

# Women of the Black Mambas take on poachers

By [Melissa Javan](#) 18 Mar 2015

A group of South African women who are part of an anti-poaching unit are not afraid to man-up in a nature reserve. The Black Mambas are well-trained bobbies on the beat in the Olifants West Nature Reserve, and their success can be seen in the massive drop in snaring.

A group of 26 South African women is on a mission: to stop poaching so that their children and grandchildren are able to see Africa's Big 5 in the wild.

Known as the Black Mambas Anti-Poaching Unit (APU) of Transfrontier Africa, they protect the Olifants West Nature Reserve. It forms part of the Balule Nature Reserve, near Kruger National Park. It is not an easy job for them, because they work in a male-dominated environment.

Amy Clark, the project administrator at Transfrontier Africa, says the women have to endure the judgement of others while trying to prove themselves on the job. "Since the majority of our Mambas are mothers, they also have to leave their families behind for extended periods of time while on duty in the reserve.

"Former soldiers and old-school conservationists had doubts that the Mambas could effectively protect wildlife, but the success of our female mambas has triumphed over the scepticism," she adds.

"I want my baby to see a rhino, that's why I am protecting it," one of the women, who is pregnant, told Grind TV.

Clark says the Mambas are fully qualified to carry out arrests. "Since the deployment of our first team in April 2013, we have, to date, assisted in the arrest of six poachers. However, our mission is not to catch poachers, but to prevent poaching altogether by early detection and visual policing.

"We do not measure our success on the number of poachers caught, but on the number of weeks free of any poaching-related incidents."

There has been a 76% drop in snaring since April 2013, Clark points out. "We have located and destroyed over 350 snare traps, 13 fishing traps, five poachers' camps and two bush meat kitchens."



The Black Mambas work hard, because they want their babies to see a rhino or an elephant someday. (Image: Supplied/ Transfrontier Africa)

Her Mambas are "bobbies on the beat", she says, referring to the traditional British police officers who patrol on foot to keep an eye on things. The women's duties vary between sweeping an area for snares, fence patrols looking for tracks of either people breaking in or animals breaking out, manning observation posts during the day and night, and being aware of suspicious activity.

Most rhino poaching happens during full moon, prompting patrols to be doubled on these nights.

Members of the Mambas have had paramilitary training, as well as in the legal issues around anti-poaching. "All Mambas are qualified Grade E security and have been fully trained in weapons handling. However, the Mambas gather intelligence and are constantly on the lookout for anything suspicious," explains Clark. "We have armed units that take the lead once the Mambas have picked up the trail."

The Black Mamba APU was founded by Craig Spencer, the managing director of the non-profit conservation and research organisation, Transfrontier Africa. Putting an end to poaching is no easy task, with multiple issues to be considered. Local game reserves, for example, are scornful of wealthy park operators, according to The Guardian newspaper. They are protective of their own, making the fight against rhino poaching much more difficult.

"The problem really is that there is this perception that has developed in the communities outside the park - they see a uniformed official and think we are the sheriff of Nottingham, [and] they see the poachers as Robin Hood," Spencer says.

With this in mind, he decided to take a more creative approach and work with those communities. He began to hire young women, unemployed high-school graduates, to form the patrols. They came to be known as the Black Mambas and the original team of six women grew to cover the entire Balule area within a year of starting work.



There is a drop in amount of poaching incidents since the Black Mambas are on patrol. (Image: Supplied/ Transfrontier Africa)

The idea of involving local residents was supported by Fundisile Mketeni, the chief executive of South African National Parks who said communities should help to protect our national heritage and their economic future. "I would like to appeal to you the communities who are reliant on our natural world as a means of survival - economically and socially - to stand up and declare that no rhino, no wild species of plant or animal - be it a pangolin, a lizard, a cycad or a tree - will be destroyed or your watch," he said on World Wildlife Day, on 3 March.

Clark says a local non-profitable organisation called Nourish also benefits from the Mambas work. They women planted a community vegetable garden and helped to install an irrigation system to water the garden.

The war against rhino poaching will not be won with bullets, she adds. "If awareness among the community rises and positions like the Black Mambas continue to be respected higher than [those] of the poachers, then through education with their families, [this] will be a great step in the right direction for rhino conservation."