

**Questionnaire on the implementation of Resolution Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP17) and  
measures to prevent and combat rhinoceros poaching and trafficking in rhinoceros horn**

Please provide as much information as possible in answer to the questions below. Where specified within the questions, please report on any actions taken since the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP17, Johannesburg, 2016). In all other questions, information requested is not time bound.

Country	ZIMBABWE
Function of agency completing this questionnaire	Scientific Authority, Parks and Wildlife Management Authority
Contact details of agency/agencies completing this questionnaire	Box CY 140 Causeway, Harare Zimbabwe
Contact person (name, email, job title, function)	Colum Zhuwau, <a href="mailto:czhuwau@zimparcs.org.zw">czhuwau@zimparcs.org.zw</a> , Principal Ecologist, National Rhino Coordinator

Question 1.	INVESTIGATIONS, (Please do NOT provide any nominal or other sensitive information that might jeopardise or impede ongoing or future investigations or prosecutions)
1.1.	<p>Has your country developed and implemented any law enforcement strategies to combat, as applicable, rhinoceros poaching and illegal trade in rhinoceros horn?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Standard Operating Procedures for Joint Operations with other Law Enforcement Agencies in Conservancies and Other Poaching Hot Spots in Parks Estates</p> <p>1.0. Objective:</p>

To elaborate the procedures to be followed in planning and execution of joint operations on law enforcement activities in Conservancies and within and outside the park estate. The joint operations are meant to offer immediate support and quick response to intelligence information, incursions and poaching within and outside conservancies, parks estate and other wildlife areas.

## 2.0. Procedure for Joint Operations

2.1. The call for Joint Operations can be done by:

- The property owner through the Director General of Parks or;
- **The Director General's office through** his own assessment of the situation.
- Any of the law enforcement agencies in the Joint Operations Command (JOC) through their own assessments.

2.2. Operations Order

- An operation order should then be sanctioned by all the JOC senior members.

2.3. Briefing

- Debriefing and analysis of patrol execution must be done in the presence of all the organization that took part in the joint patrol.

2.4. Planning of an anti-poaching patrol

### Stage 1: Planning

- The Officer in Charge or his/her appointee agree with the JOC senior members on areas to be patrolled, objectives, patrol duration and expected outcomes.
- The designated appointee by the Officer in Charge (patrol leaders) should pair details from JOC to form sticks and stick leaders considering strength and weakness of individuals to have a fair stick composition for best results.
- The stick leader should be the most senior person in the stick. Where an officer/manager is part of the stick, he/she automatically becomes the stick leader of that particular stick.
- Mobilisation of resources should be done by all related available institutions and coordinated by Parks (familiar with what is required and where).
- The patrol leader should ensure that equipment needed for the patrol is available i.e. Maps, radios and nicards, GPS units, firearms and ammunition, patrol rations, field data collection forms, pocket note books, first aid kit etc

### Stage 2: Briefing

The appointed patrol leader should lead the briefing of the patrol in consultation of the JOC team leaders. The following aspects should be covered:

- Area of coverage to be pointed out on a map
- Mission or purpose of patrol
- Sticks composition and leadership

- Period of operation
- All available information about poacher behaviour
- Dressing code – patrol details should be reminded to put on the appropriate attire throughout the period of mission
- Schedule of situation reports
- Radio communication – patrol details, station pronto / radio operator, officers involved should be reminded of voice procedure (SAD- Security, Accuracy and Discipline), names of call signs and shackle codes
- Patrol members must record all daily activities and observations in their pocket note books and field data collection forms
- The Senior ranger must carry out a kit check
- The Officer in Charge must ensure that all rangers for deployments are in a sober state.
- Ensure there is provision of other patrol equipment and materials as deemed necessary on the occasion.

#### Stage 3: Deployment / Execution

The stick leader or patrol commander should ensure that the following aspects are adhered to:

- Details always put on appropriate dress code for the mission.
- Firearms should be carried all the time
- Firearms and kit always clean and serviceable (routine checks by stick leader)
- Cell-phone use and possession to be sanctioned
- No visitors are allowed at patrol base camp
- Maintaining daily diary log of important events
- The stick leader is responsible for the proper compilation of the field data collection form.
- The stick leader is responsible for giving daily strep (situation report)
- The stick leaders should properly sign hand over / takeover of assets e.g GPS, Binoculars, night vision equipment

#### Stage 4: Debriefing

- Firearm cleared and cleaned by user
- Ammunition used to be accounted for.
- The person commanding the operation to inspect the equipment and verify data on GPS and cell-phones
- The patrol team(s) will meet the one commanding the operation for verbal report back on day of uplift.
- Challenges faced are aired and possible solutions generated.
- The stick leader should submit a patrol report in the prescribed format by end of next day after uplift
- The OIC should ensure that the data is captured for further processing
- Briefing should cover the arresting procedure according to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act Chapter 9.07.

#### Stage 5: Use of patrol information

- Officer In Charge should make sure his station keeps database of all patrols made
- The data/ information should be used for future management purpose to make informed decisions for law enforcement.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To monitor law enforcement efforts and improve operational efficiency (knowledge of trends in illegal activities and knowledge of area of high threat)</li> <li>• All operations rooms should remain a restricted/security zone.</li> </ul> <p>3.0. General Consideration in law enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law enforcement patrols are executed to ensure compliance with the Parks and Wild Life Act Chapter: 20:14 and its subsidiary Laws and Regulations.</li> <li>• Patrols or stick composition should not be less than 3 details to allow effective teamwork and efficiency in operations. However, sometimes 2 details may form a stick depending on the area and nature of deployment.</li> <li>• The call sign members must sign a patrol briefing form prior to deployment.</li> <li>• The Officer in Charge should map his / her area considering risk levels (i.e. high risk, medium risk and low risk)</li> <li>• To ensure that we do not have predictable operation patterns (e.g. by changing patrol line, time and formation, increase or decrease number of patrol members)</li> <li>• No UNSANCTIONED patrols. All patrols should be authorized by the Officer in Charge</li> <li>• Patrol records to be kept in office and be treated as security items</li> <li>• Where an illegal activity has been observed when an employee is alone or off duty, the nearest Police or Parks office should be notified providing the necessary details for the arrest of the suspects to be effected.</li> </ul> <p>Steps to be taken at the scene of contact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examine the scene</li> <li>• Assist casualties</li> <li>• In case of a dead body summon the Zimbabwe Republic Police</li> <li>• Fresh details to guard the scene</li> <li>• Call sign to be called in for indications and statements</li> <li>• The scene must be preserved and left undisturbed.</li> <li>• The officer attending the scene should acquire all material, forensic and photographic evidence before hand-over to the Zimbabwe Republic Police.</li> <li>• The Zimbabwe Republic Police must record all statements in the presence of an investigations officer and the operation commander.</li> <li>• Rangers must record all the events of the incursion or contact in their patrol diaries.</li> <li>• The internal investigations and the commander to initiate legal proceedings of the arrested poachers and assist in the preparation of the docket and inform the Regional Manager.</li> <li>• The investigations officer to assist the operations commander in all court proceedings</li> </ul>
1.2.	

Has your country adopted legislation or drawn upon existing legislation to facilitate the use of specialized investigation techniques such as controlled deliveries and covert investigations, where appropriate, in support of conventional investigation techniques, in particular for offences related to the illegal killing of rhinoceroses and the trafficking of rhinoceros horns?

No

If 'yes', please provide details below of:

- i. titles;
- ii. date of enactment ;
- iii. provisions of such legislation;
- iv. examples where such legislation has been utilised.

If 'no', please outline below any barriers or obstacles there may be in adopting such legislation, and any support that might be needed to overcome them.

1.3	<p>Has your country used any other legislative tools and regulations, such as anti-money laundering and asset forfeiture legislation, in support of wildlife legislation, to address rhinoceros poaching and illegal trade in rhinoceros horn and other parts or derivatives, as applicable to your country?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p><b>Domestication of the SADC Law Enforcement Antipoaching Strategy into Zimbabwe's context</b></p> <p>The SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy (SADC LEAP)  The Vision of SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy (SADC LEAP) is a SADC Region with thriving populations of wildlife species which are sustainably conserved for present and future generations. Its Mission is to facilitate co-ordination and co-operation among Member States in the active protection and effective enforcement of laws relating to natural resources and wildlife conservation through sound policy guidance, the application of requisite <b>knowledge and skills, and the best available technology for the benefit of the Region's peoples.</b>  The Purpose of the Strategy is to provide a framework for country and regional cooperation, together with international engagement on natural resource management and wildlife-related law enforcement and anti-poaching issues; paying special attention to issues that transcend national boundaries and to encourage concerted action by SADC Member States in the protection, management, conservation and sustainable use of their wildlife and other natural resources.  The Strategic Programme Areas to be addressed are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhancement of legislation and judicial processes,</li> <li>2. Minimization of wildlife crime and illegal trade,</li> <li>3. Integration of people and nature,</li> <li>4. Sustainable trade and use of natural resources, and</li> <li>5. Improvement and strengthening of field protection.</li> </ol> <p>Given this background, Zimbabwe has crafted and domesticated a National Law Enforcement Anti- Poaching Strategy which was adopted by the Sub National Joint Operations Command and forms the basis for cooperation amongst state security agencies.</p>
1.4	<p>Has your country shared information and cooperated with other source, transit or destination countries, or international law enforcement organizations, and was any mechanisms such as those provided for in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) mobilized to address individuals or groups suspected of involvement in rhinoceros poaching or the illegal trade in rhinoceros parts and derivatives, including conducting cross-border investigations?</p> <p>Yes</p>

	<p>Information was shared with INTERPOL on intelligence information of the poaching conducts, addresses and possible latest address of one Dumisani Moyo a king pin in rhino poaching in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana. Zimbabwe also assisted in extradition of Dumisani Moyo to Botswana when he was arrested.</p> <p>If 'no', please outline below any barriers or obstacles your country may have encountered in encouraging further information sharing and cooperation with other countries, and as any support that might be needed to overcome them.</p>
<p>Question 2.</p>	<p>LEGISLATION</p>
<p>2.1</p>	<p>Has your country enacted and implemented comprehensive legislation and enforcement controls, including internal trade restrictions and penalties aimed at reducing illegal trade in rhinoceros parts and derivatives, and including any specimen that appears from an accompanying document, the packaging, a mark or label, or any from any other circumstances, to be a rhinoceros part or derivative?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If 'yes', please elaborate below on enforcement controls implemented and the titles, date of enactment and provisions of such legislation, penalties (can fines, custodial sentences, and asset forfeiture, as appropriate, be imposed, as well as any exemptions that might apply). If such legislation is publicly available, please provide a copy of such legislation as an attachment or indicate how it can be accessed by providing a web link or reference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zimbabwe has adopted a zero tolerance initiative to poaching, illegal ivory and rhino horn trade and trafficking. The Parks and Wild Life General Laws Amendment number 5 of 2011 provides for a 9 years jail term for anyone found in possession of elephant ivory or for the killing of an elephant through whatever means. On a second and subsequent conviction the law provides for an eleven years jail term up to a maximum of 20 years in prison to the offender.</li> <li>• Statutory Instrument 56 of 2012 Parks and Wildlife (Payment for hunting of animals) Notice, 2012, place the value of an elephant at US\$50 000 which forms the value of compensation which will be paid out by the accused to the complainant in the event of a successful trial and subsequent conviction.</li> <li>• The Criminal Law Codification and Reform Act Chapter provides for the charge of criminal abuse of office by law enforcement or public officials involved in corrupt practices related to poaching and trafficking.</li> <li>• The Firearms Act criminalizes the use of automatic weapons such as AK47 assault rifles that are currently utilized by poachers to further their illegal activities. The same Act further criminalizes a person for mere possession of ammunition and arms of war which effectively attracts a jail term of up to 5 years in prison for such related offences.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zimbabwe is in the processing of approving the Zimbabwe National Rhino Management Policy which was reviewed and updated at a stakeholder workshop that was held in April 2018. This document will guide the management of the species for the next 5 years.</li> </ul> <p>If 'no', please explain what measures have been implemented, and any support that might be needed to put in place such comprehensive legislation and enforcement controls.</p>															
2.2	<p>Has your country enacted legislation that prohibits possession of rhinoceros parts and derivatives acquired in violation of the Convention?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>The Parks and Wild Life General Laws Amendment number 5 of 2011 provides for a 9 years jail term for anyone found in possession of elephant ivory or for the killing of an elephant through whatever means. On a second and subsequent conviction the law provides for an eleven years jail term up to a maximum of 20 years in prison to the offender.</p> <p>If 'no', please explain below how possession and utilization of rhinoceros parts and derivatives is regulated in your country.</p>															
Question 3.	PROSECUTIONS															
3.1.	<p>Please provide details of prosecutions that have been initiated in your country <u>since October 2016</u> related to the illegal killing of rhinoceroses or illegal possession of and trade in rhinoceros horns, including dates, quantities and types of specimens involved, outcomes (successful or not), penalties imposed, prosecution rates, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rate of successful prosecution is still very low, however, there is improvement in prosecutions.</li> </ul> <table border="1" data-bbox="348 1206 1690 1422"> <thead> <tr> <th>Case #</th> <th>Nature of Offence</th> <th>Date/Time and Place of Occurance</th> <th>Recoveries</th> <th>Outcomes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Illegal hunting of a rhino</td> <td>3 October 2016</td> <td>No recoveries</td> <td>A combined 36 years in prison</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Poaching of 2 rhinos</td> <td>31/12/2017 Bubye Valley Concevancy</td> <td>3 rifles, GPS and 7 live rounds of 303</td> <td>Sentenced to 10 years imprisonment</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Case #	Nature of Offence	Date/Time and Place of Occurance	Recoveries	Outcomes	1	Illegal hunting of a rhino	3 October 2016	No recoveries	A combined 36 years in prison	2	Poaching of 2 rhinos	31/12/2017 Bubye Valley Concevancy	3 rifles, GPS and 7 live rounds of 303	Sentenced to 10 years imprisonment
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3.2	<p>If any measures have been implemented in your country that contributed to an increase in the number of successful prosecutions concerning the illegal killing of rhinoceroses or illegal possession of and trade in rhinoceros horns, please share information about these measures.</p> <p>Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training in crime scene attendance</li> <li>• Advocacy and awareness campaigns to the judiciary on the importance of wildlife crimes</li> <li>• Increase of patrol details and patrol hours at international borders and airports</li> <li>• Increase in informer networks</li> <li>• Review of the current legislation</li> <li>• Establishment of intelligence units in wildlife poaching hot spots</li> </ul>
3.3	<p>Please outline below any barriers or obstacles there may be in securing successful prosecutions or deterrent penalties in your country concerning the illegal killing of rhinoceroses or illegal possession of and trade in rhinoceros horns, and any support that might be needed to overcome them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is need for awareness campaigns to the judiciary for them to regard wildlife crimes as critical. Support will be appreciated in the establishment of Wildlife Courts which would be dedicated for wildlife crimes. This would assist in the speedy prosecution of rhino poachers.</li> </ul>
Question 4.	DNA FORENSICS
4.1.	<p>Does your country routinely collect samples from rhinoceros parts and derivatives seized for forensic analysis?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Samples are collected during rhino management operations. The rhino operations are done for each rhino range area. Zimbabwe has an MOU with a local institution of higher learning for DNA analysis and future forensic analysis. The project started this year 2018.</p>

	<p>Please provide information on any samples collected since October 2016. Kindly also provide information on the methodology by which sample collection takes place, the chain of custody of samples, whether the samples have been submitted for analysis and the feedback from analysis.</p> <p>All samples collected are in the custody of the wildlife authority.</p> <p>Please outline below any barriers or obstacles there may be in developing and adopting policies that allows for routine collection of samples from rhinoceros parts and derivatives for forensic analysis, as well as any support that might be needed to overcome them.</p> <p>The Government of Zimbabwe wants all the genetic analysis and profiling to be done in Zimbabwe. Currently there is limited capacity in developing policies that allow for routine collection of samples form rhinoceros parts and derivatives. Support is needed for local institutions to be able to do genetic analysis for all key wildlife species including rhinoceros.</p>
4.2.	<p>Has your country to date in any way used the Form for collection and sharing of data on rhinoceros horn seizures and on samples for forensic analysis provided in the Annex to Resolution Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP17) Conservation of and trade in African and Asian rhinoceroses, to collect and share information about seizures of rhinoceros specimens</p> <p>No</p> <p>If 'yes', please indicate whether you have communicated with the country of origin?</p> <p>If 'no', please outline below any barriers or obstacles encountered in using the Form, and any support that might be needed to overcome them.</p>
Question 5.	<p>RHINO HORN STOCK MANAGEMENT</p>
5.1.	<p>Does your country have legislation, regulations or administrative measures in place to ensure that stocks of rhinoceros horn are identified, marked, registered and secured, pursuant to Resolution Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP17) on Conservation of and trade in African and Asian rhinoceroses?</p>

	<p>Yes</p> <p>The country has got regulations and administrative measures that ensures the horns are properly accounted for. The account of identification and storage of the horns is as follows</p> <p>A horn is marked and a register of measurements, date of recovery, name of the record entering detail is kept at the source station, the horn is then taken to the regional office were similar procedures are done and then to the main vault at Head Office in Harare were a serial number is given for the horn.</p> <p>The following legislation details out the legal position with regards to possession, storage, registration and disposal of specially protected species:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Parks and Wild Life Act Chapter 20:14 Section 45 Control of Hunting of specially protected animals and possession or sell of specially protected animals and products thereof, the section criminalises the possession of such or dealing with such products without a permit.</li> <li>2. Statutory Instrument 362 of 1990, Parks and Wildlife (General) Regulations of 1990 provides for the registration of rhino horn from source within a stipulated period of time as captured in section 84 which talks about acquisition, possession or transfer of horn.</li> </ol>
5.2.	<p>Has your country declared these stocks to the Secretariat in accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP17), paragraph 2. a)?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If 'no', please outline below any barriers or obstacles encountered in providing these measures, and any support that might be needed to overcome them.</p>
5.3	<p>Has your country implemented national level measures for the management of imported rhinoceros trophies, including addressing the issue of alteration and transfer of such trophies, to ensure the rhinoceros horns acquired as legal hunting trophies remain in lawful possession pursuant to Resolution Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP17) on Conservation of and trade in African and Asian rhinoceroses?</p> <p>No. There are no cases of rhino trophy transfers into Zimbabwe.</p>