

WILDLIFE CRIME COURT MONITORING REPORT KAZA REGION, ZIMBABWE

JANUARY 2019 - DECEMBER 2021



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SPACE FOR
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ABOUT THE ORGANISATIONS

SPACE FOR GIANTS (SFG) is an international conservation organisation headquartered in Kenya that is dedicated to protecting Africa's elephants by securing forever the landscapes and habitats that they depend on. Among the ways we do this is to strengthen national judiciaries, wildlife law enforcement and 'prosecutorial agencies to ensure more appropriate and successful prosecutions of wildlife crimes, to deter those who would poach animals, or encroach on their protected spaces. We work closely with communities and governments to secure popular support for our work. Space for Giants produced and co-funded this document. See www.spaceforgiants.org for more information.

SPEAK OUT FOR ANIMALS (SOFA) is a non-governmental organization focused on protecting wildlife through the legal system. The vision is to influence the human mindset on making decisions that are in the benefit of animals for the benefit of present and future generations. SOFA is a 501 (c) 3 organization registered in the USA and its headquarters are in Zimbabwe. SOFA's main areas of work include; 1) training 2) case monitoring 3) lobbying and advocacy 4) legal education. See www.speakoutforanimals.org for more information.

FUNDER

The European Commission, under contract FED/2017/394-428, provided funding to Space for Giants for the creation of a *Southern Africa regional IWT training facility, for Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe*. The project aims to strengthen wildlife law enforcement and cross-border collaboration in the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA).

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LEGAL NOTICE TEXT	1
ABOUT THE ORGANISATIONS	1
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	3
TABLE OF CONTENTS	4
ABBREVIATIONS	6
PREFACE	7
1.0 IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON COURT MONITORING	1
2.0 STUDY AREA	2
3.0 METHODOLOGY	3
4.0 ANALYSIS & DISCUSSION	5
4.1 OVERVIEW	5
4.1.1 CASES MONITORED	5
4.1.2 ACCUSED PERSONS	6
4.1.3 PLEA	7
4.1.4 LEGAL REPRESENTATION	8
4.1.5 OUTCOME OF CONCLUDED CASES	8
4.1.6 OVERALL CONCLUSION RATE & CONVICTION RATE	9
4.1.7 TIME TO CONCLUSION OF CASES	10
4.2 ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES & LEGISLATIONS	11
4.2.1 OFFENCES IN REGISTERED CASES	11
4.2.2 PLEA TYPE	13
4.2.3 COUNTS PER CATEGORY OF OFFENCES	14
4.2.4 REPRESENTATION BY OFFENCES	15
4.2.5 ADJOURNMENTS BY OFFENCES	16
4.2.6 CASE OUTCOMES BY CATEGORY OF OFFENCES	17
4.2.7 CONVICTION & CONCLUSION RATE	18
4.2.8 TIME TAKEN FOR CONCLUSION	19
4.3 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS	20
4.3.1 DISTRIBUTION OF THE CASES MONITORED	20
4.3.2 PREVALENCE OF OFFENCE	21
4.3.3 ACCUSED PERSONS PER REGION	24
4.3.4 ADJOURNMENTS	25

4.3.5 OUTCOME OF CONCLUDED CASES	26
4.3.6 CONCLUSION RATE AND CONVICTION RATE	27
4.3.7 TIME TAKEN FOR CONCLUSION	28
4.4 SPECIES ANALYSIS	30
4.4.1 CASES REGISTERED PER SPECIES	30
4.4.2 SPECIES INVOLVED IN RELATION TO COURTS	31
4.4.3 QUANTITY OF EXHIBITS	32
4.4.4 TYPE OF PLEA IN RELATION TO SPECIES	33
4.4.5 NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN RELATION TO SPECIES	34
4.5 SENTENCING PATTERNS	35
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	41
6.0 CONCLUSION	42
APPENDICES	43
Appendix 1: WILDLIFE CASES REGISTERED IN COURT PER YEAR (2019-2021)	43
APPENDIX 2: CASES MONITORED AND OUTCOME OF CONCLUDED CASES	45

ABBREVIATIONS

CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
IWT	Illegal Wildlife Trade
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPA	National Prosecution Authority
PWA	Parks and Wildlife Act of 1975
SFG	Space for Giants
SPS	Specially Protected Species
SOFA	Speak out for Animals
ZPWMA	Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority
ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Police

PREFACE

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country located in Southern Africa with vast wildlife resources and some of which she shares with her neighbouring countries. Zimbabwe shares boundaries with Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique and South Africa. The country is also recognized for having the second largest population of elephants in the world. Apart from its second largest elephant population, Zimbabwe is also home to critically endangered species such as the rhino and other iconic species such as the leopard and the lion. Zimbabwe is also part of the KAZA TFCA which stretches from Victoria Falls in the West up to Kariba in the North and Hwange National Park in the South-East.

The maintenance of the vast wildlife resources can be attributed to the stellar conservation efforts being undertaken by authorities in the country. The conservation efforts have yielded so many positive results that are now being threatened by the proliferation of wildlife crime not only in Zimbabwe but globally. Illegal wildlife trade as driven by wildlife crime has grown to become one of the chief causes for the decimation of wildlife populations globally. Despite the conservation and the law enforcement efforts, Zimbabwe has not been spared from the wildlife crime scourge. Wildlife crimes are being perpetrated by criminal elements throughout the country and these are threatening Zimbabwe's wildlife resources.

The initial Zimbabwe wildlife crime baseline survey that Space For Giants conducted in partnership with Speak Out For Animals with financial support from the European Union, flaunted the need for court monitoring activities of wildlife crimes. The main purpose of the court monitoring being to assist and complement Zimbabwean authorities' efforts in prosecuting and fighting wildlife crime. Pursuant to the information obtained from baseline survey, Space For Giants with funding from DEFRA, subcontracted Speak Out For Animals to court monitor wildlife crimes throughout all the courts in Zimbabwe.

This report encapsulates the relevant information obtained from the cases monitored and data collected for wildlife crimes heard in Zimbabwean courts for the period 2019 to 2021. Most importantly, the report aims to inform stakeholders involved in the criminal trial process on the continuing challenges, possible solutions and how effectively wildlife crime can be combated through the criminal justice system in Zimbabwe.



1.0 IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON COURT MONITORING

Covid 19 made it very difficult for the SOFA court monitors to adequately do their work due to the lock down. At some point, physical court monitoring was not possible due to the total lockdown. The pandemic had a cross-cutting effect across all integral parties involved within the criminal justice process. It must be stated that some people lost jobs and their means to generate income, and this unfortunate state of events was exploited by wildlife criminals who recruited and expanded the poaching groups. The police were stretched thin during the covid lock down, as they were mostly used to enforce the lockdown breaches instead of majorly investigating wildlife crime. The lockdown also came with travel restrictions that affected the public transport system, making it hard for witnesses to attend court.

In line with the practice directions issued by the Chief Justice, the courts at some point only handled urgent matters and initial remands. This ultimately delayed the commencement and conclusion of cases. At the peak of the lockdown, some courts were completely closed as a result of Covid 19 infections amongst the accused persons in police custody, as well as the judicial and police staff.

In as much as bail was opposed, understandably, the courts would in some cases grant bail in recognition of the right to bail and in an effort to relieve pressure at the prisons facilities which were also being affected by the pandemic. A number of accused persons in turn took advantage of the situation and absconded court, resulting in the issuance of many arrest warrants.

2.0 STUDY AREA

The study area for this report is Zimbabwe, a landlocked Southern African country that is endowed with vast wildlife resources. The country shares borders with Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and South Africa. Zimbabwe is also part of KAZA, and the KAZA region within Zimbabwe stretches from Victoria Falls in the West up to Kariba in the North, and Hwange National Park in the South East. Due to the vastness of wildlife, wildlife crimes are reported throughout the country with an exception of just a few areas. Hotspots for wildlife crimes are commonly found in areas located near protected areas.

There are 52 judicial courts in Zimbabwe and the study area includes all the Magistrates Courts in Zimbabwe. These 52 courts are distributed across all 10 provinces in Zimbabwe. Some of the courts are located within the wildlife crime hotspots, whereas some are located in areas where wildlife crimes are not common. The Magistrates Courts have jurisdiction to preside over the wildlife cases. The map below shows the distribution of the courts within the entire country;

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied in this report is the Space for Giants standardised court monitoring protocol previously applied in the Zimbabwe baseline report¹.

Court monitors from SOFA were deployed in all 52 court stations across the country where they captured wildlife crime data registered from January 2019 to December 2021 in five phases. The data collection tool used comprises the fields below which were retrieved from court files and subsequently used in the analysis of this study:

- Court file number
- Court name & location
- Presiding Magistrate and Prosecution Counsel
- Date of Case Registration
- Date of Arrest
- Name of the accused person(s)
- Nationality of the accused person (s)
- Gender of the accused person
- I.D/Passport number of the accused person(s)
- Representation status
- Offence(s) charged with, legislation and particulars
- Nature of Plea
- Exhibits/Species
- CITES Appendix
- Quantity of species
- Street value
- Bail and/ or bond particulars
- Remand, trial and Judgement dates
- Number of and reasons for adjournments
- Case Outcome

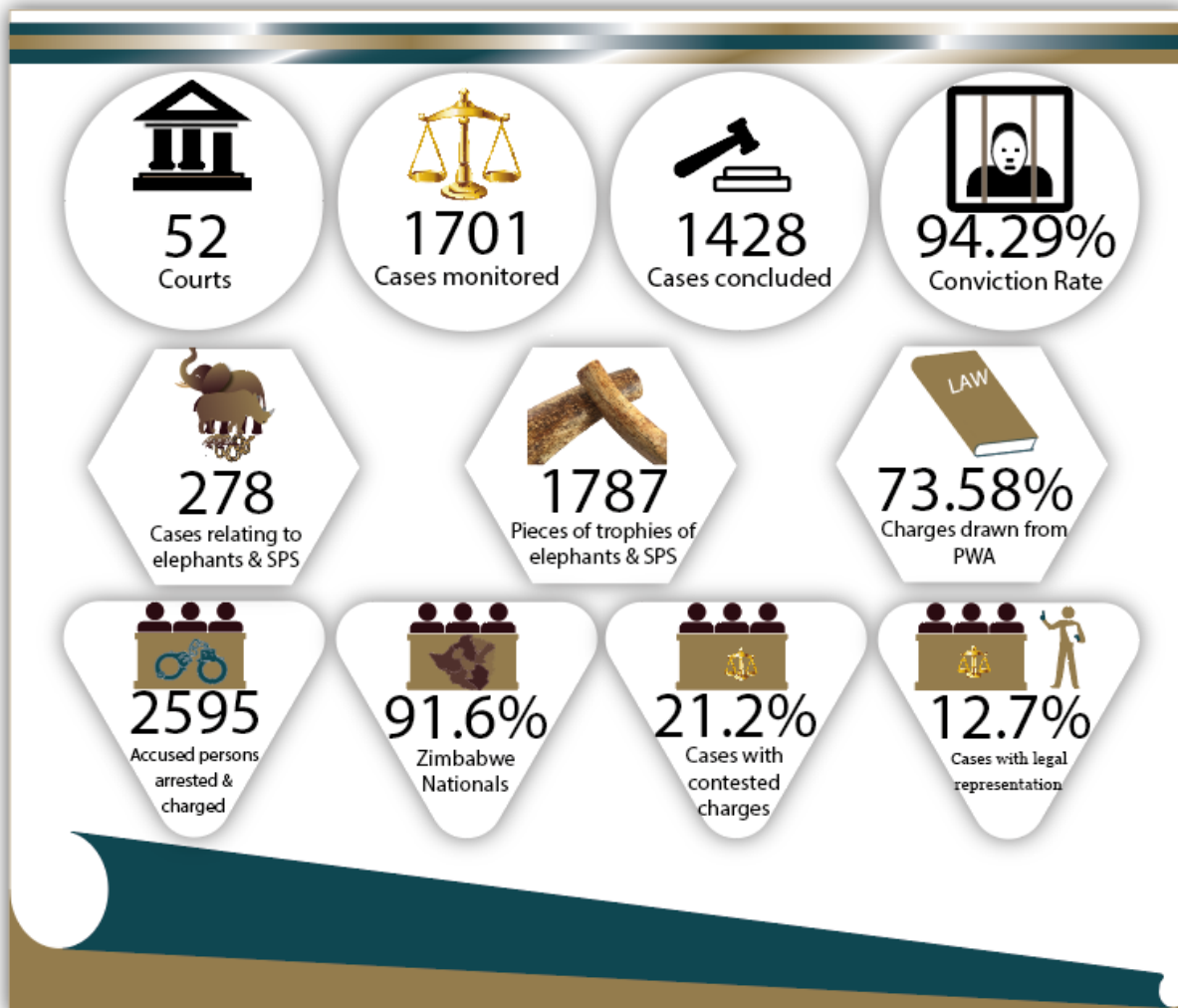
¹ A Baseline Survey of Wildlife Crime Court Cases in Zimbabwe's KAZA Region (January 2015 - December 2018)

- Type of Sentence
- Time taken for Conclusion
- Observations
- Appellate processes and outcome
- Status of the Case



4.0 ANALYSIS & DISCUSSION

4.1 OVERVIEW

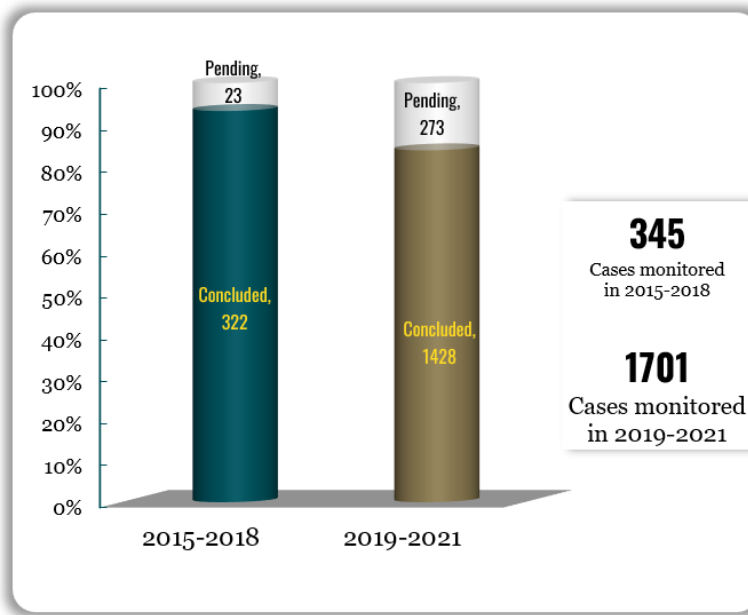


4.1.1 CASES MONITORED

Court monitoring is a critical component that enables effective support to governments, law enforcement, and judiciaries in the fight against wildlife crimes. Space for Giants in collaboration with SOFA monitored wildlife crime cases in 52 court stations across the country. The number of courts monitored was a 550% increase from 8 courts monitored during the baseline period 2015-2018.

A total of 1701 cases were monitored between January 2019 and December 2021. There was an increase of 393% (n=1356) in cases monitored in 2019-2021 compared to 345 cases in the baseline period 2015-2018. The high number of cases monitored in 2019-2021 is a possible indicator of rampant wildlife crimes in the region. Although the number of courts monitored in 2015-2018 were fewer, the monitoring period was more by 1 year, that is, four years. Figure 1 compares the status of cases monitored between 2015-2018 and 2019-2021.

Figure 1: Status of cases monitored in 2015-2018 and 2019-2021



The cases monitored in 2019-2021 included five (5) cases carried forward from the baseline period 2015-2018 and 1,696 new cases registered in court between January 2019 and December 2021. The cases monitored in 2015-2018 were all filed in court within the period.

4.1.2 ACCUSED PERSONS

The cases registered in courts over the monitoring period involved a total of 2,595 accused persons. 95.2% (n=2,471) of the accused persons were male and 4.2% (n=109) were female. The proportion of females to males increased compared to 97% male in

2015-2018. The nationalities of the accused persons also varied with 91.56% (n=2,376) being Zimbabwe nationals and 7.71% (n=200) foreign nationals. In the baseline period 2015-2018, 77.1% (n=462) of the accused persons were Zimbabwe nationals and 23% (n=137) foreign nationals. Figure 2 and 3 respectively illustrate the nationality and gender distribution of the accused persons.

Figure 2: Nationality of accused persons in cases registered 2015-2021

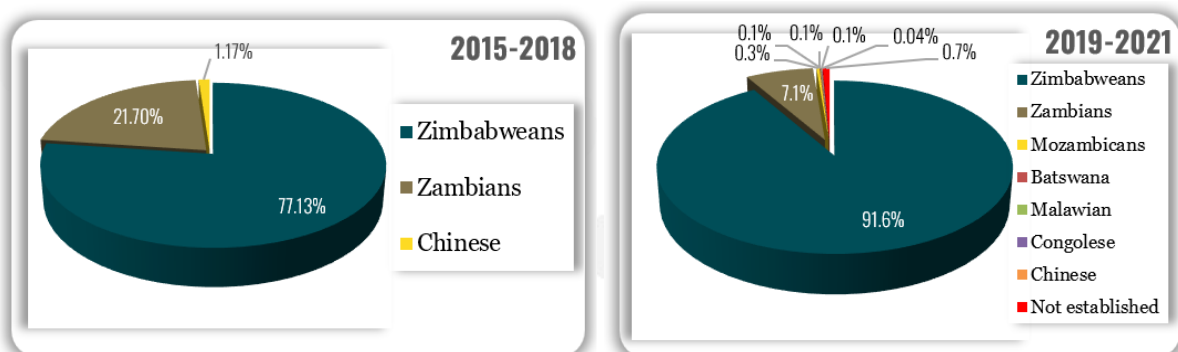
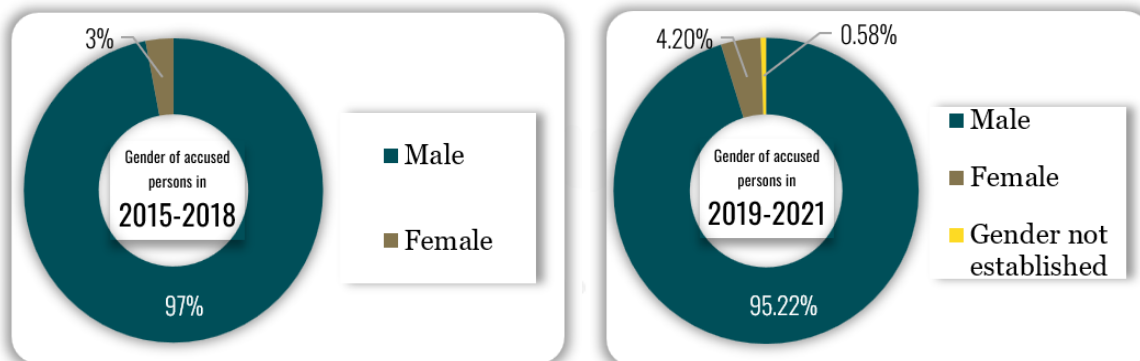


Figure 3: Gender of accused persons in registered cases 2015-2021



The vast majority of the foreign nationals were charged with fishing related offences and illegal entry. In 3 cases, the foreigners from Zambia, China and Mozambique were found in possession of specially protected animals namely rhino, python and pangolin respectively. In 2 cases, the accused persons of Mozambican descent were found in possession of elephant ivory. Deportation orders were issued in 7 cases involving accused persons of Zambian, Mozambican and Congolese nationalities (see case study

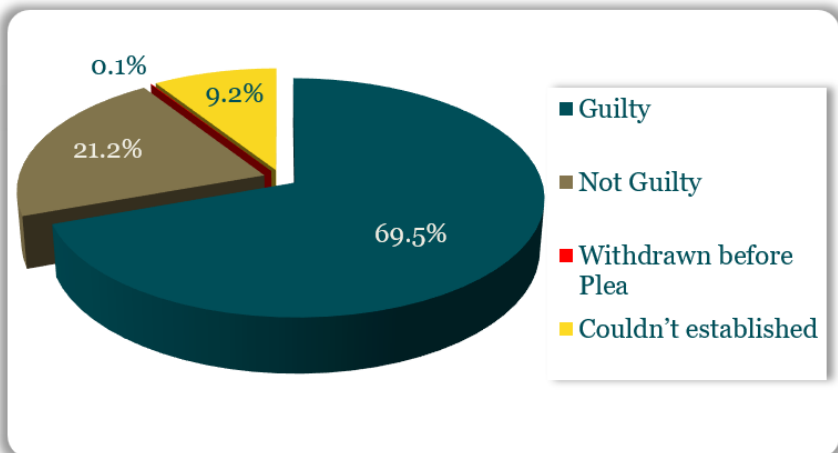
1), pointing to the probable use of mutual assistance between Zimbabwe and the foreign countries involved.

Case Study 1	
Case Details	KAR 1005-8/20: Republic v Mbambi John and 3 others: Karoi Law Courts
Nationality	3 Congolese & 1 Malawian
Offence	Count 1: No transit permit Count 2: Export and import of animals without a permit Count 3: Cruelly confining an animal Count 4: Possession of imported infectious animals without disclosing in writing to a designated authority particulars of the infectious animals on board
Particulars	The 4 accused persons were found with 25 monkeys valued at an estimated US \$ 150000 and charged as illustrated above. They pleaded guilty to the charges.
Time taken for Conclusion	1 month
Case Outcome	Count 1: Each accused person to pay a fine of \$2, 000 in default serve 2 months imprisonment Count 2: Each accused person to pay a fine of \$2, 000 in default serve 2 months imprisonment Count 3: Each accused person to pay a fine of \$2, 000 in default serve 2 months imprisonment Count 4: All accused persons acquitted
Court Orders	The 25 monkeys were forfeited to the state. The UD truck reg FLP 68 RY GP returned to the owner and the accused persons deported to their respective countries of origin.

4.1.3 PLEA

Plea of guilty was recorded in 69.5% (n=1,179) of the cases registered between January 2019 and December 2021. This was a proportionate increase compared to the 67% of cases recording guilty pleas in 2015-2018. Another 21.2% (n=360) of cases in 2019-2021 had the charges contested and plea information in 9.2% (n=156) of the cases could not be established. Figure 4 below illustrates the nature of pleas entered in the cases registered within the court monitoring period.

Figure 4: Types of plea recorded in registered cases (2019-2021)



4.1.4 LEGAL REPRESENTATION

Overall, legal representation was available to accused persons in 12.7% (n=216) of the cases registered in 2019-2021. The representation status in 54.0% of the cases registered could not be determined. The monitoring period started with a low proportion of cases with legal representation. However, the proportion of cases with legal representation gradually increased with time, from 10.2% in 2019, to 13.9% in 2020 and 16.8% in 2021. This can be attributed to the stiffened penalties in cases involving specially protected animals from a sentence of 3 years jail term to the present 9 years jail term for 1st offenders and 11 years jail term for repeat offenders brought about by the gazettment of the Statutory Instrument 71 of 2020².

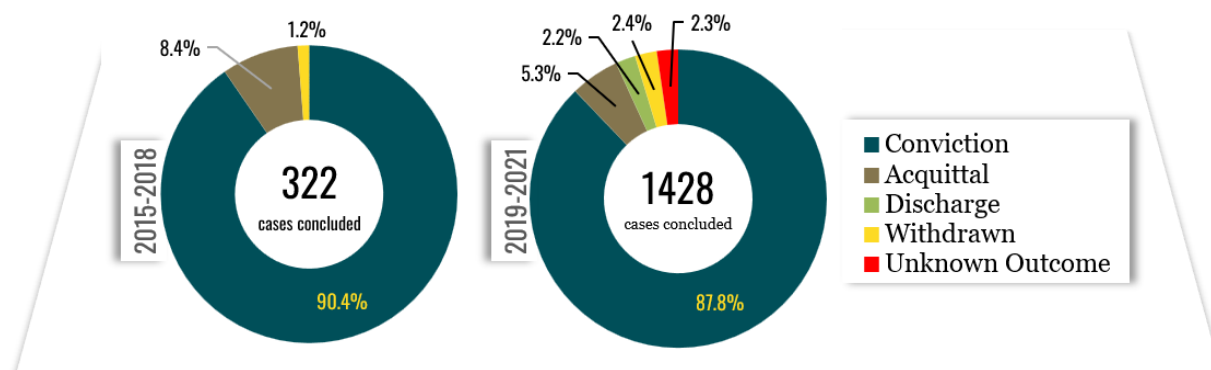
4.1.5 OUTCOME OF CONCLUDED CASES

The monitoring period 2019-2021 saw 83.95% (n=1428) of the cases finalised and only 16.05% (n=273) were pending conclusion as at 31st of December 2021. The proportion of cases concluded to cases monitored was a decline compared to the 93.3% (n=322) attained in 2015-2018 with 345 cases monitored. A vast majority, 87.8% (n=1,254), of the concluded cases in 2019-2021 resulted in convictions. This high proportion of

² Parks and Wildlife (Specially Protected Animals) Regulations, 2020

conviction can be attributed to the high number of guilty pleas recorded. The outcome of 33 concluded cases could not be determined. Figure 5 compares the outcome of concluded cases between 2015-2018 and 2019-2021.

Figure 5: Outcome of concluded cases in 2015-2018 and 2019-2021



During 2019-2021, the proportion of convictions to other case outcomes was above average in each of the three years. In 2019, 88.4% (n=604) of the cases concluded recorded a conviction, 5.4%(n=37) acquittals and 2.0% (n=14) withdrawal. On the other hand, 2021 which recorded the least number of concluded cases, had 88.7% (n=211) convictions, 5.5% (n=13) acquittals while withdrawals were at a low of 0.8% (n=2). Table 1 outlines the trends in various case outcomes.

Table 1: Outcome of concluded cases

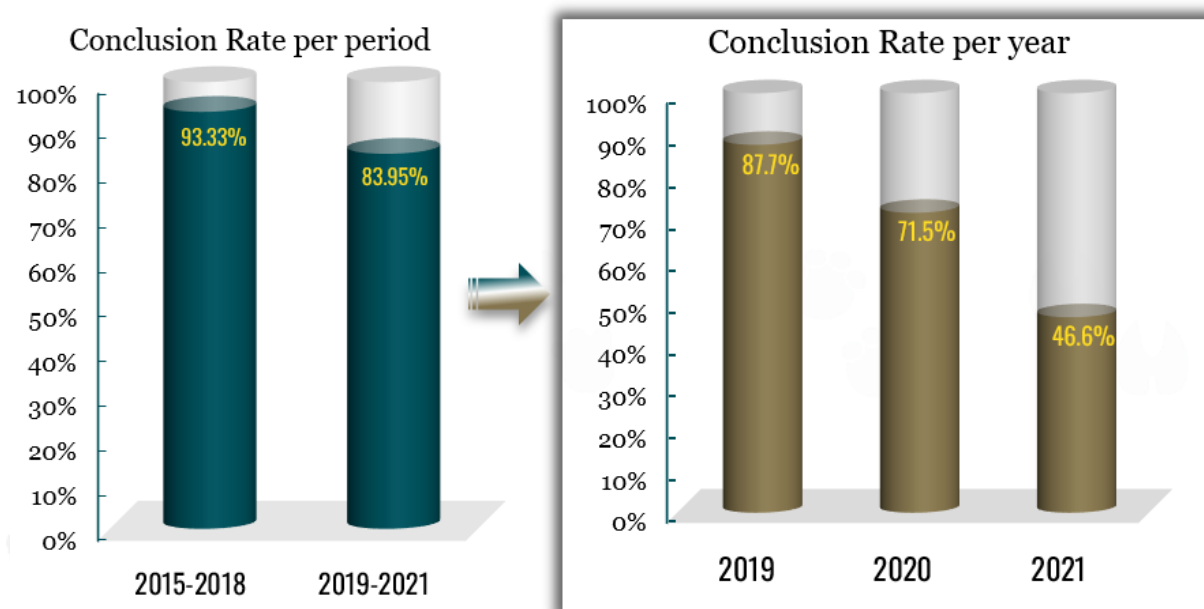
Year	Convictions	Acquittals	Discharges	Withdrawals	Unknown Outcome	Total
2019	604	37	14	14	14	683
2020	439	26	10	18	14	507
2021	211	13	7	2	5	238
Total	1254	76	31	34	33	1428

4.1.6 OVERALL CONCLUSION RATE & CONVICTION RATE

The total of 1,428 cases concluded from 2019 to 2021 saw a decrease in cases concluded per year from 683 cases in 2019 to 507 in 2020 to 238 in 2021. The overall conclusion rate for the three-year period was 83.95%. There was a general declining

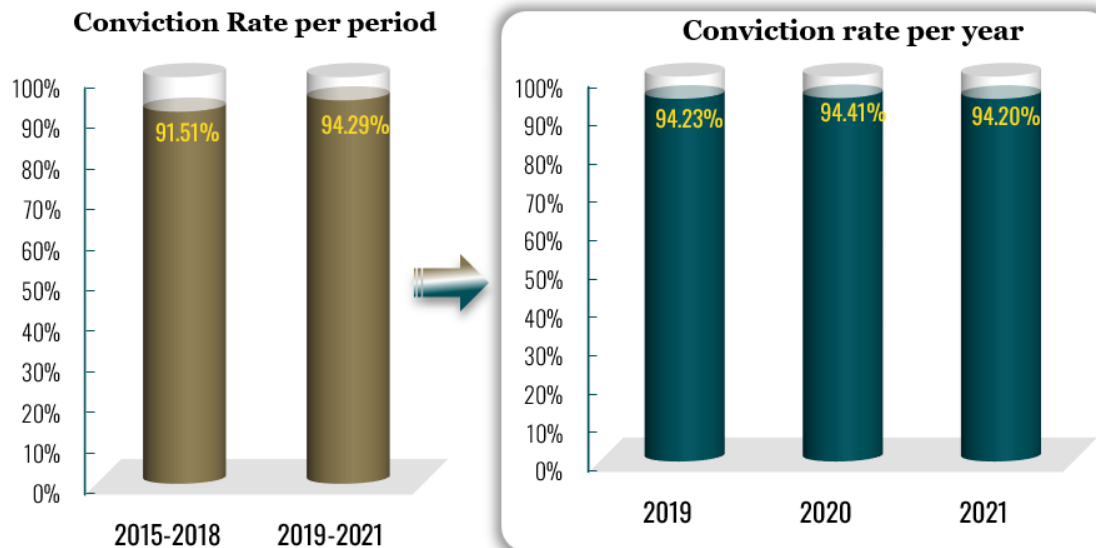
trend from 87.7% in 2019 to 46.6% in 2021. This huge decline in conclusion rate was partly attributed to closure of courts as a result of strict lockdown measures taken to counter the spike in COVID-19 infections. Normal courts operations were greatly affected with many cases not allocated hearing dates. The overall conclusion rate during the baseline period 2015-2018 was 93.33%, 9.4% higher than the overall conclusion rate in 2019-2021. Figure 6 compares the conclusion rates over the monitoring periods as well as annually.

Figure 6: Conclusion rate recorded per monitoring period and annually



The overall conviction rate for the 2019-2021 period stood at 94.29%. Compared to the baseline period 2015-2018 conviction of 91.5%, 2019-2021 was an increase of 2.8%. This increase was partly attributed to the effort of SFG in training investigating officers and prosecutors, which as a result improved their capacity to handle wildlife cases. For the three years of 2019-2021, the conviction rate increased marginally from 94.23% in 2019 to 94.41% in 2020 and declined to 94.20% in 2021. See figure 7 below for illustration.

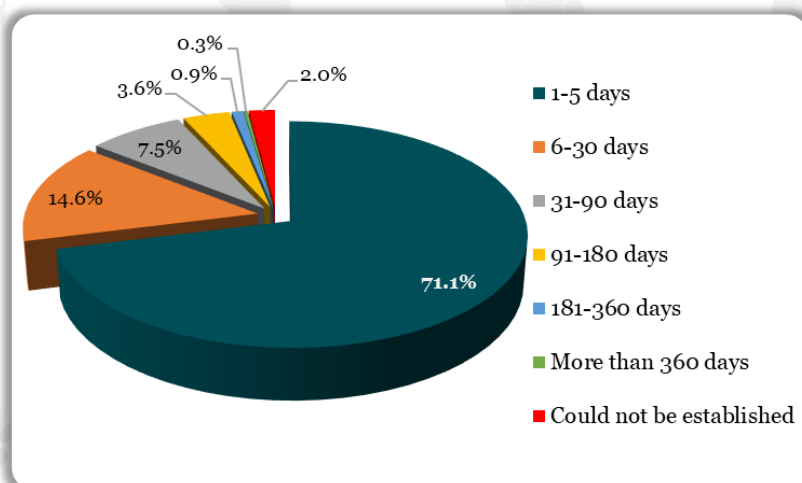
Figure 7: Conviction rate attained per monitoring period and annually



4.1.7 TIME TO CONCLUSION OF CASES

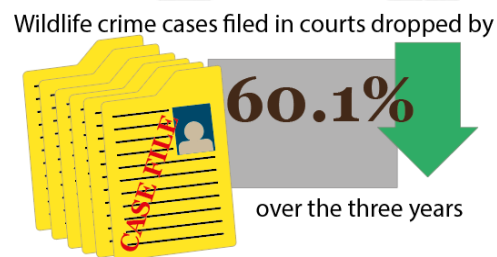
A large proportion of the cases concluded, 71.08% (n=1015), took 1 to 5 days from the date of registration to the date of judgement. This proportion could be attributed to the fact that the accused persons in the majority of the cases (n=1179) pleaded guilty therefore reducing trial duration significantly. The exact time taken to conclude 2.0% (n=29) of the cases could not be established whereas only 4 cases took over 1 year to conclude. Figure 8 illustrates the time taken for conclusion of cases

Figure 8:
Time taken for
conclusion of
cases



4.2 ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES & LEGISLATIONS

Wildlife crime cases registered in courts decreased from **774** in 2019 to **613** in 2020 and further to **309** in 2021.



4.2.1 OFFENCES IN REGISTERED CASES

Offences relating to possession of ivory increased by 23.1% from 26 cases registered in 2019 to 32 cases registered in 2021. Offences relating to fish and fishing declined by 70.4% from 250 in 2019 to 74 in 2021. Offences relating to hunting and trapping of animals registered in courts declined by 66.8% from 340 cases in 2019 to 113 in 2021. Unlawful removal of animal cases declined by 51.2% from 82 cases in 2019 to 40 cases registered in 2021.

Overall, hunting & trapping of animals related offences, fish & fishing related offences, and unlawful removal of animals recorded the highest number of cases registered at 781 (46.0%), 421 (24.8%) and 200 (11.8%) respectively.

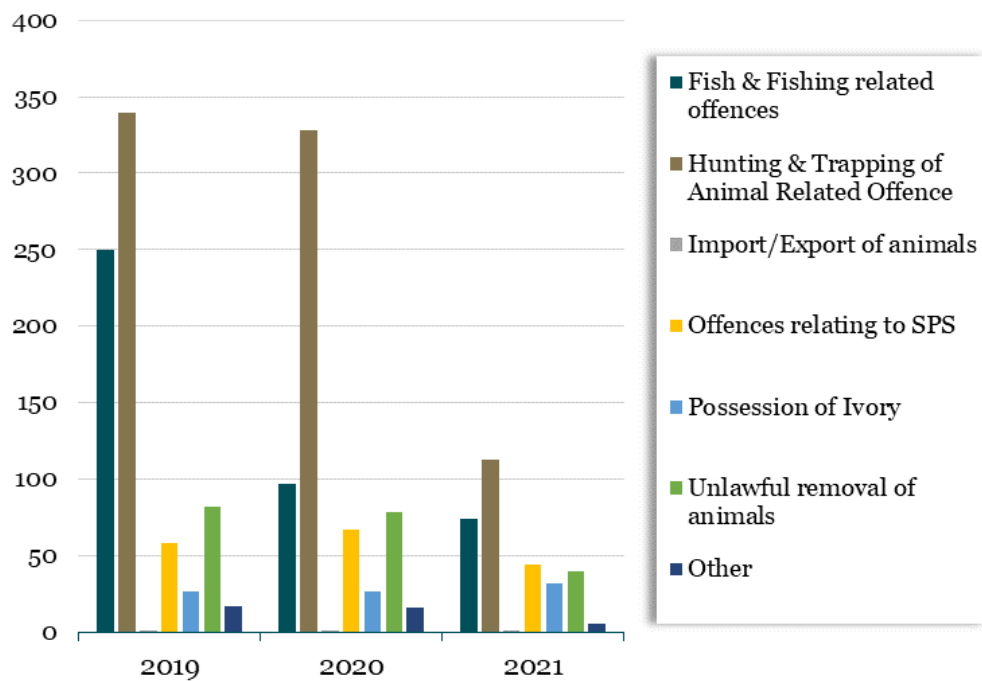
In 2019 hunting & trapping of animals related offences, fish & fishing related offences, and unlawful removal of animals recorded the majority of cases registered at 340 (43.9%), 250(32.3%), and 82 (10.6%) respectively.

In 2020, hunting & trapping of animals related offences, fish & fishing related offences, and unlawful removal of animals recorded the most number of cases registered at 328 (53.5%), 97 (15.8%), and 78 (12.7%) respectively.

In 2021, hunting & trapping of animals related offences, fish & fishing related offences, and offences relating to specially protected species (SPS) recorded the highest number of cases registered at 113 (36.6%), 74 (23.9%), and 44 (14.2%) respectively.

Overall, the data collected involved 11 legislations. Approximately 72.93% (n=1237), 14.38%(n=244) and 6.13% (n=104) of the cases registered were brought under the Parks and Wildlife Act, Trapping of Animals Act and Statutory Instrument 71 of 2020 respectively. Majority of the fish and fishing related offences were charged under the Parks and Wildlife Act 81%(n=342), alongside the Immigration Act at 18.5% (n=78) especially where foreigners were involved.

Figure 9: Proportion of offences over the three years of monitoring



4.2.2 PLEA TYPE

The categories of offences that recorded the highest number of cases with guilty pleas were fish and fishing related offences cases at 88.4% (n=372), unlawful removal of

animals from designated areas at 78.5% (n=157) and hunting & trapping of animal related offences at 69.9% (n=546).

Majority of the cases involving ivory and specially protected species (47.9%) recorded cases with plea of NOT guilty at 65.5% (n=55) and 47.9% (n=81) respectively. This high percentage in this category of offences can be attributed to the severity of the penalty upon conviction. The nature of plea taken could not be established in 156 cases.

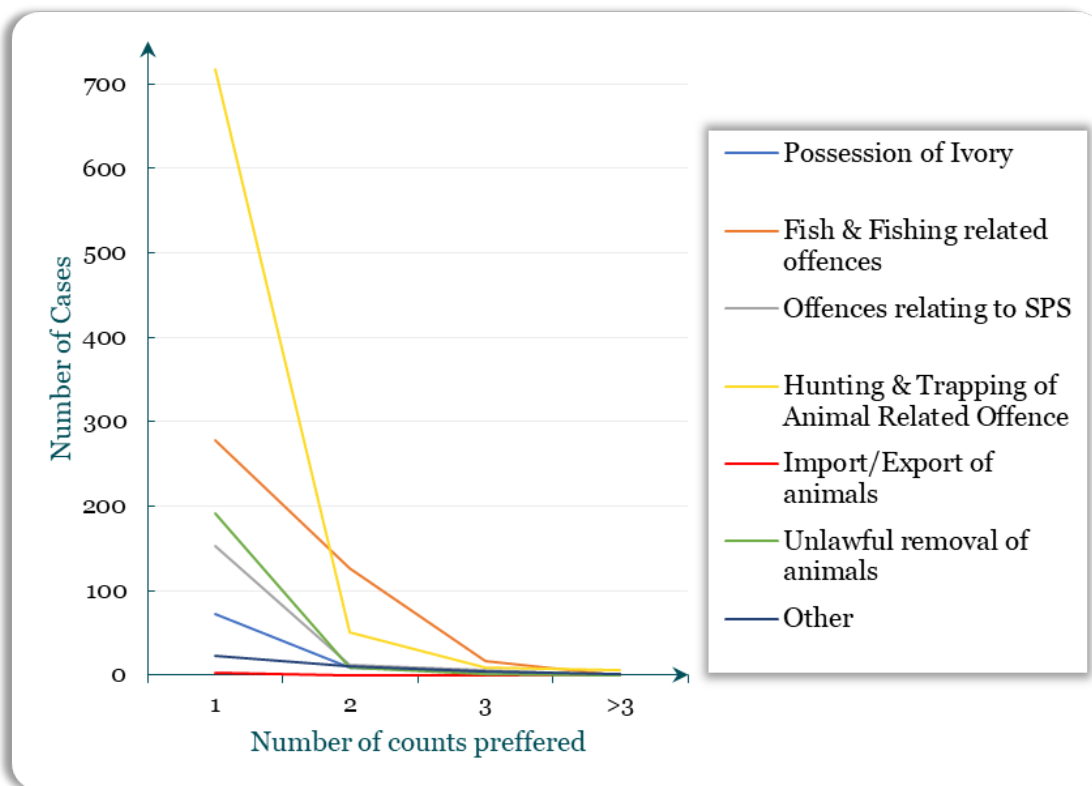
Table 3: Nature of plea recorded per offence

Offences	Guilty	Not Guilty	Not established	Withdrawn before plea	Total
Fish & Fishing related offences	372	30	19	0	421
Hunting & Trapping of Animal Related Offence	546	162	72	1	781
Import/Export of animals	3	0	0	0	3
Offences relating to SPS	65	81	23	0	169
Possession of Ivory	10	55	19	0	84
Unlawful removal of animals	157	29	14	0	200
Other	26	3	9	0	38
Total	1179	360	156	1	1696

4.2.3 COUNTS PER CATEGORY OF OFFENCES

The majority of the cases had the accused persons charged with only one offence. The categories of offences that recorded over 85% of cases with one count were ivory related offences at 85.7% (n=72), offences related to specially protected species at 89.9% (n=152), hunting and trapping of animals at 91.9% (n=718), unlawful removal of animals at 95.5% (n=191). Most fish & fishing related offences involved a second count of illegal entry. Only 7 cases registered more than 3 counts.

Figure 10: Cases registered by number of counts preferred



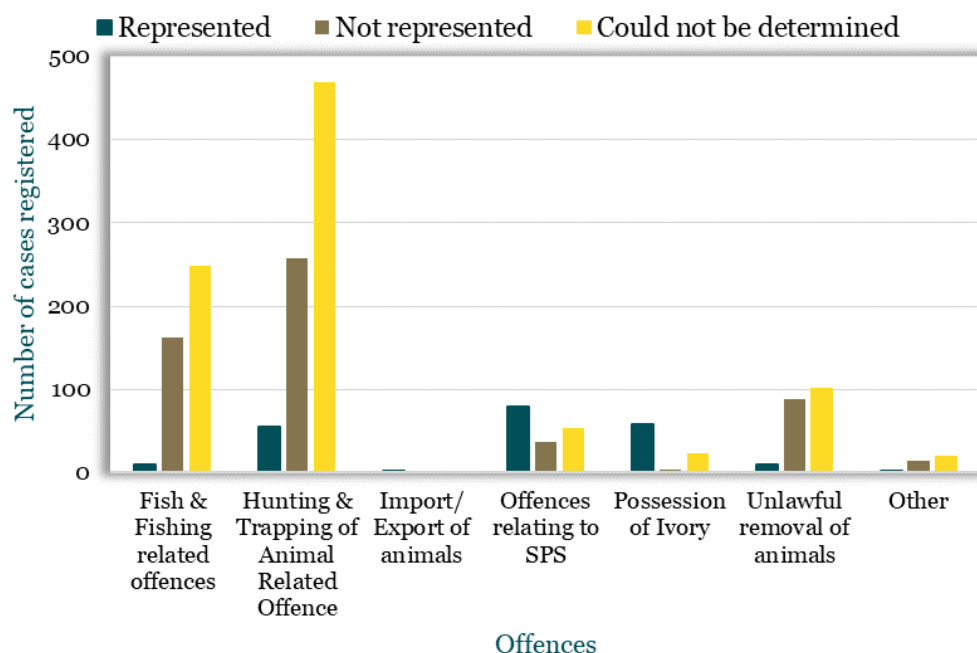
4.2.4 REPRESENTATION BY OFFENCES

Offences relating to specially protected animals at 46.7% (n=79) and ivory related offences at 69.0% (n=58) had the highest number of cases where the accused persons sought legal representation. Legal representation in Offences relating to specially protected species increased from 44.8% in 2019 to 50.7% in 2020 and declined to 43.2% in 2021 while possession of ivory declined from 92.3% in 2019 to 46.2% in 2020 and increased to 68.8% in 2021.

Majority of the cases relating to hunting & trapping of animals had accused persons pleading guilty to the charges hence very few cases requiring legal representation and cases with representation increased from 6.2% in 2019 to 9.1% in 2020 and declined to 3.5% in 2021.

While fish & fishing related cases with legal representation increased from 1.2% in 2019 to 5.4% in 2021, offences relating to unlawful removal of animal cases with representation increased from 3.7% in 2019; 6.4% in 2020 but then declined to 5.0% in 2021. Figure 11 illustrates the status of legal representation of cases monitored during the period.

Figure 11: Status of Legal representation by category of Offences



4.2.5 ADJOURNMENTS BY OFFENCES

Under the different categories of offences analysed, the majority of the cases had between 1-5 adjournments. SPS cases had 48.5% of the cases recording 1-5 adjournments, unlawful removal of animals 42.5%, hunting & trapping of animal cases 40.6%, possession of ivory 38.1% and fish & fishing related cases 34.4%. The 6-10 adjournments range was second most frequent with possession of ivory recording 32.1% of cases falling in this category. The number of adjournments in 46% of cases could not be determined. Table 4 illustrates the different categories;

Table 4: Number of adjournment per category of offences

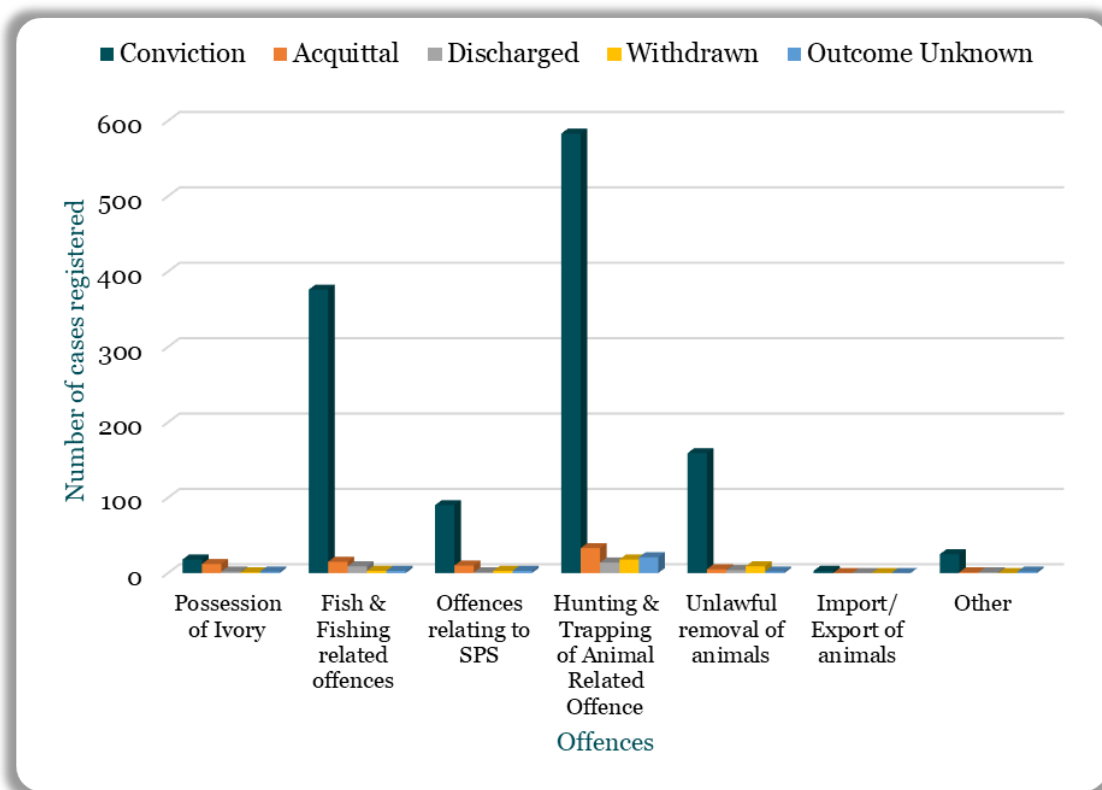
Offences	Zero Adjournments	1-5 Adjournments	6-10 Adjournments	11-15 Adjournments	More than 15 Adjournments	Could not be determined	Total
Fish & Fishing related offences	18	145	5	0	0	253	421
Hunting & Trapping of Animal Related Offence	22	317	54	6	8	374	781
Import/Export of animals	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Offences relating to SPS	3	82	29	14	15	26	169
Possession of Ivory	0	32	27	8	8	9	84
Unlawful removal of animals	5	85	7	1	0	102	200
Other	4	13	4	0	0	17	38
Total	52	676	127	29	31	781	1696

4.2.6 CASE OUTCOMES BY CATEGORY OF OFFENCES

Conviction was the most common case outcome in the categories of offences analysed as compared to acquittals, withdrawals and discharges. For instance, in fish & fishing related offences where a total of 406 cases were concluded, convictions accounted for 92.6% (n=376), while acquittals, discharge and withdrawals stood at 3.7% (n=15), 2.2% (n=9) and 0.7% (n=3) respectively.

The probability of an acquittal was higher in a case involving offences relating to possession of ivory, 34.3% (n=12), as compared to a case involving an offence relating to unlawful removal of animals at 2.8% (n=5). The outcome in a total of 13.4% (n=31) offences categories is unknown.

Figure 12: Case Outcomes by category of offences



4.2.7 CONVICTION & CONCLUSION RATE

Unlawful removal of animals recorded the highest conviction rate at 96.95% followed by fish & fishing related offences at 96.16%, hunting & trapping of animals related offences at 94.64%, offences relating to specially protected species at 90.00% and possession ivory offences at 60.00% respectively.

The conviction rate in offences relating to unlawful removal of animals increased from 96.97% in 2019 to 95.16% in 2020 and an impeccable 100% in 2021. In 2020, fish and fishing related offences had the highest conviction rate at 97.8% while possession of ivory offences had the lowest conviction rate at 71.43%.

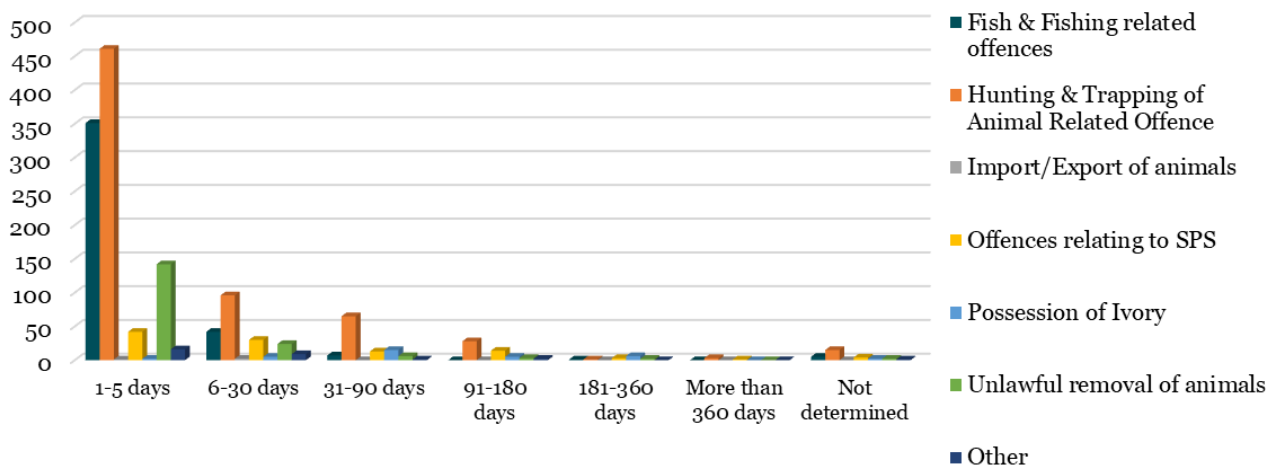
Fish & fishing related offences recorded the fastest conclusion rate of 96.44% over the three years study period while possession of ivory offences had the slowest conclusion rate at 41.67%. The conclusion rate for all the categories of offences significantly

decreased over the years. For instance, the conclusion rate for offences relating to specially protected species decreased from 64.52% in 2019 to 51.69% in 2020 and 24.14% in 2021 as a result of the effects of the Covid 19 pandemic on court procedures.

4.2.8 TIME TAKEN FOR CONCLUSION

The majority of the accused persons pleaded guilty in the cases registered, thereby reducing the time taken for conclusion of cases. This trend was similarly translated to the categories of offences whereby fish & fishing related offences, hunting and trapping of animals offences, offences related to specially protected species and offences related to unlawful removal of animals took 1-5 days for conclusion of most cases in those categories at 86.5%, 68.9%, 39.3% and 79.3% respectively. For possession of ivory however, the highest number of cases at 42.9% (n=15) approximately took 31-90 days to conclude.

Figure 13: Time take for conclusion of cases by category offences

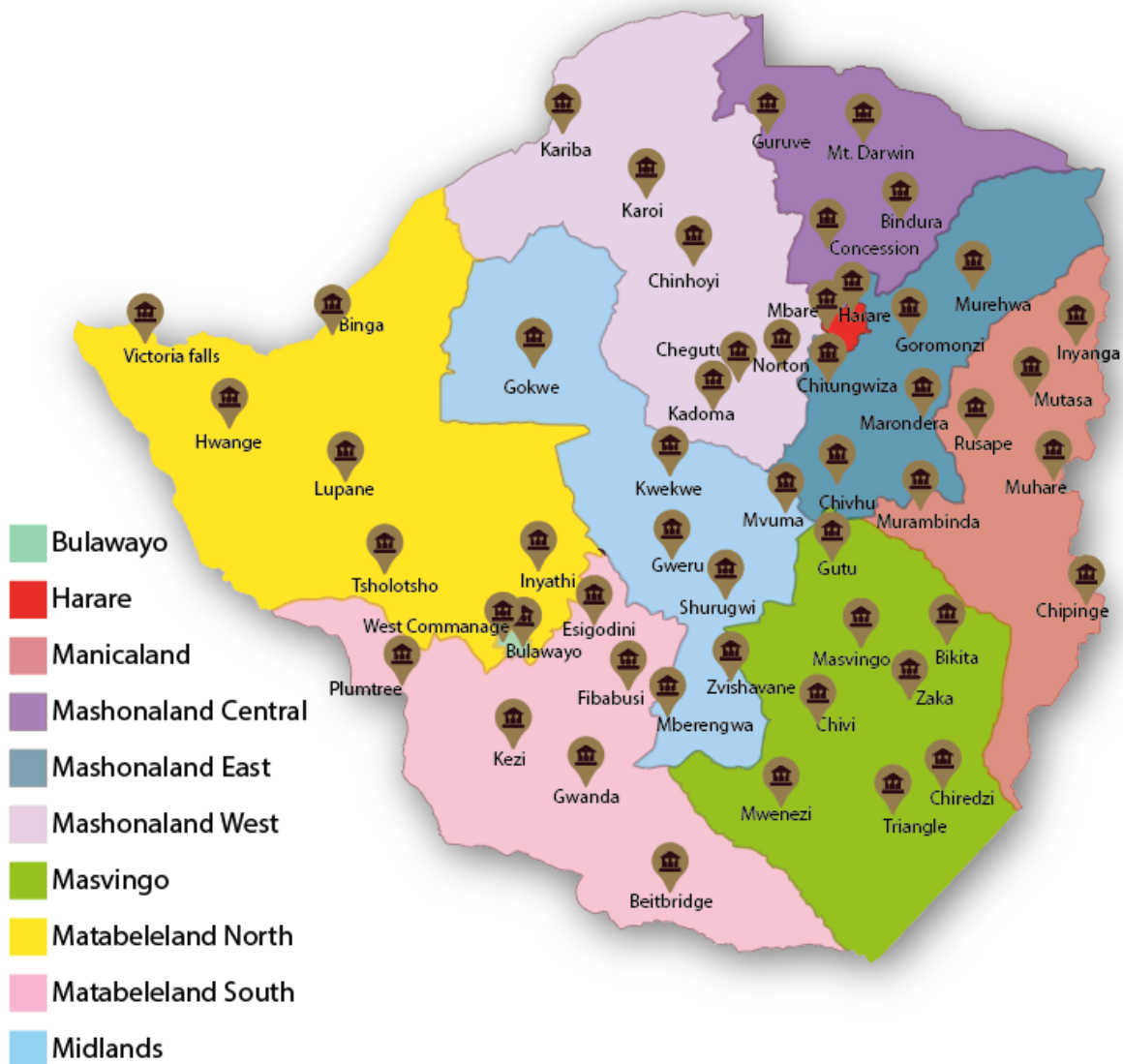


4.3 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

4.3.1 DISTRIBUTION OF THE CASES MONITORED

The 52 court stations monitored during the study period were distributed across the ten (10) provinces of Zimbabwe as illustrated in figure 14 below.

Figure 14: Location of courts monitored in 2019-2021

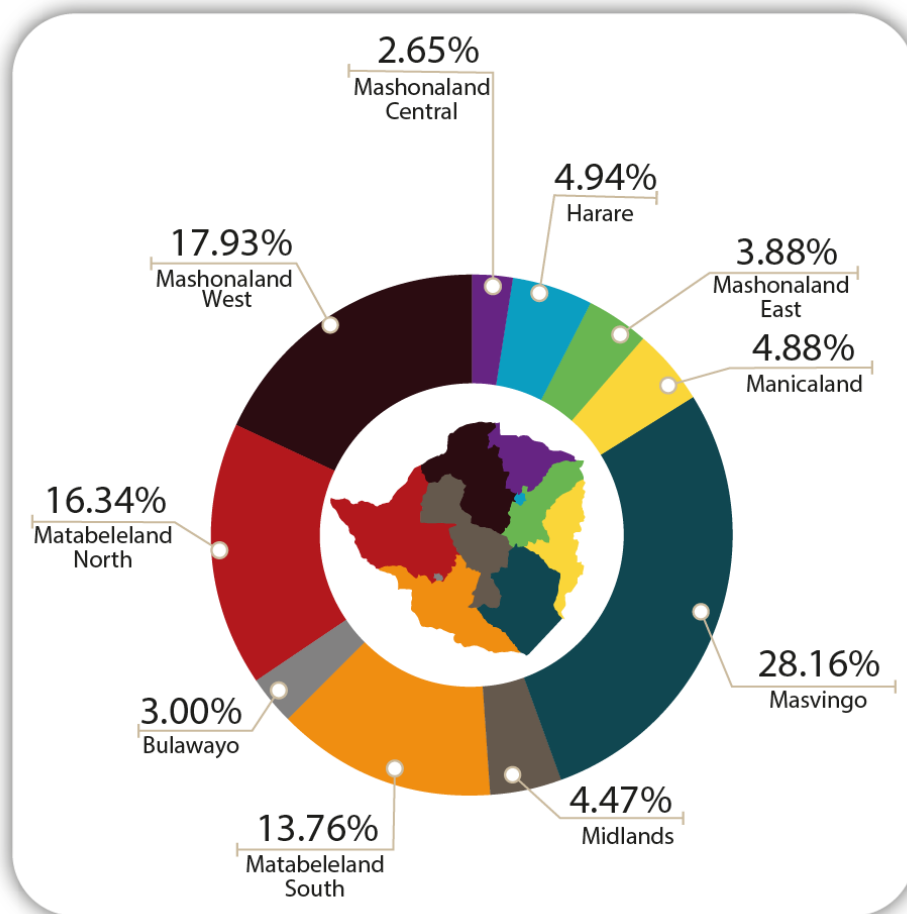


The eight courts monitored during the baseline period 2015-2018 were Binga, Bulawayo, Hwange, Kariba, Lupane, Plumtree, Tsholotsho and Victoria Falls. In the four years of 2015-2018, a total of 345 wildlife crime cases were registered in these

courts. In the three years of 2019-2021, these courts registered 521 wildlife crime cases. There was a 51.0% increase in cases registered between the two monitoring periods. Kariba recorded the highest number of cases registered from 64 cases in 2015-2018 to 129 cases in 2019-2021.

Regionally, in 2019-2021, Masvingo, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North and Matabeleland south provinces recorded the largest numbers of cases registered at 479, 305, 278 and 234 respectively. On the other hand, Mashonaland Central, Bulawayo and Mashonaland East provinces recorded the least number of cases registered at 44, 47 and 66 respectively. Figure 15 shows the proportion of cases registered per province over the monitoring period 2019-2021.

Figure 15: Proportion of cases registered per province 2019-2021



There were five (5) court stations (Mbare, Concession, Zaka, Gutu and Shurugwi) that did not register any wildlife case within the study period. Chiredzi and Kariba court stations registered the highest number of cases at 19.9% (n=338) and 11.4% (n=193) respectively. This can be attributed to the proximity of these court stations to protected areas, wildlife corridors and ports of entry. On the other hand, Mvuma, Chivi, Murambinda and Lupane court stations which are located near farm areas as opposed to near protected areas registered 1 case each during the entire study period.

Chiredzi court recorded the highest number of cases in each of the three years at 152; 116 and 70 in 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively. Other court stations that recorded high number of cases registered per year include: In 2019, Kariba at 110, Binga at 68 and Mwenezi at 67; In 2020, Beitbridge at 70, Kariba at 47 and Bikita at 31 in 2020; and in 2021, Beitbridge at 41, Kariba at 36 and Harare at 33. Chiredzi, Kariba, Beitbridge, Binga, Harare, Karoi, Mwenezi, Victoria Falls, Chipinge and Hwange accounted for 67% of all the cases registered between January 2019 and December 2021.

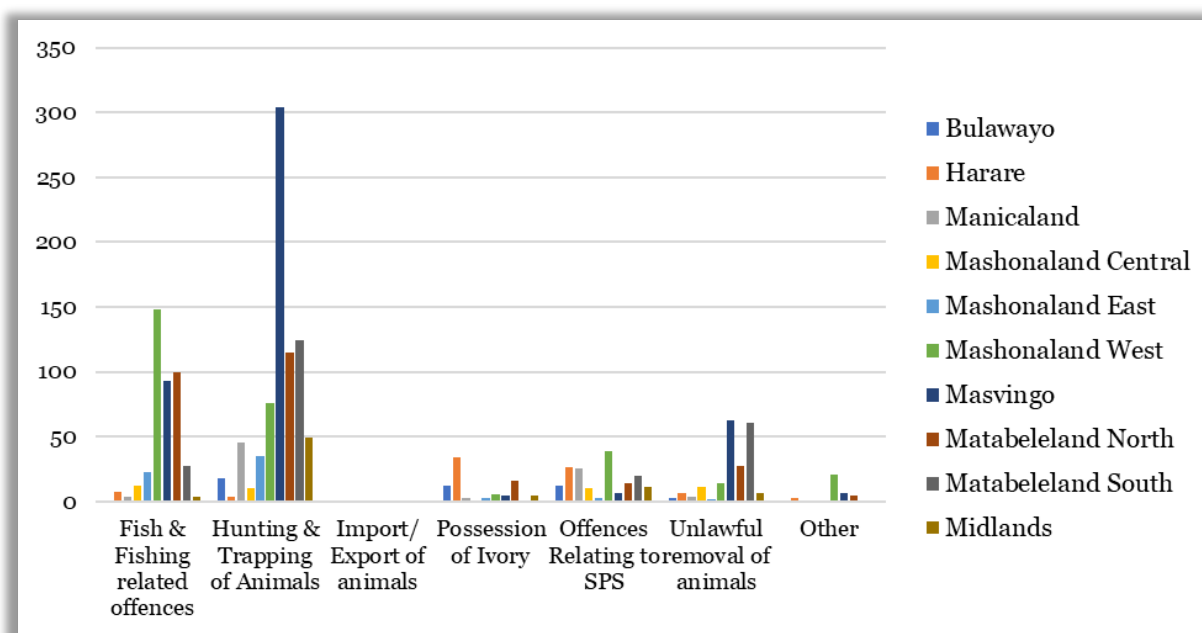
Chiredzi recorded the largest decline in the number of cases registered by 53.9% (n=82) from 152 cases in 2019 to 70 cases in 2021. On the other hand, Beitbridge recorded the highest increase in cases registered by 100% (n=41) from 0 cases in 2019 to 41 cases in 2021. Masvingo province saw the highest decline in cases registered in court by 70.5% (n=172) from 244 cases in 2019 to 72 cases in 2021.

4.3.2 PREVALENCE OF OFFENCE

At the regional level, offences relating to fish and fishing were recorded in high numbers in the provinces of Mashonaland West at 148, Matabeleland North at 100 and Masvingo at 93 cases. The provinces that recorded the highest number of cases relating to hunting and trapping of animals were Masvingo, Matabeleland South and Matabeleland North at 304, 124 and 115 respectively. Harare, Matabeleland North and

Bulawayo recorded the highest numbers in cases charged with possession of Ivory at 34, 16 and 12 respectively. High numbers of cases relating to SPS were recorded in Mashonaland East, Harare and Manicaland recorded the highest numbers at 39, 27 and 26 respectively. Figure 16 illustrates the prevalences of Offences in the 10 provinces.

Figure 16: Prevalence of Offences in the different provinces



At the court level, possession of ivory cases recorded high numbers in Harare at 34, Bulawayo at 12 and Hwange at 9 cases recorded over the three year monitoring period. 33 courts did not record a single case relating to possession of ivory during the period. In 2019 Hwange, Harare and Bulawayo recorded high numbers at 7, 5 and 5 cases respectively. 39 courts did not record a single case relating to possession of ivory in 2019. In 2021 Harare, Bulawayo and Binga recorded high numbers at 15, 5 and 3 respectively. 40 courts did not record a single case relating to possession of ivory. Harare recorded the highest increase in cases registered by 10 (200%) from 5 in 2019 to 15 in 2021. On the other hand, Hwange recorded the highest decline in cases registered by 7 from 7 in 2019 to 2 in 2020 and further declined to zero in 2021.

Cases relating to Specially Protected Species (SPS) recorded high numbers in Harare, Kariba, Bulawayo and Chipinge at 27, 25, 16 and 16 respectively over the three year period. A total of 16 courts did not record a single case relating to SPS during the three years. In 2019, the courts that recorded a high number of cases relating to SPS were Kariba, Harare and Bulawayo at 17, 12, and 8 cases respectively. A total of 31 courts recorded zero cases in 2019. In 2020 24 courts recorded zero cases relating to SPS and Beitbreidge, Chipinge, Kariba and Harare at 10, 9, 7 and 6 respectively. In 2021, Harare, Chipinge and Beitbridge recorded high numbers at 9, 6 and 6 cases respectively. There were a total of 31 courts that did not record any cases in 2021. Beitbridged recorded the highest increase in SPS cases registered between 2019 and 2021 at 6 having recorded zero in 2019 and 10 cases in 2020. Chipinge recorded 1 case in 2019 and 6 in 2021. Kariba recorded the highest decline in cases registered by 16 (94%) from 17 recorded in 2019 to 1 case in 2021.

Kariba, Binga and Chiredzi recorded the highest number of fish and fishing related cases registered in court during the three years at 125, 82 and 74 cases respectively. There were 17 court stations that did not record any fish and fishing related cases during the three year period. In 2019 Kariba, Binga and Chiredzi recorded the highest number of fish and fishing related cases registered in courts in 2019 at 66, 60 and 48 respectively. 25 courts did not report any fish and fishing related cases in 2019. In 2020, Kariba, Chiredzi and Binga again recorded the highest numbers at 30, 16 and 14 respectively. A total of 29 courts recorded zero fish and fishing related cases in 2020. Kariba, Beitbridge and Chiredzi recorded 2, 13 and 10 cases respectively in 2021. 39 courts did not record any fish and fishing related cases in 2021.

Cases relating to hunting & trapping of animals registered between 2019 and 2021 recorded high numbers in Chiredzi, beitbridge, and mwenezi courts at 204, 61 and 50 respectively. A total of 9 courts did not record a single case relating to hunting and

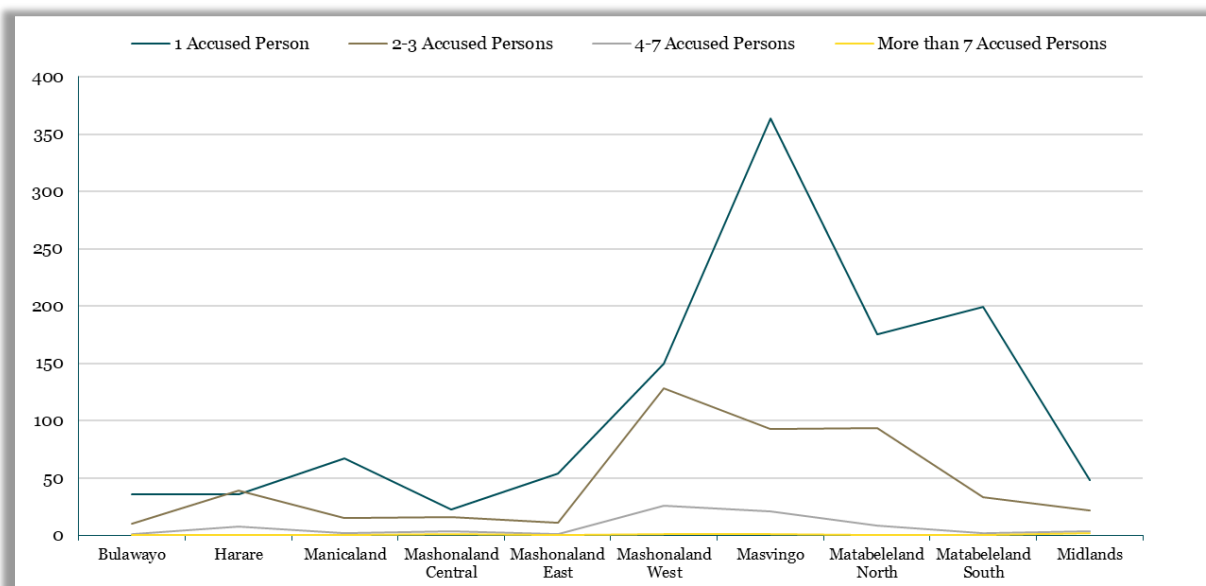
trapping of animals the entire period. In 2019, Chiredzi, Mwenezi, Karoi and Victoria Falls recorded high numbers at 83, 50, 23 and 22 respectively. A total of 14 stations did not report a single case relating to hunting and trapping of animals in 2019. In 2021, Chiredzi, Beitbridge and Chipinge recorded the highest numbers at 43, 16 and 15 respectively. There were 27 stations that recorded nil cases relating to hunting and trapping of animals in 2021.

Cases relating to unlawful removal of animals recorded high numbers in Chiredzi, Plumtree, Beitbridge and Kezi at 51, 19, 16 and 12 respectively. 20 court stations recorded nil cases on unlawful removal of animals over the monitoring period.

4.3.3 ACCUSED PERSONS PER REGION

13 courts (Chivi, Beitbridge, Masvingo, Zvishavane, Bikita, West, Commonage, Chitungwiza, Chivhu, Mwenezi, Chegutu, Mberengwa, Chipinge, Lupane) had more than 85% of cases registered involved only 1 accused person. Another 11 courts (Mvuma, Kadoma, Mutare, Harare, Binga, Murehwa, Filabusi, Rusape, Kariba, Bindura, Inyanga) had more than 45% of the cases registered involving 2-3 accused persons. 5 courts (Kadoma, Murambinda, Norton, Inyanga & Guruve) had more than 10% of cases involving 4-7 accused persons. Four courts (Mvuma, Kadoma, Murambinda and Murehwa) had all the cases involving 2 or more accused persons.

Figure 17: Number of accused persons charged per case, by province

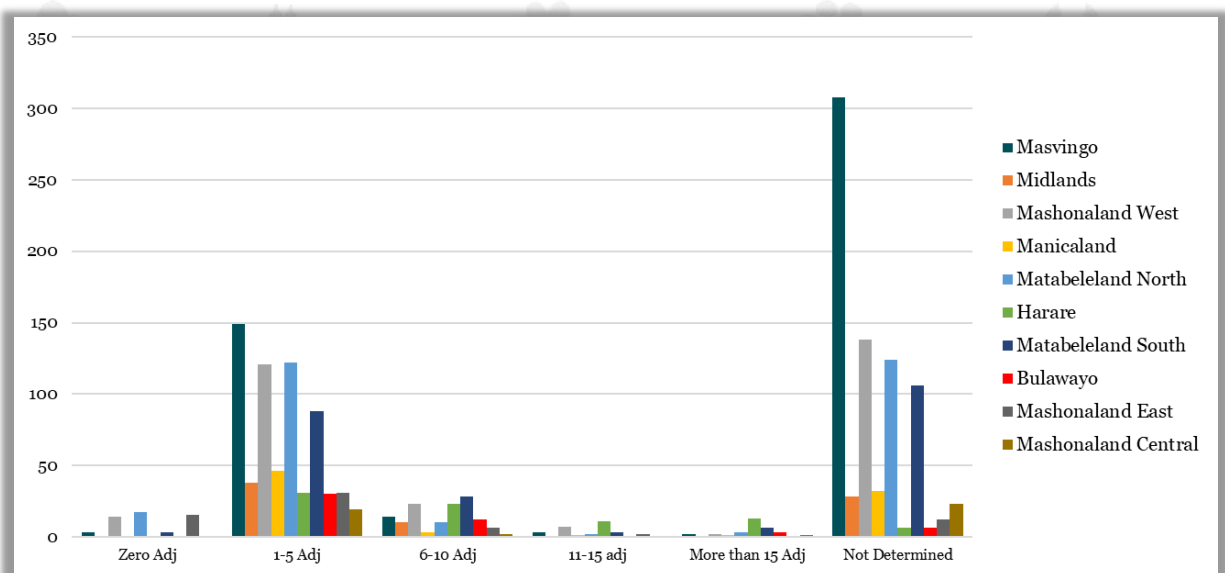


4.3.4 ADJOURNMENTS BY COURT

A total of four courts had more than 30% of cases recording zero adjournment: Fibabusi 100% (n=2); Norton 42.9% (n=3); Chitungwiza 33.3% (n=7) and Marondera 30.8% (n=8). Another ten courts had more than 60% of cases recording 1-5 adjournments: Mutare 70.0% (n=7); Gweru 69.2% (n=9); Murambinda 100% (n=1); West Commonage 100% (n=7); Rusape 100% (n=3); Marondera 61.5% (n=16); Chegutu 81.8% (n=9); Mberengwa 100% (n=3); Lupane 100% (n=1); Inyanga 66.7% (n=4)

A total of six courts had more than 20% of cases recording 6-10 adjournments: Harare 27.4% (n=23); Gweru 23.1% (n=3); Kwekwe 22.7% (n=5); Mutasa 33.3% (n=1); Bulawayo 27.3% (n=12); Goromonzi 66.7% (n=2). A total of 7 courts had more than 5% of the cases recording more than adjournments: Kadoma 25.0% (n=1); Hwange 8.5% (n=4); Harare 28.6% (n=24); Bulawayo 6.8% (n=3); Beitbridge 8.1% (n=9); Murehwa 50.0% (n=1); Chinhoyi 20.0% (n=3). Figure 14 illustrates adjournments of cases per province.

Figure 18: Adjournment of cases per province



4.3.5 OUTCOME OF CONCLUDED CASES

Masvingo, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South recorded the highest number of cases concluded during the three year at 414, 275, 256 and 215 respectively. These four provinces accounted for 81.2% of all the concluded cases.

Courts that accounted for the bulk of concluded cases were Chiredzi at 20.7% (n=295), Kariba at 13.2% (n=188), Binga at 7.2% (n=103) and Beitbridge at 7.0% (n=100). A total of 33 courts had more than 80% of the cases recording conviction, 7 courts had more than 10% of cases recording acquittal; 5 courts recorded more than 10% recording discharge; 7 courts had more than 10% of cases recording withdrawal.

Chiredzi, Kariba, Binga and Beitbridge recorded high numbers of convictions over the period at 265, 172, 90, and 87 respectively. There were 7 court stations that recorded zero convictions over the three-year period.

Kariba, Binga, Chiredzi and Bulawayo recorded high numbers of acquittal at 12, 9, 9 and 8 respectively. 28 courts did not record any acquittal over the period. Chiredzi, Binga, Beitbridge and Bikita recorded high numbers of discharge at 6, 4, 3 and 3 respectively. 34 courts recorded zero cases concluded as discharge.

Table 5: Outcome of concluded cases per province

Province	Conviction	Acquittal	Discharge	Withdrawal	Unknown Outcome	Total
Bulawayo	21	8	3	0	0	32
Harare	21	1	1	0	6	29
Manicaland	51	2	0	1	3	57
Mashonaland Central	33	1	0	0	0	34
Mashonaland East	42	4	0	4	4	54
Mashonaland West	241	20	4	2	8	275
Masvingo	378	9	9	13	5	414
Matabeleland North	237	12	5	2	0	256
Matabeleland South	184	15	6	4	6	215
Midlands	46	4	3	8	1	62
All Provinces	1,254	76	31	34	33	1,428

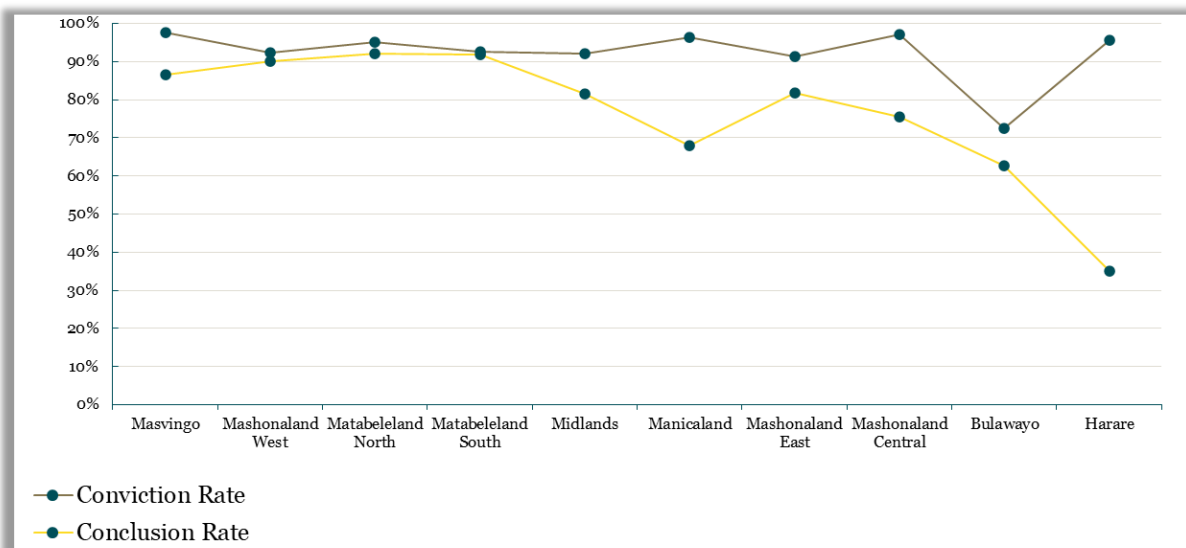
4.3.6 CONCLUSION RATE AND CONVICTION RATE

At the regional level, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Mashonaland West provinces attained the highest conclusion rate over the period at 92.1%, 91.9% and 90.2% respectively. Harare, Bulawayo and Manicaland recorded the lowest conclusion rate at 34.9%, 62.7% and 67.9% respectively.

Provinces that attained a conviction rate of above 95% were Masvingo, Mashonaland Central, Manicaland, Harare and Matabeleland North at 97.7%, 97.1%, 96.2%, 95.4% and 95.2% respectively. Bulawayo, Mashonaland East and Midlands attained the lowest conviction rate at 72.4%, 91.3% and 92% respectively.

A total of 21 courts recorded a 100% conviction rate over the period. Another 14 courts recorded a 90-99% conviction rate (Victoria falls at 98.3%, Chiredzi at 96.7%, Harare at 95.5%, etc). Four courts that recorded the lowest conviction rate over the period were Kadoma, Bulawayo, Esigodini and Bindura at 66.7%, 69.2%, 75.0%, 83.3% respectively. Karoi, Plumtree, Kariba and Harare courts recorded the highest decline in conviction rate between 2019 and 2021 by 38.9%, 33.3%, 10.0% and 8.3% respectively. Figure 19 illustrates conviction rate and conclusion rate for the different provinces.

Figure 19: Conviction rate and conclusion rate by province



4.3.7 TIME TAKEN FOR CONCLUSION

Cases concluded within the first five days upon registration accounted for over 71% of the 1428 cases concluded during the three year monitoring period. 11 courts (Chivi, Gwanda, Binga, Masvingo, Goromonzi, Zvishavane, Kezi, Norton, Chivhu, Mwenezi, Tsholotsho) had over 80% of the cases concluded within first five days.

Only 8 courts had over 30% of the cases concluded within 6th and 30th day after registration in court and only 3 courts (Marondera, Chinhoyi & Inyanga) had more

than 20% of the cases concluded between the 31st and 90th day upon registration in court.

Table 6: Time for conclusion of cases by province

Province	1-5 days	6-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181-360 days	More than 360 days	Not determined	Total
Bulawayo	11	8	4	8	0	0	1	32
Harare	11	5	5	3	5	0	0	29
Manicaland	28	14	7	2	0	0	6	57
Mashonaland Central	24	7	1	0	0	0	2	34
Mashonaland East	36	7	10	0	0	1	0	54
Mashonaland West	189	55	18	6	1	0	6	275
Masvingo	335	43	20	7	1	0	8	414
Matabeleland North	202	30	12	6	4	1	1	256
Matabeleland South	146	26	24	18	0	0	1	215
Midlands	33	13	6	2	2	2	4	62
Total	1015	208	07	52	13	4	29	1428

4.4 SPECIES ANALYSIS

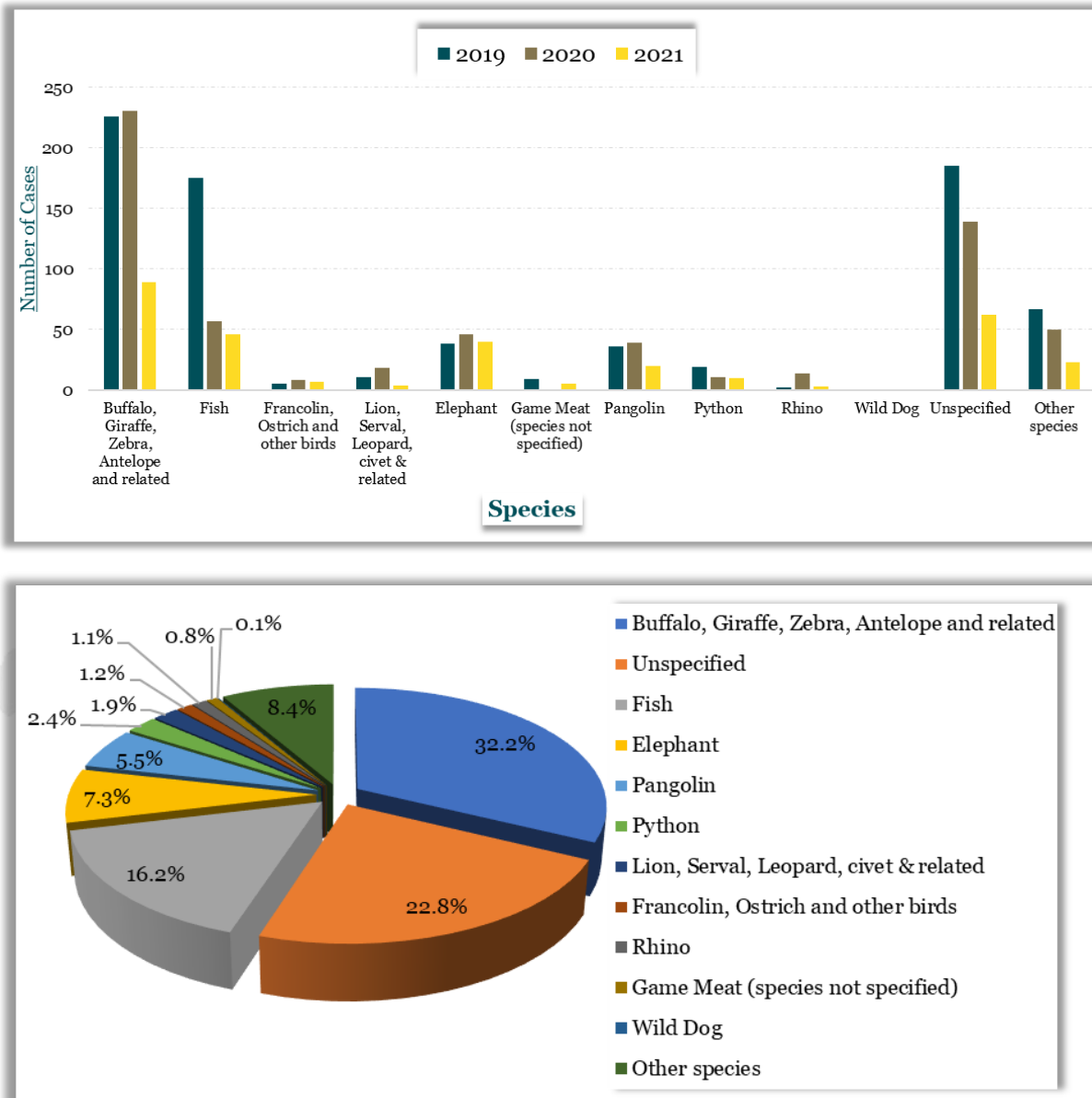
4.1 CASES REGISTERED PER SPECIES

The cases registered during the monitoring period 2019-2021 involved over 50 types of species. Species not listed as endangered such as buffalo, giraffe, zebra and antelope made up the highest number of cases at 32.19% (n=546) and fish at 16.39% (n=278). A total of 155 cases involved specially protected species while unspecified species accounted for 22.76% (n=386) of the cases.

For all the courts monitored in 2019-2021, cases relating to python had been on the decline while cases relating to rhino related had on the increase, from 2 in 2019 to 14 in 2020 and then declined to 3 cases in 2021. The number of pangolin related cases registered remained steady over 2019 and 2020 but declined to 20 registered cases in 2021. Similarly, fish related cases declined over the years from 175 cases in 2019 to 46

in 2021. The significant drop in the number of cases registered in 2021 can be attributed to the Covid 19 lockdown which was at its strictest, and subsequently also reducing the commission of criminal activities. Figure 20 illustrates the trends in overall wildlife crime cases registered during the period 2019-2021.

Figure 20: Cases registered in relation to species involved per year



4.4.2 SPECIES INVOLVED IN RELATION TO COURTS

This section focuses on the most frequent and specially protected species such as pangolin, rhino, python, elephant and a combination of buffalo, giraffe, zebra and antelope related cases.

A total of 85 elephant and SPS cases were registered in Kariba, Binga, Hwange, Victoria Falls, Plumtree, Lupane, Bulawayo and Tsholotsho courts during the monitoring period 2019-2021. All of these courts were monitored during the baseline period 2015-2018 where 63 cases relating to elephants and SPS were registered. Figures 21, 22 and 23 illustrate the trend in elephant and SPS cases registered in the eight courts from 2015 to 2021.

Figure 21: Trends in elephant & SPS cases registered in the eight courts 2015-2021 by species

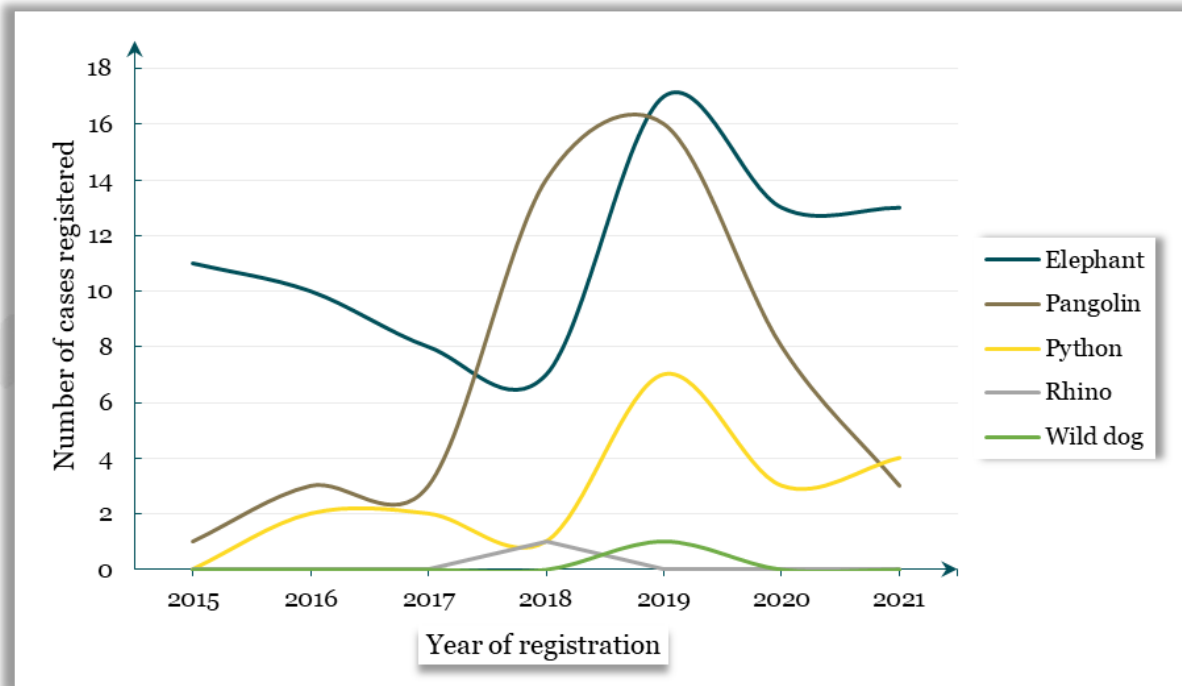


Figure 21: Trends in registration of elephant cases by court station, 2015-2021

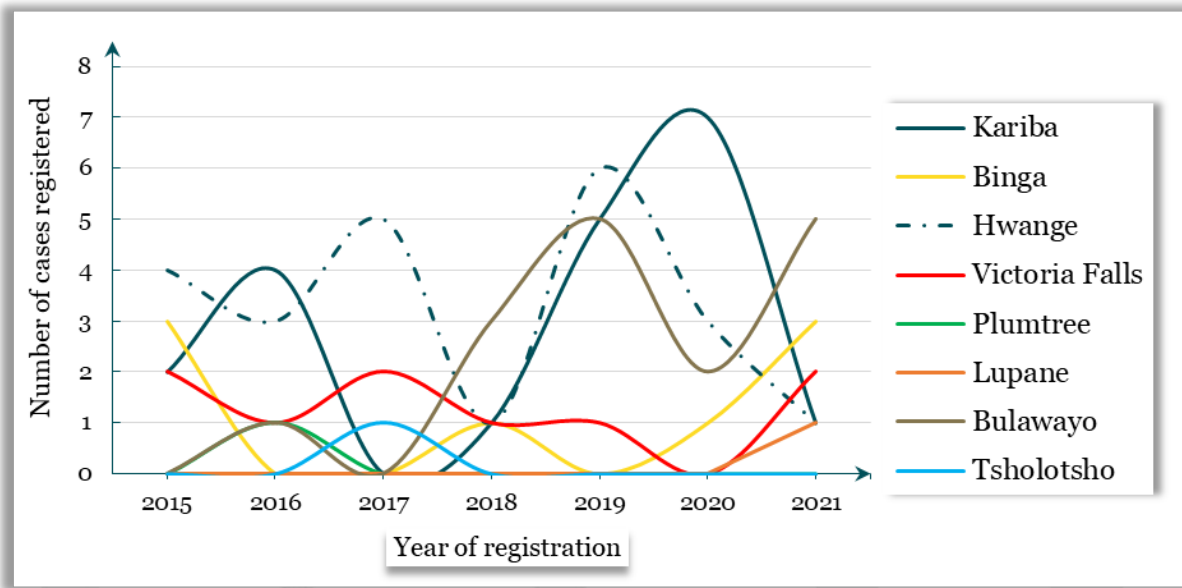
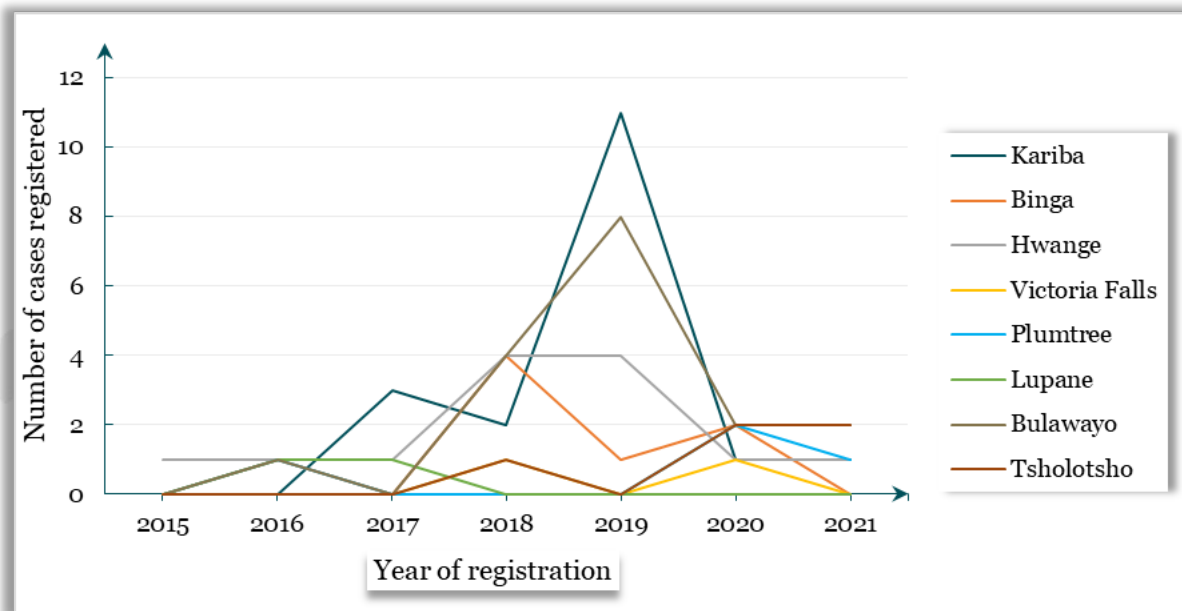


Figure 22: Trends in SPS cases registered by court station, 2015-2021



For all the courts monitored in 2019-2021, Harare and Kariba law courts registered the highest number of pangolin and elephant cases at 24.5% (n=23), 10.6% (n=10), 29.0% (n=36) and 10.5% (n=13) respectively. Buffalo, giraffe, zebra and antelope related cases accounted for the majority of species with Chiredzi leading at 27.5% (n=150) followed by Beitbridge at 9% (n=49). Chipinge, Bulawayo and Karoi law

courts each had 12.5% of cases involving the python species while Beitbridge and Masvingo respectively recorded 57.9% (n=11) and 21.5% (n=4) of rhino cases.

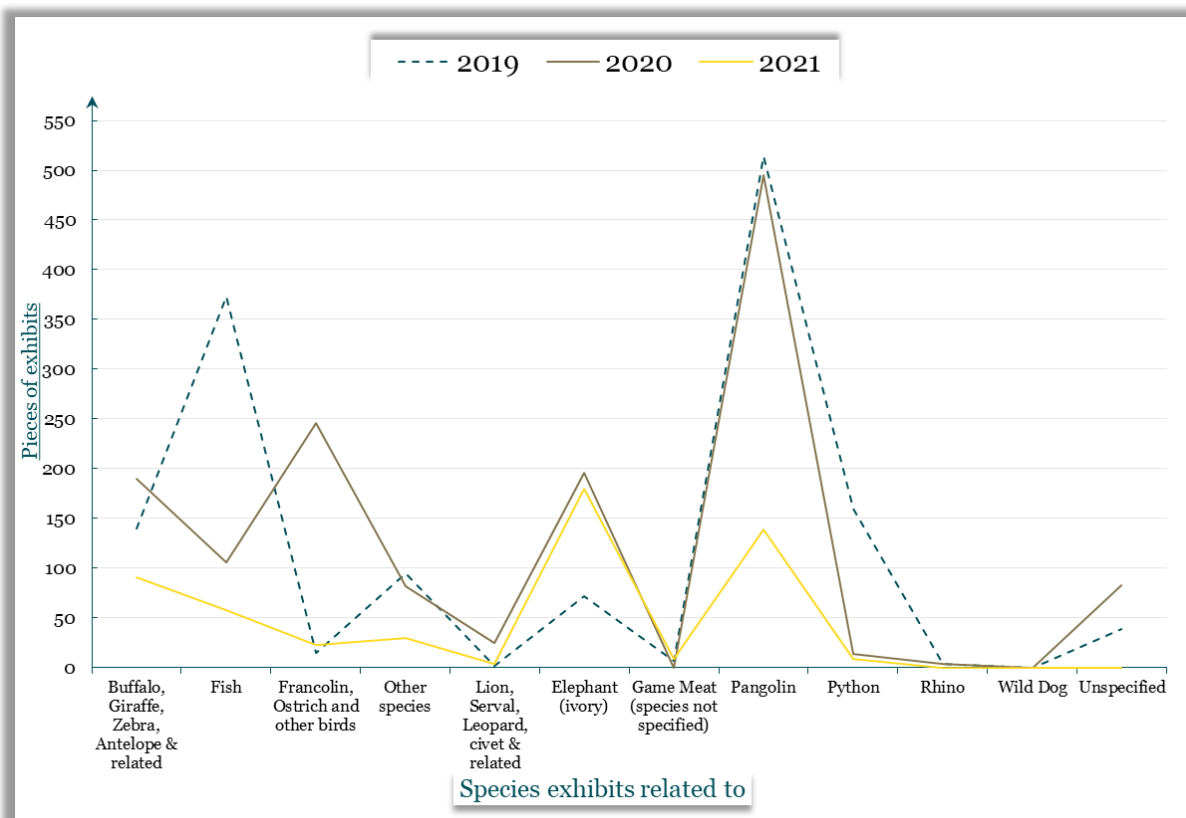
Due to their proximity to water bodies such as Lake Kariba and Zambezi river, Kariba and Binga law courts recorded the highest number of cases involving fish at 37.5% (n=103) and 19.6% (n=54) respectively.

4.4.3 QUANTITY OF EXHIBITS

This section analyses the exhibits recovered in terms of pieces and weight. The different types of exhibits collected ranged from tusks, scales, bones, skins to live animals among others. Python cases involved live species, bones and skins while pangolin cases involved scales and live species. The highest number of exhibits in a single year was 1,441 pieces recovered in 2020 and 542 pieces in 2021.

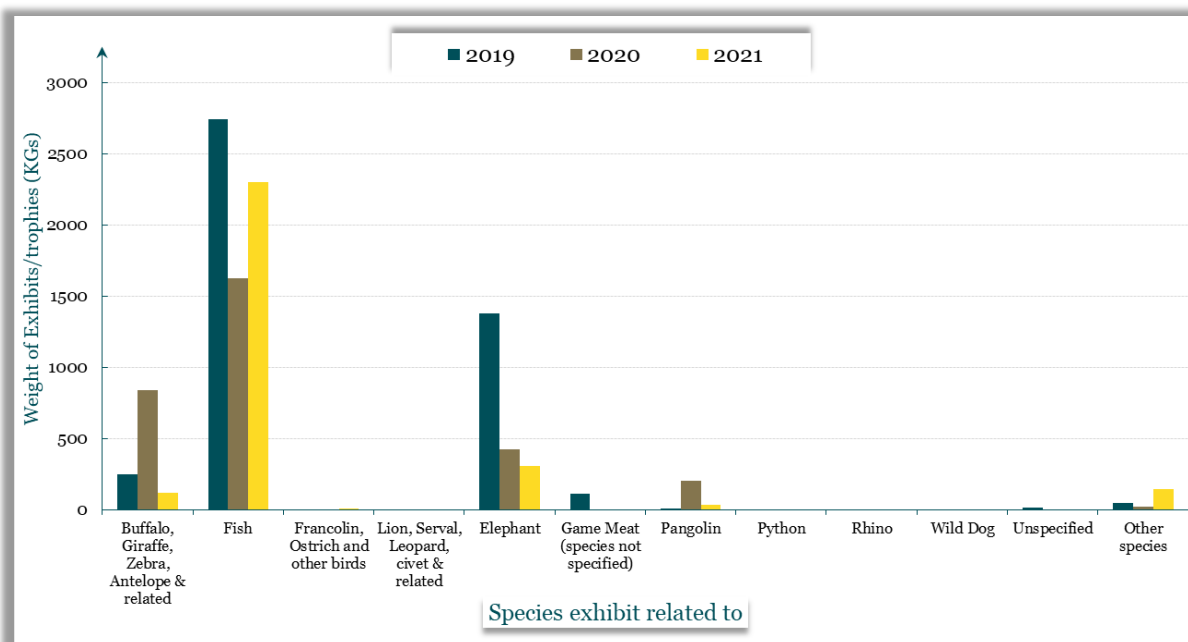
The pieces of pangolins seized declined from 514 in 2019 to 495 in 2020 and eventually to 139 in 2021. Similarly, the number of pythons recovered sharply declined from 160 in 2019 to 9 in 2021. On the other hand, the number of pieces of elephant ivory increased from 72 to 196 in 2020 and slightly declined to 180 in 2021.

Figure 24: Pieces of exhibits recovered during the monitoring period 2019-2021



The weight of game meat from unspecified species and that from buffaloes, zebras, giraffes and antelopes during the monitoring period totalled to 1,334.53kgs while that of live pangolins and pangolin scales seized significantly increased from 9.504kgs in 2019 to 208.18kgs in 2020. However, the weight of elephant ivory and related trophies however decreased from 1,382.745kgs at the onset of this study period to 428.877kgs in 2020 and finally to 310.623kgs in 2021. Fish accounted for the highest quantity of species seized during the three years study period, totalling to 6667.171kgs. The weight of some exhibits was missing in some cases and could therefore not be determined.

Figure 25: Weight of exhibits recovered

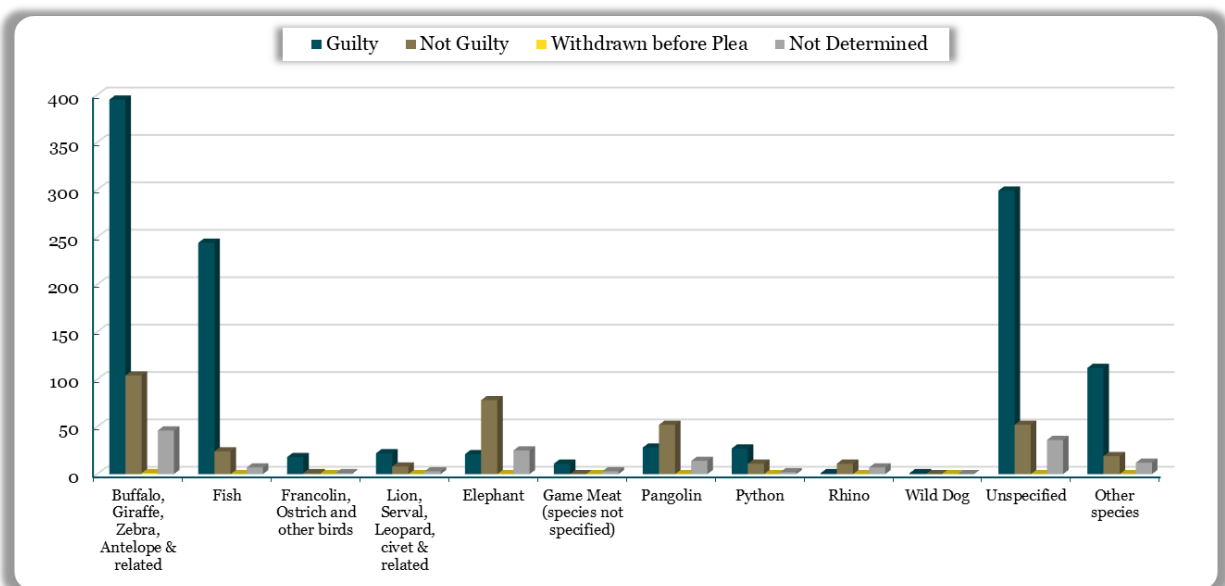


NB: Not all cases had the weight of exhibit provided

4.4.4 TYPE OF PLEA IN RELATION TO SPECIES

A plea of guilty was the most common plea type for cases involving the majority of the wildlife species analysed, with buffalo, giraffe, zebra and antelope related cases taking the lead with 395 cases. It is however worth noting that a not guilty plea was the most common plea in the majority of cases involving elephants, pangolins and rhinos at 62.90%, 55.31% and 57.89% respectively because of the severity of punishments for offences related to these species.

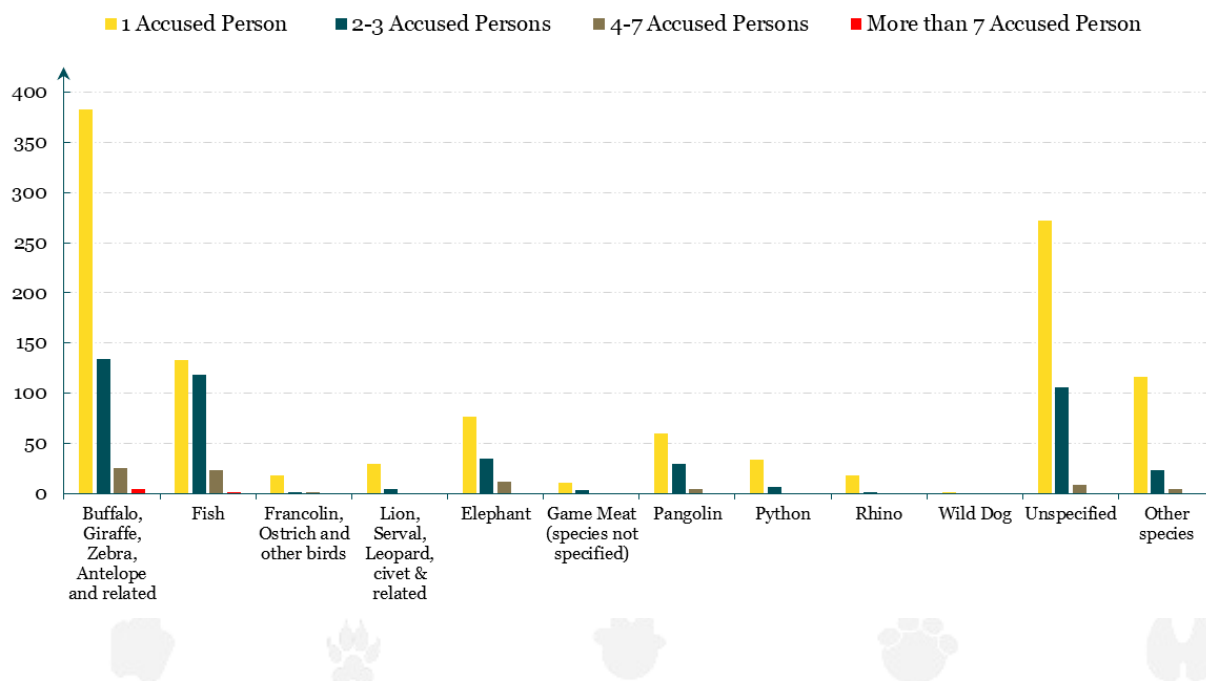
Figure 26: Nature of plea taken per species



4.4.5 NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN RELATION TO SPECIES

A great majority of the cases, 67.9% (n=1,152), involving different wildlife species had a single accused person charged, followed by an average of 2-3 accused persons per case at 27.2% (n=461). On average, fish, pangolin and elephant species led in the 2-3 accused persons per case average at 42.9% (n=118), 31.9% (n=30) and 28.2% (n=35) respectively. Only 0.3% (n=5) of the species involved more than 7 accused persons per case.

Figure 27: Number of accused persons per species involved



4.5 SENTENCING PATTERNS

The different types of penalties handed down in concluded cases that resulted in convictions included jail, fine, community service, probation, suspended sentence, compensation, caution or a combination of penalties. A common trend of a combination of both custodial and non-custodial sentences was observed in a majority of cases, for example, fine and compensation, suspended sentence with jail term and community service and suspended sentence with jail term, community service and compensation among others.

Case Study 2	
Case Details	Case number; 1705/19: Republic v Jemius Muvha: Masvingo Law Courts
Legislation	Count 1: Section 59 (2)(a) PWA
Particulars	Unlawful hunting of any animal from any land
Exhibit	2 warthog carcasses
Case Outcome	The accused person was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, 2 months suspended for 5 years, 5 months suspended for restitution to the

	<p>complainant for the amount of \$2000 before 30/11/19 and 3 months suspended for 175 hours of community service.</p> <p>A breakdown of the above sentence is that in addition to the suspended sentence lasting 10 months, the accused person will also serve a jail term of 2 months, compensate the complainant a sum of \$2000 and complete 175 hours of community service.</p>
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In cases where court has not considered any special circumstances warranting a reduction of the sentence to below minimum, the law³ stipulates the minimum penalty for cases involving specially protected species i.e. pangolin, rhino, python, wild dogs to be 9 years imprisonment for first time offenders and 11 years imprisonment if the accused person is a repeat offender. Case study 3 below illustrates;

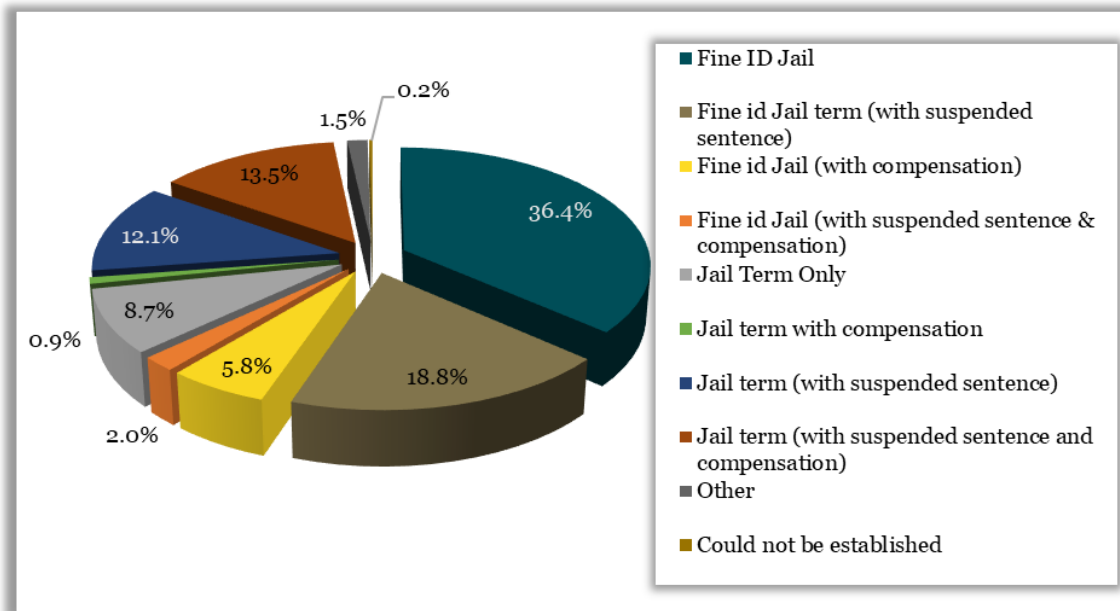
Case Study 3	
Case Details	Case number; BTB1162/20: Republic v Ignatious Maiga: Beitbridge
Legislation	<p>Count 1: Section 45(1)(b) of the Parks and Wildlife Act as read with section 128 of SI 71 of 2020</p> <p>Count 2: Section 38(1)© of the Parks and Wildlife Act</p> <p>Count 3: Section 4(1) of the Firearms Control Act</p>
Particulars	<p>Count 1: Rhino poaching</p> <p>Count 2: Hunting in a safari area</p> <p>Count 3: Purchasing firearms or ammunition</p>
Exhibit	Rhino
Case Outcome	<p>Count 1: 11 years imprisonment</p> <p>Count 2: 11 years imprisonment</p> <p>Count 3: 4 years imprisonment</p> <p>In addition, the .303 rifle, 3 rounds of ammunition, an axe and a knife are forfeited to the state.</p> <p>The accused person was a repeat offender for the same offences hence the mandatory minimum sentence of 11 years.</p>

The most common penalty prescribed was fine with a jail term in default of payment which was handed down in 63.00% (n=791). Out of these, 236 cases had a suspended

³ Section 128 of the Parks and Wildlife Act

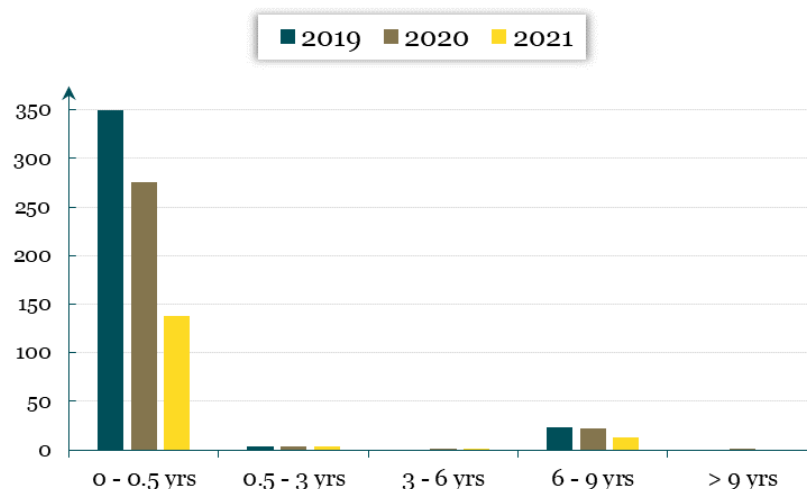
sentence, 73 had compensation and 25 had both suspended sentence and compensation.

Figure 28: Proportion of sentences delivered by courts over the three years



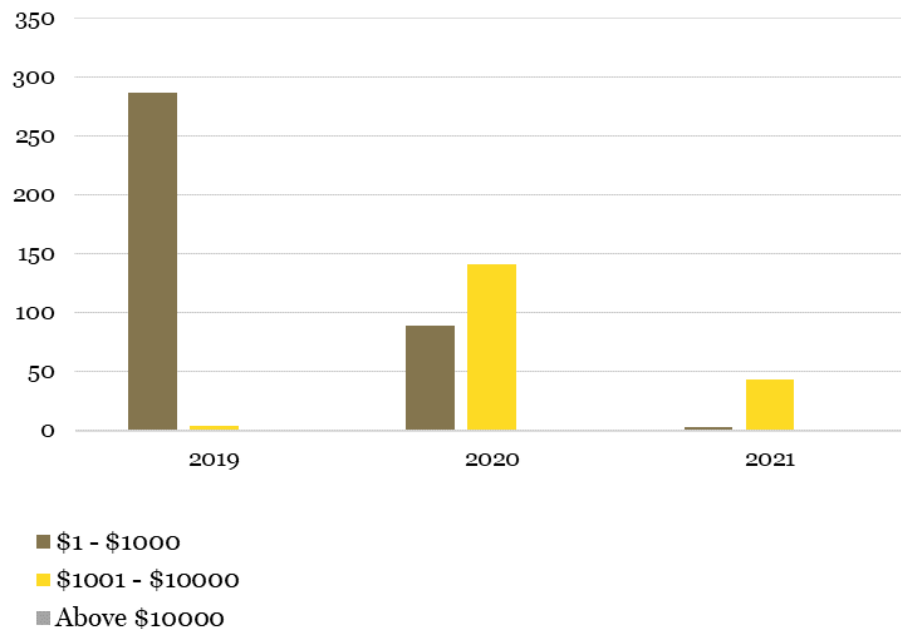
Approximately 6.9% (n=58) of the cases had a 9 year jail term meted out with 43% (n=25) being elephant cases and 57% (n=33) being offences relating to specially protected species. There was one case relating to SPS that the court in 2020 meted an 11 year jail term. Case study 3 above is an illustration.

Figure 29: Jail terms meted during the monitoring period



In cases where the penalty was a fine, whether combined with another penalty or just a fine on its own, the most common fine range was between \$1-\$1000 in 66.80% (n=379).

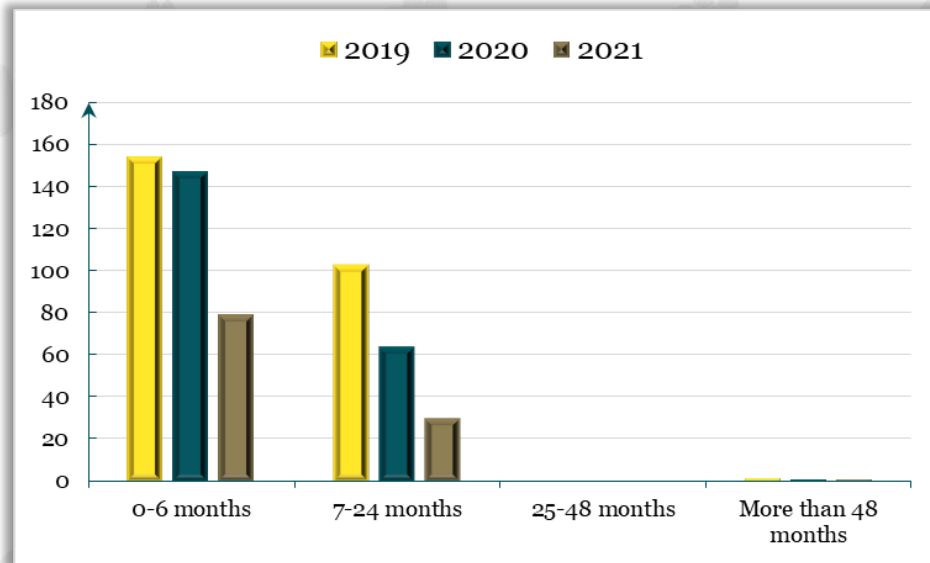
Figure 29: Fines issued during the monitoring period



NB: Inconsistencies were noted in the currency used in issuance of court fines and compensation orders with some courts using US dollars and others using the Zimbabwean dollar.

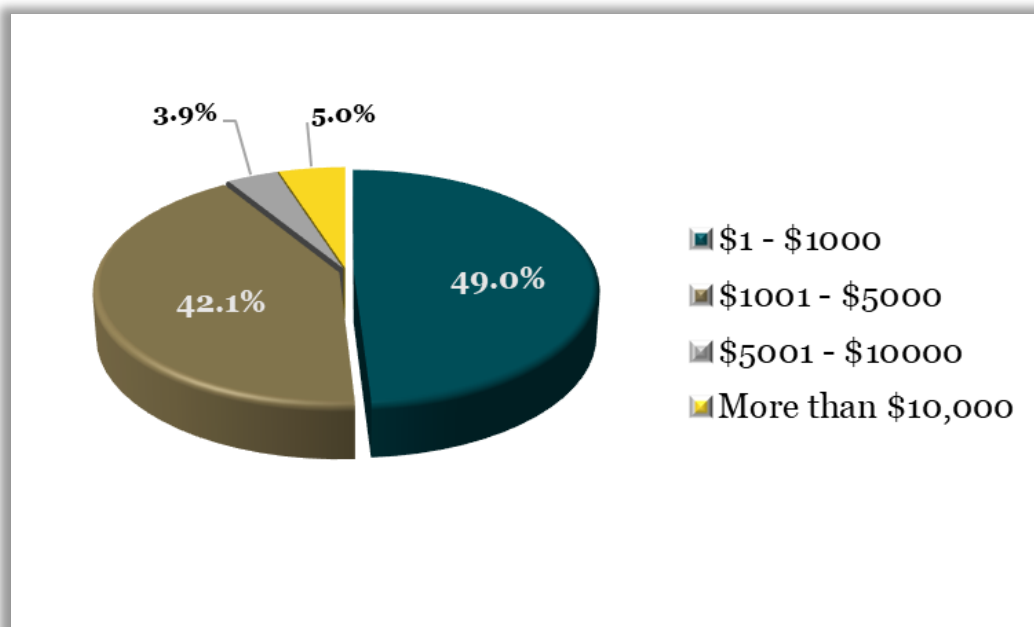
Approximately 46.33% (n=581) of the penalties had aspects of a suspended sentence. The most common period of sentence suspension was zero to six months in 65.4% (n=380) of these cases. Figure 30 illustrates the proportion of suspended sentences issued during the monitoring period.

Figure 30: Duration of suspended sentences



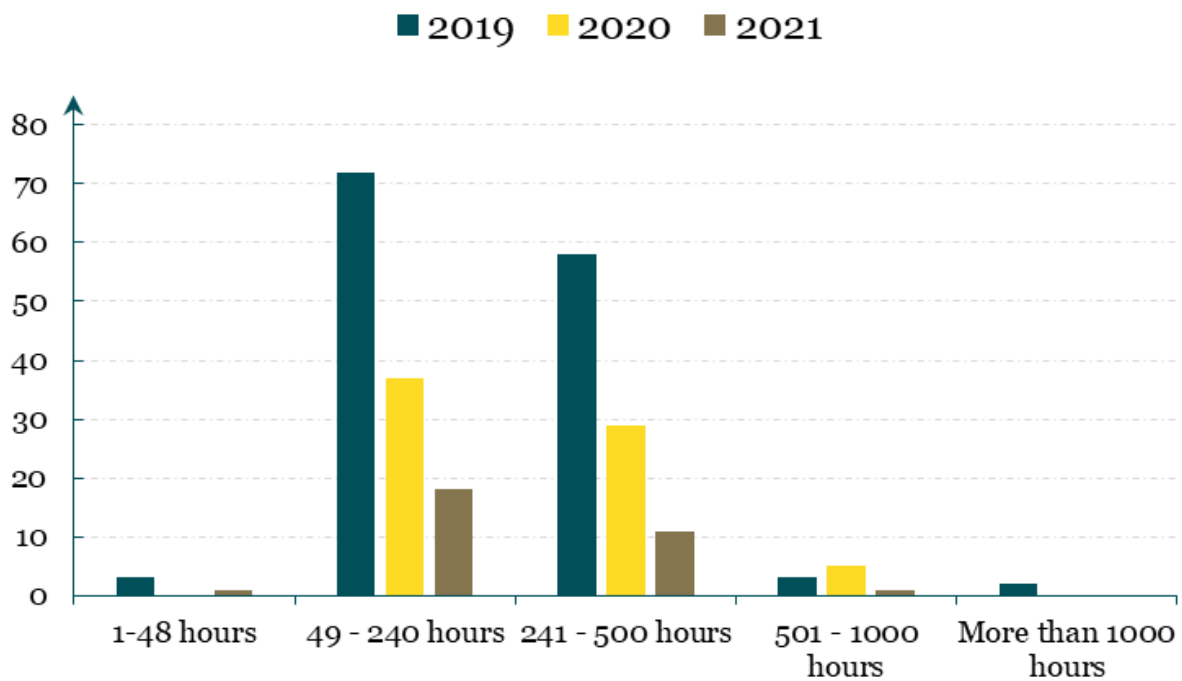
Compensation ordered in 49.0% (n=127) of cases amounted to \$1000 or less. The range of \$1001 to \$5000 was ordered in 42.1% (n=109) of the penalties meted. Only 5% of the compensation amounts surpassed \$10,000. Figure 31 below illustrates.

Figure 31: Compensation amounts ordered



Community service orders were issued in 240 of the cases. Order of 49-240 hours was the most common during the period being 52.9% (n=127). 0.8% (n=2) of the orders prescribed over 1000 hours. Figure 32 illustrates the trends in CSO issued during the three years of monitoring.

Figure 32: Community Service Orders issued in hours



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. More workshops, training and other capacity-building initiatives on investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating wildlife crimes need to be undertaken for ZRP, ZIMPARKS, NPA, JSC and other integral stakeholders.
2. Prosecutor-led investigations to be encouraged where possible to ensure thorough investigations which are supported by corroborating evidence
3. Creation of synergies amongst stakeholders with a vested interest in fighting wildlife crime
4. Distribution of more literature on handling wildlife crimes at courts and other law enforcement agents
5. Incorporating of the Full Range of the Law Approach and a Follow the Money approach, so as to prosecute the ringleaders of wildlife crime in Zimbabwe
6. Continuation of case monitoring work and an encouragement of stakeholders to embrace the role played by such work in fighting wildlife crime

6.0 CONCLUSION

The issues that require attention in the wildlife criminal justice pathway for Zimbabwe include legal reforms to strengthen the Wildlife law, continued capacity building tailored to address dealing with cross cutting offences such as money laundering, asset forfeiture arising from proceeds of crime and enhancing aspects of mutual legal assistance.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: WILDLIFE CASES REGISTERED IN COURT PER YEAR (2019-2021)

Province	Court Location	2019	2020	2021	Total	Proportion
Bulawayo	Bulawayo	24	8	8	40	2.40%
	West Commonage	4	3	0	7	0.40%
	Sub-Total	28	11	8	47	2.77%
Harare	Harare	26	24	33	83	4.90%
	Mbare	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	26	24	33	83	4.89%
Manicaland	Chipinga	8	30	23	61	3.60%
	Inyanga	1	4	1	6	0.40%
	Murambinda	0	1	0	1	0.10%
	Mutare	3	3	4	10	0.60%
	Mutasa	1	0	2	3	0.20%
	Rusape	1	2	0	3	0.20%
	Sub-Total	14	40	30	84	4.95%
Mashonaland Central	Bindura	0	6	0	6	0.40%
	Concession	0	0	0	0	0
	Guruve	10	13	2	25	1.50%
	Mt Darwin	9	2	2	13	0.80%
	Sub-Total	19	21	4	44	2.59%
Mashonaland East	Chitungwiza	14	6	1	21	1.20%
	Chivhu	8	5	1	14	0.80%
	Goromonzi	1	0	2	3	0.20%
	Marondera	8	18	0	26	1.50%
	Murehwa	2	0	0	2	0.10%
	Sub-Total	33	29	4	66	3.89%
Mashonaland West	Chegutu	3	8	0	11	0.60%
	Chinhoyi	3	8	4	15	0.90%
	Kadoma	0	2	2	4	0.20%
	Kariba	110	47	36	193	11.40%
	Karoi	49	20	6	75	4.40%
	Norton	6	1	0	7	0.40%
	Sub-Total	171	86	48	305	17.98%
Masvingo	Bikita	9	31	0	40	2.40%

Province	Court Location	2019	2020	2021	Total	Proportion
	Chiredzi	152	116	70	338	19.90%
	Chivi	0	0	1	1	0.10%
	Gutu	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	Masvingo	3	12	0	15	0.90%
	Mwenezi	67	0	0	67	4.00%
	Triangle	13	4	1	18	1.10%
	Zaka	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	244	163	72	479	28.24%
Matabeleland North	Binga	68	25	14	107	6.30%
	Hwange	30	12	5	47	2.80%
	Inyathi	14	12	5	31	1.80%
	Lupane	0	0	1	1	0.10%
	Tsholotsho	14	9	4	27	1.60%
	Victoria Falls	31	22	12	65	3.80%
	Sub-Total	157	80	41	278	16.39%
Matabeleland South	Beitbridge	0	70	41	111	6.50%
	Esigodini	5	1	0	6	0.40%
	Filabusi	1	0	1	2	0.10%
	Gwanda	23	12	5	40	2.40%
	Kezi	16	15	2	33	1.90%
	Plumtree	18	19	5	42	2.50%
	Sub-Total	63	117	54	234	13.80%
Midlands	Gokwe	8	17	7	32	1.90%
	Gweru	2	6	5	13	0.80%
	Kwekwe	2	19	1	22	1.30%
	Mberengwa	2	0	1	3	0.20%
	Mvuma	1	0	0	1	0.10%
	Shurugwi	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	Zvishavane	4	0	1	5	0.30%
	Sub-Total	19	42	15	76	4.48%
Grand Total		774	613	309	1696	100%



APPENDIX 2: CASES MONITORED AND OUTCOME OF CONCLUDED CASES

Province	Court Location	Total Cases Monitored	OUTCOME OF CONCLUDED CASES					Total Concluded	Pending before Court	Unknown Current Status	Overall Conviction Rate	Overall Conclusion Rate
			Conviction	Acquittal	Discharge	Withdrawal	Unknown Outcome					
Bulawayo	Bulawayo	44	18	8	2	0	0	28	9	7	69.23%	63.64%
	West Commonage	7	3	0	1	0	0	4	1	2	100%	57.14%
	Sub-Total	51	21	8	3	0	0	32	10	9	72.41%	62.75%
Harare	Harare	83	21	1	1	0	6	29	54	0	95.45%	34.94%
	Mbare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Sub-Total	83	21	1	1	0	6	29	54	0	95.45%	34.94%
Manicaland	Chipinge	61	39	2	0	0	3	44	15	2	95.12%	72.13%
	Inyanga	6	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	100%	83.33%
	Murambinda	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	-	100%
	Mutare	10	6	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	100%	60.00%
	Mutasa	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-	0.00%
	Rusape	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	100%	33.33%
	Sub-Total	84	51	2	0	1	3	57	21	6	96.23%	67.86%
Mashonaland Central	Bindura	6	5	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	83.33%	100%
	Concession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Guruve	26	19	0	0	0	0	19	6	1	100%	73.08%
	Mt Darwin	13	9	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	100%	69.23%
	Sub-Total	45	33	1	0	0	0	34	10	1	97.06%	75.56%
Mashonaland East	Chitungwiza	21	9	1	0	1	1	12	8	1	90.00%	57.14%
	Chivhu	14	11	1	0	0	1	13	1	0	91.67%	92.86%

Province	Court Location	Total Cases Monitored	OUTCOME OF CONCLUDED CASES					Total Concluded	Pending before Court	Unknown Current Status	Overall Conviction Rate	Overall Conclusion Rate
			Conviction	Acquittal	Discharge	Withdrawal	Unknown Outcome					
	Goromonzi	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	100%	33.33%
	Marondera	26	19	2	0	3	2	26	0	0	90.48%	100%
	Murehwa	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	100%	100%
	Sub-Total	66	42	4	0	4	4	54	11	1	91.30%	81.82%
Mashonaland West	Chegutu	11	8	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	100%	72.73%
	Chinhoyi	15	8	0	1	0	1	10	5	0	100%	66.67%
	Kadoma	4	2	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	66.67%	100%
	Kariba	193	172	12	0	1	3	188	4	1	93.48%	97.41%
	Karoi	75	47	7	2	1	3	60	8	7	87.04%	80.00%
	Norton	7	4	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	100%	71.43%
	Sub-Total	305	241	20	4	2	8	275	22	8	92.34%	90.16%
Masvingo	Bikita	40	27	0	3	0	1	31	9	0	100%	77.50%
	Chiredzi	338	265	9	6	11	4	295	43	0	96.72%	87.28%
	Chivi	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	100%	100%
	Gutu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Masvingo	15	8	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	100%	53.33%
	Mwenezi	67	61	0	0	0	0	61	6	0	100%	91.04%
	Triangle	18	16	0	0	2	0	18	0	0	100%	100%
	Zaka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Sub-Total	479	378	9	9	13	5	414	65	0	97.67%	86.43%
Matabeleland North	Binga	107	90	9	4	0	0	103	4	0	90.91%	96.26%
	Hwange	47	41	0	0	0	0	41	0	6	100%	87.23%
	Inyathi	31	25	2	0	0	0	27	3	1	92.59%	87.10%
	Lupane	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	0.00%

Province	Court Location	Total Cases Monitored	OUTCOME OF CONCLUDED CASES					Total Concluded	Pending before Court	Unknown Current Status	Overall Conviction Rate	Overall Conclusion Rate
			Conviction	Acquittal	Discharge	Withdrawal	Unknown Outcome					
	Tsholotsho	27	22	0	1	1	0	24	2	1	100%	88.89%
	Victoria Falls	65	59	1	0	1	0	61	4	0	98.33%	93.85%
	Sub-Total	278	237	12	5	2	0	256	14	8	95.18%	92.09%
Matabeleland South	Beitbridge	111	87	6	3	0	4	100	8	3	93.55%	90.09%
	Esigodini	6	3	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	75.00%	66.67%
	Filabusi	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	-	100%
	Gwanda	40	35	2	0	0	1	38	2	0	94.59%	95.00%
	Kezi	33	27	2	0	2	0	31	2	0	93.10%	93.94%
	Plumtree	42	32	4	1	2	1	40	1	1	88.89%	95.24%
	Sub-Total	234	184	15	6	4	6	215	15	4	92.46%	91.88%
Midlands	Gokwe	32	20	3	1	4	1	29	3	0	86.96%	90.63%
	Gweru	13	6	0	0	1	0	7	5	1	100%	53.85%
	Kwekwe	22	14	1	0	2	0	17	5	0	93.33%	77.27%
	Mberengwa	3	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	-	100%
	Mvuma	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	100%	100%
	Shurugwi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Zvishavane	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	100%	100%
	Sub-Total	76	46	4	3	8	1	62	13	1	92.00%	81.58%
Grand Total		1,701	1,254	76	31	34	33	1,428	235	38	94.29%	83.95%