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## STATUS OF RHINOS IN ZIMBABWE

2018

## **Conservation status of Rhinos Globally and in Zimbabwe**

Zimbabwe has two species of rhinos, the black and white rhinos. The conservation status of the two species is as follows:

### **a) Black rhino (*Diceros bicornis*)**

#### **Conservation Status of Black Rhinos**

- Conservation Status under International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Black rhinos are listed as critically endangered under the IUCN. The IUCN is a body of international experts in management of different wildlife species and their expert opinion is regarded as credible worldwide. The categorization as critically endangered means that black rhino population levels are critical and are at the brink of extinction. Management actions should therefore aim or be targeted at increasing populations of the rhinos.

- Conservation Status under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Flora and Fauna (CITES)

The Black rhino population of Zimbabwe is listed in Appendix I under CITES. The CITES is an international body that regulate trade of endangered wildlife species. The categorization of Black rhinos under Appendix 1 means trade in any black rhino product is prohibited.

### **b). White Rhino (*Ceratotherium simum ssp. simum*)**

- Conservation Status under IUCN

White rhinos are listed as near threatened critically endangered in Zimbabwe. This means that white rhino population levels are critical and are at the brink of extinction. Management actions should therefore aim or be targeted at increasing populations of the rhinos.

- Conservation Status under CITES

The white rhino population of Zimbabwe is listed in Appendix I under CITES.

## 1. Range Areas

Rhinos (both black and white) occur on three main ranges in Zimbabwe; Bubyee Conservancy, Malilangwe and Save Valley Conservancy. There are other important but smaller populations in areas such as Matopos, Kyle and Chivero and Kavango. (See figure 1 for rhino ranges in Zimbabwe).

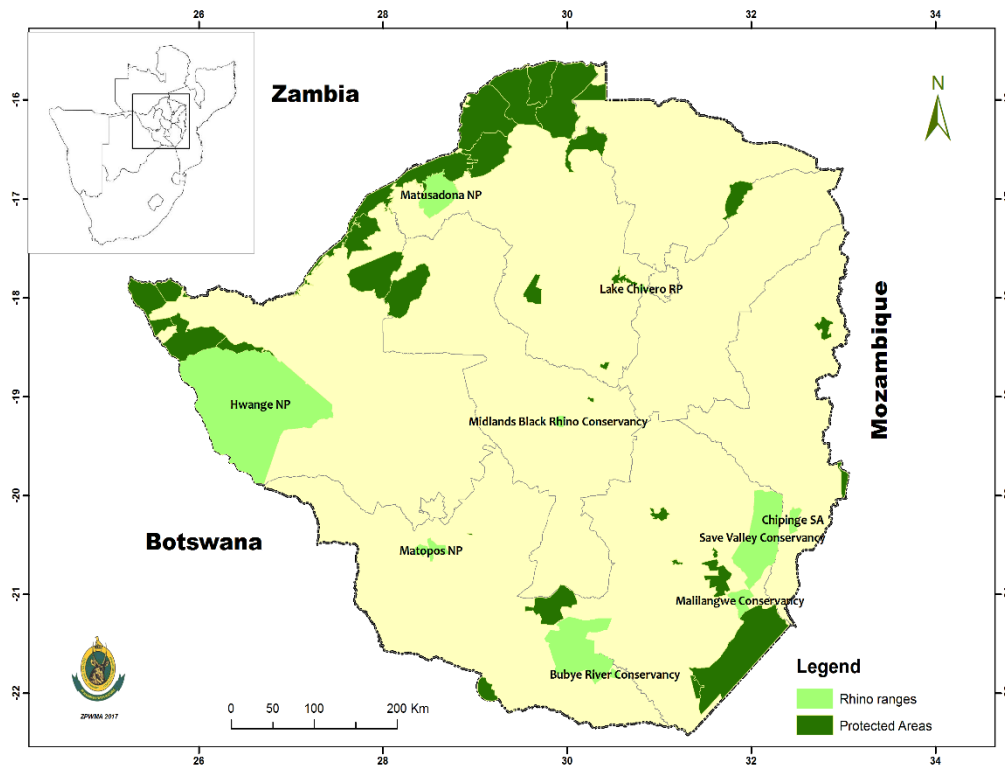


Figure 1. Rhino range areas in Zimbabwe

## 2. Overall Country Population

Currently the country has a total estimate of 857 rhinos. Of these 499 are black (58%) and 358 (42%) are white.

## 3. Black Rhino Population Status over the Past 20 years

Over the past 20 years, the country has lost some rhino range areas and also created new ones. Range areas such as Gourlays Ranch and Chiredzi Conservancy which were important for black rhinos were disintegrated largely due to lack of security and encroachment. New areas such as Kavango were created and are thriving and are a potential source of animals for other areas.

There has been an increase in black rhino population over the past 20 years from 350 to 520. The population increased by 170 individuals over 20 years which translate to an average of 9 animals per year.

#### **4. Black Rhino Population Performance in the Past Six (6) Years.**

##### **Population Trends**

Population increased from 423 in 2010 to 520 as at 31 December 2017. Seventy-one (71) individuals were thus added over the five year period. A total of 180 black rhinos were poached over the same review period (See Table 1).

**Table 1. Zimbabwe Black Rhino Population Trend for 2010 to 2018**

Year end	Bubye	Save	Malilangwe	Matopos	Chiredzi	Chipinge	Nakavango	Midlands	Imire	Sinamatella	Matusadona	TOTAL
2010	157	106	77	15	4	16	5	5	5	18	15	423
2011	163	108	82	13	0	14	5	5	4	5	6	405
2012	182	103	89	18	0	16	7	5	4	4	6	434
2013	188	106	100	13	0	15	7	4	4	8	4	449
2014	216	116	107	14	0	14	8	5	5	6	4	495
2015	205	113	109	13	0	12	9	4	5	4	4	478
2016	208	118	113	14	0	12	11	6	5	4	1	492
2017	212	128	120	16	0	13	12	6	5	7	1	520
2018	191	128	120	16	0	13	12	6	5	7	1	499
Rhinos added in 5 years	<b>51</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>71</b>
Reported poached	98	60	0	4	2	8	0	2	0	5	6	201

## **5. Contribution of Range Areas to National Population Numbers**

A total of 441 rhinos out of 499 of the national population of black rhinos occur on private land. This translates to 88% of all rhinos occurring on private estate. Three main properties are contributing highly to national population. These are:

- Bubyane Conservancy 191;
- Malilangwe 128 and;
- Save Valley Conservancy 120.

This indicates that private properties were contributing immensely to the national population of rhinos.

## **6. White Rhino Population Performance in the Past Five (5) Years.**

### **Population Trends**

Population increased from 299 in 2010 to 370 as at 31 December 2017. A total of seventy-one (71) individuals were thus added over the five year period. A total of 70 white rhinos were poached over the same review period (See Table 2).

**Table 2. White rhino population performance 2010 to 2018**

Year end	Bubye	Save	Malilangwe	Matopos	Mtirikwe	Chivero	Thetford	Imire	Hwange	Eldorado	TOTAL
2010	60	38	90	26	13	14	10	2	40	6	299
2011	64	34	103	28	16	15	10	2	15	4	291
2012	70	35	109	23	17	12	7	2	3	4	282
2013	78	38	118	21	17	13	8	2	3	3	301
2014	80	43	125	29	18	13	8	2	3	3	324
2015	81	41	137	29	18	13	9	2	0	3	333
2016	75	42	156	29	22	14	8	2	0	3	351
2017	72	44	168	35	23	13	9	3	0	3	370
2018	71	44	168	30	20	10	9	3	0	3	358
Rhinos added in 5 years	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>52</b>
Translocation Out				<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>					
Reported Poached	39	13	0	7	0	0	5	0	6	1	71

## 7. Translocations

A total of 10 white rhinos (5 from Matopos, 3 from Kyle and 2 from Chivero) were translocated to RDC in 2018.

## 8. Contribution of Range Areas to National Population Numbers

76% of the national population of white rhinos occur on private land with the remainder occurring on state land. This indicates that private properties were contributing immensely to the national population of rhinos. Matopos and Kyle and Chivero hold important small populations with a potential for growth on state land.

## 9. Poaching Statistics

Rhino poaching trend is showing a sustained increase in poaching since 2015. The country lost 47 rhinos in 2015; 25 in 2016; 27 in 2017 and has lost 21 so far in 2018 as shown in figure 2.

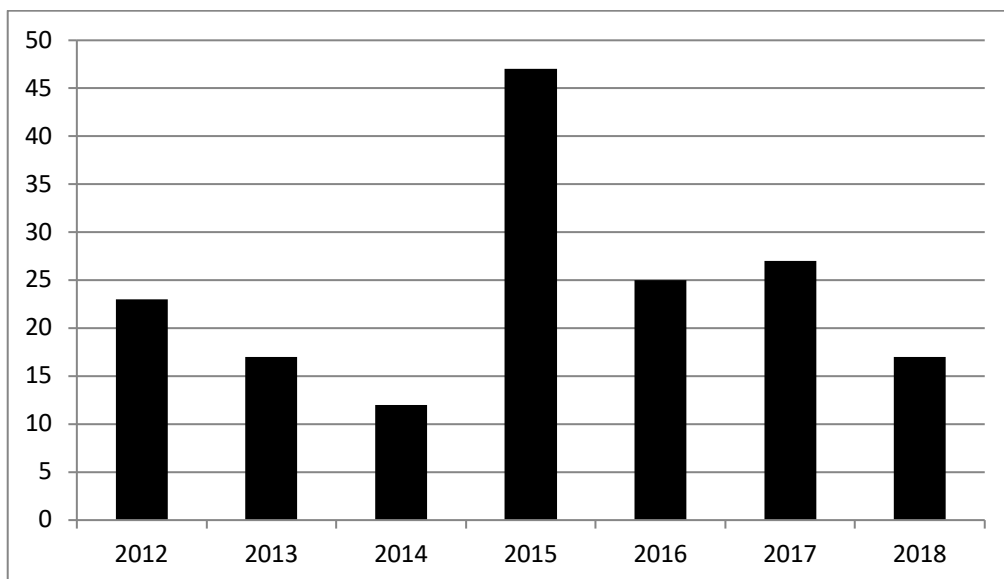
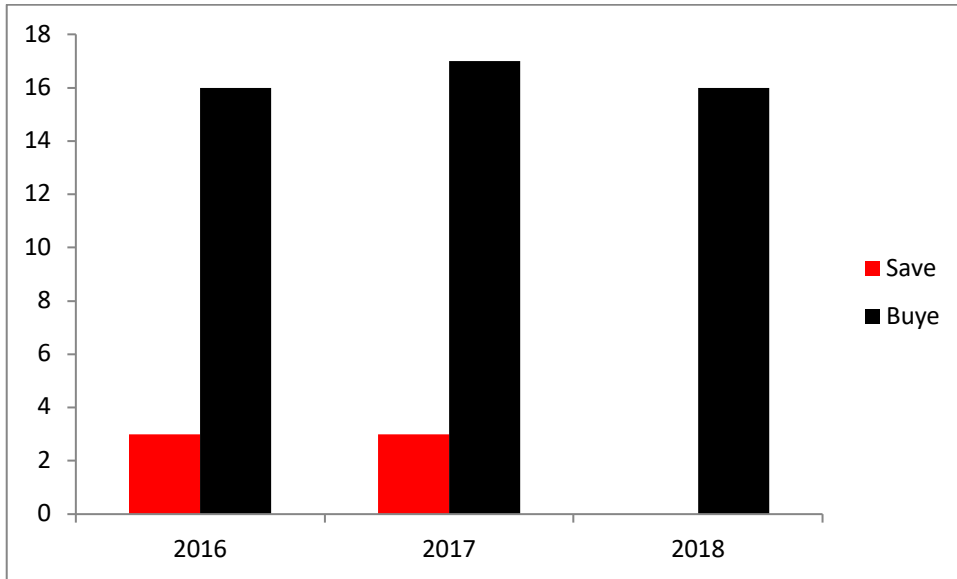


Figure 2. Rhino poaching trends 2012 to 2018.

## 10. Poaching Hot-Spot Black Rhinos

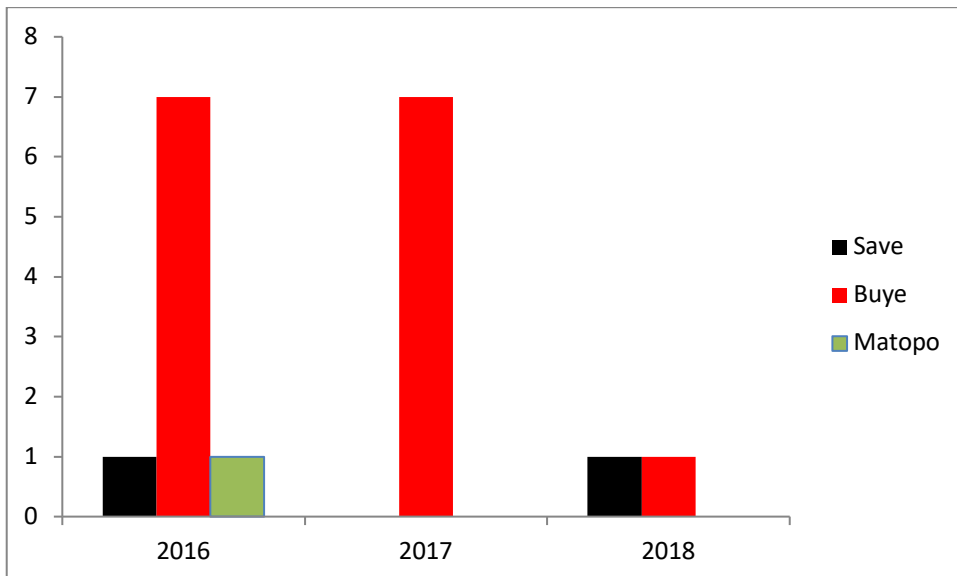
Poaching of black rhinos remained high on private properties and particularly at Bubyee Conservancy. This is largely because of the high number of rhinos on the property (high chance of the poachers encountering a rhino with relatively low risk of an incursion). The conservancy has been losing an average of 16 black rhinos each year since 2016 (see figure 3).





### 11. Poaching Hot Spot for White Rhinos

Poaching of white rhinos is relatively low as compared to poaching of black rhinos. Bubyee Conservancy continue to record high poaching levels of white rhinos as well. Poaching of white rhinos is low largely because of the congregation nature of the species which make them easy to monitor.



As such Bubyee and Save Valley Conservancies are the main poaching hot-spots in the country due to high populations occurring on these properties.

## **12. Court Cases on Rhinos 2014 to 2018**

A total of 40 rhino related cases were brought to the courts for the year 2014 to 2018. A schedule of the cases is given in annexure 1.

## **13. Challenges other than Poaching**

- **Climate Change**

Climate change impacts are also taking a toll on conservation efforts. There is a growing increase in competition for resources especially water between people and animals. This is seeing more and more records of human and wildlife conflicts as animals move out or go for longer distances in search of water or people encroaching into protected areas for land and water.

The country is experiencing more spells of reduction in annual average rainfall. This has resulted in an increase in the budget for game water supply as the government has to pump more water for the animals.

- **Resource Constrains**

a) Shortage of manpower, shortage of transport, shortage of fuel and financial resources for effective field operations. The standard ranger density for effective patrol coverage is 1 ranger covering 20km<sup>2</sup>. However due to manpower shortages 1 ranger is covering an average of more than 80km<sup>2</sup> and in extreme cases in areas such as Hwange National Park 1 ranger is covering more than 150km<sup>2</sup>. The ideal ranger staff complement is 3218 against the current establishment of 2048. There is therefore a deficit of 1170 Rangers. This means the Authority is operating at 63% of the required staffing.

b) Transport for law enforcement is critical standing at 264 vehicles of which 189 are runners and 75 are non-runners. There are a total of 41 boats of which 22 are runners and 19 are non-runners. In the past two years we received 2 Landcruiser pick up vehicles from Great plain which were deployed at Kapirinhengu and Sapi in Zambezi Valley and one Landcruiser pick up vehicle from the World Wide Fund for Nature WWF for Chizarira. Six new Landcruisers were also procured in 2018. With the current fleet the Authority is operating at 51% of the required law enforcement vehicles. Restrictions in Trade of Wildlife and Wildlife Products

There are reductions in revenue inflows for conservation due to trade bans and restrictions for hunted wildlife trophies and raw ivory. There are over 106 tonnes of ivory in stock worth over \$10 million.

**c) Slump in Tourism**

There is a general decrease in tourism both consumptive and non- consumptive. Since the Authority is not getting any funding from the fiscus and that donor support is dry, the Authority relies heavily from tourism for its revenue to fund conservation. However, tourism is low and there is little funding available for conservation.

**d) Habitat Fragmentation, Modification and Loss**

Habitat fragmentation, modification and loss from factors such as human settlement pressures in protected areas, changes in vegetation communities due to veldt fires and impacts of climate change has affected wildlife habitation and exposed wildlife to poaching. Investment towards protection has therefore increased.

**14. Conservation Actions by the Authority and Stakeholders**

The management of rhinos in Zimbabwe is done through strategic planning and action predicated in a participatory approach and drawn into a management policy which is reviewed after a five year period. The policy has long, medium and short term action plans meant to enhance both on security and biological performance.

- The long term objectives are to increases in Zimbabwe's black and white rhino populations achieved, to levels of at least 2,000 individuals of each species through meta-population management in suitable habitats throughout the country. The targets are:
  - To achieve metapopulations of 660 black rhinos and 470 white rhinos in Zimbabwe by end of 2022 (based on net growth of 5% per annum)
  - To increase the numbers of black and white rhinos, under sustainable conservation initiatives, to a combined total of 1,000 rhinos within 2.5 years.

## **Current Security and Law Enforcement**

### **a. Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement**

Zimbabwe ratified to the protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law enforcement and is implementing the protocols in its management of wildlife resources. Some of the prominent actions taken include ratifying and implementing TFCA programs, domestication of the LEAP Strategy, conducting research and monitoring.

### **b. SADC Law Enforcement Strategy (Domestication of the Strategy in Zimbabwe)**

The SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching (LEAP) Strategy 2016-2021 was adopted for implementation by Member States at the meeting of the Ministers of Environment and Natural Resources held in November 2015 in Gaborone, Botswana. The Strategy is now awaiting approval by SADC Summit.

Zimbabwe has crafted and domesticated a National Law Enforcement Anti- Poaching Strategy which was adopted by the Sub National JOC and presented the document to the National JOC for approval.

However, Zimbabwe has several strategies in place that are being implemented:

- Strategies to control poaching and smuggling of wildlife
- Strategies to curb poisoning of wildlife
- Species-specific protection strategies and management plans (elephants, rhinos, lions and leopards). Zimbabwe has reviewed the rhino policy and now have a document outlining management policies for the period 2018 to 2022.
- Guide to investigation and prosecution of rhino crimes in Zimbabwe
- Handbook for prosecution for wildlife crimes in Zimbabwe

Details of the strategies are:

- **Implementation of Park and Species Management Plans and Policies**

These management plans have components (such as protection and law enforcement, biological monitoring and management, and capacity building) and community benefit and support that have specific management actions to enhance protection and growth of populations. The management plans are operational for a five year period after which they are reviewed in tandem with the national plans.

- **Advocating for and Implementation of Legislative Changes**

- ✓ 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.

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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.

- **Combating use of Poisons**

- ✓ The Zimbabwe Environmental Management Act criminalizes the administration of poison such as cyanide which is used by poachers to kill wildlife. The Act was implemented during trial of accused persons involved in elephant poisoning leading to the conviction of poachers who poisoned elephants in Hwange National Park in 2013. Most of the offenders were given sentences of up to 18 years in prison.
- ✓ Currently the Authority is crafting a new statutory instrument to deal with gaps that have been identified in the use of poisonous chemicals by poachers.
- ✓ Lobbying for licencing of access and use of poisonous chemicals so that it is easy to track source and illegal use.

- **Awareness Campaigns**

- ✓ The Authority is continuously conducting awareness workshops that target the judiciary, the prosecutors, law-enforcement agencies and other stakeholders involved in the fight against poaching. This has resulted in significant improvements in the expeditious preparation of dockets and finalization of cases with a marked improved in convictions in the various courts around the country.
- ✓ Continuously carrying awareness campaigns with the local communities for them to appreciate the value of wildlife and solicit for conservation support.

- **Stakeholder Collaboration**

Stakeholders in the private sector are assisting with the provision of scarce resources that are needed to combat poaching and ivory and rhino horn trafficking. Properties with rhinos continue to offer livelihood support and opportunity initiatives at various levels. The

support is largely centred on health, education and livelihood support. Notable activities done include;

- Construction of the Imire Community Education Centre located at the Imire Anti-Poaching Headquarters. The Centre is an educational space fitted with 10 state of the art computers each linked to a local server and network, wi- internet access, a library and a complete solar powered lighting and electricity system.
- Support of educational programs at Imire, and the South Eastern Lowveldt (Save Valley and Bubi Valley Conservancies). The support include payment for school fees, purchase of books and reading materials.
- Livelihoods enhancement projects such as bee keeping, irrigation and employment have also been active in some areas.
- In Matopos, the Park constructed 4 thatch huts for the disadvantaged and vulnerable.
- **Aerial Support and New Technology**
  - ✓ The use of helicopters and aircrafts in the fight against poaching has also increased and this has assisted with deployments and detection of poachers in the field.
  - ✓ The country is experimenting with using sniffer dogs in deployments and detection of poachers in the field.
- **Cross Border Collaboration**
  - ✓ Cross border collaboration with law-enforcement agencies with neighbouring countries such as Botswana, South Africa, Zambia and Mozambique in information sharing on poacher movements and dealing with immediate incursions has tremendously helped in detection of cross-border poaching and trafficking incidents.
- **Collaboration with other Uniformed Forces.**
  - ✓ The Zimbabwe Republic Police Support Unit in collaboration with the ZPWMA carries out anti-poaching activities at all levels. The Minerals and Border Control Unit of Zimbabwe Republic Police Criminal Investigations Department is a specialized unit that investigates and prepares wildlife cases for courts.
  - ✓ Within the Zimbabwe's National Joint Operations Command (JOC) structure, elephant and rhino poaching have been elevated to a higher level of National Security Threat thereby making it a priority area of focus.
  - ✓ The same structures of the JOC committees have been activated both at national, provincial and district levels for effective monitoring of poaching situation on the ground.
- **Intelligence gathering and information sharing**

- ✓ Using secure networks;
- ✓ among national security agency;
- ✓ Between Zimbabwe and its neighbouring countries and;
- ✓ through Interpol

- **Improving Community Benefits from Wildlife Utilisation**

- ✓ In general rural communities are not happy with the level of benefits it is getting from wildlife. The government is therefore in the process of reviewing the CAMPFIRE concept so that it produces tangible benefits to local communities living with wildlife, especially elephants and large carnivores. This should make locals more cooperative in fostering the country's conservation goals.

- **Increased men on the ground**

- ✓ Zimbabwe is struggling to have enough patrol rangers on the ground because of resource constraints. In key elephant and rhino areas, this challenge has been addressed through a number of strategies:
  - Ranger call up system: The poaching pressure is not the same in all areas under the management of Parks. There is now a working system where rangers from low threat areas are temporarily deployed to high threat areas like the Zambezi valley and Hwange.
  - Joint anti-poaching patrols: The ranger complement in high threat areas has been augmented by enlisting the services of other law enforcing arms of the state, the Zimbabwe Republic police and the Zimbabwe National Army. The police now have almost permanent presence in some Parks Estates in Matabeleland whilst the army is called in when needed.

## ANNEXURE 1: RHINO CASES FROM 2014 TO 2018 IN ZIMBABWE

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Nature of offence</i>	<i>Date/Time/Place of occurrence.</i>	<i>ZRP,CID,DR.CRB.</i>	<i>Recoveries</i>	<i>Outcome</i>
1.	arrested at the after shooting and killing two white rhinos in the park	On 10 <sup>th</sup> April 2014 Crocodile Bridge Section of Kruger National Park in South Africa		H&K G3 full automatic assault rifle, with two magazines and twenty two (22) 7.62x51 mm calibre cartridges as well as a 9 mm Norinco semi automatic pistol with seven (7) 9 mm cartridges in the magazine.  two sets of rhino horns from bags	Pending
2.	Rhino poaching	27/12/14  Bubye Valley Conservacy		375 fitted with a telescopic site  1 home made silencer  Hunting touch  1 knife  8 (375) rounds  1 axe  Toyota Corolla silver sedan	Pending
3.	poaching rhinos in Matendere Ranch	18/11/14  Matendere Ranch	CR78/11/12  DR10/11/12  Masvingo cid minerals		3years in jail.
4.	Rhino Poaching	18/10/14  mapari ranch of save valley conservancy		7 AK 47 spent cartridges	



<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Nature of offence</i>	<i>Date/Time/Place of occurrence.</i>	<i>ZRP,CID,DR.CRB.</i>	<i>Recoveries</i>	<i>Outcome</i>
		paddock e4			
5.	Rhino poaching	23/12/2014 save valley conservancy	CR 97/12/14 Bikita Police MSV DR 6/12/14	-1x ak47 rifle -57xak 47 rounds	Pending
6.	Rhino poaching	27/12/14 B VC	CR 31/12/14 Beitbridge Police CRB 48/15-1X375	1x375 licensed rifle -8x375 live rounds	Pending
7.	Rhino poaching	01/05/15 Chipinge		2 rhino horns removed from the carcass	
8.	Rhino poaching	22/02/15 Chishakwe Ranch of Save Valley	CR 57/02/15 Bikita Police DR 06/02/15 Masvingo MBCU.	3 black rhinos carcasses 2 horns were recovered Seven spent cartridges of AK 47 rifle.	
9.	Rhino kills using poison	25/02 15 Chipinge Safari Area	RRB 2307469 CR03/03/15 Middle Sabi Police	4 horns were recovered	
10.	Rhino poaching	3/05/15		1 small rhino horn	

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Nature of offence</i>	<i>Date/Time/Place of occurrence.</i>	<i>ZRP,CID,DR.CRB.</i>	<i>Recoveries</i>	<i>Outcome</i>
		Matopos			
11.	Rhino poaching	19/04/15 Save Valley Conservancy (Msaize/Sango Boundary)	CR 68/04/15 Bikita Police	- 4 empty AK 47 cartridges - 1 live round AK 47.	
12.	Rhino poaching	Sango Ranch 05/06/15		Two rhino carcasses 14 spent AK 47 cartridges	
13.	Illegal hunting of rhinos thus c/s 45(1) of PWA (CAP 20;14)	03/08/15 Chipinge Safari@Chidimai Pan	CR 14/08/15 Middle Sabi Police RRB 2301924 DR 04/08/15 Mutare MBCU.		3 months wholly suspended for 5 years.
14.	Rhino poaching	15/08/15 Mapiri Area Bubye Valley Conservancy	Parks	Rhino carcass 1 x 303 bullet head	
15.	Rhino poaching	25/08/15 No.62 Area Bubye Valley Conservancy	Parks	Rhino carcass	
16.	Rhino poaching	26/08/15	Parks	Rhino carcass	

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Nature of offence</i>	<i>Date/Time/Place of occurrence.</i>	<i>ZRP,CID,DR.CRB.</i>	<i>Recoveries</i>	<i>Outcome</i>
		Dindingwe Area Bubye Valley Conservancy			
17.	One male rhino named Luveve I.D.no. 1312 poached with two bullets wounds rhino recovered at senukwe homestead with all horns intact	16/10/15 Senuko ranch	RRB no 2561339 Mkwasi police	2 rhino horns recovered 2 A.K. 47 bullets heads found in the carcass	
18.	Rhino poaching	23/10/15 Senuko Ranch	Cr 17/10/15 Mkwasi Police.DR 02/10/15	8 AK 47 Cartridge and one live one male young adult name; Mobile I.D. 1358	
19.	Two rhinos shot by poachers dead	05/12/15 Senukwe ranch		2 rhino horns recovered.	
20.	Found in possession of a .303. rifle suspected to be poaching rhinos in the save valley conservancy	07/12/15 Senukwe	CR21/12/15mkwasi police	.303 Rifle recovered and 12 rounds of ammunition	Pending
21.	Two rhinos shot and killed in the bubye valley conservancy	10/12/15 Buby valley conservancy	CR.41/12/15 mwenezi Z.R.P. DR. 02/12/15 Masvingo minerals CRB MSV. 2370/15	Found in possession of one .375 rifle C2 550 telescopic and silencer fitted.	Pending

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Nature of offence</i>	<i>Date/Time/Place of occurrence.</i>	<i>ZRP,CID,DR.CRB.</i>	<i>Recoveries</i>	<i>Outcome</i>
22.	Rhino poaching	14/12/15 Sango ranch		Magnum telescopic rifle and silencer U.S.A. made. Plus one AK47 and ammunitions	Pending
23.	Hunting of rhinos in Save valley conservancy C/S 45 (1) (a) as read with section 128 of the parks and wildlife act chapter 20;14	29/12/15 chegutu	CR112/12/15 Bikita police DR 05/12/15 Masvingo Minerals 2462/15 Masvingo magistrate	AK 47 rifle magnum rifle	Accused convicted and sentenced to 35 yrs imprisonment 15yrs were suspended for 5 years of good behaviour. To pay \$480 000.00 to save valley conservancy compensation
24.	Rhino poaching in SVC	26/03/16 Save valley conservancy	C.R. 78/03/16 Gutu Police CRB Msv 742-745/16	AK. 47 folding butt 41 rounds ammunition Nissan Terrano ACH 2957	Pending
25.	one adult rhino found dead with all horns missing	25/05/16 sango ranch		.303 cartridge found on the scene	
26.	Illegal possession of rifle 303 with intention to poach rhinos	17/07/16 Ngundu	CR-17/07/16 Ngundu Police CRB-Msv 1508/16 Mavingo court	rifle 303	Fined \$150.00
27.	Possession of hunting rhinos thus C/S 45 of PWA CAP 20:14	23/07/16 Chishakwe Ranch in Save Valley Conservancy	CR-91/07/16 Bikita Police Station DR-09/07/16 Masvingo MBCU CRB- 1535-38/16 Masvingo Court	458 rifle with silencer 303 rifle with a silencer Ford Ranger Twin Cab ADA 3054	Pending

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Nature of offence</i>	<i>Date/Time/Place of occurrence.</i>	<i>ZRP,CID,DR.CRB.</i>	<i>Recoveries</i>	<i>Outcome</i>
				Mazda Cronos ADN 6879	
28.	Hunting rhino at Chishakwe Ranch in Save Valley  C/S 45 of PWA CAP 20:14 found in possession of hunting rhinos with Cyanide		CR-50/12/16 Bikita Police  CRB-2256/16 Masvingo Court.	Cyanide	Pending
29.	Rhino poaching	02/11/16  Beitbridge	ZRP Makhado CR15/02/16  Dr15/02/16	Rhino carcass  Map of security area	Pending
30.	Rhino poaching	6/11/16  Save Valley Conservancy	Masvingo MBCU DR04/11/16	.337 revolver S/N R228179, two live rounds, Altezza vehicle metallic white reg. number ADK91565, 5 ketamine drug, one complete ZNA camouflage uniform and a black bag.	Pending
31.	poaching two (2) Black Rhinos	31/12/16  Bubye Valley Conservancy	ZRP Makado (Beitbridge) CR 28/12/16. Beit Bridge Court reference CRB 08/17.	three rifles, a GPS and 7 live rounds of 303	Sentenced to 10 yrs in prison.
32.	Rhino poaching	01/01/17  Bubye Valley Conservancy	Beitbridge Rural RRB  3040291	303 rifle; 5 Cell phones; A Silencer 1 x magazine  14 rounds	pending

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Nature of offence</i>	<i>Date/Time/Place of occurrence.</i>	<i>ZRP,CID,DR.CRB.</i>	<i>Recoveries</i>	<i>Outcome</i>
				Honda CVR Reg.ACW7882	
33.	Rhino poaching	27/4/17  Savuli Ranch, Save Valley Conservancy	Parks, ZRP	Rhino carcass	
34.	Rhino poaching in Buby Valley Conservancy	01/06/17  Bulawayo			pending
35.	Arrested for rhino poaching.	20/12/17  Masvingo			they were sentenced to a combined total of thirty six (36) years imprisonment for illegal hunting of a specially protected animal and illegal possession of a firearm without a firearm certificate
36.	C/S 45(1) of PWA CAP 20:14 illegal rhino hunt in Chishakwe Ranch	Chishakwe Ranch	CR- 10/17 Bikita Police	375 rifle No 94373 with silencer, 22 rounds and 2 knives	
37.	c/s 45 of the P.W.Act, Chapter 20:14	24/03/18  Vic Falls	BB CRB 1020/18	Cell phone	Found not guilty and acquitted
38.	Illegal hunting of Rhinos in Buby Valley Conservancy	28/08/18  BVC	Beit-Bridge CR54/8/18  CRB	Illegal hunting	Both were convicted awaiting judgement

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Nature of offence</i>	<i>Date/Time/Place of occurrence.</i>	<i>ZRP,CID,DR.CRB.</i>	<i>Recoveries</i>	<i>Outcome</i>
			BT1606-7/18		
39.	Illegal hunting of rhino in SVC	28/10/18	ZRP Mkwanaise RRB 3549335 Chiredzi MFFU DR 01/11/18	13 spent cartridges of ak47	
40.	Illegal hunting of Rhinos in Buby Valley Conservancy	11/11/18 BVC		375 hunting rifle fitted with a silencer device, a cell-phone and line, plus 11 rounds of live ammunition	Pending

