



# **Zimbabwe Technical and Scientific needs related to the implementation of the CBD and its Protocols**

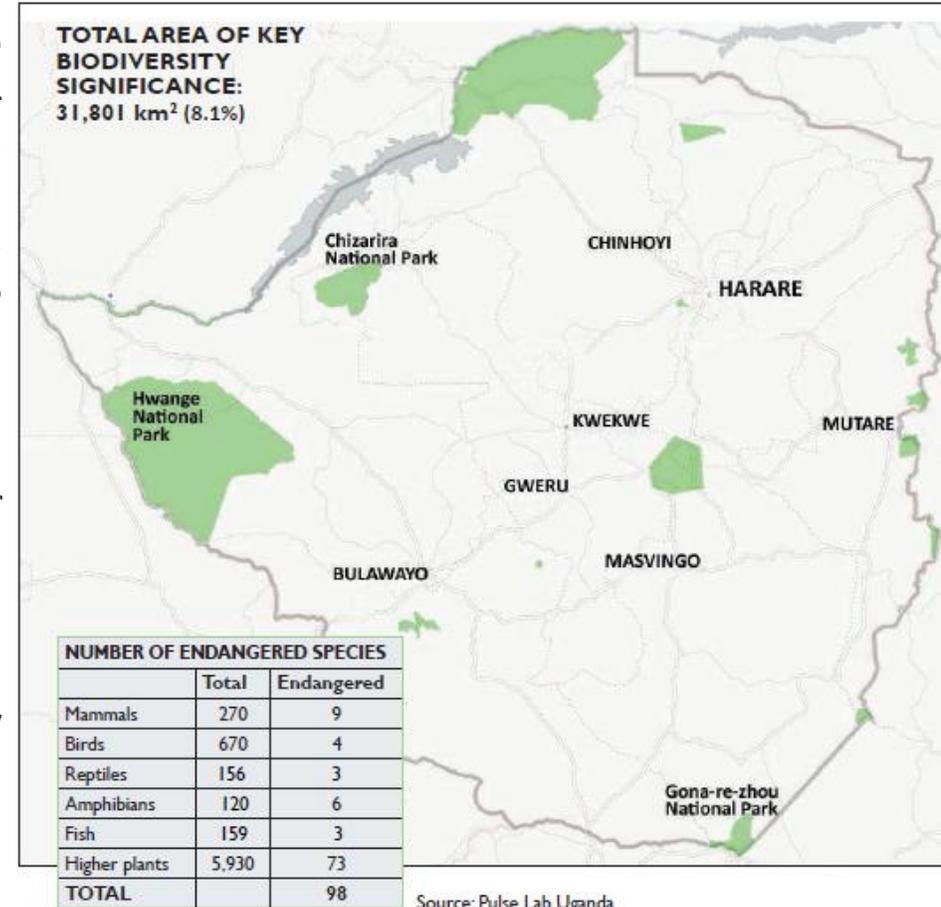
---

# Overview

Zimbabwe is endowed with rich biodiversity. At species level, the country supports an estimated 4 440 vascular plant species, 214 of which are endemic; 672 bird species, 450 of which are known to breed within the country, though none are strictly endemic; 196 mammals; 156 reptiles; 57 amphibians and 132 fish species, as well as uncounted numbers of species in other groups (Government of Zimbabwe , 2009).

Biodiversity and associated ecosystems are the basis for Zimbabwe's social and economic development.

Human well-being is dependent on resilient and healthy biodiversity components.



# Technical and Scientific needs

- **Valuation of Natural Capital-** **Objective 5: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building**

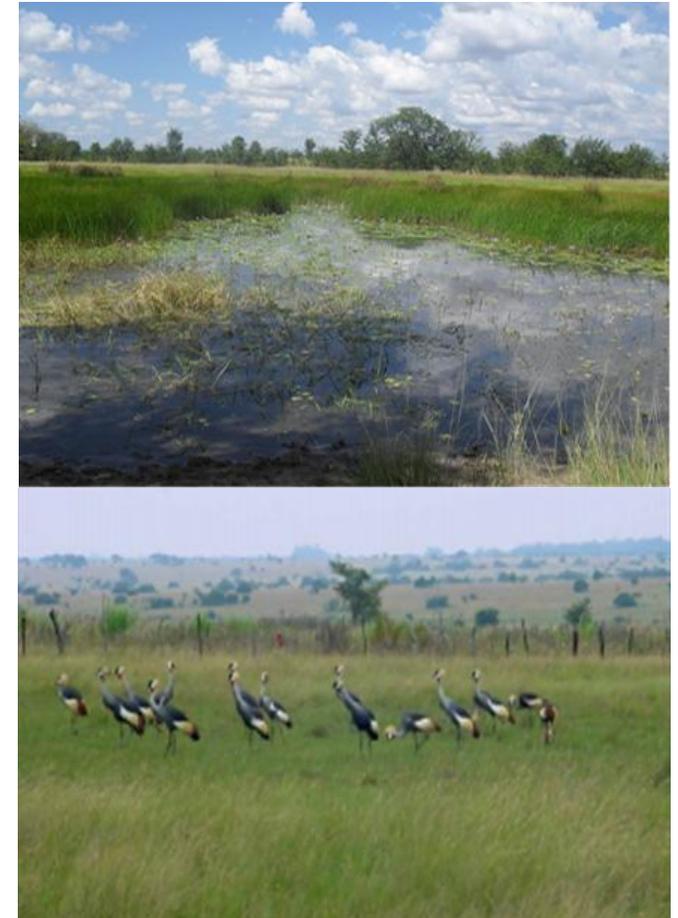
Knowing the economic value of nature's benefits enables smarter decisions  
Economic valuation of biodiversity and ecosystems was applied to a limited extent in the NBSAP for wildlife, forestry and agro-biodiversity. Economic valuation of ecosystems and biodiversity was initiated during the development of NBSAP 2. This should be continued in the implementation as it is a critical component of mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors and in society

- **Wetland Utilisation Guidelines** **-Objective 2: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use**

Wetlands are vital for human survival, the most productive environments; cradles of biological diversity that provide the water and productivity upon which countless species of plants and animals depend for survival.

They provide essential services and supply all our fresh water.

However they continue to be degraded and converted to other uses.



# Technical and Scientific needs cont..

- Tracking tools for monitoring biodiversity - **Objective 1: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society.**

Baseline information for NBSAP 2 implementation was gathered monitoring, evaluation and reporting need to be strengthened.

- Biological control of Invasive Alien Species- Objective 3: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity**

The most common invasive species in Zimbabwe are *Cylindropuntia rosea*, *Lantana camara* and Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)



---

Thank You