

Please provide the following details on the origin of this report.

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Date of submission:	

Please provide summary information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on the types of stakeholders who have been actively involved in its preparation and on material which was used as a basis for the report

The report was prepared by 31 stakeholders from government institutions, non-governmental organisations, universities and international organisations. Nine of the participants were women.

Materials used during the preparations of the report included the following:

- The National Conservation Strategy
- The State of Zimbabwe's Environment Report
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
- Various national and institutional documents brought by participants.

A summary of the workshop proceedings including participants, methodology used, observations and recommendations made is included as Annex 1.

Please provide information on any particular circumstances in your country that are relevant to understanding the answers to the questions in this report

Zimbabwe's economy has been going through some hardships. This has been worsened by the withdrawal of bilateral donors who were co-financing a number of environmental projects and programmes.

The COP has established programmes of work that respond to a number of Articles. Please identify the relative priority accorded to each theme and the adequacy of resources. This will allow subsequent information on implementation of each Article to be put into context. There are other questions on implementation of the programmes of work at the end of these guidelines.

Inland water ecosystems

1. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
2. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Marine and coastal biological diversity NOT APPLICABLE TO ZIMBABWE

3. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	X
4. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

Agricultural biological diversity

5. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	

6. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Forest biological diversity

7. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
8. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

9. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
10. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Further comments on work programmes and priorities

Although Zimbabwe has not developed specific national projects in direct response to the COP work programmes, it has been implicitly implementing related projects and programmes for a long time albeit under limited financing.

Article 5 Cooperation

11. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
12. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>1. The resources allocated to natural resource conservation by government have been declining in real terms. This has largely been due to poor economic performance against competing needs on the fiscus.</p> <p>2. Most donors have withdrawn their financial support to the country as a whole.</p>					
13. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?					
a) bilateral cooperation (please give details below)				X	
b) international programmes (please give details below)				X	
c) international agreements (please give details below)				X	

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

14. Has your country developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species through bilateral and multilateral agreements?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not applicable	

Decision IV/15. The relationship of the CBD with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes or relevance

15. Has your country developed management practices for transboundary protected areas?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	

Decision V/21. Co-operation with other bodies

16. Has your country collaborated with the International Biodiversity Observation Year of DIVERSITAS, and ensured complementarity with the initiative foreseen to be undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the crucial role of biodiversity for sustainable development?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	

Decision V/27. Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

17. Is your country planning to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>13a. Bilateral cooperation at the regional level. Most of the regional level initiatives in which Zimbabwe is involved have been through the Southern African Development Community (SADC). They include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SADC protocol on wildlife conservation and law enforcement. • SADC protocol on inland fisheries • SADC protocol on forestry. • SADC protocol on shared water courses. <p>Other protocols in the development phase include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SADC protocol on the environment • SADC protocol on property rights <p>The country is also participating in regional projects and programmes which include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Southern Africa Biodiversity Support Programme • Transfrontier initiatives such as: the Grater Limpopo Transfrontier Park, The Four Corners and the Zimbabwe-Mozambique-Zambia (ZIMOZA) • Zambezi basin wetlands conservation and utilisation project (Phase 1) • SADC Regional wildlife training project (just completed)

- Miombo eco-region project
- SADC Rhino conservation project
- NETCAB - A community based natural resources conservation programme.
- SADC natural resources management programme (just ended)
- Water and nature initiative in Zimbabwe and Mozambique
- Global water partnership Southern Africa chapter
- FAO gender, biodiversity and indigenous knowledge project (just completed)
- SADC Plant Genetic Resources project
- SABONET
- SADC data base project
- SADC Food Security Programmes
- SADC Forestry database
- SADC Woodland management project
- SADC Tree Seed Centre Network project (just completed)
- RETOSA
- SANPROTA
- SADC Timber Organisation.

13b. International programmes.

Zimbabwe has been cooperating with a number of international partners on a range of projects that include the following:

<i>International partner</i>	<i>Project</i>
1. WWF	Miombo eco-region project
2. IUCN	Wetlands, Zambezi basin and the Southern Africa Biodiversity support Programme
3. FAO	Food security and the gender, biodiversity, indigenous knowledge projects
4. UNDP	Traditional medicinal plants and access to genetic resources projects
5. ICRAF	Agroforestry and indigenous fruit tree domestication projects
6. CIFOR	Community based natural resource management policy review
7. CIMMYT	Maize and wheat germplasm

8. ICRISAT

Small grain cereal germplasm

13c. International agreements

This has been a relatively weak area which should be improved upon. A lot of effort is required in linking the work of various Conventions especially in the area of institutional coordination and joint programming.

14. Although a SADC protocol on shared water courses has been signed, no Secretariat has been put in place to drive the few programmes that have been developed. However, some progress has been made on some wildlife species such as elephants.

15. A national policy on transboundary initiatives is being finalised. Specific management plans are in place at the national level. However, they still have to be aligned with those of the cooperating countries.

17. This was done during preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
See text box following question 29.					
20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?					
a) none					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) completed ₁					
e) completed and adopted ₂					X
f) reports on implementation available					
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?					
a) none					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) completed ₂					
e) completed and adopted ₂					X
f) reports on implementation available					
22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?					
a) some articles only					
b) most articles					X
c) all articles					
23. Do your national strategies and action plans cover integration of other sectoral activities (6b)?					
a) no					
b) some sectors					
c) all major sectors					X
d) all sectors					

1/ Please provide information requested at the end of these guidelines.

Decision II/7 and Decision III/9 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8

24. Is action being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	
c) regional meetings	X
25. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international cooperation component?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
26. Are your country's strategies and action plans coordinated with those of neighbouring countries?	
a) no	
b) bilateral/multilateral discussions under way	
c) coordinated in some areas/themes	X
d) fully coordinated	
e) not applicable	
27. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
<i>If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -</i>	
28. Has your country received support from the financial mechanism for the preparation of its national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, which was the Implementing Agency (UNDP/UNEP/World Bank)?	UNDP

Decisions III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

29. Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The country received financing from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through UNDP to prepare a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The NBSAP was prepared between 1997 and 1998. The preparation process was based on widespread and extensive consultation of stakeholders from various sectors and at various levels in society. Participation of government and civil society was largely through provincial and national workshops. The process was very successful in: (i) outlining the status of biodiversity in the country forming an important baseline for future reference, (ii) identifying a number of areas that need attention in order to adequately promote biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use. A strategy and action plan was also developed, adopted, and officially launched by the Minister for Mining Environment and Tourism in 2000.

The NBSAP covers most articles of the Convention except those related to Pharmaceutical and Biochemical industries. Although the plan also outlines activities needed to address identified gaps, it lacks a proper Implementation plan with goals, activities, indicators and a time frame. There is the need for key stakeholders to come together and develop and implementation plan.

Zimbabwe participates actively in SADC regional processes. This is done through the implementation of a number of protocols and regional programmes. Some of the SADC protocols include: Protocol on shared water courses, Protocol on Fisheries, Protocol on education and training, Protocol on wildlife conservation and law enforcement in the southern African Development Community, Protocol on economic and technical co-operation between the Government of the Republic of Zambia and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe concerning the management and development of fisheries on Lake Kariba and the trans-boundary waters of the Zambezi River. There is no protocol on the environment as yet, but there is a SADC policy and strategy for environment sustainable development. These protocols have facilitated regional co-operation including trans-boundary co-operation in wildlife and fisheries management, general biodiversity conservation, gene bank development, etc.

There are a number of Trans-boundary Natural Resources Management Area initiatives (TBNRMA) under development. The ZIMOZA TBNRMA (shared between Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique) has developed an implementation strategy. It will soon develop an implementation plan. The Greater Limpopo Trans-frontier National Park is in the initial stages of development. It is bringing together 3 key national parks in the area (which are Kruger in South Africa, Gonarezhou in Zimbabwe and Coudata 16 in Mozambique) creating a park of about 50 000 sq. km, making this the largest trans-frontier park in the world.

Zimbabwe has focal points for Climate Change, CITES, CBD etc., but these focal points have developed little collaboration.

Article 7 Identification and monitoring

30. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Taxonomy is not prioritised resulting in few taxonomists in the country. Financial resources for training and monitoring are also limited.					
32. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at species level (7a)?					
a) minimal activity					
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators					
c) for a range of major groups					X
d) for a comprehensive range of species					
33. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?					
a) minimal activity					
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only					X
c) for major ecosystems					
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems					
34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?					
a) minimal activity					
b) minor programme in some sectors					X
c) major programme in some sectors					
d) major programme in all relevant sectors					
35. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?					
a) minimal activity					
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators					
c) for a range of major groups					X
d) for a comprehensive range of species					
36. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at ecosystem level (7b)?					
a) minimal activity					
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only					X
c) for major ecosystems					
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems					

37. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at genetic level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) minor programme in some sectors	X
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
38. Has your country identified activities with adverse effects on biodiversity (7c)?	
a) limited understanding	
b) threats well known in some areas, not in others	X
c) most threats known, some gaps in knowledge	
d) comprehensive understanding	
e) reports available	
39. Is your country monitoring these activities and their effects (7c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	X
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
40. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of programme development	
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	X
42. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	
b) assessing opportunities	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X
d) yes, to a major extent	
e) reports on implementation available	

43. Has your country adopted a "step-by-step" approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on identification of biodiversity components (7a) and activities having adverse effects on them (7c)?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes	X
44. Is your country cooperating with other Contracting Parties on pilot projects to demonstrate the use of assessment and indicator methodologies?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so give details below)	X
45. Has your country prepared any reports of experience with application of assessment methodologies and made these available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
46. Is your country seeking to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available?	
a) no relevant collections	
b) no action	X
c) yes (if so, please give details below)	

Decision V/7. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	
b) limited co-operation	X
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues	
48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	
a) no	X
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
c) yes - through the national CHM	
d) yes - other means (please specify)	
49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	
a) no	X
b) providing training	
c) providing direct support	
d) sharing experience	
e) other (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Key Departments involved in identification and monitoring include the Forestry Commission, the Parks and Wildlife Authority, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Department of Agricultural Research and Extension (AREX). These Departments are mandated through Acts of Parliament.

Some other organisations such as the Biodiversity Foundation for Africa (an NGO) and WWF are also involved in research and monitoring programmes.

The forests that fall under the Forestry Commission cover some 2% of the country.

The Parks and Wildlife Authority covers some 13% of the country as the Parks and Wildlife Estate. Within the Parks and Wildlife Estate is wildlife, flora and aquatic resources including fisheries.

Management activities of these Departments include research, monitoring and control of consumptive activities where these take place.

The Parks and Wildlife Authority has an intensive programme for monitoring large wildlife species such as elephants in the Parks Estate as well as out in Campfire areas. It is largely of species of commercial interest that are monitored. This has also largely been for providing scientific data to CITES for purposes of arguing to resume trade in elephant products. There are also programmes for monitoring protected species such as the wild dog and the black rhino.

To a large extent aquatic systems are monitored as ecosystems.

The Forestry Commission and WWF have a big regional programme of monitoring miombo woodlands. The Biodiversity Foundation for Africa is monitoring ecosystems in the Zambezi River basin.

DNR is largely an enforcement Department which is not much involved in research and monitoring.

AREX monitors migratory pests as well as agro-biodiversity including livestock. The monitoring of agro-biodiversity is at both the species and genetic levels.

Well known threats to biodiversity include: (i) the increasing level of poverty in the country, which is leading to increased direct reliance on biodiversity, (ii) the importation of exotic species, (iii) the fast track land resettlement exercise. There are already well established invasive species such as the water hyacinth. Since these are difficult to eradicate, there are programmes to manage outbreaks. Monitoring of these problems is done sectorally and there is no co-ordination at the national level.

Some national indicators of biodiversity have been identified, but this has been done sectorally. A lot of focus has been on commercial species of both plants and animals. Interestingly, most of the indicators in place were identified before the CBD was negotiated. What is now need in relation to meeting the specific requirements of the CBD is to have a national approach to synchronise the indicators and assessment methodologies.

There is a regional project being carried out by WWF in conjunction with relevant Forestry Departments which is assessing and developing indicators for the miombo woodlands.

Remote sensing techniques are used sectorally. It is largely the Surveyor

General's office which does periodic areal surveying. This is largely in connection with mapping exercises. This is useful for mapping vegetation changes that take place over time. Areal sencing is also carried out by the Parks and Wildlife Authority, focusing on large mammal species.

Decisions on Taxonomy

Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTA [part]

50. Has your country carried out a national taxonomic needs assessment, and/or held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities?	
a) no	
b) early stages of assessment	X
c) advanced stages of assessment	
d) assessment completed	
51. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) action plan in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
52.	
a) no	
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	X
c) yes, covering all known needs	
53. Is your country encouraging bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly those dealing with poorly known organisms?	
a) no	
b) some opportunities	X
c) significant opportunities	
54. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) no	
b) some investment	X
c) significant investment	
55. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes - stated policy	X
c) yes - systematic national programme	

56. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) being implemented by some collections	
d) being implemented by all major collections	X
57. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy?	
a) no	
b) some	X
c) many	
58. Has your country reported on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres, and to make information housed in collections available to countries of origin?	
a) no	X
b) yes - in the previous national report	
c) yes - via the clearing-house mechanism	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
59. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes for some institutions	X
d) yes for all major institutions	
60. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	
d) yes - significant extent	X
61. Has your country given special attention to international funding of fellowships for specialist training abroad or for attracting international experts to national or regional courses?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

62. Has your country provided programmes for re-training of qualified professionals moving into taxonomy-related fields?	
a) no	
b) some	X
c) many	

Decision V/9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: Implementation and further advance of the Suggestions for Action

63. Has your country identified its information requirements in the area of taxonomy, and assessed its national capacity to meet these requirements?	
a) no	
b) basic assessment	X
c) thorough assessment	
64. Has your country established or consolidated taxonomic reference centres?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
65. Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
66. Has your country communicated information on programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
67. Has your country designated a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point linked to other national focal points?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
68. Has your country participated in the development of regional networks to facilitate information-sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -	
69. Has your country sought resources through the financial mechanism for the priority actions identified in the decision?	
a) no	
b) applied for unsuccessfully	
c) applied for successfully	X

Further comments on implementation of these decisions

In the past the field of taxonomy was given a high priority. The situation is different now, primarily due to the declining economy resulting in the decline of resources.

Institutions involved in taxonomic activities include the national museums (and there are four major ones in the country), universities, Parks and Wildlife Authority, the Forestry Commission and the Department of Agricultural Research and Extension Services (AREX). The National Herbarium and the Genebank under AREX are the key institutions in taxonomic research. There is some collaborations between these institutions although it is not formalised.

The National Herbarium is also the National Focal Point for taxonomy in the country.

Zimbabwe participates actively in regional networks. The most active network is SABONET (Southern African Botanical Diversity Network). SABONET is a regional capacity building project that is sponsored by UNDP/GEF. It has been running for over five years and is now coming to an end. The countries also network through BIONET (Global Network of People and Institutions for Building Taxonomic Capacity in Developing Countries). BIONET is a global network with regional groupings, the grouping for Southern Africa being SAFRINET.

Capacity needs assessments in taxonomy were carried out at the beginning of SABONET. The project "enabling activities in the biodiversity area" is also currently assessing the capacity of these institutions and the gaps that are reducing their efficient delivery.

Zimbabwe has benefited in training under the networks. At least four taxonomists have been trained to Masters level under SABONET.

Article 8 In situ conservation [excluding Articles 8h and 8j]

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
71. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
See the explanation in the box.					
72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?					
a) system under development					
b) national review of protected areas coverage available					
c) national protected area systems plan in place					X
d) relatively complete system in place					
73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?					
a) no					
b) no, under development					
c) yes					X
d) yes, undergoing review and extension					
74. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) programme or policy in place					
e) reports on implementation available					X
75. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place					

76. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
77. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
78. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
79. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
80. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) reports on implementation available	
81. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	X

82. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X
d) yes, to a significant extent	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
83. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in-situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
84. Does your country receive financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

Decision II/7 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention

85. Is action being taken to share information and experience on implementation of this Article with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of written materials and/or case-studies	
c) regional meetings	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>The country has a well established <i>in situ</i> conservation system. The Parks and Wildlife Authority (PAWA) administers protected areas which cover some 13% of the country. These areas include national parks, safari areas, botanical gardens, recreational areas.</p> <p>The Forestry Commission administers national forests which cover some 2% of the country. These forests comprise commercial as well as indigenous forests.</p> <p>Both the Forestry Commission and PAWA have programmes that involve neighbouring communities in the sustainable use of biodiversity under the community based natural resources management initiative (CBNRM). The neighbour partnership arrangements have played a key role in extending forest and wildlife areas in the country. Outside protected areas some 15% of the country is under wildlife management. This also entails the existence of good habitats, meaning that there is an overall conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>The point is that in these areas under CBNRM the communities are also sustainably utilising the forest and wildlife products. The Government has developed policies and legislation which devolves ownership of natural resources, management and benefit to lower community levels. This has created a package of incentives to communities to invest in and bear the costs of managing the natural resources.</p> <p>CBNRM has the vision and principles of the ecosystem approach (communities</p>
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adaptively managing ecosystems without disrupting the functions of the ecosystems).

The major challenge faced by these Departments is limited resources. The Government has innovatively restructured these Departments so that they generate and use the funds that they generate to meet their needs. Unfortunately the economic climate in the country is unfavourable, the tourism sector is particularly depressed and the Departments are struggling to meet their own needs. Funding for PAWA has also come from GEF through the World Bank.

The country also has systems and programme to protect and promote the recovery of threatened species. But focus is on those in protected areas. The Cycads, Lobelia, the black rhinoceros, the wild dog, the cheetah etc are protected by law and there are active programmes to rebuild their populations. The rhino for example in breeding centres called Intensive Protection Zones. Some have been taken to Australia and USA for intensive breeding. These efforts are bearing fruit.

The country has also developed biosafety regulations and set up a Biosafety Board to administer the regulations. The main constraints are limiting finances and equipment.

Article 8h Alien species

86. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
87. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
There are a number of alien species in the country. The responsibility for various species falls with different government departments. For example, agricultural pests come under the management of AREX.					
88. Has your country identified alien species introduced?					
a) no					
b) only major species of concern					X
c) only new or recent introductions					
d) a comprehensive system tracks new introductions					
e) a comprehensive system tracks all known introductions					
89. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?					
a) no					
b) only some alien species of concern have been assessed					X
c) most alien species have been assessed					
90. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					

Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA

91. Is your country collaborating in the development of projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species?	
a) little or no action	
b) discussion on potential projects under way	X
c) active development of new projects	
92. Does your national strategy and action plan address the issue of alien species?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision V/8. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species

93. Is your country applying the interim guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species in the context of activities aimed at implementing article 8(h) of the Convention, and in the various sectors?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) limited implementation in some sectors	
d) extensive implementation in some sectors	
e) extensive implementation in most sectors	
94. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary focusing on thematic assessments?	
a) no	X
b) in preparation	
c) yes	
95. Has your country submitted written comments on the interim guiding principles to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
96. Has your country given priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
97. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed or involved itself in mechanisms for international co-operation, including the exchange of best practices?	
a) no	X
b) trans-boundary co-operation	
c) regional co-operation	
d) multilateral co-operation	
98. Is your country giving priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
99. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
100. Has your country developed effective education, training and public-awareness measures concerning the issue of alien species?	
a) no	X
b) some initiatives	
c) many initiatives	

101. Is your country making available the information which it holds on alien species through the CHM?	
a) no	X
b) some information	
c) all available information	
d) information available through other channels (please specify)	
102. Is your country providing support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the decision and its annexes?	
a) no	X
b) limited support	
c) substantial support	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Alien species constitute a problem to Zimbabwe. Common alien species include the wattle, *Lanata camara*, water hyacinth, some species of fish. Once in place, these are difficult to control. For example, almost all major water catchment areas have been invaded by the fish *Oreochromis niloticus* and this cannot be eradicated now. These are introduced by tourist, vehicles, etc and some are deliberately introduced. A good example is the a sport fish - bass.

The major weakness is that, there is no national policy / strategy to deal with the problem. There are different sectors that that have responsibility depending on the invasive species in question. For example, the Department of Agricultural Research and Extension Services (AREX) has responsibility for those that pose a threat to agriculture. This Department is responsible for enforcing all phytosanitary requirements. AREX also carries out research on biological and chemical control of the alien species.

The Department of Parks and Wildlife Authority deals with those that impact on wildlife and aquatic resources. This Department is also responsible for enforcing. The most frequent problem this department faces is that of the water hyacinth. Its a nuisance to water traffic, water pumps, hydro-electricity generators. Recently, it was a big nuisance on Lake Kariba. Zambia and Zimbabwe co-operated to deal with the problem. Whats important, as a way forward is to develop a strategy that will control outbreaks to manageable limits.

Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions

103. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
104. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Government has not been able to put more resources in meeting obligations of this article. More financial resources are needed as government is channelling resources to mitigate draught, poverty and other humanitarian needs.					

105. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	
106. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	

Decision III/4 and Decision IV/9. Implementation of Article 8(j)

107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) legislation or other measures in place	X
108. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

109. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
110. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	
b) some	X
c) all	
111. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions

112. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in the annex to the decision, and identified how to implement those tasks appropriate to national circumstances?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes (please provide details)	
113. Is your country integrating such tasks into its ongoing programmes, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	X
d) yes - to a significant extent	
114. Is your country taking full account of existing instruments, guidelines, codes and other relevant activities in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
115. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	X
d) yes - to a significant extent	

116. Has your country fully incorporated women and women's organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
117. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	X
d) yes - to a significant extent	
118. Has your country provided case studies on methods and approaches concerning the preservation and sharing of traditional knowledge, and the control of that information by indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
d) yes - through the national CHM	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
119. Does your country exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - with specific countries	X
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
120. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) some measures	X
d) extensive measures	
121. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) development in progress	X
d) register fully developed	

122. Have representatives of indigenous and local community organizations participated in your official delegation to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity?	
a) not relevant	X
b) not appropriate	
c) yes	
123. Is your country assisting the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to co-operate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways that enable them to make informed decisions concerning release of their traditional knowledge?	
a) no	X
b) awaiting information on how to proceed	
c) yes	
124. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) partly	X
d) fully	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>A new Environmental Management Act was promulgated in 2002 which incorporates the provision of this Article. Another legal instrument on Sui generis is being developed. A number of community based programmes which relate to the provisions of this Article are already in place such as the Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE), MASAU Project to mention only a few. However these programmes and projects need to be harmonised and improve on the coordination.</p> <p>Zimbabwe is also encouraging the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of such knowledge, innovations and practices through various projects such as the Traditional Medicines project, seed fairs and through the Plant Breeders Rights Act.</p> <p>At regional level, Zimbabwe exchanges information and share experiences as part of its fulfilment of the provisions of this Article.</p>

Article 9 Ex situ conservation

125. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	X
126. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	d) Severely limiting
					X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
There are very few programmes except for threatened species eg. the black rhino. There are also limited resources for collections.					
127. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>native</i> to your country (9a)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
128. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>originating outside</i> your country (9a)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
129. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?					
a) no					
b) yes					X
130. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>native</i> to your country (9b)?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					X
c) yes - significant extent					
131. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>originating elsewhere</i> (9b)?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					X
c) yes - significant extent					

132. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
133. Has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions (9c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
134. Has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <u>ex situ</u> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <u>in situ</u> populations of species (9d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
135. Has your country cooperated in providing financial and other support for <u>ex situ</u> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <u>ex situ</u> conservation facilities in developing countries (9e)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
136. Has your country received financial and other support for ex situ conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of ex situ conservation facilities (9e)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Some *ex situ* programmes are available for some species including the black rhino, some threatened indigenous cattle (eg. the Nguni) some threatened species with medicinal use. There are also botanical gardens.

Zimbabwe has arrangements with Australia and the USA through the International Rhino Foundation that saw the translocation of black rhino for the establishment of *ex situ* breeding facilities. Some of the progeny is ready for repatriation.

Rhino have also been moved from their location to come Intensive Protection Zones, where they are breeding successfully.

Some cheetah has also been moved to one park for breeding purposes

The country also has some very elaborate botanical gardens. The Botanical gardens in Harare are impressive with a reproduction of a large number of the ecosystems in the country.

There are also programmes for *ex situ* conservation of exotic species. These are largely forest species. There is also co-operation at the regional level

There also some regional programmes that are being spearheaded by SABONET.

Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

137. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Zimbabwe has developed a framework for the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity within the framework of the community based natural resources management programme.					
139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) programme or policy in place					X
e) review of implementation available					
140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
141. Has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10c)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
142. Has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced (10d)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					

143. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) review of implementation available	

Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions

144. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
145. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - correspondence	X
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Decision V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue

146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	X
147. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) to a limited extent	
d) to a significant extent (please provide details)	X
148. Has your country developed mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use?	
a) no	
b) mechanisms under development	
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	X

149. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity and communicated this information to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism

150. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	X
151. Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
152. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Ecotourism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
153. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
154. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
155. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The country has adopted a framework for the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity. This is the community based natural resources management programme (CBNRMP). Policies and legislation had to be changed to devolve the authority to manage and benefit from natural resources from the State to the communities in communal lands and private landholders with large pieces of land.

The programme was initially started by the Department of Parks and Wildlife Authority with wildlife as the major economic driver. It has now been taken up by other Departments such as Natural resources and Forestry Commission.

CBNRM is an incentive based system. The benefits that accrue to the community are for community use. This approach has the potential to reduce poverty. CBNRM is operated at the level of the Rural District Council. This is one of the major weaknesses. The implication is that, although its meant to be a community programme, the community is not fully involved in decision making. There is the need for devolution of the authority to make decisions and benefit to community institutions at a level below the Rural District Council.

The private sector, particularly the large land holders, have also benefited from the decision by government to devolve management authority over natural resources.

The country has developed some indicators for biodiversity assessment. This is common in fisheries, wildlife and forestry where particular species are used. Unfortunately, this is largely limited to species of economic importance such as the elephant. Monitoring using the indicators is in place and in most cases particularly, in wildlife

Other countries in southern Africa have also adopted CBNRM approaches following from Zimbabwe, making CBNRM a sub-regional movement.

Article 11 Incentive measures

156. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
157. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
158. Are programmes in place to identify and ensure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) programmes in place					X
e) review of implementation available					
159. Do these incentives, and the programmes to identify them and ensure their adoption, cover the full range of sectoral activities?					
a) no					
b) some sectors					
c) all major sectors					X
d) all sectors					

Decision III/18. Incentive measures

160. Has your country reviewed legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) reviews in progress	
c) some reviews complete	
d) as far as practically possible	X

161. Has your country ensured the development of mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas, <i>inter alia</i> , national accounting systems and investment strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of identifying mechanisms	
c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms	
d) mechanisms in place	X
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	
162. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	
b) planned	
c) some	
d) many	X
163. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
164. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	X
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

165. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) measures in place	X
e) review of implementation available	

166. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) partially reviewed	X
c) thoroughly reviewed	
d) measures designed based on the reviews	
e) review of implementation available	
167. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
168. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) frameworks in place	X
e) review of implementation available	
169. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) processes being identified	
c) processes identified but not implemented	
d) processes in place	X
170. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) no	
b) identification programme under way	X
c) identified but not all neutralized	
d) identified and neutralized	

Decision V/15. Incentive measures

171. Has your country reviewed the incentive measures promoted through the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
172. Has your country explored possible ways and means by which these incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in your country?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) early stages of development	
d) advanced stages of development	
e) further information available	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

As outlined earlier, the country has the programme: the Communal Areas management Programme for Indigenous Resources (Campfire). The country has long realised that incentives are key or central to conservation success. Within Campfire the incentives are the following: (i) Devolution of authority to manage natural resources from the State to local communities and large landholders, (ii) the ability to make management decisions at the level of the large landholder and local community institutions, (iii) the legal authority to retain the economic benefits from the natural resources under management at the local level, (iv) the need to take both the costs and benefits of management decisions.

The country has liaised with other countries in the southern African region in adopting these incentive measures. The majority of the countries in the region have adopted similar approaches.

Article 12 Research and training

173. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
174. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Despite limited resources, Zimbabwe is carrying out research and training programmes in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at both local level and tertiary institutions.					
175. Has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) programmes in place					X
176. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?					
a) no					
b) yes					X
177. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					
c) yes - significant extent					X
178. Does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (12c)?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					
c) yes - significant extent					X
If a developed country Party -					
179. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?					
a) no					
b) yes, where relevant					

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Sustainability of research and training is under threat due to brain drain. Many experts are leaving the country for greener pastures. Many institutions in Zimbabwe including universities, Scientific Industrial Research and Development Centre, Forestry Commission and National Parks and Wildlife Authority colleges are undertaking research and training in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components. However, additional funds are required to expand and upgrade research and training programmes.

Zimbabwe has also provided support to other Parties in the region for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components. Countries in the region share information and experiences on various issues such as research, training, projects that contribute to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

Article 13 Public education and awareness

180. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
181. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
1. <i>The country's economy has not been doing very well of late.</i>							
2. <i>Most bilateral donors have pulled out of the country.</i>							
182. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?							
a) no							
b) yes - limited extent						X	
c) yes - significant extent							
183. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?							
a) no							
b) yes - limited extent							
c) yes - significant extent						X	
184. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?							
a) no							
b) yes - limited extent						X	
c) yes - significant extent							

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

185. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
186. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation?	
a) limited resources	X
b) significant but not adequate resources	
c) adequate resources	

187. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
188. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) yes	X
189. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
190. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) not relevant	
b) still to be done	X
c) under development	
d) yes	
191. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
192. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/17. Education and public awareness

193. Does your country support capacity-building for education and communication in biological diversity as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans?	
a) no	
b) limited support	X
c) yes (please give details)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Zimbabwe has implemented a number of education and public awareness programmes through government departments, NGOs and international partners. Some of these programmes include the following:

a) Government programmes

Examples are:

- The Schools Tree Growing and Tree Care project.
- The District Environmental Action Programme
- The environmental awareness and education programme
- Seed fairs
- Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE)

b) NGO driven programmes

Examples are:

- General awareness programmes on the Sustainable Management and use of natural resources
- Agro-biodiversity programmes
- Permaculture projects
- Production of environmental awareness newsletters.

c) International partners

The country is working with a number of international partners on projects with a significant education and public awareness components. The partners include WWF, IUCN and CIFOR.

However, inadequate national level financial resources and reduced donor support have tended to hinder the country's education and public awareness initiatives.

Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

194. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
195. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate	X	c) Limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
196. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14 (1a))?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) legislation in place					X
e) review of implementation available					
197. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					
c) yes - significant extent					X
198. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					X
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge					
199. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					
c) yes - significant extent					X

200. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) no, assessment of options in progress	
c) some completed, others in progress	X
b) yes	
201. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	X
e) no need identified	
202. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
e) no need identified	
203. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
204. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) no need identified	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

205. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information and experience relating to environmental impact assessment and resulting mitigating measures and incentive schemes?	
a) no	
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	X
d) information provided on the national CHM	
206. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information on measures and agreements on liability and redress applicable to damage to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	X
d) information provided on the national CHM	

Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress

207. Has your country integrated environmental impact assessment into programmes on thematic areas and on alien species and tourism?	
a) no	
b) partly integrated	X
c) fully integrated	
208. When carrying out environmental impact assessments does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) partly	X
c) fully	
209. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) no	
b) in some circumstances	X
c) in all circumstances	
210. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) no	
b) yes - in certain circumstances	X
c) yes - in all cases	

211. Has your country organised expert meetings, workshops and seminars, and/or training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) some programmes in place	
c) many programmes in place	X
d) integrated approach to building expertise	
212. Has your country carried out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide further details)	X
213. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
214. Does your country require the inclusion of development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	X
215. Is national information available on the practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) yes (please append or summarise)	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The country has legislation on Environment Impact Assessment. The focal point for this is the Department of Natural Resources. The legislation has the requirement that stakeholders and communities to be affected by a particular project are consulted. This cuts across all sectors of the economy. The new Environment Management Act requires that the EIA legislation is enforced. This is the overall responsibility for the Natural Resources Board.

The needs for EIA in regional projects has been taken up and is a requirement in most relevant bi-lateral protocols.

There is co-operation at the sub-regional level in efforts to control and stop the spread of agents likely to have a negative impact on Biodiversity. Some examples come to mind. These relate to the control of plant pathogens, cholera, foot and mouth disease etc.

There has been some problems in capacity of government to respond to unexpected weather problems. This has been in the area of floods and cyclones.

Article 15 Access to genetic resources

216. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	X
217. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Zimbabwe's priority would be to put a framework and institutional arrangements. Funds would be required for research and information update and awareness					
218. Has your country endeavoured to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties (15(2))?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					X
c) yes - significant extent					
219. Is there any mutual understanding or agreement in place between different interest groups and the State on access to genetic resources (15(4))?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					X
c) yes - significant extent					
220. Has your country an open participation planning process, or any other process in place, to ensure that access to resources is subject to prior informed consent (15(5))?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					X
c) advanced stages of development					
d) processes in place					
221. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties (15(6))?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					

222. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources (15(7))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	

Decision II/11 and Decision III/15. Access to genetic resources

223. Has your country provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administrative and policy measures, participatory processes and research programmes?	
a) no	X
b) yes, within the previous national report	
c) yes, through case-studies	
d) yes, through other means (please give details below)	
224. Has your country implemented capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	X
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
225. Has your country analysed experiences of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including regional efforts and initiatives, for use in further development and implementation of measures and guidelines?	
a) no	
b) analysis in progress	X
c) analysis completed	
226. Is your country collaborating with all relevant stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines and practices that ensure mutual benefits to providers and users of access measures?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

227. Has your country identified national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
228. Is your country taking an active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources

229. Has your country designated a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) yes, and Executive Secretary notified	
230. Do your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
Parties that are recipients of genetic resources	
231. Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) other arrangements made	
c) yes	X
232. Does your country co-operate with other Parties in order to find practical and equitable solutions supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, recognizing the complexity of the issue, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details)	X
233. In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account and allowed for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) legislation under development	X
c) yes	

234. Is your country co-ordinating its positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	X
c) yes	
235. Has your country provided information to the Executive Secretary on user institutions, the market for genetic resources, non-monetary benefits, new and emerging mechanisms for benefit sharing, incentive measures, clarification of definitions, <i>sui generis</i> systems and "intermediaries"?	
a) no	
b) some information provided	X
c) substantial information provided	
236. Has your country submitted information on specific issues related to the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
237. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections?	
a) no	
b) yes to a limited extent	X
c) yes to a significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

There is no clear cut mechanism to authorise access to, or transfer of genetic resources such as bacterial cultures herbs, etc. However, with the development of *sui generis* legal instrument the problem will be solved.

A number of government institutions under the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and Ministry of Lands Agriculture and Rural Resettlement are involved in access to genetic resources issues. There is no national focal point resulting in uncoordinated efforts of these institutions and other stakeholders.

The promulgation of the Environmental Management Act, Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, and the *sui generis* legal instrument might improve both the legislative and administrative issues related to genetic resources.

Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology

238. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	X
239. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Zimbabwe's priority is currently low due to lack of awareness and limited resources and capacity to implement this article. There is also no legal framework in place to implement the provisions of the article.					
240. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment (16(1))?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
241. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?					
a) no					X
b) yes (please give brief details below)					
242. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?					
a) not relevant					
b) relevant, but no measures					X
c) some measures in place					
d) potential measures under review					
e) comprehensive measures in place					
If so, are these measures					
a) Legislation					
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation					
c) Policy and administrative arrangements					

243. Has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of government institutions and the private sector of developing countries (16(4))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	X
244. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes - law on protection of selectional achievements?	X
245. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights

246. Has your country conducted and provided to the secretariat case-studies of the impacts of intellectual property rights on the achievement of the Conventions objectives?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Efforts are underway to improve the implementation of the provisions of the article especially after the establishment of the Biosafety Board and signing of the Cartagena Protocol. The establishment of the SIRDC and Ministry of Science and Technology will also go a long way to implement the provisions of this Article.

Other Contracting Parties have access to and transfer of technology that is relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Zimbabwe's Plant Breeders Rights Act does cover to a limited extent the issue of intellectual property rights.

There is no mechanism of transfer of technology (related to biodiversity) from outside into the country. The role of the private sector in biodiversity conservation is limited at the

Article 17 Exchange of information

247. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
248. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
There are few facilities in place such as libraries and electronic access to information (internet) from sources such as national museums and herbariums. Regional initiatives are also limited with regard to the implementation of the provisions of this Article.					
249. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?					
a) no measures					
b) restricted by lack of resources					
c) some measures in place					X
d) potential measures under review					
e) comprehensive measures in place					
If a developed country Party -					
250. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					
c) yes - significant extent					
251. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					
c) yes - significant extent					

Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation

252. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
253. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
The implementation of the provisions of this Article is fair. However, there is need to cover more areas and to recognise the existing local capacity. There is a serious threat of brain drain as some experts are leaving the country.					
254. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
255. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					X
c) yes - significant extent					
256. Has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention (18(4))?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					X
c) advanced stages of development					
d) methods in place					
257. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					X
c) yes - significant extent					

258. Has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention (18(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision II/3, Decision III/4 and Decision IV/2. Clearing House Mechanism

259. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
260. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
261. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
262. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes, at the national level	X
c) yes, at national and international levels	
263. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	
b) participation only	X
c) supporting some meetings and participating	
264. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	X
b) under development	
c) yes (please give details below)	
265. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	X
b) yes	

266. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/14. Scientific and technical co-operation and the clearinghouse mechanisms (Article 18)

267. Has your country reviewed the priorities identified in Annex I to the decision, and sought to implement them?	
a) not reviewed	
b) reviewed but not implemented	X
c) reviewed and implemented as appropriate	

Further comments on implementation of these Articles

With regard to promotion of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technology relevant to the objectives of the convention, there is need to develop better linkages and information dissemination.

Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

268. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
269. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Both human and financial resources to implement provisions of this article are limited. Funding is needed to improve the implementation of this article.					
270. Has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research (19(1))?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
If so, are these measures:					
a) Legislation					X
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation					
c) Policy and administrative measures					X

271. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

Decision IV/3. Issues related to biosafety and Decision V/1. Work Plan of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

272. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed, ratification in progress	X
c) instrument of ratification deposited	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Zimbabwe's capacity to monitor Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) need to be strengthened. There is need to incorporate the provisions of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety into national legislation for effective implementation.

Article 20 Financial resources

273. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>		
274. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
275. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	
b) yes - incentives only						<input type="checkbox"/>	
c) yes - financial support only - protected areas support? art						<input type="checkbox"/>	
d) yes - financial support and incentives						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>							
276. Has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	
b) yes						<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>							
277. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	
b) yes						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>							
278. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?							
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>							
279. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?							
a) no						<input type="checkbox"/>	
b) yes						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Decision III/6. Additional financial resources

280. Is your country working to ensure that all funding institutions (including bilateral assistance agencies) are striving to make their activities more supportive of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
281. Is your country cooperating in any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes (please attach information)	X

Decision V/11. Additional financial resources

282. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) no	X
b) procedures being established	
c) yes (please provide details)	
283. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities?	
a) no	
b) not in a standardized format	X
c) yes (please provide details)	
284. Are details available of your country's financial support to biodiversity activities in other countries?	
a) not applicable	X
b) no	
c) not in a standardized format	
d) yes (please provide details)	
Developed country Parties -	
285. Does your country promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of its bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	
Developing country Parties -	
286. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

287. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
288. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national conditions	
c) exemptions under development	
d) exemptions in place	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>274. The country's economy has not been performing very well. This has been worsened by the withdrawal of bilateral donors. The net effect has been a reduction in financial resources going into natural resource conservation and management in real terms.</p> <p>275. Zimbabwe has provided financial support and incentives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government provides annual grants and Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) provisions to relevant departments and institutions. • The recently passed Environmental Management Act has provision for the creation of an Environmental Fund. • Government provides grants to local authorities and Community Based Organisations. • Government created an enabling legal framework for benefit sharing through the amendment of the Parks and Wildlife Act. This has encouraged the formation of wildlife conservancies on private land and CAMPFIRE programmes on State land. Through such programmes, individuals and communities directly benefit from wildlife in their areas. <p>277. This has been limited by the withdrawal of most of the bilateral donors.</p> <p>279. However, the country has not fully exploited this opportunity. More coordinated country level efforts are required to fully benefit from this window.</p> <p>281. Zimbabwe is working on a range of innovative financing mechanisms.</p> <p>286. Very little progress has been made in this area due to bilateral donor withdrawal from supporting the country.</p>
--

Article 21 Financial mechanism

289. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
290. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
291. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?							
a) no							
b) yes						X	

Decision III/7. Guidelines for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

292. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?	
a) no activities	
b) no, although there are activities	X
c) yes, within the previous national report	
d) yes, through case-studies	
e) yes, through other means (please give details below)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>290. The country has not fully benefited from financing windows such as GEF because of a number of constraints. They include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fund is interested in projects that result in global benefits and only finances incremental costs. These have usually been difficult to sort out at the project preparation level. A major reason for this is lack of project development capacity within the individual institutions. There is therefore need for in-country training for project development in line with GEF requirements. • GEF places emphasis on co-financing. This has proved difficult under the prevailing economic hardships which have been worsened by the pulling out of bilateral donors.
<p>291. This has been done within the context of innovative financing mechanisms by government, NGOs and the private sector as follows:</p> <p>a) Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government has been transforming some of its departments or parastatals to enable them mobilise more financial resources from their business

transactions. These include: The Department of Parks and Wildlife Management which has now been turned into a parastatal; and the Forestry Commission , a parastatal that has been authorised to form subsidiary companies.

- The new Environmental Management Act which has provision for the establishment of an Environmental Fund.
- The setting up of an Agricultural Research Fund in which the private sector makes contributions to support research that directly benefits it.

b) NGOs

- Environment Africa established a subsidiary company that finances some of its developmental activities.
- Some NGOs have started to charge for service provision to communities, donors and other programmes.

c) Private Sector

Government departments and NGOs have gone into partnership with the private sector. In such partnership, the private sector finances specific activities. The success of such partnerships has depended on:

- A demonstration of accountability and transparency by the receiving institution.
- A commitment to corporate responsibility by the private sector partner.
- Clarity in the deliverables and impact of the project.

Article 23 Conference of the Parties

293. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	-
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	-
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	2
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	5
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	4

Decision I/6, Decision II/10, Decision III/24 and Decision IV/17. Finance and budget

294. Has your country paid all of its contributions to the Trust Fund?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision IV/16 (part) Preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties

295. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes (please specify which)	X
If a developed country Party -	
296. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	

Decision V/22. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002

297. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 st January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	
b) yes on time	
c) no but subsequently paid	
d) not yet paid	X
298. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	
a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	
d) no	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

295. The country participated in the regional biodiversity forum meetings held in Harare (Zimbabwe) and Lusaka (Zambia) in preparation for COP 5 and COP 6 respectively. These meetings were held under the auspices of the Southern Africa Biodiversity Support Programme and funded by multilateral donors.

Article 24 Secretariat

299. Has your country provided direct support to the Secretariat in terms of seconded staff, financial contribution for Secretariat activities, etc?

a) no

X

b) yes

Further comments on implementation of this Article**Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice**

300. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?

a) SBSTTA I (Paris)

-

b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)

-

c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)

2

d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)

3

e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)

3

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Article 26 Reports

301. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	
b) Summary report submitted	
c) Interim/draft report submitted	
d) Final report submitted	X
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	X
Later (please specify date)	Dec. 2000

Decision IV/14 National reports

302. Did all relevant stakeholders participate in the preparation of this national report, or in the compilation of information used in the report?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
303. Has your country taken steps to ensure that its first and/or second national report(s) is/are available for use by relevant stakeholders?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, was this by:	
a) informal distribution?	
b) publishing the report?	
c) making the report available on request?	X
d) posting the report on the Internet?	

Decision V/19. National reporting

304. Has your country prepared voluntary detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at an ordinary meeting of the parties, following the guidelines provided?	
a) no	X
b) yes - forest ecosystems	
c) yes - alien species	
d) yes - benefit sharing	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

304. The country is now working on alien species and benefit sharing under the auspices of the Southern Africa Biodiversity support Programmes which is GEF funded.

Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach

305. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	X
d) substantially implemented	
306. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	X
d) substantially implemented	
307. Is your country identifying case studies and implementing pilot projects that demonstrate the ecosystem approach, and using workshops and other mechanisms to enhance awareness and share experience?	
a) no	
b) case-studies identified	X
c) pilot projects underway	
d) workshops planned/held	X
e) information available through CHM	
308. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes within the country	
c) yes including support to other Parties	X
309. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) no	
b) informal co-operation	
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	X

Inland water ecosystems

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

310. Has your country included information on biological diversity in wetlands when providing information and reports to the CSD, and considered including inland water biological diversity issues at meetings to further the recommendations of the CSD?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
311. Has your country included inland water biological diversity considerations in its work with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with inland water?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
312. When requesting support for projects relating to inland water ecosystems from the GEF, has your country given priority to identifying important areas for conservation, preparing and implementing integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management plans, and investigating processes contributing to biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
313. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in annex 1 to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes	X

Decision V/2. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (implementation of decision IV/4)

314. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
315. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) assessments ongoing	
c) assessments completed	X
316. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes - national report	X
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

317. Has your country developed national and/or sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) yes - national plans only	
c) yes - national plans and major sectors	X
d) yes - national plans and all sectors	
318. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

319. Is the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and of migratory species and their habitats, fully incorporated into your national strategies, plans and programmes for conserving biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

The country is applying the Ecosystem approach through the Campfire programme. Campfire is the acronym for Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources. Campfire is an incentive based conservation and development model that is adaptively implemented by and for people who live with and directly depend on biological resources and who also have the greatest impact on the resource. The key elements here are: (i) devolution of authority to manage natural resources to the local community institution, (ii) benefit from the resources accruing to the community, (iii) the degree of benefit is related to the responsibility, (iv) adaptive management or trial by doing.

As outlined earlier adaptive management within Campfire has focused on recording and monitoring wildlife. It has not yet been broadly extended to cover all other natural resources. This is the new challenge to the country. This will be realised through the domestication of the work programmes of the major thematic areas of the CBD. It has been recommended that three committees (Natural resources and wildlife, agro-biodiversity and forestry) are set up which will have the task of adopting the work programmes at the national level and making sure that these are implemented.

It is interesting to note that, the elements of the work programme for inland water biological diversity are being implemented. Resource surveys are being done, key species are being used as indicators to monitor changes in species numbers and abundance.

Major studies have been carried out on Lake Kariba jointly by the Lake Kariba Fisheries Research Institute and the Zambia Department of Fisheries. This big programme was sponsored by NORAD and DANIDA. The study covered the lake and did a master plan for the lakeshores.

There are also a number of organisations working in the Zambezi Valley. These include the Zambezi Society, IUCN, African Wildlife Foundation, the Biodiversity Foundation. IMERCSA carried published the Status of the Environment of the Zambezi.

Marine and coastal biological diversity NOT APPLICABLE TO ZIMBABWE

Decision 11/10 and Decision IV/5. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity

320. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
321. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) arrangement in place	
322. Has your country provided the Executive Secretary with advice and information on future options concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	
323. Is your country undertaken and/or exchanged information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
324. Has your country programmes in place to enhance and improve knowledge on the genetic structure of local populations of marine species subjected to stock enhancement and/or sea-ranching activities?	
a) no	
b) programmes are being developed	
c) programmes are being implemented for some species	
d) not a perceived problem	
325. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes	

Decision V/3. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (implementation of decision IV/5)

326. Is your country contributing to the implementation of the work plan on coastal bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes	
c) not relevant	
327. Is your country implementing other measures in response to coral bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	
c) not relevant	
328. Has your country submitted case-studies on the coral bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) yes	
c) not relevant	

Agricultural biological diversity

Decision III/11 and Decision IV/6. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity

329. Has your country identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level?	
a) no	
b) early stages of review and assessment	
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	X
d) assessment completed	
330. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	
b) in progress	X
c) yes	
331. Is your country using any methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and extensification of production systems, on biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	X
332. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - case-studies	X
c) yes - other mechanisms (please specify)	X
333. Has your country conducted case-studies on the issues identified by SBSTTA: i) pollinators, ii) soil biota, and iii) integrated landscape management and farming systems?	
a) no	
b) yes - pollinators	X
c) yes - soil biota	X
d) yes - integrated landscape management and farming systems	X
334. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	X

335. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
336. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
337. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
338. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
339. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
340. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/5. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme

341. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
342. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) some co-operation	
c) widespread co-operation	
d) full co-operation in all areas	
343. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) limited additional funds	X
c) significant additional funds	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
344. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular for capacity building and case-studies, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition?	
a) no	
b) yes within existing cooperation programme(s)	
b) yes, including limited additional funds	
c) yes, with significant additional funds	
345. Has your country supported actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes, to a limited extent	X
c) yes, to a significant extent	
346. Is your country co-ordinating its position in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	X
c) yes	
347. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed - ratification in process	X
c) instrument of ratification deposited	

348. Is your country supporting the application of the Executive Secretary for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
349. Is your country collaborating with other Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
350. Is your country compiling case-studies and implementing pilot projects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
351. Has information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies been supplied to other Contracting Parties through media such as the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) not applicable	
b) no	X
c) yes - national report	
d) yes - through the CHM	
e) yes - other means (please give details below)	
352. Has your country considered how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm?	
a) no	
b) yes - under consideration	
c) yes - measures under development	X
353. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) some assessments	
c) major programme of assessments	
354. Has your country disseminated the results of scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	

355. Has your country identified the ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <u>in situ</u> and <u>ex situ</u> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) some measures identified	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	
356. Has your country assessed whether there is a need for effective regulations at the national level with respect to genetic use restriction technologies to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - regulation needed	X
c) yes - regulation not needed (please give more details)	
357. Has your country developed and applied such regulations taking into account, <u>inter alia</u> , the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes - developed but not yet applied	
c) yes - developed and applied	
358. Has information about these regulations been made available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

<p>Zimbabwe has some on-going activities some of which were spelt out in the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. A number of projects covering small grains, cotton, livestock and Gene Bank study are being conducted. Workshops have been held to share experiences from these agricultural biodiversity.</p> <p>Zimbabwe is also participating actively at CBD and at the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources. However, there is need to improve coordination mechanism and collaboration with other stakeholders.</p>

Forest biological diversity

Decision II/9 and Decision IV/7. Forest biological diversity

359. Has your country included expertise on forest biodiversity in its delegations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) not relevant	
360. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	
361. Has your country integrated forest biological diversity considerations in its participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
362. Does your country give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
For developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition -	
363. When requesting assistance through the GEF, Is your country proposing projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/4. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity

364. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity conform with the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
365. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity take into consideration the outcome of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

366. Will your country contribute to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
367. Has your country provided relevant information on the implementation of this work programme?	
a) no	
b) yes - submission of case-studies	
c) yes - thematic national report submitted	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	X
368. Has your country integrated national forest programmes into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
369. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) yes - some stakeholders	
c) yes - all stakeholders	
370. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	
c) many programmes covering some needs	X
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
371. Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on valuation of forest goods and services?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) measures taken	

359. Zimbabwe actively participated in the earlier planning meetings of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests largely through the forestry Commission (the State forest authority). National stakeholders within the forestry sector recently resolved to form a Forest Biodiversity Working Group that will coordinate the country's efforts in forest biodiversity in general and participate at international fora such as the UNFF in particular. Membership to the Working Group will include government, NGOs and the private sector.
361. Zimbabwe has set aside 2% of the country (800 000ha.) as protected forests. A number of forestry programmes are also being carried out by government and NGOs. They include:
- a. *Ex situ* conservation of forest biodiversity through the national Herbarium
 - b. Rural afforestation
 - c. Biodiversity inventories
 - d. Enterprise development
 - e. Environmental awareness
 - f. Capacity building at both institutional and community levels.
 - g. Energy switching (e.g. biogas instead of wood).
 - h. Forest policy review to include issues related to community participation.

However there is little coordination among the various agencies undertaking the above initiatives. The proposed Forest Biodiversity Working Group will address this weakness.

The country has not specifically requested for funds to implement the programme of work. However, there are a few programmes with a forestry component currently being implemented or about to start under GEF funding (e.g. The Traditional Medicinal Plants project)

364. Current programmes and initiatives such as the protected (gazetted) forests, national parks areas and Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) initiatives are all based on the ecosystem approach.
365. This is reflected in the forest policy review and CBNRM initiatives alluded to earlier.
367. The country has provided relevant information through initiatives such as:
- Forest literature database for Africa.
 - State of the forest report to FAO.
368. Elements of forest biodiversity are incorporated in the NBSAP which still has to be fully implemented through the development of specific and implementable actions.

The ecosystems approach is being implemented in a number of on-going efforts as elaborated in #364.

371. Very little work to develop forest valuation models has been undertaken. The major lead institutions had been the Institute of Environmental Studies.

372. Although nothing has been specifically done in response to the programme of work, a number of related initiatives are being undertaken. These include projects on African Acacias, mopane worms and the application of the Communal Area Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) approach to forestry resources.

374. Although not in direct response to the Programme of work, Zimbabwe is fostering cooperation through some of the following initiatives:

- Regional Transboundary Initiatives
- The Southern Africa Natural Products Network
- The SADC Tree Seed Centre Network
- The Southern Africa Miombo Network
- The SABONET Programme

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

Decision V/23. Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems

372. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you will implement it?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	
373. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
374. Is your country fostering cooperation for the regional or subregional implementation of the programme among countries sharing similar biomes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of these Decisions and the associated programme of work

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Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention

375. Does your country take into consideration gender balance, involvement of indigenous people and members of local communities, and the range of relevant disciplines and expertise, when nominating experts for inclusion in the roster?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
376. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
377. Has your country undertaken a review of national programmes and needs related to the implementation of the Convention and, if appropriate, informed the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) under way	
c) yes	

Please use this box to identify what specific activities your country has carried out as a DIRECT RESULT of becoming a Contracting Party to the Convention, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:

Zimbabwe has developed its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Specific projects are now being put together from this generic plan.

Please use this box to identify joint initiatives with other Parties, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:

Please use this box to provide any further comments on matters related to national implementation of the Convention:

The wording of these questions is based on the Articles of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Please provide information on any difficulties that you have encountered in interpreting the wording of these questions

If your country has completed its national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), please give the following information:

Date of completion:	1998		
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government			
By which authority?	Ministry of Environment and Tourism		
On what date?	July 2002		
If the NBSAP has been published please give			
Title:	Zimbabwe Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan: Status of biodiversity, unmet needs, strategies and actions.		
Name and address of publisher:	Conlon Printers 16 Crawford ROAD Graniteside Harare		
ISBN:	-		
Price (if applicable):	-		
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