



Bhejane Trust extends its deepest sympathies to Bud and Guy Cockroft on the tragic loss of Janie, wife and mother, after a battle bravely borne. Our thoughts are with them! Bud has been a long time supporter of the Trust.

We have Thor Thorssen from Sweden visiting for a while – Thor has been a supporter of Bhejane Trust for many years, and has made generous donations to our cause. We welcome him back. He is currently helping out Stephen at Sinamatella.

The month has been dominated by the incident of three South Africans trying to smuggle sable into South Africa. In the original translocation, there were 50 sable in all from Zambia, which were captured at Nchila Estates by Dr Ian Parsons. Of these sable 22 apparently were for Theo Bronkhorst and 28 for an Edwin Hewitt. Ian Parsons also did the transport of the animals to Zimbabwe. All the Zambian documentation is perfectly in order (I have seen copies) and the Zambian side is totally above board. The sable were then held in bomas about 50km outside of Victoria Falls on a ranch to which Bronkhorst is connected. I do not know about the Zimbabwean paperwork on their import - it is still being investigated. Also in the bomas were 35 Matetsi sable which I assume were captured on the ranch.

Three South Africans, including Edwin Hewitt, in 4x4's towing trailers, crossed the border into Zimbabwe at Panda Matenga and loaded 28 sable at Bronkhorst's ranch - I assume these were the sable belonging to Hewitt. The trailers were very poorly ventilated. With false documentation, they then drove to an illegal crossing point on the Limpopo River, going through back roads and communal areas to avoid detection, but they got stuck trying to cross the river, which is when they were detected and arrested. The three South Africans have since been remanded in custody until October 7th. 2 of the sable were dead when they finally got them to a boma on Nottingham Estates where they are being cared for. I hear two more have subsequently died, but not confirmed. The remaining 22 Zambian, plus the 35 Matetsi, sable are still in their bomas on Bronkhorst's ranch.

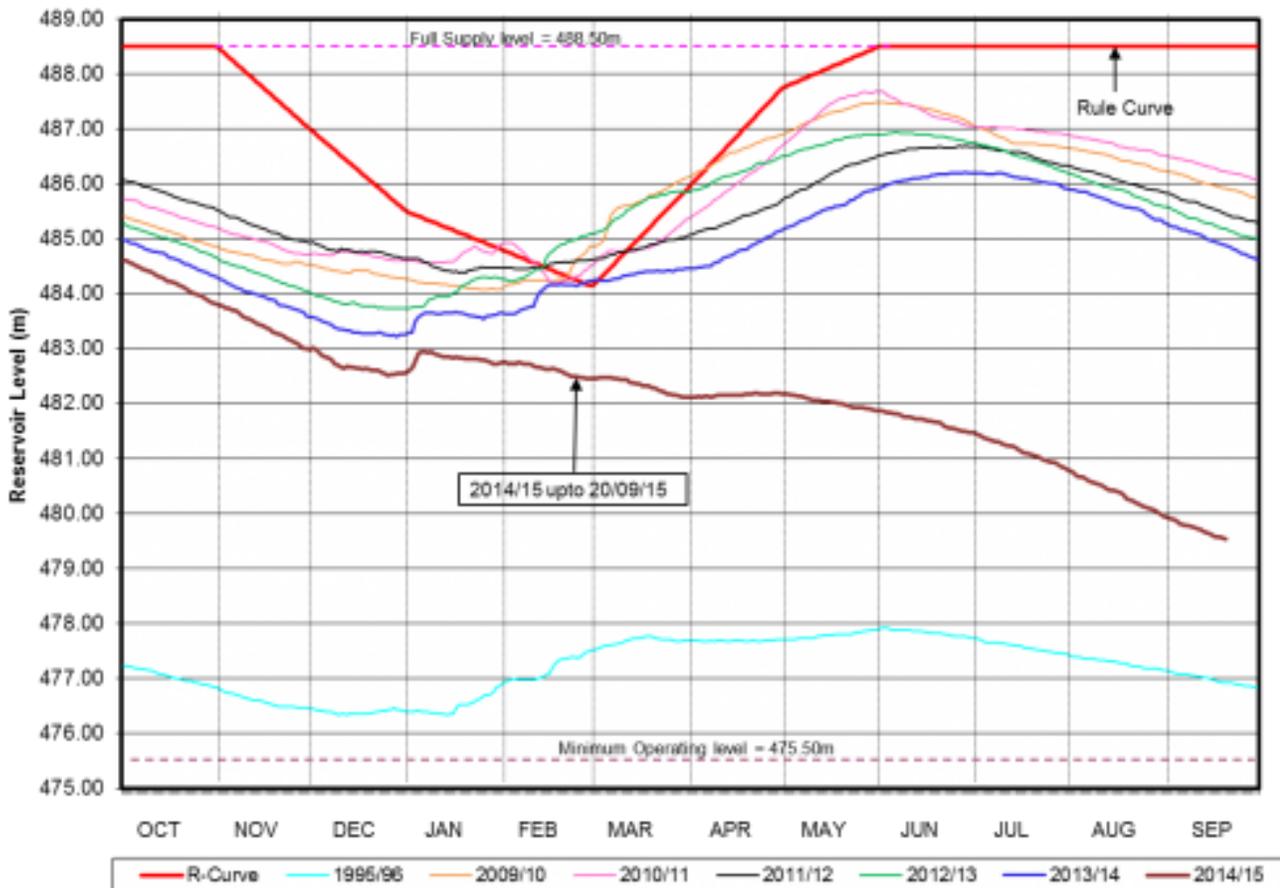
It is believed the value of the first consignment load could have been several million dollars – a Zambian sable bull in South Africa recently sold for about 2 million dollars, and of the bulls in the

The Legacy Group from South Africa have signed a long term management contract to run some Africa Sun hotels – Elephant Hills, Kingdom, Hwange Safari Lodge, Troutbeck and Monomatapa. Congratulations to Legacy– these hotels are long overdue a total overhaul, including refurbishing and new management. Well done to Mark Havercroft for pulling this off, and we wish him well with this big challenge! We welcome Legacy to Victoria Falls, and look forward to support from them!!!

More alarming news from Kariba – as of 16<sup>th</sup> September, the lake was rated at 29% full as opposed to 70% for the same time last year. The graph attached shows what we can expect within a couple of months! Although we had an almost non existent flood this year, one wonders if the effect of two (instead of the original one) power stations draining the lake was fully taken into the equation before the Zambian power station was constructed.

There is now 4 meters of usable water left in the lake before there is not enough head for the turbines to turn, not taking into account the evaporation at this time of year. With stringent rationing they might be able to stretch the supply out until the arrival of the rains!

**KARIBA RESERVOIR**  
Comparison of Daily Reservoir Levels



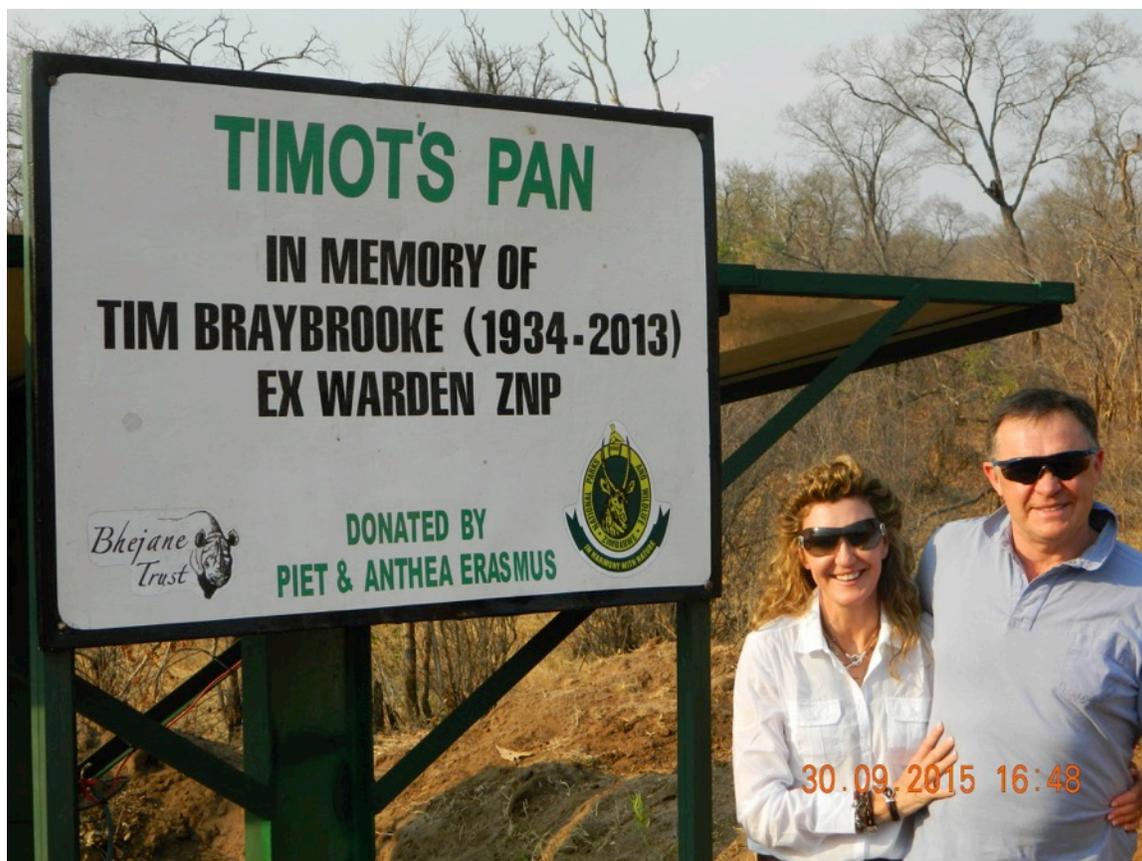
## Zambezi National Park

The Zambezi River frontage is very dry, and the river is at a very low level after an almost non-existent flood this year, but I do not foresee any problems with wildlife dying from the drought in the Park. The Chamabonda still has ample grazing and good water, and the game viewing is improving all the time.

After the unfortunate result of our dam survey on the Chamabonda River last month, which rules out putting in a dam, I went and surveyed and tested for a new pan site towards the gate, where the dam would have gone. When we can get funding we would like to drill a borehole here and put in a pan – this would complete the spread of water along the whole Chamabonda system.

We have put in an extra frame and 4 more panels at Timots Pan, to boost the power of the new pump we had installed. This is a high volume pump, but was pumping from a head of 20 meters (close to it's maximum) and was not performing satisfactorily, thus requiring a boost. Within 2 days the flow had increased from 18,000l per day to 30,000l per day – a 60% increase! No 1 waterpoint, with two small pumps down the same borehole, is producing 30,000l per day and the pan has filled up considerably, while Thomsons is our best performer on 62,000l per day. We suspect though that the meters under read until the flow pressure picks up to a level to spin it properly.

We have Pieter and Anthea Erasmus visiting the Falls with a group of friends, for Piet's 50<sup>th</sup> birthday! Piet and Anthea have been long time supporters and it was our pleasure to take them for a drive along the Chamabonda, with cheese and wine at No 3! They stopped for their photo at Timots. We had very good game viewing – a testimony that their donations are producing results!! We will be hosting Piet and Anthea for a couple more days. – more on them next month!





*Zambezi National Park – entrance gate with new rockery and looking neat and clean – well done Cathy Hove. Offices also very neat and clean – sign of a well run station.*





A "super-hide" being erected on the Kalisorsa Vlei in the Zambezi National Park by Kevin van Jaarsveld of the Jafuta Foundation.

Chamabonda sunset



## Kazuma Pan National Park

I went to Kazuma Pan National Park – a remote, beautiful area but very short of water. There are boreholes but no equipment to pump them. Of interest, at one borehole, we could see where the elephant had been standing around the protruding pipe, and the lip of the pipe was worn smooth from where the elephant were sticking their trunks down the pipe – they could smell the water but could not reach it! Must have been very frustrated (let alone thirsty) elephant!

I have ordered the two solar pumps for Kazuma, and the Parks staff there have already dug and laid a new pipeline for the Corner Pan borehole. I hope to install the pumps in early October, as soon as they arrive. Thanks again to Mats Berglund for making this possible.

Of interest, there appears to be a resident Pallid Harrier on the Kazuma depression, at a time they should have migrated .

Also of interest at Kazuma was the number of elephant bulls on the area we call the “badlands” – a large flat expanse of grassland adjoining the Depression, - where you can see the elephant from miles off. It is assumed the sudden increase in the number of bulls is a result of not pumping water in Botswana any more. There is also a very good Roan population.

*Sunset over the Katsechete River, Kazuma*





Jed Robinson and I explored the "island" in the middle of the badlands of Kazuma – an isolated patch of trees in the middle of a vast expanse of grasslands. The intention was to look at any future development potential – however, we decided there was none!!

*An unusual Baobab on the "island" – had a deep hole which obviously contained water for a while*

*Walking across the island! In the middle of nowhere!*



# Sinamatella

## Report from Stephen Long

### Game water.

This was not at all an easy month for game water. Not only did we have numerous breakdowns to contend with and very hot and humid weather to work in but we also found ourselves inundated with elephants and game water supplied suffered throughout Sinamatella as a result.

In my August report I mentioned that we had re-started Bumboosie South pump yet again and would be returning to check on it in early September to see if it had continued pumping. We did, it hadn't. Nothing wrong with the pump but simply too little water in the borehole. We have since bought more pipe so that we can lower the pump still further into the borehole but haven't yet found time to do it.

Elsewhere we have been battling with destructive elephants or too little water supply for the demand. At Tshompani an elephant once again broke the pipe from the wind pump and we lost several days of pumping before the break was discovered. We spent a very long, very hot, day making a better than usual job of fixing it with no leaks to attract the elephants and a freshly-dug "elephant-proof" trench. The elephants obviously took that as a challenge, crossed the new trench and took out their annoyance on the pump itself.....



It took us a while to fix that - panel beating the tension rods and very carefully pulling the tower straight with a Land Rover. It didn't look quite as good as new when we had finished but we left it running.

Mashambo Pan also suffered from elephant damage though rather more innocently than Tshompani. The pan has a natural outlet to the Gurangwenya river but in the past it only overflowed when full. Recently however, the large number of elephants standing at the pan's edge to drink had slowly lowered the 'wall' blocking the outlet to the point where most of the water ran away and formed pans along the river instead.

We spent a day carrying in rocks to block the outlet and all was well until the pump itself broke down. We tried for some time, helped greatly by Wilderness Safaris, trying to solve the problem but by month end had not succeeded and the pan was drying very fast.

There were also technical problems for a while at Baobab but most of our other difficulties were simply that we are not able to pump enough water. Masuma, Shumba, Baobab, Tshompani and Inyantue all fell alarmingly. This is Tshompani Dam....



Much as I love the solar pumps and appreciate the huge improvement they have brought to our game water situation, I have to repeat, as I have many times this year, that on their own they can not cope for the whole dry season when we have the numbers of elephants we have this year. There are various ways around that problem and I hope that once we reach the end of this dry season we can start to concentrate on organising the back-up that solar needs, ready for next year. Meanwhile, we will battle on until the rains and try to install extra capacity wherever we can.

#### Wildlife.

With the water dropping so fast at the big dams, life is getting ever tougher for the hippos. The herd at Masuma has been notorious for some time for their carnivorous habits (we have seen them eating impala) but, crushed together by the shrinking water, they have been more aggressive than ever. Sue took this series of pictures of two hippo chasing elephants across and out of the dam.....





And later we saw one member of the hippo herd that had also been chased out after being badly slashed in a fight. He tried to shelter from the sun in the pathetic shade of a tiny scrub mopane while oxpeckers worked on his wounds but was clearly in a lot of discomfort.

The receding water at the dams is, however, good news for some animals. The Skimmers that turned up at Mandavu are still there, enjoying the shelter of the island that is emerging as the water drops. We had hoped they would breed but there is no sign yet that they are doing so. They are often seen sitting tight on the shore but not always in the same places so I have come to the conclusion that they are just resting. Perhaps the heron colony that also uses the island has stopped them breeding.

On the night of the September full moon, the annual WEZ animal census took place. We were part of the team counting at Kashawe Spring where we recorded over a hundred elephants at a couple of small pools. If that number is repeated along the whole length of the Sinamatella/Mbala/Kashawe, then at least five hundred elephants must be drinking nightly at this small river system. No wonder we are struggling with game water supplies.

### Poaching

Early in September, rangers located a big charcoal burning operation, outside the Park in the Colliery Concession. On follow-up we saw well over a hundred bags of charcoal waiting to be collected and found an area of several square kilometers, criss-crossed with access roads and clear-felled of mopane trees. This is obviously a lucrative business, apparently involving some large-scale poultry producers in Bulawayo who use charcoal to keep broiler chicks warm. We hope the responsible authorities will do something to stop the environmental destruction caused by the charcoal business, not only around Hwange but throughout the Country.

Elephant poaching has become one of the Park's bigger threats and in September there were a couple of small incidents around the periphery of Sinamatella sector. These small incidents could easily escalate and become a huge problem and a great deal of effort goes into trying to catch the perpetrators. We have also heard rumours of money being offered for lion parts to be sold for 'traditional medicine' in Asia. If this is true and the poachers start to target lions, we will be faced with a far more significant threat than is posed by an occasional leocidal dentist. For now, poaching is at a low level but there is every chance that a new wave, perhaps even to rival the 'rhino wars', is just around the corner.

### Miscellaneous

We received a generous offer of help from Hwange Colliery this month. Having seen the poor state of our road across the Smiths Mine Hills, the Colliery Company offered to grade it. I have no experience of road grading but to me it seemed an impossible task. Not so for the driver of this monster.....

He not only managed to get it right through the hills, on roads that previously needed four-wheel drive for a Land Cruiser and were no more than Cruiser-width in most places, he also managed to grade and improve the whole road. We are grateful for the very skilful help.



We also received road-building help from Makomo Resources who gave us eight large old truck tyres for our tyre graders. Unfortunately I haven't been able to test out all the improved roads with our Land Cruiser as the poor old thing came back from its gearbox repair worse than when it left and is currently standing forlornly outside our house, stuck in first gear. Luckily we were no more than five or six kilometers from home when it got stuck so the journey back wasn't too bad!

Still on transport news, our SAVE Foundation ex-Singapore Land Rover spent a couple of days getting new suspension and steering joints and continues to give us great service but the Parks Cruiser that has only just returned to work, hasn't behaved quite so well. We hope it will stagger on for a while yet - otherwise we will be back under impossible pressure for transport when we can't afford to lose time in the field, with game water, anti-poaching, rhino monitoring and many other calls on our slim resources.

Through most of September we were assisted in everything we did by Thor Thorsson, a regular visitor and generous donor from Sweden. As always, we and all who met him, learnt a lot from his years of experience in Africa.

Finally, another old favourite - the Sinamatella Camp water situation. In September it varied from good to bad to awful, mostly, to be honest, bad. Much time was spent by rangers, contract workers and the workshop team trying to keep the water flowing but at the time of writing we have had three days with nothing coming out of the taps at our house, mainly due to elephants breaking pipes and allowing all the stored water at the reservoirs to escape. It isn't quite so bad in the tourist accommodation slightly lower down the hill but still bad enough and I don't envy the tourist office staff having to explain it all to visitors. Still, the bar has plenty of cold beer so there's no need for anyone to go thirsty.

## **RHINO MONITORING UNIT**

### **Report from Nick Long**

This has been a very successful month for the unit as we recorded a lot of rhino activity in a wide area, we also saw the dominant bull but did not manage to monitor him for very long due a couple of unfortunate incidences. After tracking him for around 15 km, we were quite close to where he was sleeping but we were spotted by a herd of zebra which ran towards him causing him to become alert, then when we had him in view the wind changed direction and he picked up our scent and ran from us.

Even though all this happened we still managed to ID him from body structure and the shape of his horn. We also tracked a mother and calf which were being accompanied by third animal for 21 km but we did not get to see them as it was late in the day and we still had to cover 7.5 km to get back to the vehicle, also we tracked a single animal for most of a day but eventually had to give up due to a lack of time.

This has been a very hot month and water is becoming a scarce commodity in the park and all the trees are bare of leaves so shade is very hard to come by and even if you find some, it is usually already occupied by hot animals.

Even the rangers found an ingenious place to hide from the heat during one of our patrols, they hid in the hollow of a very large baobab tree which I think could contend for the title of the biggest tree. Disturbingly though the tree is being destroyed by elephants like many others in the park, it made me wonder what will happen when all the baobabs have been destroyed because you never see any young baobab trees anywhere.



*A scrub hare  
hiding from the  
heat in the hollow  
stump of a fallen  
tree*

We have started to collect photos and measurements of rhino spoor to try and see if we can identify rhino. So far we have noticed a few differences in spoor from the various animals we tracked this month although as of yet there is no guarantee that it will work. We are looking for marks on their toes or heels which will assist us to differentiate between each rhino.

As you can see from the two pictures above there is a clear crack on the left of the heel on one of the spoor, we noticed this crack showed clearly while we tracked this rhino. With only a very small number of rhino remaining in the Park we hope it will be possible to identify all of them by spoor .



This month the unit's vehicle rebuild was completed thanks to Thor Thorsson from Sweden, we are very grateful to our donors and would like to thank them for their support as all this would not be possible without them.



## Poaching

Acting on an informant supplying information, a villager in the Binga area was arrested in possession of an illegal .375 rifle, a pair of tusks, an elephant tail, and spent cartridges. He was sentenced to an effective 16 years and six months in jail. The informant was rewarded jointly by Parks and by the SAVE The African Rhino Foundation/Bhejane Trust.

A lot of wire snares recovered on Matetsi Unit 7 - over 60 in one morning. One young elephant had to be put down due to severe snare wound, and there is a giraffe walking around with a snare. They have confiscated a couple of Zambian mekoro's on the unit, and apprehended the occupants. Another mekoro and dodgy character were apprehended by Parks in the Zambezi National Park, after suspicious night time activity.

Our thanks to Rob Chalmers of Cape Town who has done a lot of great research work on drones – the different types and which would be most suited to our type of operation. This information has been invaluable, and we now look to see if we can raise the funds to acquire one. This would go a long way to helping with stamping out our cross border poaching on the Zambezi River.

The Zambian authorities in Livingstone are continually stalling on a cross border meeting on the poaching by Zambians into Zimbabwe. Despite dates being set, they still baulk – at the last proposed meeting, the Zimbabwean Parks, Police etc were actually at the border when turned back. This reinforces the view that the Zambians do not want to confront this issue, and there is a long held suspicion of involvement by authorities in Livingstone in the poaching rackets.

There has been a case of elephants poisoned right by Main Camp headquarters – there appear to be 5 in number that died. The poisoners seemed to come from out the Main Camp staff quarters, as their tracks were found going back there. There is a follow up investigation ongoing now, so I presume arrests will be made very shortly.

There have also been 6 elephants poisoned in the Deka tail, an area near Main Camp, although it comes under Sinamatella. Investigations continuing here also, and the two cases are possibly linked.

The investigation into the 62 tusks which came from Hwange Main camp area is also still under investigation, and results will hopefully come out soon. There have been several elephant carcasses found in the more remote eastern area of the Park, along the Tsholotsho boundary, seemingly shot with a heavy caliber rifle, but the poaching here does not seem to have been fully followed up on.

Slightly off the topic of poaching, we had a few house breakin's in the Falls – a very unusual occurrence. On the last breakin, the Victoria Falls Anti-poaching Unit scouts track the offender from the scene of the crime right to his doorstep in the nearby township, and arrested him! He has since confessed to the crimes. Then we had another house theft, and again the scouts tracked the offender down to his house and arrested him. Well done to the VFAPU scouts on a tremendous effort.

There seems to be a lot of confusion on the Bronkhorst "Cecil the Lion" court case.

As I see it, the situation is :

- 1) Hunting a lion – not illegal provided there is a quota for the specific area and a Parks permit has been issued for the specific hunt.
- 2) baiting on a Park boundary – not illegal
- 3) shooting at night with a spotlight on private land – not illegal, but ethics questioned
- 4) Shooting a collared lion – not illegal (often difficult to see the collar)
- 5) Shooting with a cross bow – not illegal under certain conditions - a game scout is required by law to be present when conducting such a hunt

However :

- 1) The big question revolves around the permit to hunt a lion. The Gwayi area has a limited number of permits to hunt lion, which had already been allocated. Under no circumstances can more lion than on issued quota be hunted. It appears Bronkhorst's permit to hunt a lion was for an area called Umgusa, which is a couple of hundred kilometers away. As I understand it, Bronkhorst claims he was given permission, presumably by Parks, to "transfer" this lion permit to the Gwayi area. However, again as I understand it, this is denied by Parks who state he was not given permission or a quota to hunt a lion on Antionette.
- 2) As I understand it, he did not have a game ranger present with him when Cecil was initially shot, which renders the hunt illegal as a bow was used.
- 3) A point here was the collar was deliberately destroyed (and they are very tough!) which very much points to the hunters trying to cover up an illegal activity. I very much doubt this is the first lion illegally hunted here, but what tripped them up was that it was a satellite collar, and not the old type GPS collar, which has to be "read" by a receiver when within range of the collar, so previous lions just disappeared without a trace by simply destroying the collar.

My take on the whole hunt it was totally illegal and that the lion would have been claimed as shot in Umgusa had they not been caught.

Of note though, I do not think the dentist did anything wrong – he booked a hunt as a standard procedure, presumably in good faith, and paid his money. I would doubt if he knew of all the shenanigans going on behind the scenes with the operator – Bronkhorst would not have told him he did not have a permit for the area, etc. I doubt if at any time he knew his operator was acting outside the law, and I think he has been unfairly vilified.

The whole incident typifies an all too common situation in hunting today, where greed overrides ethics. Many safari companies today are run by non wildlife orientated businessmen, who look at the bottom line only, and to whom wildlife is an expendable commodity. This has led to them embracing such unethical and immoral practices as quota transferring, hunting in National Parks, accepting excess quotas, hunting leopards with dogs, etc. It is time for Zimbabwean hunters to get their act together, which they can only do if they have the support of the Parks Authority, but I fear the damage has already been done.

## Comment

There are some issues being bandied about which I do not think tell the full story :

- 1) Hunting Ban in Botswana – I read an article by Derek Joubert on where he took over a hunting concession in Linyanti and turned it into a photographic concession. He gives some very convincing figures on how the photographic safaris far out weigh the hunting safaris in terms of revenue, employment and community benefits. I do not dispute any of these figures. However, what is not pointed out that the Linyanti area is effectively an extension of the Okavango Delta system, is a very scenic and beautiful area, with abundant wildlife. My challenge to Derek Joubert is to take an area like Tamafupa or Bottle Pan and turn these into a successful photographic concessions. These areas are vast stretches of teak forest, interspersed with scattered pans, some of which were pumped by the hunters (admittedly generally for ulterior motives). The predominant species in these woodland areas is elephant. Around the water holes, some more sedentary species such as sable might have established themselves. However, you can travel all day and see a few elephant, possibly buffalo, duiker and kudu and if you are lucky a few more species – hardly a photographic tourists idea of paradise! With the hunting ban, and with these areas now effectively abandoned, there is no revenue accrued to the Government (maybe Botswana does not need it) and there are no benefits to any communities, who had grown to rely on such a source – the wildlife has now reverted to nuisance value.

The result of the hunting ban has been many of the previously pumped waterpoints have been abandoned (though some hunters I believe have still pumped some of the pans out of their own heart). What has happened to the sedentary species which for years had relied on and thrived on the pumped water supply I have no idea. The lack of pumped water has also pushed elephant into Zimbabwe in unprecedented numbers. At the onset of the rains, the Zambian elephant poachers will be straight into these areas, as the elephant bulls will go back once water is available, and the Zambians will be poaching in these areas until the water dries up again.

I stand to be corrected on all this.

- 2) Safari Operators and Professional Hunters are wildlife conservationists – I do not dispute that amongst operators and hunters there are some great conservationists who do a tremendous job in the field. However, A Safari operator who enters into a business arrangement whereby he can, for an agreed amount of cash, conduct a hunting operation in a specific area, cannot claim on this basis to be saving wildlife. Admittedly the money is going to Parks and hopefully channeled into protecting wildlife, but to many operators, the hunting is purely on a business deal, and they will move into the concession just prior to the hunting season and pull out when the last animal drops. There is no additional input into the area or the wildlife by the operator, and in fact, some operators are complicit in quota transferring, overshooting, hunting in Parks etc, which has led to repercussions now being felt in the industry. To me the operator who puts in his own time and effort 365 days a year to conserve his area, much at his own expense, is the true conservationist, and needs to be applauded - there are some exceptionally good operators in this regard!

Likewise, the PH who pitches up just prior to a hunt, does the required hunting days, packs up and leaves with the client, paycheck in hand, is not a conservationist. The PH who puts his own time and effort into anti-poaching, roads and likewise for the benefit of the area and its wildlife is the one to be applauded.

## 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

Ian Gloss – help with solar panels

All those who support and assist in many varied ways – thanks and appreciated. My apologies if I have inadvertently left anyone out!!!

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

## Donations

Bhejane Trust relies on donations to continue its operations. At Bhejane Trust, ALL donated funds go towards wildlife projects – we have no administration costs, and my time is purely voluntary.

Two projects we are concentrating on at the moment (a suggestion from a reader was that we advise on what we are currently fund raising for, so potential donors can support a specific project):

- 1) a) Robins Camp – waterpoints – The Robins area is neglected compared to Main Camp and Sinamatella and is in dire need of assistance in maintaining water supplies for the wildlife – the area is noted for its big buffalo herds, lions, roan, reedbuck and of course, elephant. The staff there are trying desperately to maintain the waterpoints, with old engines and diesel supply shortages, and we need to replace all the old diesels with solar pumps with a small generator back when required. The cost of a solar unit is running at \$ 6000 per unit.
- 2) Drone – we are looking to acquire a drone for two purposes :  
To monitor the Zambezi River for Zambian poaching ( both fish and elephant poachers). A drone would detect the mekoro's transporting the poachers and would allow a reaction unit to then position themselves to intercept the intruders.  
For rhino monitoring at Sinamatella – when the monitors feel they are close to a rhino, the drone could be deployed ahead to detect the rhino without disturbing it. It could take photo's for positive id.. The cost of a drone is running at around \$ 6000.

Anyone wishing to help us save our wildlife heritage, donations to any amount 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)

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