly exciting but an elephant seen close up when you are on foot or a kudu posing on a rock shelf help to make up for the disappointment of a fruitless day's tracking....



The spoor of the rhino we tracked



Poaching

The poaching incident which has caught everyone's attention is that of Cecil the Lion! The safari operator (Theo Bronkhorst) is being charged with "illegal hunting", which carries a lesser sentence than poaching! To my way of thinking, he, supposedly a professional, has far less excuse than a starving tribesman, and it should carry a greater sentence! We will wait to see the outcome of the cases of Bronkhorst, Honest Ndhlovu and Headman Sibanda this month! Whatever the outcome of the court, Antoinette and Farm 31 (the areas bordering Hwange and the hot beds of illegal hunting) should have a permanent hunting ban on them, and all the characters involved in these lion saga's should be barred from any future wildlife ventures of any nature.

It is apparent this illegal shooting of lions along the Park boundary and claiming them as shot elsewhere has been going on a long time – Lion Research have lost a lot of collared lions over the years, but the lions previously had GPS collars on them, which means you had to be close to pick up data signal off a hand held antenna. Thus lions would disappear without a trace as their collars were obviously destroyed once the lion was shot. That the collar on Cecil was a satellite collar is what tripped the operator up this time – they obviously destroyed the collar but did not realize it was transmitting up until destroyed, so Parks and Lion Research were able to go to the exact spot where the crime had occurred. Had it not been a satellite collar, Cecil would simply have disappeared, as have the lions before him.

There was a bust in Harare in which 62 tusks were recovered and two suspects arrested. More arrests are expected as the investigation continues. It would appear these tusks came from Hwange National Park, which would confirm a suspicion we have had for a while, as several elephant carcasses have in the last few months been found in the Park near the Tsholtsho boundary, with strong suspicions as to the cause of death.

Some Victoria Falls residents recently went to camp for a night in the Zambezi National Park, on the banks of the river – their first unpleasant incident on this trip was Zambians in the late afternoon coming right over to the Zimbabwean shoreline to drop nets. Then, at about 7 o'clock that night, there was an awful screaming started from an island on the Zambian side of the river opposite them – they deduced it was an elephant caught in a cable snare. This screaming of pain and terror continued all night, until the shocked and shaken residents packed and left the next morning – as they were leaving they saw two elephants fleeing the island, obviously abandoning their snared mate, which probably meant the Zambians had arrived to kill this unfortunate snared elephant!! The pain and terror this elephant went through is indescribable!!

Unfortunately, this is not an isolated incident, as the Zambians are fish poaching, snaring and shooting elephant with impunity on the islands now – the Zambian Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) and the Zambian police seem to have forced an agreement on the Zimbabweans that no enforcement can occur on the river and islands unless it is a joint operation between the two countries – this means the poachers can probably be warned beforehand! As the Zambian law enforcement agencies appear linked to all the poaching, it means any elephant which steps off the Zimbabwe shoreline is doomed!

We also have incidents of Zambians snaring on the Zimbabwean mainland in the Matetsi area – over 60 snares recovered in one snareline alone! Bhejane Trust is looking to fund a drone to monitor the river, in conjunction with our National Parks, so as to counter the Zambian scourge, as there is little hope of any meaningful assistance from Zambian authorities in countering this slaughter of wildlife.

Comment

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN ZIMBABWE – THE ROLE OF THE HUNTING INDUSTRY

The demise of Cecil has brought the hunting industry in Zimbabwe sharply into focus. There is a lot of hype, highly charged emotional anti-hunter outbursts, defensive statements from hunters, and a very worried Zimbabwe National Parks looking on. However, one must remember the reality that this is Africa and we do not have the luxury of being philanthropic – we operate under the statement “use it or lose it”! For conservationists, our principle concern is the survival of as much of our natural heritage as possible under what can be difficult circumstance at times.

In Zimbabwe, hunting has a very important role to play in wildlife conservation. One needs to understand the land categories, what happens in these categories, and what the future is for them. There can be said to be four categories of land involved in wildlife in Zimbabwe :

- 1) National Parks – administered by National Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (PWMA) These include Hwange, Zambezi, Mana Pools and Gona re Zhou. These areas are set aside as wildlife preserves, where wildlife should be strictly protected. Commercial operations here are confined to the non-consumptive market. There are several NGO’s working with National Parks in various of these Parks, and they currently do not appear to face any major threat, with the exception of Chizarira.
- 2) Safari Areas – there are vast wildlife areas, administered by PWMA, and include Deka Safari Area, Matetsi Units, Chewore, Chirisa, Chete, Sapi, Nykasanga, Makuti, Tuli and others. These areas comprise a big chunk of Parks estate, and they primarily have hunting safaris on them. Forestry areas could also be included in this category.
- 3) Communal Lands – generally heavily populated with limited, if any, resident wildlife (some exceptions where hunting operators have created reserves within the communal areas in cooperation with locals). Generally wildlife confined to elephant and lion, which come in from neighbouring National Parks.
- 4) Private Land – excluding the conservancies, most wildlife wiped out from private land after 2000. Some private land still trying to conduct safaris, but have very limited wildlife left

The Zimbabwe National Parks and Wildlife Management Authority are an autonomous body, and have to raise their own revenues to fund their operations. This puts them under extreme pressure, and hunting revenues comprise a large part of their budget – they cannot afford to lose this revenue unless a guaranteed revenue stream replaces it. With this in mind, one needs to look at what the future holds for the Parks estate:

- 1) National Parks – they hopefully will thrive, as tourism to Zimbabwe increases, and with Parks getting support from the NGO’s, private sector and photo operators – this especially relates to Hwange, Matopos, Gona re Zhou, Matusadona and Mana Pools. A serious worry is Chizarira National Park, which has had it’s wildlife all but wiped out from poaching, and there is a desperate need for help here.
- 2) Safari Areas – these rely on hunting revenues, and are currently severely threatened – not by the hunters, but by the possibility of a lack of hunters! This might sound very contradictory, but one has to be totally realistic. Hunting contributes I believe over \$18 million a year to Parks budget, which keeps Parks on the ground in these areas. The presence of hunters is also a deterrent. Take away the hunters and the revenue to Parks, and Parks will no longer be able to protect these areas – they will effectively be written off,

and the surrounding communities will descend on them with snare lines, dogs, weapons and whatever – this sounds like a doomsday scenario, and it is! It has already happened in Zimbabwe – Chete and Chirisa Safari Areas have been wiped out by poachers already, and have land invaders moved in.

- a. A summary of the situation in one of the safari areas could be :
 - i. With hunting - 2 % loss, 98% survival
 - ii. Without hunting – 98% loss, 2 % survival
 - b. I am not defending hunting, I am being realistic, having many years experience in the wildlife field.
 - c. I personally have experience of two areas where hunting bans have backfired :
 - i. When Zambia brought in a two year ban on hunting in the 1990' s, I watched what was a prime game area – Sichifula – reduced to virtually nothing. On one flight over the area during the ban, I saw three vehicles shooting obviously anything for meat. The area is today still destitute of wildlife
 - ii. The recent hunting ban in Botswana –what has happened is that large areas, such as Tamafupa, have been effectively abandoned, and the wildlife which had relied on pumped water has had to relocate, or has died waiting for the water to come which never happened. These abandoned blocks are also an open invitation to the Zambian poachers, who I do not doubt are shooting all the big elephant bulls there. A spin off (though not sure if welcome!!) is the amount of elephant which have now crossed into Zimbabwe, putting more strain on our system
 - iii. It is not possible to turn these safari areas into photographic areas for two reasons :
 1. They are often not suitable for the photo market for a variety of reasons– too rugged, thick bush, sparse populations, lack of specie diversity, difficult access, etc.
 2. The photographic market cannot fill the options open to them in the National Parks at the moment – there would have to be a massive increase in tourist numbers to warrant spilling over into the safari areas.
- 3) Communal Areas – the current situation is a program called CAMPFIRE which basically allows monies earned from hunting to be channeled back to the communities – this system, although fraught with corruption and mismanagement, has put a value on any animals crossing into communal areas, and thus communities will tolerate some presence. Take the US \$ value off these animals, and they are immediately reduced to an intolerable nuisance and meat value, and all will be killed forthright. A poor starving man cannot watch his crop being destroyed by a worthless (to him) animal and worry about Western aesthetic values!
 - 4) Private land – aside from the conservancies (generally well managed and controlled, with prolific game) there is little wildlife left on private land. The Gwayi Valley farms, with most of the game wiped out, have been at the center of the unethical hunting by bringing in the corrupt South Africans safari operators who were up to every trick in the book!

Currently in Zimbabwe, we are facing a very difficult economic time, and we have a hungry, destitute and desperate population surrounding our wildlife areas, who look to poaching as a salvation.. Those who have seen a snareline of over 100 snares, with 30 or 40 animals of all ages and sexes, strangled to death, their eyes bulging, tongues out, ground scratched in a desperate struggle over days before succumbing, will realise the full horror of what fate could await our precious wildlife without protection, Abhorrent as hunting may be to many, it is the lesser of two evils as such, and before we can afford to stop hunting, we have to replace the revenue stream it creates, for the sake of the wildlife.

GRATEFUL THANKS

A grateful thanks to those who have supported us and who continue to support us.

This month, we have had support from:

Nicholas Duncan and the SAVE The African Rhino Foundation – a staunch supporter.

RAM Petroleum

Eco Energy Fuels

Patrick Jacquemin – for continued, invaluable support, including rangers rations

Forster Irrigation – from Bulawayo – for generous assistance with Solar pumping Units

Mats Berglund of Sweden for his generous donation towards establishing water in Kazuma Pan

Prof Willem van der Riet of the Transboundary Conservation Foundation for his assistance in Kazuma Pan

Alan Sparrow of the Kazuma Foundation for his assistance

Makomo Mine – donation of diesel

Ian & Sue Thomson – more assistance forthcoming, with upgraded pumps, and financial help.

Dr Frank Zindel – of Switzerland, and Stuart and Sue Danks of Simply Africa

Michel Buenerd and Le Pic Vert for four donated solar pump units for Sinamatella

Thor Thorsson– an intrepid traveller – has made a fantastic donation going towards vehicles and waterpoints

Piet and Anthea Erasmus, from Cape Town.

Dave Carson and Camp Hwange for helping fund our Sinamatella Rhino Monitoring Unit

Gomez Adams for supporting rhino campaign

Chris Lampard – continuing invaluable support in the field

Michael Horan of Colorado USA, for a generous donation

All those who support and assist in many varied ways – thanks and appreciated

And a big thanks to the Minister of Environment, Climate and Water and to National Parks and Wildlife Management staff for their continuing support and the spirit of co-operation!

Donations

Bhejane Trust relies on donations to continue its operations. We are currently targeting the Robins sector of the Hwange National Park as our next project, as this sector has been much neglected in the past, and is in desperate need of assistance in maintaining water for wildlife. At Bhejane Trust, ALL donated funds go towards wildlife projects – we have no administration costs, and my time is purely voluntary.

Anyone wishing to help us save our wildlife heritage, donations would be gratefully accepted:

Bank details : Bhejane Trust,
 FBC Bank,
 Galleria Building, Parkway
 Victoria Falls
 Zimbabwe
 Branch Code : 8512
 Swift Code : FBCPZWHAXXX
 Account No : 6145093780178

Bhejane Trust office address : 231 Sopers Crescent, Victoria Falls
 ; P.O.Box 210, Victoria Falls (we do not have postal codes)

Any assistance is much appreciated!

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