

A. REPORTING PARTY

Contracting Party	Government of Zimbabwe
NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
Full name of the institution	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Name and title of contact officer	Margaret Sangarwe (Mrs.), Permanent Secretary, CBD Focal Point.
Mailing address	P. Bag 7753, Causeway, Harare, Zimbabwe
Telephone	(263-4) 701681/2 or 701691/2
Fax	(263-4) 252673
E-mail	msangarwe@hotmail.com
CONTACT OFFICER FOR NATIONAL REPORT (IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE)	
Full name of the institution	
Name and title of contact officer	
Mailing address	
Telephone	
Fax	
E-mail	
SUBMISSION	
Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report	
Date of submission	September 2005

Information on the preparation of the report

I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism convened a key stakeholders' workshop to prepare the country's Third National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The participants covered government institutions, non-governmental organisations, universities and international organisations. Presentations were made from a number of conservation programmes / processes taking place in the country. These included:-

- Climate Change programme,
- The national programme on traditional medicinal plants,
- The WSSD / State of Zimbabwe's Environment Report,
- Global Strategy for Plant Conservation,
- The National UNCCD programme.

The presentations gave a background to the report writers on the extent to which the country is domesticating the international biodiversity conservation process. The workshop led to the development of this third national report on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. A key observation in the process is that there is an urgent need to revisit the country's conservation strategies, in terms of agreeing on baselines, and a monitoring framework in connection with the 2010 targets and MDGs.

B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

Article 5 (Co-operation): – Medium Priority: SADC has developed a number of protocols to promote collaboration and integration. This is developing well.

Article 6 (General measures for conservation and sustainable use): Medium priority: General measures for conservation are in place, however sectoral integration needs attention.

Article 7 (Identification and monitoring): Medium Priority: Most key conservation institutions have programmes in place for identification and monitoring. The biggest institutional gap is in rural areas. This is being rectified through cascading of this responsibility to Rural District Councils.

Article 8 (In situ conservation): High priority: 15% of the land is under Protected Areas with 13% under the Parks and Wildlife Authority and 2% under forestry. This is more than the suggested target of 10%. Incentive measure leading to the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity is extending wildlife ranges and habitats beyond protected areas. The worry is that research standards are declining in the Parks and Wildlife Estate.

Article 9 (Ex situ conservation): Medium Priority: Although the National Herbarium and Botanical Garden has a large collection of plants for *ex situ* conservation, a lot of endemics and threatened species are not in these collections.

Articles 10 (sustainable use): Medium Priority: There is strong legislation and practice in relation to sustainable use. A big gap exists in communal areas. Communal areas make up 40% of the country and carry some 70% of the population. Benefits accruing to the family level are low due to communal tenure regimes.

Article 11 (incentive measures): Medium Priority: The country has strong legislation and practice. Incentive systems in place have the basis for successful conservation. The gap again lies in communal areas where benefits to the individual family level are low due to communal tenure regimes.

Article 12 (Research and training): Medium Priority: Key conservation departments have the infrastructure and systems in place. The gap lies in a big drain in skills to other countries in the region and poor funding.

Article 13 (Public education and awareness):- Medium Priority: Government departments, academic institutions and NGOs have awareness programmes through various media (publications, TV and radio, field activities, schools etc.). Coverage through newspapers is low. Articulation of issues through policy makers is low and these need to be targeted.

Article 14 (Impact assessments and minimising adverse impacts): Medium Priority: Legislation is in place. Development of legislation in the area is recent. The impacts will tell with more time.

Article 15 (Access to genetic resources): Medium Priority: The country has developed a key framework for

promoting access to genetic resources to different levels. This is in the form of community based natural resources management. This need to be broadened to cover all sectors.

Article 16 (Access to and transfer of technology): Low Priority: Legislation is in place. Development of legislation in the area is recent. The impacts will tell with more time.

Article 17 (Exchange of information): Medium Priority: Systems are in place for exchanging information at regional and international levels. This needs to be actively promoted.

Article 18 (Technical and scientific cooperation): Medium Priority: Systems are in place for technical and scientific cooperation. This need to be actively promoted.

Article 19 (Handling of biotechnology and distribution of benefits): Low Priority: This is a new area in terms of the country's conservation efforts. The impacts are yet to be realised.

Article 20:- (Financial Resources) Medium Priority: There are many competing needs for the country's finances.

Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation		X	
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use		X	
c) Article 7 – Identification and monitoring		X	
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	X		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species			X
f) Article 8(j) – Traditional knowledge and related provisions			X
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation			X
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity		X	
i) Article 11 – Incentive measures		X	
j) Article 12 – Research and training		X	
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness		X	
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts		X	
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources		X	
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology		X	
o) Article 17 – Exchange of information		X	
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation		X	
q) Article 19 – Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits			X
r) Article 20 – Financial resources		X	
s) Article 21 – Financial mechanism	X		
t) Agricultural biodiversity	X		
u) Forest biodiversity		X	
v) Inland water biodiversity		X	
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity	N/A		
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity		X	
y) Mountain biodiversity		X	

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6, 7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)

3 = High Challenge

1 = Low Challenge

2 = Medium Challenge

0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome

N/A = Not applicable

Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a) Lack of political will and support	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	0	2	2	3	1	2	3	3
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	1	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	2
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	N/A	1	1			2				1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	3	2
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
g) Loss of traditional knowledge	N/A	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	N/A
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	3
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	N/A	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	N/A	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding	N/A	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	0	1	3	2	3	2	2	0

	goods and services it provides properly understood and documented																	
m)	Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3
n)	Lack of economic incentive measures	N/A	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	1
o)	Lack of benefit-sharing	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	2
p)	Lack of synergies at national and international levels	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2		3	2	1	3	3	3	3	2
q)	Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
r)	Lack of effective partnerships	3	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3
s)	Lack of engagement of scientific community	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
t)	Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
u)	Poverty	0	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
v)	Population pressure	N/A	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	3	3	2
w)	Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	N/A	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	1	3	2	N/A	2	2
x)	Lack of capacities for local communities	N/A	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
y)	Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
z)	Weak law enforcement capacity	1	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
aa)	Natural disasters and environmental change	N/A	2	0	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2
bb)	Others (please specify)																	

2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

III.

Goal 1	Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.		
Target 1.1	At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
The country lies within the arid and semi-arid ecosystem. 15% of the country is protected as National Parks, Forest Reserves, Botanical Gardens and Conservancies.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	No target has been set but genetic material for seed and livestock conservation and utilisation is in gene banks and on farm conserved.
b) Inland water	X		All dams above a certain size are classified as national and have parts of their catchment areas protected.
c) Marine and coastal		N/A	
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		15% of this is under protected areas including gazetted forests.
e) Forest	X		See (d) above
f) Mountain	X		Key mountain ecosystems are protected as in (d) above.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
Sectoral Strategies covering work programmes mentioned above exist in Agriculture, Water and Environment sectors.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected areas are in fact increasing through the formation of private conservancies and the extension of wildlife ranges into rural areas through incentive use programmes such as Campfire. • Under agriculture, there is the increased use of under-utilised crops / genetic materials through the use of open pollinated varieties. • The social forestry programme which is an incentive programme to promote sustainable use also has the 			

potential to enhance the protection of forest reserves.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Indicators are: (i) hectareage under protected area, (ii) level of genetic diversity of crops or livestock, (iii) the number of dams and protected catchment area.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

- Poverty and over dependence on natural resources, HIV and AIDS
- Natural disasters such as Droughts and Floods,
- Segmented sectoral approaches and
- Financial constraints

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Financial constraints and poverty are the biggest problem.

IV.

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Although there is no national target set, some areas of importance such botanical reserves, mountain ecosystems, catchment areas, some riverine forests are protected. Hot spot areas have been identified although these are not yet protected.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	Programmes and strategies in place e.g. Establishment of Gene Banks, <i>in-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> , on-farm conservation
b) Inland water		x	Programmes and strategies in place e.g. Protection of Wetlands
c) Marine and coastal			N/A
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	Programmes and strategies in place e.g. Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBRM)
e) Forest		x	Programmes and strategies in place e.g. Joint Forest Management Programmes
f) Mountain		x	Programmes and strategies in place e.g. Key mountain ecosystems protected under Parks Estates
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans are in place			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Germplasm collection in progress, breeding stock developed, sustainable utilisation of wetlands being promoted.			

Establishment of conservancies and Dam construction.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Same as (v) on target 1.1

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Refer to previous target 1.1

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Financial Constraints

V.

Goal 2	Promote the conservation of species diversity
Target 2.1	Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?

a) No	X
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	

Please provide details below.

Although there is no national target set, there activities in this area. Legislation is in place. This is in the form of the Environment Management Act, the Parks and Wildlife Act, the Forest Act and the Communal Lands Forest Produce Act. These regulate the utilization of forest and other natural resources and also encourage restoration of degraded systems.

Programmes for the restoration of particular species are in place eg, black rhino, wild orchids, cycads.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	No targets have been set but conservation activities such as management of gene banks, on farm conservation, etc., is taking place
b) Inland water		X	All large water bodies have conservation activities which include setting aside protected areas where fishing activities are prohibited.
c) Marine and coastal		N/A	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	No national targets but some specific programmes are in place
e) Forest		X	No national targets but some specific programmes are in place
f) Mountain		X	No national targets but some specific programmes are in place

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

The Parks and Wildlife Authority, the Department of Natural Resources and the Forestry Commission have strategies in their conservation plans and activities.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The biggest challenge lies in communal and resettlement areas, which are outside protected areas. Where there is continuous decline. There are no targets in these areas.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Indicators used include species abundance, ecosystem processes (relationship between fire, grassland community structure, herbivores), rate of deforestation. And abiotic factors such as fire, rainfall,

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The challenges include (i) brain drain, (ii) declining funding, (ii) institutional gaps in communal and resettlement areas.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

VI.

Target 2.2	Status of threatened species improved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no target established yet. However there are some programs on improving the status of threatened species. • The Government (e.g. under the National Botanical Garden) and a number of societies (e.g. the Orchid Society, the Aloe, Cactus and Succulent Society, and the Cycad Society) have programmes for rehabilitating threatened species. • Individuals are also propagating threatened species such as the flame lily, sansevieria, etc. for export under CITES regulations • There are programmes for the enhancement of the Black Rhinos and the wild dog populations. 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) beer established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	No national targets have been set but conservation activities are taking place.
b) Inland water		X	As in (a).
c) Marine and coastal		N/A	
d) Dry and sub humid lands		X	There are no national but some activities are taking place e.g. (I) establishment of nurseries of threatened medicinal plants, (ii) Intensive Protection Zones for the black rhino, etc.
e) Forest		X	There is no target but there are efforts to rehabilitate some threatened species.
f) Mountain		X	As in (a).
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
No national target has been set. However there are sectoral efforts focusing on species of economic importance such as the black rhino, orchids and cycads.			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
Species under protection are improving. Some species are now overabundant e.g. elephants. There is no comprehensive approach to the problem, there are many gaps.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
Species numbers

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
(i) Lack of a comprehensive approach, (ii) declining funding (iii) brain drain

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
These programmes are not comprehensive.

VII.

Goal 3	Promote the conservation of genetic diversity		
Target 3.1	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Legislation and conservation programmes for these components of biodiversity are in place although there are no national targets.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		The strategy is to conserve all livestock, crop and most commercially harvested species of trees genetic diversity. There is effort to preserve and protect related indigenous knowledge and systems
b) Inland water		X	The strategy is to conserve most indigenous fish species diversity.
c) Marine and coastal		N/A	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	Under CBNR initiatives, there are initiatives to document commercial species and the associated indigenous knowledge and the conservation of these species.
e) Forest		X	There is a programme to document all species of trees that are harvested and to try to domesticate and cultivate them. There is also a programme looking at threatened medicinal plants.
f) Mountain		x	There are no clear targets
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
There are sectoral targets as outlined above. These have been mainstreamed into the sectoral strategies and plans			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
In agro-biodiversity, there are incentive measures to promote the farming and marketing of traditional crops relegated before. There are also on-farm conservation activities. In relation harvested species of tree, the Forestry Commission is working closely with some NGOs such as SAFIRE in propagating these species artificially.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
These include (i) number of crop varieties in the gene bank, (ii) on-farm conservation success, (iii) indigenous trees successfully propagated
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Challenges include (i) declining funding, (ii) brain drain, etc.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
These programmes are not comprehensive and hence there are large gaps

Box VIII .

Goal 4	Promote sustainable use and consumption.		
Target 4.1	Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
The community based natural resources management (CBNRM) initiatives provide a legally backed framework for the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity. There are two main programmes within CBNRM which are Campfire (Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous resources) and Social Forestry. However, there are no national targets that have been set.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	The strategy is to sustainably utilise all agro-biodiversity.
b) Inland water		X	The strategy is to sustainably utilise all aquatic resources
c) Marine and coastal		N/A	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	There are no specific targets but there is the CBNRM programme
e) Forest		X	The main programme is the Social Forestry
f) Mountain		X	No specific targets set
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
There are sectoral targets as outlined above. These have been mainstreamed into the sectoral strategies and			

plans

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Community based natural resources management (CBNRM) is the main framework for promoting the sustainable use and components of biodiversity.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

The range of habitats left in place due to CBNRM and improvement in livelihoods, as well as areas under management.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

CBNRM is being mainstreamed into plans and programmes under forestry and the Parks and Wildlife (which covers fisheries, other aquatic resources, wildlife and flora). There is the need to mainstream this into the activities of other sectors.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box IX.

Target 4.2		Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
The CBNRM framework cited above also leads to regulated consumption. This is also due to the fact that stakeholders are in a position to legally market their products and retain the benefits. This incentive is expected to promote sustained use.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	No targets has been set
b) Inland water		X	No targets have been set.
c) Marine and coastal		N/A	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	No targets have been set.
e) Forest		X	No targets have been set.
f) Mountain		X	No targets have been set.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
No national targets have been set but strategies have been incorporated into Forestry and Wildlife			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
see 3 above

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
refer to Box 8(v)

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
These include (i) low incentives (ii) lack of viable alternatives

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box X.

Target 4.3		No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		X	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Legislation, regulations and controls as well as the institutions to control international trade in endangered species are in place and are being enforced. These have been established under the CITES Convention. Trade is strictly controlled. The target is that no single species of flora and fauna is endangered by international trade.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Trade controls and monitoring are in place.
b) Inland water	X		Trade controls and monitoring are in place.
c) Marine and coastal		N/A	
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Trade controls and monitoring are in place.
e) Forest	X		Trade controls and monitoring are in place.
f) Mountain	X		Trade controls and monitoring are in place.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
Under the CITES Convention there is international effort to list species of flora and fauna on Appendices I, II and III with those in Appendix I forbidden to be traded commercially. Those on Appendix II are traded only through quotas. There is strict control by all Parties involved in the trade. Breach in these regulations results in trade bans. Within the country there is collaboration in relevant sectors.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Controls and regulations are in place and there is strict adherence to these. The Parks and Wildlife Authority is the CITES Management Authority and has data based with records and trends in traded species.			

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

This is on numbers on individual species of either flora and fauna traded.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The main problems are (I) declining in the number of skilled personnel due to brain drain and (ii) declining funding.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XI .

Goal 5	Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.
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Target 5.1	Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased
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I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?

a) No	X
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	

Please provide details below.

- No national target has been set, but there are efforts to reduce the rate of loss and degradation of habitats.
- Community based natural resource management (CBNRM) initiatives, have succeeded in extending the range of wildlife and their habitats beyond Protected Areas into adjacent rural areas. There is also reducing encroachment into forest areas.
- However, these programmes are taking place close to protected areas only. There are many areas particularly communal and resettlement areas where degradation of habitats is extensive.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	No national target has been set
b) Inland water		X	No national target has been set
c) Marine and coastal		N/A	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	No national target has been set
e) Forest		X	No national target has been set
f) Mountain		X	No national target has been set

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

The Parks and Wildlife Authority and the Forestry Commission and Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) have mainstreamed CBNRM initiatives into their programmes and plans.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The legislation promoting CBNRM is in place. Incentives are in place.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
The indicators are: (i) surface area of habitats, (ii) increased use of wildlife and veld products as land use options.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Many sectors need to adopt the approach. Trade controls and monitoring are in place.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XII.

Goal 6	Control threats from invasive alien species.		
Target 6.1	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
The legislation and institutions to control the introductions of alien species are in place. Major plans to eradicate / control / manage invasive Alien species are in place. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Natural Resources have a programme of controlling <i>Lantana camara</i>. - The Parks and Wildlife Authority, Zimbabwe National Water Authority(ZINWA) have plans to control the spread of Water hyacinth(<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>) in Lake Chivero - The Parks and Wildlife Authority are removing Wattle and Pine trees in Nyanga National Park - Kariba weed (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>) being removed with cooperation between Zambia fisheries and The Parks and Wildlife Authority - Environment Africa and Mukuvisi Woodlands are working on the Mukuvisi River in Harare. 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		There are programmes to control IAS
b) Inland water	X		-Efforts to control water hyacinth in the major water bodies on going – however method of control still debatable i.e. biological, mechanical and chemical being used -Limited resources to implement plans; The Parks and Wildlife Authority has under funded research projects
c) Marine and coastal			N/A
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		There are programmes on controlling wattle and <i>Lantana camara</i> .
e) Forest	X		There are efforts to eradicate wattle in Stappleford.
f) Mountain	X		There are efforts to eradicate wattle in Nyanga and Chimanimani. The southern Africa blue swallow habitat in Nyanga is threatened.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X

Please provide details below.

Plans are in place to remove / control Invasive Alien Species. The following legislative framework is in place:

- Acts of Parliament: EMA (CAP 20:27), Forestry Act CAP 19:05, Parks and Wildlife Act
- Specific regulations under these Acts are in place

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

- There is limited knowledge on the ecology of invasive alien species especially exotic species. In many cases post control measures are not effective.
- Use of chemical, mechanical, biological methods still in infancy
- Lack of appropriate technology and limited resources to eradicate IAS

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

-Removal of all (weed presence or non presence) ; Results of research projects

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

- Use of chemical, mechanical, biological methods still in infancy
- Lack of appropriate technology and limited resources to eradicate IAS;
- Incorporation of safe disposal of industrial waste and effluent by industries and local authorities
- Enforcing of the polluter pays principle.
- Limited finances.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Common alien species include the wattle, *Lantana camara*, water hyacinth, and 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. The major weakness is that, there is no national policy / strategy to deal with the problem. There are different sectors that have responsibility depending on the invasive species in question. What is important, as a way forward is to develop a strategy that will control outbreaks to manageable limits.

Box XIII .

Target 6.2	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Issues raised in target 6.1 also apply to target 6.2. Management plans are in place to remove / control Invasive Alien Species. The lack of resources and appropriate technology has led to failure in setting up national targets. The Parks and Wildlife Authority has under funded research projects in their Estates. Annual management plans are in place.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		National programmes exist
b) Inland water	X		There are efforts to control water hyacinth and water weeds.
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		There are efforts to control <i>Lantana camara</i> and wattle etc.
e) Forest	X		There are efforts to control wattle and <i>Lantana camara</i> etc.

f) Mountain	X	There are efforts to control <i>Lantana camara</i> and wattle etc.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?		
a) No		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X
Please provide details below.		
The key relevant institutions (Forestry Commission, Parks and Wildlife Authority, Zimbabwe National Water Authority, AREX, DNR) have mainstreamed programmes to control IAS		
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.		
There is a national programme on IAS, but efforts are sectoral.		
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.		
Rates of weed removal, research results, area covered etc.		
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.		
Main challenges include: (I) low funding, (ii) reduced skill due to brain drain (iii) lack of appropriate technology e.g. for eradicating water hyacinth.		
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.		

Box XIV.

Goal 7	Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.		
Target 7.1	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
There is no national target, but there are sectoral efforts. These include: (i) breeding for drought tolerant crops and livestock, (ii) promotion of CBNRM which incorporates the ecosystems approach			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	No targets but there are strategies for Water conservation techniques, promotion of drought tolerant crops, livestock and irrigation
b) Inland water		X	Efforts include protection of catchment areas and wetlands.
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	Ecosystems approach (leading to reduced veld fires and maintenance of habitats) and protected areas.
e) Forest		X	as in (d)
f) Mountain		X	As in (d)

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
The efforts outlined above have been mainstreamed into the plans and programmes of key conservation institutions.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
There are breeding efforts for drought tolerant crops/ livestock; the encouraging Community Seed Banks (CSB) and seed fairs for eco-specific genes. CBNRM and adoption of the Ecosystems Approach	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
Indicators include (i) maintain habitat in Communal Resettlement Areas, (ii) protected area, (iii) frequency of fires.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Financial resources and brain drain, e.g. Breeders and other technical experts. ii) persistent droughts.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XV.

Target 7.2	Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
There are efforts to reduce pollution to retain pristine habitats but these efforts are sectoral.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		E.g. phasing out of Methyl bromide , erosion control
b) Inland water	X		E.g. Efforts to biologically and chemically control of water weed; waste management; use of polluter pays principle
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Use of biodegradable chemical for tsetse and malaria control. Fire Management
e) Forest	X		Re-afforestation of degraded lands and fire management.
f) Mountain			Fire Management
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
The key conservation institutions such as the DNR, AREX, ZINWA Forestry Commission, the Parks and Wildlife Authority, have mainstreamed efforts into their plans and programmes. Many NGOs are also involved.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
There have been successful cases of litigation. There is consistent monitoring of air and water quality.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
Levels of gases in the air, levels of pollutants; number of litigation cases.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
1. Weak Monitoring Network 2. Limited technology & expertise.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XVI .

Goal 8	Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.		
Target 8.1	Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
The legislation and related institutions are in place (Environmental Management Act (EMA). Draft Environment Policy). The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is in place. These provide for protected areas under the Parks and Wildlife Authority and the Forestry Commission. In rural areas the main vehicle for promoting the integrity of ecosystems is the CBNRM initiative.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Use of agro -ecological zones
b) Inland water	X		Major inland water bodies protected under Parks Estate, Joint Management programmes
c) Marine and coastal			N/A
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		CBNRM is the major framework for maintaining the integrity of ecosystems.
e) Forest	X		Same as d
f) Mountain	X		Same as d
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			

Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP), District Environmental Action Plan (DEAP), National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) local environmental action plans (LEAP) are integrated programmes that mainstream the issues outlined above.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Parks and Forest Estates are relatively well managed. Outside areas are degraded.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Yields and species population diversity are used as indicators.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The ban on the use / trade of elephant and its products has led to increasing elephant populations and this is now having a negative impact on habitats. CBNRM needs to be extended to all sectors.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVII.

Target 8.2	Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained
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I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?

a) No

b) Yes, the same as the global target

c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established

X

Please provide details below.

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) provides the framework for this through supporting CBNRM.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Conservation based Agriculture
b) Inland water	X		Access to adequate and good quality water for use
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Appropriate land use practices being promoted.
e) Forest	X		Sustainable use of forest resources being promoted
f) Mountain	X		Protection of mountain ecosystems

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes

X

X

Please provide details below.

A number of programmes (i) NBSAP, (ii) DEAP (District Environment Action Plans), (iii) Local Environment Action Plans (LEAPS) are holistic programmes on the ground that promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Programmes on Food Security, Health Care, Traditional Medicinal Plants, Community Tourism, Natural Resources

based products are being carried out.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Household Income, Level of use of Traditional Foods and medicines, levels of nutrition.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Mainstreaming traditional medicine practices under current legislation.

Promoting commercial use of traditional foods

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Current IPR do not address the need of communities

Box XVIII.

Goal 9	Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.		
Target 9.1	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
The Environmental Management Act (EMA) provides for the protection of indigenous knowledge systems and practices. There is need for guidelines to protect traditional knowledge systems.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Protection of indigenous crops and farmers rights
b) Inland water	X		Protection of IKS in water use eg. wetlands
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Traditional conservation practices, systems
e) Forest	X		Traditional methods of harvesting medicinal plants, Protection of Sacred Forest lands
f) Mountain	X		Protection of sacred forests, same as (e)
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
EMA provides the need for setting up systems to operationalise and optimise Indigenous Knowledge System and practices (IKS). The Museum and Monuments Act provide for research and documentation of IKS. CBNRM provides for the use of IKS.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
The Plant Breeders' Rights Act recognises farmers' rights.			
An NGO (Commutech) has drafted legislation to serve as framework for promoting IKS. The government may use			

this legislation to develop guidelines for operationalising IKS under EMA.

There are efforts to integration of traditional medicine into modern medicine in terms of legislation.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Institutions established for traditional medicines, legal frameworks, the number of people consulting traditional healers.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

There is a stigma pertaining to negative perception of traditional practices. Integration of traditional medicinal practices with modern practices is getting resistance.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Recognition of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) at International level creates conflict between CBD and TRIPS.

Box XIX.

Target 9.2	Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Refer to 9.1			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Refer to 9.1
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Refer to 9.1
e) Forest	X		Refer to 9.1
f) Mountain	X		Refer to 9.1
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
Same as 9.1			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Same as 9.1			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Same as 9.1			

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Agreeing in mechanism of harmonisation of CBD and TRIPS etc. or other International Instruments
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XX.

Goal 10	Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.
Target 10.1	All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements

I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	

Please provide details below.

The legal frameworks exist e.g.; CITES provisions and Parks and Wildlife Act; Veterinary Act. EMA provides the framework for ABS. Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for setting up agreements on genetic transfer and conservation. -The use of phytosanitary certificate to control diseases is being practiced for control import and export of genetic materials.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Resettlement provides guidelines for importation of agro biodiversity. It also plays a central and regulatory role by issuing of permits.
b) Inland water	X		CITES guidelines / regulations under the Parks and Wildlife Authority provide for transfer of biological materials
c) Marine and coastal			N/A
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		as in b
e) Forest	X		Legislation exists on import and export of forest and non-timber products.
f) Mountain	X		as in b.

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

The key conservation departments have provisions for control and monitoring ABS.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

EMA is being implemented and yet streamline ABS systems. Some legislation is enforced and implemented but limited capacity e.g. customs officers need training.

Porous borders result in poor customs control.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Genetic transfer requests; Export permits issued. There is need of an database reflecting genetic transfer request and permits issued. .

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Although we have ABS in place these are sectoral and not coordinated. This leads to leads to biopiracy and reduce benefits. Enforcement of legislation by the customs office needs improvement. There is the need for enhancing capacity to implement legislation particularly in the informal market and customs control.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

There is need to enhance capacity to enforce laws because our borders are porous.

There is limited technology to enforce laws. A new Environmental Management Act was promulgated in 2002 whose provisions will contribute to this goal. Another legal instrument on *Sui generis* is being developed. 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 Medicinal Plants project, Seed Services and through the Plant Breeders Rights Act. At regional level, Zimbabwe exchanges information and share experiences as part of its fulfilment of the provisions of this Article.

Box XXI .

Target 10.2	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources
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I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?

a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X

Please provide details below.

There is legislation on ABS through EMA but this needs to be operationalised to close gaps leading to biopiracy and loss of benefits.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		As in Box XX section II
b) Inland water	X		As in Box XX section II
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		As in Box XX section II
e) Forest	X		As in Box XX section II
f) Mountain			As in Box XX section II

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

The key conservation institutions are incorporating ABS arrangements in their strategies and plans.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

See III above

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Legislation; agreements; benefit shared

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Co-ordination of all sectors

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXII.

Goal 11	Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.		
Target 11.1	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
The country does not have a national target. Some funding has been sought from GEF for some programmes and activities, however bilateral funding had been very limited. Zimbabwe has a number of projects on biodiversity that needs funding. However limited access to donor funding is still a constraint.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		No additional funding; proposals available
b) Inland water		X	No additional funding
c) Marine and coastal		N/A	
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Limited funding to projects Traditional Medicinal Plants Project , WSSD Office Climate Change Office, Biodiversity Office,
e) Forest	X		As in d
f) Mountain	X		As in d
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Proposals have been developed but have not been funded Capacity needs assessment should be carried out.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Projects on the ground include: The traditional medicinal plants project, National self capacity assessment project and the SADC Biodiversity Support Programme A national capacity needs self assessment is being carried out. Although funding is limited there are a lot of activities on the ground. Finance from local resources			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

Financial resources requested and percentage received that is amount applied for versus amount received.
Projects of the ground;

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

There is low capacity to develop with 'GEFable' projects
The issues of co-financing projects should be pursued more seriously.
Poor international relations.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Bilateral partnerships have been difficult to establish due to poor international relations.
There are competing needs on the fiscus such that biodiversity is considered low priority.

Box XXIII.

Target 11.2	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4
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I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | |

Please provide details below.

The country has not articulated specific knowledge it needs.
The transfer of specific technologies through regional programs should be promoted.
The country should specify the technology needed.
Zimbabwe is currently conducting a national self capacity assessment in implementing the Convention

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	Some research partnerships taking place.
b) Inland water		X	Some research partnerships taking place.
c) Marine and coastal		N/A	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	Same as b
e) Forest		X	Not much
f) Mountain		X	Not much

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | |

Please provide details below.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box XXIV.

Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

b) No

X

Please specify

The country has a comprehensive check list in place. This framework was in place before the coming into force of the CBD. But there is no national target in place.

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

b) No

X

Please specify

Although there is no target in place, the management of the check list is incorporated into plans and target of the relevant institution.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

The country has local lists and a comprehensive national list.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

There is no target in place yet.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

There is no target in place yet.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

NA

VII) Any other relevant information

NA

Box XXV.

Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Although there is no national target the conservation status of endemic species is fairly well known. The status of threatened species is well known. This is outlined in the red data list.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
The gap is outside protected areas, which constitute large areas.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
As outlined in (I)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
The legislation promoting biodiversity conservation is adequate. The gap is in the setting of targets.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
There is the need to set targets. No national target has been set etc.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
No attention has been paid to this need yet.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVI.

Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Models (such as Campfire and Social forestry) have been researched and are being practiced. The only gap is that there are no targets that have been set.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
There is the need to develop targets as outlined above.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Models are in place, as outlined above. However no national target has been set.	

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
Legislative changes were put in place. No national target has been set to enable the monitoring of the success of the sustainable use models.
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
This needs attention.
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
There is need for effort to tailor to guidelines to this area
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXVII.

Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
15% of the country is protected as the Parks and Wildlife and Forestry. The main vegetation types are within the Protected areas.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
The key conservation institutions have mainstreamed efforts and processes to manage the ecological regions under their jurisdiction.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
See (II) above.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
The legislation is in place. Protected areas were also set up before the CBD was negotiated and ratified.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
A coverage of 15% is high and this will be maintained.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
The challenge is maintaining the ecological integrity of the protected areas.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVIII.

Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
As outlined in Box XXVII (I) major plant biomes are protected. There is the need to assess 50 % of important areas of plant diversity in this. In addition most endemics and threatened species are outside protected areas.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
See I	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Although hot spot areas are outside PAs, these hot spots are well known.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Good conservation legislation is in plac	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
The setting of targets needs to be put in place.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
There is the need to make the decision and allocate resources towards taking the issue up.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXIX.

Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
There is a two pronged approach here. Firstly, large commercial landholders have been required in the past to incorporate plant conservation practices in their land management activities, so that these areas are well conserved. In these areas the target has been met. The situation has not been the same regarding communal and resettlement areas with land falling under communal tenure except where CBNRM is practiced. These are the most degraded areas. This target has not been met in communal lands.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	

Yes, in as far as large private land holdings are in place.

There are no plans / activities to promote this in communal and resettlement areas except in areas where CBNRM is practiced.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

See Box XXIX (I).

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

Effective legislation to promote this target is now in place. This is in the form of the Environment Management Act. This provides Rural District Councils (RDCs) to establish Environment sub-committee areas which will have Appropriate Authority Status to make management decisions consistent with the provisions of the Act. This will bring decision making to the grass roots level.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

There is the opportunity to set and adopt this target with the implementation of the new legislation. Possible indicators include (i) area under management (ii) management plans.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Limited financial resources, skilled manpower. It's a question of making the decision.

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXX.

Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved *In-situ*.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

b) No

X

Please specify

The bulk of endemic species, most of which are rare and threatened are outside PAs.

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

b) No

X

Please specify

There has been no effort in this direction.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

The information on threatened and rare species is available

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

Appropriate legislation is in place.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

No progress

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Limited finances and skills

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXI.

Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
The National Herbarium and Botanical Garden has <i>ex situ</i> collections of a good number of plant species but not all threatened species are covered The Medicinal Plants Project is also establishing <i>ex situ</i> collections of threatened medicinal plants in some districts	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Same as Target 7.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Although there is considerable information on threatened species, As above, there are some efforts to set up <i>ex situ</i> collections for threatened medicinal plants.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Legislation is in place.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
No progress	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Limited finances and skills	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXII.

Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
This target has not been set. But there are plans and activities to document traditional crop varieties and related indigenous knowledge systems by AREX and various NGOs	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Government departments some NGOs are involved in documenting of IKS.	

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)
The country has established gene banks and seed centres. However these were not established in relation to the target.
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
See (iii) above
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
See (iii)
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
Limited funding and skills
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXIII.

Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
There is need for comprehensive documentation (inventory) of IAS.. This should be followed by setting the target	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
There are programmes and activities in place to manage and eradicate common species such as lantana camara, wattle , water weed etc.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
A preliminary study has been done on AIS. A comprehensive framework to manage IAS needs to be developed.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See (III) above.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
See (III) above	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Limited financial resources and skilled manpower	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIV.

Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
The country does not allow international commercial trade in endangered species of flora. Export of endangered wild flora is for educational and conservation purposes and only under a permit.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Yes, legislation and controls are in place.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The CITES Convention has a comprehensive set of legislation, regulations and controls which Parties including Zimbabwe have adopted. The country has incorporated this legislation into national legislation and implementation programmes. The Parks and Wildlife Authority is both the Scientific and Management Authorities responsible for the implementation of this legislation.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See (III) above	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
The data exists on details of exported items	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
There is the need to improve co-ordination between the Parks and Wildlife Authority and the Customs and Excise Department	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXV.

Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
The country has the CBNRM initiative which is a framework for conservation and sustainable of the components of biodiversity. CBNRM promotes the commercial use of plant based products, with the returns going to local communities as an incentive for sustainable. This is backed by legislation and policies.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	

CBNRM is a national programme which is promising in terms of promoting the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and is getting government and NGO attention.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

See (I) above

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

See (I) above

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

A key indicator is the rural household income level.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

The programme needs more funding.

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXVI.

Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

X

b) No

Please specify

See target 12 (I)

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

X

b) No

Please specify

See target 12 (I).

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

The principle conservation legislation in the country, the Environment Management Act has a provision for putting together a comprehensive piece of legislation that promotes the use of and compensation for Indigenous Knowledge systems and practices. This legislative provision needs to be implemented.

However, community based natural resources management initiatives (CBNRM), which is targeting community based conservation with incentives, provides for the use of local knowledge systems in conservation and sustainable.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

Measures have been taken through CBNRM approaches. But the legislative provision with regards to IKS still needs to be implemented.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

Rate of species decline.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

This needs massive participation of all key holders particularly the rural community.

VII) Any other relevant information

The target should be rephrased with reduced and not halted!

Box XXXVII.

Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
The importance of plant biodiversity is well appreciated. However, there are no targets in relation to Communication, education and public awareness.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
There is an environmental education policy.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
There is a framework for creating public awareness on the importance of plant diversity. Both Government and NGOs (such as ZIMNET, Action Magazine) produce materials for schools. Channels for creating awareness include: production of school materials, scientific publications, radio and TV programmes. Communities are targeted through CBNRM programmes where these apply. There is the need for a systematic focus on policy makers.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
As outlined in (III) above, systems are in place, but targets have not been set.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
As outlined in (III) above, systems are in place, but targets have not been set.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
As outlined in (III) above, systems are in place, but targets have not been set.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVIII.

Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
The country has many academic institutions (and these are increasing) that train taxonomists and other skills. Training has been in place for a long time. There are also many in-house training facilities and opportunities. This has resulted in the country having very high skilled levels. The problem is that many trained people have left the country seeking greener pastures. Most Government posts with people who have left the country have not been filled, to save on costs. It is only Departments related to agro-biodiversity that are receiving top priority..	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	

a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
See (I) above	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The country has a lot of skilled staff. However as outlined in (I) above, a good number have left the country for greener pastures and these posts have not been filled for most Departments.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
The country needs to fill posts vacated by those leaving for greener pastures.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Indicators include number of vacant posts and level of skills within any one institution.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
The constraints are (I) brain drain and (ii) low funding to enable filling of vacated posts.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIX.

Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Some networks exist, but there is no national targets set.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
No targets have been set.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Some networks exist at national and international levels. A key network for the region has been SABONET. However this has run out of funding. Other networks includes STEEP and Miombo.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Targets are not set.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Targets are not set.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Targets are not set.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XL.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

What is clear is that the country developed a good framework for conservation and sustainable use (e.g. protected areas, ex situ conservation, sustainable use, participation of stakeholders, etc) before the negotiation and coming into force of the CBD.

What the country has not done is to re-look at the conservation framework within the context of the targets recommended by the CBD-COP6. This is important in that it will light the way in terms of seeing where the country stands *vis a viz* assessing progress towards meeting the 2010 target and the MDGs.

Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3. ?¹ Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	X
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

4. ? 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? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	X
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) Yes, within the country	X

¹ Please note that all the questions marked with ? have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties

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6. ? Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)

- a) No
- b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)
- c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.

The country is applying the Ecosystem approach through the community based natural resources management (CBNRM) initiative which has the *Campfire* and the *social forestry* as the main programmes. Campfire is the acronym for Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources. CBNRM 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.

Zimbabwe is also taking part in projects collaborating across international boundaries such as; ZIMOZA (Zambia /Mozambique / Zimbabwe), Chimanimani, Tuli-Shahshi, Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park, Okavango Heartland (four corners project) transboundary projects. Other regionally shared projects include the Zambezi Heartland Project, WWF Miombo Ecoregions project. There are also a number of organisations working in the Zambezi Valley. These include the Zambezi Society, IUCN, African Wildlife Foundation, the Biodiversity Foundation.

7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)

- a) No
- b) No, some programmes are under development
- c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)
- d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

CBNRM is not practiced in Zimbabwe only but across the southern African region. Collaboration, capacity building and exchange of experiences takes place through regular CBNRM meetings, workshops and networks such as the Southern African Sustainable Use Specialist Group.

8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)

- a) No
- b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development
- c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)
- d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

The Environment Management Act and draft Environmental Management Policy provide for the implementation of the ecosystem approach. Most institutions practicing the ecosystem approach are at the grass roots level. The institutions are politically and socially acceptable.

C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

Article 5 – Cooperation

9. 2 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) No | |
| b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below) | X |
| c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below) | |
| d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below) | |
| e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below) | |

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

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:

- SADC protocol on wildlife conservation and law enforcement.
- SADC protocol on inland fisheries
- SADC protocol on forestry.
- SADC protocol on shared water courses.

Other protocols in the development phase include:

- SADC protocol on the environment
- SADC protocol on property rights

The country is also participating in regional projects and programmes which include the following:

- 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
- 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
- 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.

International programmes.

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

International partners

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 – Agro forestry 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

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.

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.

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.

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

There is bilateral co-operation e.g. in environmental education on wildlife i.e. all life forms implemented by Wildlife Environment Zimbabwe.

10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	

Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.

A number of protocols, such as outlined in (9) above provide the basis for regional collaboration and networks. Different sectors have different networks. For example, the wildlife sector meets annually under the Southern African Wildlife Consultative Forum (AWCF), the biodiversity sector meets under the Southern African Biodiversity Forum. Environment NGOs have established the Southern African Forum for Communities and NGOs (SAFCAN).

The country has also established an expert roster on Invasive Alien Species and Access and Benefit Sharing.

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)

a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	X

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.

-Environment Management Act harmonizes policies and institutional approaches. The country has set up different National Focal Points for various international processes such as (i) the Climate Change Convention, (ii) the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, (iii) WSSD, (iv) Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, (v) The National Committee of Sustainable Development, etc. These Focal Points meet regularly.

Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Environment Management Act, CAP 20:27 is set to harmonise policy and improve co-ordination. However its impact is still to be seen. There is also a harmonised Environmental Education policy. Environment Impact Assessments are now mandatory. However there are not enough inspectors on the ground.

b) The legislation plays a key role in mainstreaming the goals of the strategic plan of the Convention. The National Biodiversity Forum is contributing. However areas needing strengthening include capacity in human and financial resources, capacity to implement.

c) This plays an important role in mobilising people and resources to promote conservation.

d) The Biodiversity Forum and Biodiversity Office are promoting networking at the national and regional levels.

e) Yes, MDG 7: ensures environmental sustainability as well as linkage to MDG 1, Poverty alleviation through utilization of biodiversity.

- WSSD office is now in place under the MET

-CAMPFIRE contributes to Goal 7

-Limited resources

-Biodiversity low on priority areas

f) Resources limited

-link between poverty and biodiversity not very clear

-poor enforcement

-political will limited

-limited technical capacity to monitor biodiversity loss

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.

The country has taken a number of key steps to implement the three objectives of the Convention. An environmental law reform process led to the enactment of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (Chapter 20:27) which is the principle legislation for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. EMA: (i) streamlines and coordinates responsibilities in the management of the environment, (ii) provides for people, particularly local communities to have access to natural resources and enjoy the benefits that accrue from participation in conservation, (iii) provides for environmental rights as human rights.

The country has a framework for protected areas in place. Fifteen % of the country falls under protected areas.

The country also has programmes in place that promote the sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit sharing.

These are the 'Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources' (Campfire) focusing on wildlife and other natural resources and the 'Social Programme' focusing on the use of forest and veldt products. The Government works closely with some NGOs in community empowerment.

13. ? Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)

a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	X
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Protected areas (PAs) have a coverage of 15% and this includes 2% coverage under forestry. Sustainable use programmes as outlined under section 12 above have allowed the extension of the range of wildlife (outside protected areas) by another 17%. Forestry germplasm is also protected through seed centres.

The coverage of PAs is good, the main weakness is that some key plant species are not protected as they fall outside the PAs.

Agro-biodiversity is protected under gene banks.

There are no targets for plant conservation.

Government needs to set up clear targets for plant conservation.

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

The country has identified priority actions under its NBSAP (which was launched in 2000). These include: (i) the absence of comprehensive and elaborate biodiversity inventory and monitoring programmes, (ii) Inadequate incentives for local communities and other stakeholders in promoting conservation, (iii) Inadequate environmental awareness, education and training at various stakeholder levels, (iv) Limited appreciation of the importance and contribution of biodiversity to the national economy, (v) inadequate, conflicting and poorly enforced pieces of legislation, (vi) limited financial base and limited capacity, (vii) inadequate and affordable alternatives to reduce reliance on natural resources at the local level, (viii) inappropriate research and extension approaches in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

However some of the prioritised actions have been worked on notably the law reform as outlined in section 12 above.

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

The Environmental Management Act (EMA) integrates the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. A key Provision of EMA is the cascading of the responsibility to manage biodiversity outside protected areas to Rural District Councils (RDCs). The RDCs are further required to cascade the responsibility to lower level structures -

Environmental sub-Committee Areas with gazetted boundaries which are run by both elected and appointed members.

Environmental sub-Committee Area committees are required to prepare and implement Local Environmental Action Plans. EMA provides for a Fund to be set up to promote these developments.

Technical capacity to assist local communities to operationalise LEAPs comes from appointed Committee members, Government and Council staff.

RDCs also have the legal provision to formulate by-laws where necessary. These may be useful for example in the formation of Community Conserved Areas.

The process enhances community participation and benefit sharing.

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)

a) Yes	X
b) No	

I) If YES, please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses

(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	Important bird areas have been identified.
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	Collaborative research is taking place with other countries in the region.
(e) Transboundary movement	

II) If NO, please briefly indicate below

(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	The country has extensive Protected Areas which form sanctuaries for local and migratory species. The country also has Important Bird Areas which are outside protected areas but are protected by legislation.
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	Through a number of SADC protocols, the country cooperates with other ranges States in the management of migratory species.

Biodiversity and Climate Change

17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)

a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

The country has three categories of programmes aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change. There are:

- Programmes promoting conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing such as Campfire and Social Forestry as outlined in section 12. Large areas particularly those adjacent to protected areas are left for wildlife use and wildlife habitats and contribute to carbon sinks.
- The Forestry Commission jointly with NGOs and organisations such as ICRAF (International Centre for Agro-Forestry Centre) have programmes that are promoting agro-forestry. Rural areas constitute the biggest problem in deforestation and need a lot of attention. This is the biggest challenge in the country in mitigating the effects of climate change.
- The Government has a programme aimed at reducing and eventually eliminating the emission of green

house gases fluorocarbons. This is consistent with the requirements of the United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change. The country has set up a Carbon Fund tax for the purpose of reducing carbon tax emissions from vehicles.

18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.

The Environment Management Act provides for the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) to coordinate all Agencies and programmes focused on the conservation of biodiversity and mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Under the provisions of EMA the focal points for UNCCD, UNCCC, CBD, WSSD are housed under MET. This provides for their coordination.

MET also has projects / activities (such as the Biodiversity Forum) that link with key stakeholders involved in the implementation of the CBD.

Box XLII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The processes include:

- the development of the Environment Management Act, and its provisions to cascade conservation and sustainable use provisions to Rural District Councils and lower community structures. This effectively gives the stakeholders at the local level the legal power to 'own', make decisions over management and benefit sharing from components of biodiversity.
- The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. This has led to some projects such as 'the Traditional Medicinal Plants Project' which is promoting (i) the sustainable use of medicinal plants in five Districts, (ii) benefit sharing and (iii) the *in situ* conservation of threatened medicinal plants. Another Project 'Assessing capacity building needs for biodiversity management in Zimbabwe' is being completed. The NBSAP processes also led to the formation of a 'National Biodiversity Forum' which brings stakeholders together. Two other forums on 'Invasive Alien Species' and 'Access and Benefit Sharing' are being set up. These Forums are mandated to identify and promote the implementation of relevant projects, create awareness, etc.

The Sustainable Use programmes such as Campfire and Social Forestry have shown that the local community level, after it has been empowered, is a critical entry point for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing.

- In the area of agro-biodiversity, communities are being empowered to produce and market open pollinated seed varieties. This making maize seed cheaper and available. They also have access to seed banks.
- In terms of assessing progress towards meeting the 2010 target, there is a lot of baseline information available. What is needed is to set up a strategy of identifying key areas for data and set a process of collecting these and agreeing on targets to allow for monitoring progress.

There are a number of constraints that have been identified. Firstly, the Traditional Medicinal Plants project is clearly showing the benefits of using herbal medicines, but the main problem is that public health legislation is not supportive of traditional medicinal use. Another constraint is the lack of clear strategies to disseminate awareness to various levels. This is related to the need to build institutional capacity to promote this. The biggest constraint is lack of finance.

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19. ? On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?

a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	X
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	

Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

The country has programmes to identify components of biodiversity but for a long time focus has been at the species level. Government conservation Departments and other organisations have focused primarily on species of economic importance and on threatened species. In the Forestry sector focus has been on species such as *Baikaea plurijuga* (teak), *Pterocarpus angolensis* (mukwa), *Azelia quanzensis* (mukamba), etc. In the wildlife sector focus has been on the elephant, buffalo, the lion, cheater, leopard, etc. A key threatened plant wildlife species is the black rhino which has received a lot of attention.

Research on fish focuses on all species.

Key Government conservation Departments include The Parks and Wildlife Authority, Forestry Commission, Natural History Museums and Monuments, the National Herbarium and Botanical Garden. Another organisation involved in conservation is the Biodiversity Foundation.

20. ? On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?

a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	X
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes)	

Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

Monitoring focuses on species of flora and fauna that are of economic importance and those threatened as outlined above.

However monitoring in fisheries focus on all species.

21. ? On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.

Data bases exist for:

- Water quality under the Zimbabwe National Water Authority which has a modern water analysis laboratory.
- Land use change and degradation through GIS and satellite images.
- Economic and threatened species of flora and fauna
- Climate change through monitoring rainfall patterns going back many years.

There is no systematic monitoring for pollution and Invasive Alien species.

22. ? On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?

a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.

The following data bases exists:

- VegRIS (Vegetation Resource Information System) under the Forestry Commission
- PRECIS under the National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens.
- National Water Quality database under the Zimbabwe National Water Authority.
- Climate Change under UNCCD monitoring unit
- Agro-biodiversity under AREX
- TRAFFIC under WWF

The Parks and Wildlife Authority has databases that cover fisheries, wildlife trophy hunting and ivory data as well as CITES import and export data.

23. ? Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)

a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	X
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	

Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.

Indicators in general use include the following:

- Key species, land use economics, trophy quality for fauna and wildlife use systems.
- Key species, vegetation cover and fire for flora.
- Soil erosion for land degradation,
- World Health Organisation standards for water quality.

Temperature and rainfall patterns for climate change.

Box XLIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The monitoring framework in place (including the existence and management of data bases) although focusing largely at the species level sets a good basis for establishing baseline levels for monitoring data on flora and fauna and progress towards the 2010 target. The available data need to be used to assess the current rate of biodiversity loss. What is also important is for the country to set up national targets and indicators for this process.

The data are also available for strategy and plan formulation and implementation and for the implementation and monitoring of NBSAPs.

The main weakness here as outlined above is that comprehensive data bases exist only for species of fauna and flora that are of economic value.

There is collaboration between key conservation institutions e.g. the National Herbarium collaborates with academic institutions, Natural History Museums and Monuments, the Forestry Commission. The Parks and Wildlife Authority collaborates with Zimbabwe National Water Authority. These institutions also share information. This could also be done most effectively though through the Clearing House Mechanism.

Decisions on Taxonomy

24. ? Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)

a) No	
b) No, but a plan is under development	
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	X

Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.

The National Herbarium and Botanical garden is the main institution and facility for the collection of and storage of collections and is the main reference point for plant taxonomy. There are a number of satellite collection stations as well. Infrastructure for the collection, storage and management of national collections is up to standard.

There is good collaboration between institutions involved in capacity building in taxonomy. There has been strong networking at the regional level through SABONET and BIONET Programmes. However these programmes have ended.

The country has five universities most of which train taxonomists and there are a good number of taxonomists available.

25. ? Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.

As outlined in Section 24, the infrastructure that exists is up to standard. However there is room for improvement. There are new universities being established, and this gives an opportunity for herbaria to be established in various geographic locations in the country.

26.? Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.

The country has placed emphasis in training in taxonomy over the years. The number of academic institutions involved in training in taxonomy has also increased.

27.? Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)

a) No

b) No, but steps are being considered

c) Yes, for some institutions

d) Yes, for all major institutions

X

28.*² Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)

a) No

b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development

c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)

d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)

X

Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.

There are two networks currently. These include BIONET and the Africa Plants Initiative (API).

29.* Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No

b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)

c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)

X

Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.

National and regional needs assessments have been done.

² The questions marked with * in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.	
The Africa Plants Initiative network is just beginning. This is funded by the Mellon Foundation.	

31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	X
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.	

32. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?	
a) No	
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	X
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.	

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation
[excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]

33. ? On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.

The Environmental Management Act and the Parks and Wildlife Act provide for stakeholder ownership and benefit from natural resources. This led: (i) large landholders to 'custodially own' and benefit from wildlife, and (ii) communal residents to communally 'own' and benefit from wildlife through the Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (Campfire). This led some of these landholders to pool their land and establish wildlife conservancies e.g. the Save Valley Conservancy has a total area of 34, 212 sq. km.

The Forest sector has a Social Forest programme which allows local communities to benefit from non-forest timber products. This is being broadened to include forest products. The Forest Act is being reviewed to make provision for this social forestry programme.

The land reform that is taking place is also creating an opportunity for more people to benefit from natural resources. In some cases this has led to a negative impact on natural resources. This needs to be rectified.

34. ? On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?

a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.

The Parks and Wildlife Act and the Forest Act protect threatened species.

35. ? On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.

The following are some programmes targeted at the protection of threatened species:

Black rhino under Intensive Protection Zones (IPZs).

There is a big research project focused on the black dog

Chipangali Wildlife Sanctuary has a breeding programme for threatened species.

There is an artificial propagating programme for cycads.

Regulations include: (i) controls through export quotas, (ii) banning of exports.

Forest Commission under Statutory Instrument II prohibits the export of unprocessed hard woods.

Box XLIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation

Through controlled quota setting and the use of permits trophy quality in the safari hunting industry has remained constant.

The population of the black rhino has started to increase through the system of IPZs.

Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)

a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.

13% of the country is under protection as National Parks areas. 2% is under protection as gazetted forest areas. Hence the overall area under protection is large. These areas have been in place before the CBD was negotiated and ratified. There is no major move to create more protected areas as the area under protection is already large. Hence there are no targets in this regard.

However Protected Areas (PAs) were set aside largely on the basis that the areas were marginal to agricultural and industrial development. Fortunately the areas also cover large biomes such as teak and opine. Unfortunately threatened species were not targeted. There is no move to rectify this situation and therefore there are no targets and indicators set in this regard.

The Environmental Management Act, gives the major responsibility for the promoting conservation and sustainable use in rural areas to Rural District Councils (RDCs). This move provided an opportunity to protect threatened species in rural areas through RDC by-laws.

37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.

Large biomes are covered under protected areas – see Section 36. There is also an *ex situ* protection programme for large biomes at the Botanical Gardens in Harare

Many threatened and endemic species are outside PAs. Efforts have been made to protect these under Botanical reserves. However most are under threat through the land reform programme.

38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) Not applicable	

c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.

There is adequate legislation for the protection of inland aquatic ecosystems. This is under the Parks and Wildlife Act and the Zimbabwe National Water Authority Act.

The problem lies with implementation. There is no national land use planning in catchment areas. This is due to low capacity to implement the ecosystem approach.

39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.

The Campfire programme promotes the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife and other natural resources outside protected areas. This has led to the extension of the range of wildlife species beyond protected areas into rural areas / communal areas by as much as 17%.

The Social Forestry programme is also promoting community based use of non-timber forest products.

Trans-boundary Natural Resources Management Area initiatives with neighbouring countries are also key to integrating PAs into broader landscapes.

All these programmes are backed by appropriate policies and legislation.

40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	

Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.

EIA guidelines are in place. But these are not mandatory for projects that are below a certain size.

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	

Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.

National legislation for the establishment and management of PAs is in place and is adequate.
 Under the Environmental Management Act RDCs have the facility for making by-laws to promote effective management of biodiversity in rural areas.
 The biggest gap is to set up appropriate institutions under the RDCs. The biggest challenge is for community mobilisation and community capacity building.

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.

Although PAs are in existence, there is the need for a comprehensive management, planning and needs assessments. The major constraint is that the Parks and Wildlife Authority has been undergoing a major transformation.

43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.

The Parks and Wildlife Authority has set up a Fund. The Fund accrues from commercial activities in the PAs and is to finance conservation activities.
 The Forestry Commission too benefits from commercial activities within its areas.

44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	

Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.

Both the Parks and Wildlife Authority, the Forestry Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Extension use a number of indicators (such as species / ecosystems / abiotic factors such as soil, climate, rainfall, fire, etc.) to monitor the effectiveness of conservation efforts.

Box XLV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

PAs have served as the core for conservation programmes in rural areas. Legislation allows landholder control over and benefit from biodiversity resulting in a successful conservation movement. Community conservation control is also in place in communal areas bordering PAs.

Baseline data are available from protected areas / communal areas under Campfire and holders of large lands. This can contribute to the 2010 target. But there is the need to set up a strategy and indicators for this.

The Campfire, Social Forestry Programmes, and TBNRM initiatives are contributing successfully to Millennium Development Goals. There is the need to set up framework for monitoring this.

The biggest challenge lies in communal areas.

Article 8(h) - Alien species

45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	X
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	

46. ? Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	

Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.

There is limited information on the extent and impact of invasive alien species.

There is no comprehensive and coordinated strategy and programme on the control for the management of invasive alien species.

Legislation dealing with invasive alien species is weak and uncoordinated.

47. ? Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

Legislation (Control of Goods – import and export, wildlife regulations) Act (Chapter14:05)) to control the imports of alien species is in place. The major constraint is that there is little institutional coordination to implement this piece of legislation.

There are efforts in place to eradicate / control Invasive Alien Species (IAS) of high nuisance value in the country such as (i) the water hyacinth, (ii) *Lantana camara*, (iii) *Acacia mearnsii* or black wattle. These approaches include (i) mechanical methods such as removing the weed from the water or uprooting saplings of trees and ring barking trees, etc., (ii) chemical methods such as use of 2-4 D for water hyacinth, (iii) biological control such as on water hyacinth.

But there is no national systematic framework for the control and management of IAS in the country.

48. ? In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	X
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	

49. ? Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.

Under the Act cited in section 47, IAS are legally brought into the country through the use of permits. Unfortunately, the monitoring on the adherence of the permit conditions on the species is poor. Once in the country these species spread from farmer to farmer.

ZINWA (Zimbabwe National Water Authority) has a bio-geographic approach to monitoring IAS that fall under their jurisdiction. The Ecosystem Approach to monitoring is not used.

50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	X

Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.

The country needs: (i) an inventory and mapping of IAS and a socio-economic assessment of these.
(ii) A national strategy to manage / control IAS.
(iii) Research to unlock the economic potential of IAS.
(iv) Enforcement of existing legislation.

51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.

See Section 50.

52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but review under way	X
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	

Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.

See Section 50.

53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.

A general collaborative programme will be set up under the SADC Biodiversity Support Programme.

54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	

Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.

Zambia and Zimbabwe have collaborated on the management of water hyacinth on Lake Kariba.

55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	X

c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	
See Section 53.	

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	X
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	
The Parks and Wild life Authority has a newly established conservation fund which will be used for this purpose in the Parks and Wildlife Estate. ZINWA is setting up a fund.	

Box XLVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;	
b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;	
c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;	
d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;	
e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;	
f) constraints encountered in implementation.	
The legislation for the import and export of animal and plant products in place. The main requirement is for a permit. A permit should be issued after the applicant has satisfied the authorities that the plant/ animal once imported will not find its way to the wild. This is not always the case. There is no capacity for strict monitoring and these plants / animals are moved from one person to the other.	
There is no comprehensive framework for the control / management and eradication of IAS.	

Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

GURTS

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTS.	
There are legal frameworks and institutions to regulate activities in the area. Training programmes are in place.	

Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

a) No	
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	X

Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.

Some studies are taking place that are involving local communities in field analysis. These include:
Community based natural resources management initiatives,
The Traditional medicines Project.
Community based monitoring of biodiversity in selected sites in three wards in the South East Lowveld.

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	X

Further information on the review.

The current EIA legislation takes care of some of the Akwé:Kon guidelines. However not all guidelines are being incorporated into the legislation. *Sui generis* legislation covers some of the issues such as IPRs.

60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

a) No	
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.

Major development projects such as dams, roads and other infrastructure do take cognisance of the guidelines.

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.

Community based natural resources management (CBNRM), gives local communities the opportunity to manage and benefit from biodiversity in their own local setting using whatever knowledge they have. This provides the opportunity for the use of traditional knowledge systems in the management and use of biodiversity. For example, in the area of traditional medicines use, traditional knowledge and practices are very strong. The Zimbabwe

National Healers Association has a training school for traditional healers.

62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.

The Environmental Management Act, the principle legislation for the management of the environment provides for cascading the responsibility to manage biodiversity to the local level. It also provides for the use of local knowledge systems in conservation. The next step is to develop guidelines that will constitute an agreed system for (i) inventorying traditional systems and practices and (ii) legally protecting traditional knowledge systems and practices and (iii) promote benefit sharing.

63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.

The legislation through EMA provides for the participation of all stakeholders and principally local communities who are the key custodians of biodiversity. Under CBNRM, the participation and needs of women have been given special attention.

Support to implementation

64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	X

65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	X

Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.

The Southern African Forum for Communities and NGOs is a network which promotes information awareness and capacity building through meetings, workshops, training sessions for traditional leaders, CBOs and NGOs. It is coordinated by the Africa Resources Trust.

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?

a) No	
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further information on the support provided.

This has been realised through the development of the CBNRM initiatives. Initially, there was massive donor support. However, the programme is now self sustaining from benefits realised from CBNRM activities.

Box XLVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

CBNRM has made the following impacts:

Wildlife ranches have been extended outside protected areas by as much as 17%.

The private sector has created large wildlife conservancies.

CBNRM in the context of the above is helping towards the achievement of the Strategic Plan of the Convention and the attainment of MDGs.

CBNRM has is the framework for poverty alleviation.

Article 9 - Ex-situ conservation

67. ? On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.

The country has some programmes for the *ex situ* conservation of species of both fauna and flora. The National Herbarium and Botanical Garden in Harare has over 500 000 plant specimens. It is the main reference centre for the indigenous plants of Zimbabwe. The Botanical garden also has over 900 trees and shrubs of Zimbabwe grown in groups to show ecological associations. It has sections of trees of the Highveld, Lowveld and Eastern Highlands.

There are also ex situ conservation programmes for threatened species of fauna such as the black rhino and the black dog.

68. ? On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)

Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.

There are programmes for enrichment planting in gazetted forest areas.

The black rhino has been successfully re-introduced into the wild (in Matusadona National Park) from a captive breeding centre (Imire Game Park). The constraint is that this is a very expensive exercise due to the need for dehabitation.

The country has Intensive Protection Zones (IPZs) for the black rhino.

Zimbabwe has black rhino in captive breeding centres in the in the USA. Consideration is being given to repatriating these to the country or elsewhere in the region.

69. ? On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

a) No

b) No, but potential measures are under review

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

All breeders need to be registered and to operate under a permit. The regulations follow CITES guidelines. Regulation and monitoring is difficult and expensive.

Box XLVIII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

The black rhino breeding programme is bearing fruit. The national population is increasing.

Enrichment programmes are successful.

These successes are enhancing conservation efforts and contribute successfully towards the 2010 target.

Ex situ conservation is a key area in the CBD process and the country is doing well.

The *ex situ* conservation processes in the country has impact in creating awareness in conservation.

The main problem with this approach is that as far as fauna are concerned, the approach is species specific.

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

70. ? On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

The country has adopted a framework for the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biological diversity. This is the community based natural resources management programme (CBNRM). CBNRM is an incentive based system and focuses on putting stakeholders particularly grass roots community in decision making at the centre of conservation efforts.

71. ? On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

CBNRM is an incentive based system. This has encouraged responsible harvesting. Within CBNRM there is also technical support in getting communities to set quotas. The country also requires that EIAs are carried out for infrastructural developments timber concessions.

72. ? On Article 10(c), 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?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

The CBNRM framework (especially the social forestry programme) provides for customary use of the components of biological diversity.

A permit system is in place for promoting customary use of components of biodiversity, e.g. in the medicinal plant use by herbalists.

In times of drought, local communities are given special concessions to access their various traditional needs in protected areas, including grazing.

73. ? On Article 10(d), 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?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.	
There are a number of programmes and efforts to rehabilitates degraded systems.	
The Forestry Commission promotes catchment area management with use of trees.	
The Parks and Wildlife Authority promotes restocking of wildlife. Livestock Production Department promotes the restocking of fish in rural water bodies.	
The Save catchment rehabilitation project came to an abrupt end due to withdrawal of donor support.	

74. ? Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	X
Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
The key Govt. Departments involved in conservation use the following indicators: (i) species, (ii) ecosystem processes, (iii) abiotic factors such as rainfall, climate, soil erosion, etc.	
Incentive measures largely include legalised access to components of biological diversity and benefit sharing based on the commercialisation of these components.	

75. ? Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.	
CBNRM, because it provides for stakeholders to commercially use biodiversity and provides a good framework for poverty alleviation.	

76. ? Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	X
Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.	
The now repealed Natural Resources Act of 1941 was landmark legislation in introducing landholder control of and benefiting from biodiversity. Due to this the private sector has been in the forefront of promoting conservation and sustainable use. Some wildlife Conservancies in the country e.g. the Save Valley Conservancy are a result of this.	

77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

a) No	
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	X

Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

CBNRM contains key elements of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines and these have been in place before these principles were developed and adopted.

78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is promoting the use of Zimbabwe's quota setting methodology to other countries in the region.

SAFIRE a Zimbabwe NGO is promoting veld products beneficiation.

Integrated Technology Group and SIRDC are promoting biomass energy conservation.

The Forestry Commission and GTZ are promoting PROBEC a programme for biomass energy conservation in the southern African region.

Lake Harvest, a fish farming company on Lake Kariba has set up an innovative freshwater cage fish farming which can be adopted and adapted for other fresh water bodies.

Biodiversity and Tourism

79. ? Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	

Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.

The major tourism areas in the country – Victoria Falls and Kariba have master plans and bcal tourism plans. These plans control numbers and types of activities and allow for monitoring of impacts.

Environmental Impact Assessments are also a requirement.

Generally Zimbabwe promotes low volume high value tourism.

80. ? Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	X

Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.

The country promotes awareness on tourism needs in the country. The Parks and Wildlife Authority provides training to tour guides

81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.

There is a tourism policy under development. There has been an input of all key stakeholders including indigenous and local communities. Capacity building for indigenous and local communities is done within the CBNRM framework. Local communities are involved in local development planning through the auspices of local authorities.

82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, rational biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)

a) No, but the guidelines are under review	
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	X
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	

Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.

See Section 79. The tourism development policy under consideration take into account key recommendations in Decision VII/14.

Box XLIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

See comments in Box XLVII

Article 11 - Incentive measures

83. ? Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

This is within the community based natural resources management (CBNRM) framework as outlined in Section 70.

84. ? Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development | |
| c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.

Focus has been on market value conservation. CBNRM has largely depended on consumptive and non-consumptive tourism. Consumptive tourism has suffered from the ban in international trade in ivory and other elephant products.

85. ? Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some programmes are in place | X |
| d) Yes, many programmes are in place | |

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

This is built into the CBNRM framework.

87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)

a) No	
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	

Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.

Within CBNRM some perverse incentives include: Lack of clear devolution structures under the Rural District Councils; low income accumulating to the household level; low grass roots participation.

Box L.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

See comments in Box XLVII

Article 12 - Research and training

88. ? On Article 12(a), 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?

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

National Institutions of Higher Learning e.g. University Colleges, Institute of Environmental Studies (IES); the National herbarium and Botanical Garden; public research institutions, etc have training programmes.

At the community level, training and capacity building is within the CBNRM framework.

89. ? On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Most Government Departments regulating community use of natural resources such as the Forestry Commission, the Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, AREX, Livestock Development, etc use applied research for promoting sustainable use of natural resources. For example, there is agro-biodiversity research for Small Grains; maize improvement using molecular marker assisted selection, Traditional Medicines Research.

90. ? On Article 12(c), 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?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The country has a strong belief that scientific assessments form the basis for technical advice, policy formulation and intervention. Research is both strategic and applied. Many institutions are involved in research focused on conservation.

Box LI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Research has made a big impact in conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity in the country. It has been fundamental in (i) understanding ecological dynamics, (ii) the ecological / economic role of various components of biodiversity, (iii) identification, (iv) the development of indicators, (vi) monitoring and (vii) the development of methods and techniques, etc. CBNRM is one big framework for applied research, which has been fundamental on promoting conservation and sustainable use at the community level.

Research will help to establish baselines and to monitor changes towards agreed upon targets. However the country is suffering from financial constraints and a sever brain drain to other countries in the region.

Article 13 - Public education and awareness

91. Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.

-Yes, but not in CEPA format.

-Environment Management Act provides for public education and awareness promotion.

-There are a lot of awareness through programmes such as Community Based Natural Resources Management, World Environment Day commemorations etc.

However, more needs to be done especially targeting policy makers.

92. Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details)	

below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.	
-National, provincial and district action plans/programs are being developed in response to Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (i.e. post WSSD).	
-Key Government departments such as the Department of Natural Resources, the Forestry Commission, Parks and Wildlife Authority, and Non Governmental Organisations are involved in public education and awareness activities	

93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.

The Africa Resources Trust (an NGO) has a Media Development Programme focused on training regional journalist to communicate conservation issues from a more enlightened angle.

A number of NGOs e.g. ART, Zimbabwe Trust, Environment Africa, SAFIRE, Africa 2000, etc. promote awareness through TV, the radio and newsletters.

Action Magazine (an NGO) works closely with the Ministry of education in communicating conservation issues.

The Africa Resources Trust has promoted the use of theatre, reaching various levels of society in communicating conservation and sustainable use.

Academic institutions publish articles and books, etc.

94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.

Field days, meetings and workshops
 Biodiversity in school curriculum
 Training programs
 Presentations to Parliamentary environment portfolio committees

95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.

Regional biodiversity programs
 Africa Resources Trust co-ordinating CBNRM
 Regional Biodiversity forum

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.

The country has capacity and trained personnel to deliver initiatives on public awareness. This could be through institutions such as: (i) Government Departments involved in conservation, (ii) academic institutions such as universities, (iii) training colleges, (iv) research institutions, (v) museums and monuments, etc.

97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.

This is through: (i) university exchange programmes, (ii) regional networks such as the just ended SABONET programme focused on taxonomy, the southern African forum for communities and NGOs, (iii) regional training programmes, (iv) regional workshops, etc.

98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?

a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.

The country has the Community based natural resources management initiatives with a strong component of the Ecosystem Approach. This is backed by appropriate legislation.

99. ? Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

The country supports the work of Community Based Organisations, community groups, local authorities, NGOs, private sector, and schools.

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)

a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.

Not yet established

Box LII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) public awareness raised
- b) media have daily column on environment -to some extent it is contributing
- c) no
- d) progress in some communities common but at national level the impact is still low
- e) yes, in particular contributing to MDG Goal 1 and 7
- f) resources to replicate and implement

Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

101. ? On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.

The country has adequate legislation and policy regarding the need for EIA. These include the Environmental management Act, Environmental management Policy and the Environmental Impact Assessment. The Environmental Management Authority is the institutional Focal point for EIA processes.

102. ? On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

As outlined above legislation is in place but enforcement is weak. This is evident in continued gold panning activities, water pollution and sewage pollution in the Chitungwiza residential area. The Council does not bother to rectify sewage leaking in residential areas.

103. ? On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

There are bilateral and regional protocols in place such as: the protocol on wildlife conservation and law enforcement in SADC / SADC protocol on transport, communications and meteorology / SADC protocol on fisheries / SADC protocol on mining / SADC protocol on shared water course systems. In addition there are Transfrontier conservation processes being developed in the region.

See also Article 5.

104. ? On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	X

105. ? On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

There is a Natural Disaster Management Unit at national level as well as at the Rural District Council level. Natural disasters that have been experienced include fires, floods and drought. People, Livestock and wildlife have had to be moved.

106. Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	

Further comments on application of the guidelines.

The EIA legislation is recent and has taken on board the recommendations in the guidelines.

107. On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	X

Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.

Liability and redress are provided for in legislation. The problem is recourse to courts takes up a lot of time and is costly. But there are successful litigation cases.

108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.

As in 107

109. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)

a) No	
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.

See section 103.

Box LIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The legislation and practice is recent. The impact of this still need to be assessed.

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

110. ? Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.

The country's black rhino were translocated to international breeding centres for *ex situ* breeding purposes. This was under mutually agreed terms.

Samples of wild melon were translocated to the University of North Carolina on mutually agreed terms.

111. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?

a) No

b) No, but potential measures are under review

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the 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.

There are no measures in place. There is no legislation yet to give guidance on conditions that should be attached to the kind of collaborative arrangements that the country should enter into with countries providing genetic materials. Cooperation has taken place on an ad hoc basis.

112. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?

a) No

b) No, but potential measures are under review

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)

e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)

X

f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	
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Further information on the type of measures taken.

The country's legislation (Parks and Wildlife Act, Plant Breeders Rights, Forest Act, etc.) in controlling and regulating access to biodiversity and agro-germ plasm to outside parties is sectoral and outdated. Access has been granted on a case by case basis. The Environmental Management Act (EMA) provides the building blocks for national access and benefit sharing framework, which needs to be developed.

113. ? In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

Zimbabwe ratified the International Treaty on Plant Genetic resources. The Environmental Management Act (section 117) has a provision for this.

The Ministry of Agriculture has an agreement for the regulation of agro-genetic resources in the country. It provides for access for agro-resources by outsiders. It outlines conditions for the use of the accessed material. It outlines the issues of benefit sharing.

114. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)

a) No	X
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.

The current legislation is sectoral and outdated. There is the need to review these in line of the Bonn Guidelines.

115. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	

Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

Yes, the Environmental Management Act provides for IPR and this is practiced in the implementation of the Plant Breeders Rights Act

116. Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

- a) Yes (please provide details below)
- b) No

X

Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.

CAMPFIRE Programmes in most rural areas places a lot of emphasis on capacity building and benefit sharing so as to enable the local communities to manage and benefit from their natural resources. ZINATHA and Pharmaceutical Companies are the other stakeholders involved in capacity building and benefit sharing.

Box LIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The black rhino bred under ex situ breeding arrangements are ready for repatriation. However, as outlined above, the legislation on access to genetic resources by outsiders needs to be put in place. This will no doubt enhance benefits.

Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

117. ? On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other 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?

- a) No
- b) No, but potential measures are under review
- c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)
- d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.

Within community based natural resources management initiatives, there are technologies that are being developed to add value to veld products. These technologies are shared in the region through a number of networks.

118. ? On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

- a) No
- b) No, but potential measures are under review
- c) Yes, some measures are in place
- d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place
- e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place

X

f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

119. ? On Article 16(4), 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?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further information on the measures taken.
N/A Zimbabwe is a developing country.

Box LV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

This is a new and important area and needs attention as outlined in section 112. The country needs to develop the area.

Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.

The work programme on the transfer of technology and technology cooperation has not yet been implemented.

121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.

Transboundary Programmes

122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.

Capacity needs assessments are actually being carried out within the project 'The national capacity needs self assessments for global environmental management – Zimbabwe'

123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.

GMOs and new plant varieties / crops are only introduced to wide public use after thorough tests on them are carried out.

124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.

There is the need to develop a clear framework for technology transfer and cooperation. This need to incorporate appropriate information including prior informed.

125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.

A framework under the Biosafety Body is being developed. Biosafety regulations are in place.

Box LVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

This is a new area under development. The impacts are yet to be assessed.

Article 17 - Exchange of information

126. ? On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

127. ? On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?

a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

Box LVII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

128. ? On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

- a) No
- b) No, but potential measures are under review
- c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)
- d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

There are regional programmes in place, in which regional and international cooperation takes place, such as community based natural resources management initiatives. Information is also shared through a number of networks.

129. ? On Article 18(4), 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?

- a) No
- b) No, but relevant methods are under development
- d) Yes, methods are in place

X

130. ? On Article 18(5), 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?

- a) No
- b) Yes (please provide some examples below)

X

Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.

The Government works closely with the private sector and NGOs. Some examples of joint ventures between the Government and NGOs include (i) In-situ / on farm conservation, (ii) commercial seed production, (iii) water conservation technology and (iv) CBNRM initiatives, etc.

The Zimbabwe Traditional Healers Association (ZINATHA) works closely with academic institutions.

131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)

- a) No
- b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way

X

c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions

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The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

132. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)

- a) No
- b) Yes, by using funding opportunities
- c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology
- d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities
- e) Yes, by using repatriation of information
- f) Yes, by using training opportunities
- g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector
- h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)

Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.

133. Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)

- a) No
- b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration
- c) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.

134. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)

- a) No
- b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)

X

Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.

Box LVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The country needs to set up a clearing house mechanism to promote access to information and its dissemination. The CHM could contain guidelines on data bases available and conditions attached to accessing this information.

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

135. ? On Article 19(1), 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?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

136. ? On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

Box LIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- Zimbabwe is improving its capacity to monitor GMOs
- EMA has provisions for implementing the Biosafety Protocol
- Positive contributions for 2010 target
- Enhances implementation of BSAP
- Positive contribution to MDGs

- Financial and brain drain

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box LX.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	(i) Forestry Commission (Z\$22,7 billion @ USD1 to 6 000). (ii) National Parks (now a fund) (Z\$10 billion as PSIP@ USD 1.00 to 6 000) (iii) Department of Natural Resources (Z\$29,6 billion with 8,6 billion as PSIP @ USD 1.00 to 6 000). (iv) Ministry of Agriculture
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	USD 1 726 956.00
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	

Box LXI.

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

There is the development of some innovative financing. Examples are the Forestry Commission with a commercial wing operating as a company, National Parks and Wildlife Authority charging for services given with a Fund set up, and AREX also charging for services with returns going into d Research Fund.

There are no Trust Funds set up for the Environment.

The new Environmental Management Act has provisions for the establishment of an Environment Fund.

All other Government Departments are still dependent on government financing.

The majority on environmental NGOs are dependent on Donor funding. With increased thinning donor support some NGOs are now turning to commercial activities.

137. ? On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

Key conservation activities financed over the years by the country include: (i) *in situ* conservation, (ii) *ex situ* conservation, (iii) research and adaptive management, (iv) sustainable use, (v) the development of incentives, etc.

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

138. ? On Article 20(2), 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 fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	

Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.

The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

139. ? On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes	X

140. ? Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)

a) No	X
b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.

The Biodiversity Office should establish a monitoring system for finance from the private sector.

141. ? Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)

a) No	X
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.

The Biodiversity Office should investigate the possibility of tax exemption on projects that conserve biodiversity.

142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)

a) No	X
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	

Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.

During the reporting period very little assistance given.

143. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	

Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.

The country is involved in the following:

- Johannesburg Plan of Implementation response
- National Action Plan
- Millennium Development Goals
- The land reform integrated programme

144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes

Relevant sectoral developmental programmes have components of the integration of biodiversity, e.g. Ecosystem Approach to biodiversity conservation. The demand for EIA report before any major project is approved is a clear testimony. However, limited resources impacts negatively on the implementation of such policies.

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

145. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	

Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

146. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	X		
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)	X		
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)			
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	X		X
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)	X		X
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)			X
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)		X	
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	X		
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)		X	
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)		X	
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)			X
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative			X
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			X
n) Others (please specify)			

Further information on application for financial support.

Under 'other' column it is mostly own resources.

Box LXII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The country has not obtained much external financial support.

Due to limited financing, the country is embracing innovative financing as a way forward. The Forestry Commission

has set up company that should operate as a wing to finance other areas. The Parks and Wildlife Authority has set up a Fund. This will be financed from charging services provided in the Protected Areas. NGOs are also looking at innovative financing mechanisms as donor support is dwindling.

D. THEMATIC AREAS

147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).

3 = High Challenge

1 = Low Challenge

2 = Medium Challenge

0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome

N/A = Not applicable

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	1	1	N/A	1	2	2
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	1	1	N/A	1	2	2
(c) Lack of main-streaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	3	2	N/A	2	2	2
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	2	N/A	2	2	2
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	2	N/A	2	2	2
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	1	1	N/A	2	2	2
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	3	3	N/A	3	3	3
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	2	N/A	2	2	2
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	1	N/A	2	2	2
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	1	2	N/A	2	2	2
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	1	2	N/A	2	2	2
(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	2	2	N/A	2	2	2
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	3	N/A	3	3	3

(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	2	2	N/A	2	2	2
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	2	2	N/A	2	2	2
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	3	2	N/A	2	2	2
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	3	2	N/A	2	2	2
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	2	2	N/A	2	2	2
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	2	N/A	2	2	2
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	1	N/A	1	1	1
(u) Poverty	2	2	N/A	2	3	2
(v) Population pressure	2	2	N/A	2	3	2
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	1	1	N/A	1	1	1
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	2	2	N/A	2	2	2
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	2	2	N/A	2	2	2
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	3	3	N/A	3	3	3
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	3	2	N/A	2	3	3
(bb) Others (please specify)						

Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)

Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans		X		
b) Wetland policies and strategies		X		
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development		X		
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity			X	

Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work

The main institutions in the sector are: (i) the parks and Wildlife Authority, (ii) Zimbabwe National Water Authority, (iii) Agricultural Research and Extension Services and (iv) the IUCN Regional Office for Southern Africa

(IUCN-ROSA). IUCN-ROSA has a regional water programme. These institutions have not yet fully taken the programme of work on board. There is lack of plans to protect watersheds.

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4)

a) No	
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	X
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	

Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).

This however does not mean that nothing is being done along these lines. What is being done is not target oriented and thus does not observe requirements of Decision VII/4. It is the transformation of sectoral work to expectations of Decision VII/4 that has not been effected. The main reason is that resources are limited.

150. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4)

a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	

Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.

Zimbabwe is not a Party to the Ramsar Convention but participates in the meetings of the convention. The country needs to take on board the programme of work.

151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)

Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?	X		
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?	X		
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?	X		
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?	X		
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?	X		

Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.

National Parks has data bases on fisheries in the major water bodies.

ZINWA is developing data bases on water quality of major water bodies and rivers.

There are isolated case studies on water pollution and siltation done by academic institutions (University of Zimbabwe Geology and Engineering Departments), Ministry of transport, etc. The life span of dams is decreasing due to siltation.

152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4)

a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	X
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	

Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.

Assessment only looks at species of economic importance. Surveys are carried out in major dams and lakes. No assessment is done in river systems.

Box LXIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Although the country has not yet embraced the work programme, research and monitoring which contain elements of the work programme have been going on. These activities show changes in aquatic fauna and flora which have taken place as a result of time and human activities. These are most noticeable in Lake Kariba, the largest water body in the country. The outcomes of research and monitoring will contribute to 2010 targets and MDGs,

Pollution and siltation are major problems.

The biggest gap lies in the inability of the country to take on board catchment management approaches.

Marine and coastal biological diversity

General

153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)

a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	N/A
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and	

nursery areas	
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	

Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.

Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

154. 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) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.

155. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?

a) No	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.

Marine and Coastal Living Resources

156. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?

a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them

157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs				
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders				
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments				
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services				
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns				
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists				
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching				
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality				
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats				
j) Others (please specify below)				

Please elaborate on ongoing activities.

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.

Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.

a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	

j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	
m) Not applicable	

Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.

Alien Species and Genotypes

160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.

a) No	
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.

Box LXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Agricultural biological diversity

161. ? Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)

a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details)	X

below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.	
There is no national Agro-biodiversity Strategy, but research and monitoring in a number of agro-biodiversity areas are going on.	

162. ? Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	
Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.	
The country has developed legislation and regulations on biosafety. A Biosafety Board has been set up to oversee and supervise the implementation of the legislation and regulations. The country has also signed the Cartagena protocol. EIA are also required in this area.	

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment	
163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	X
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	X
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.	
The Gene Bank of Zimbabwe is the main institution promoting the conservation and sustainable utilisation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture in the country. Work is going on in (i) studies in indigenous genetic resources important in agriculture, (ii) documentation of indigenous knowledge systems, (iii) multiplication and regenerating plant genetic resources, (iv) characterization and evaluation plant genetic resources, (v) characterisation and evaluation animal genetic resources, (vi) undertaking on-farm / in situ research and on-farm conservation etc. Studies are also carried out on pollinators and pest management. Assessment on animal genetic resources is complete.	

164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are under way	X
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).	
Work is being done on on-farm research and on-farm conservation with communities. The main institution	

responsible for this is the Gene Bank. However many NGOs are involved. Communities are being trained in conservation agriculture. The CAMPFIRE programme is also playing an important role in the conservation and maintenance of ecosystems and habitats.

165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?

a) No	
b) Yes, assessment is under way	X
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	X

Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.

Department of Agricultural Research (AREX) in conducting assessments on Indigenous Knowledge Systems and practices relating to agro-biodiversity.

The Traditional Medicinal Project being implemented by MET covers indigenous knowledge systems and practices in relation to human and veterinary use.

166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?

a) No	
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on observations.

In recent years, due to high cost of living, the high cost of agricultural inputs and increased droughts there has been a shift away from hybrids to small grains which do well in marginal areas and which were ignored in the past. The national review of prices also set competitive prices for these formerly marginal crops.

Programme element 2 – Adaptive management

167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	

Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.

The country has relaxed regulations and now allows the use of Open Pollinated Maize Varieties in rural areas. These are less productive than hybrids, but they are less costly and easier to manage in a communal small holder farming system.

There is also the promotion of seed production and marketing of these in rural areas.

Capacity is built through on-farm research, gene banks and seed fairs.

There a biotechnology policy slanted in favour of traditional varieties

Programme element 3 – Capacity-building

168. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for *In-situ* conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	X

Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.

Capacity is through: (i) indigenous Seed Fairs for small holder farmers, (ii) Extension services to small holder farmers (iii) training / workshop for farmers on agro-Biodiversity.

169. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	X

170. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	X

Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.

Formal attention in terms of research, information dissemination and management, and infrastructure has been given to the commercial farming systems. There are directive now, to invigorate the small holder farming system through research support (e.g. research on Open Pollinated Maize varieties), seed production and marketing and training.

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming

171. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.

The agro-biodiversity work programme has been mainstreamed into crop and livestock production systems.

172. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	X
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	X
d) Yes, by developing training material	X
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	X
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	X

Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.

See 171.

173. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, *In-situ*, and *Ex-situ*, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.

Ex-situ and In-situ conservation of cucurbits done.

Box LXV.

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

None

Box LXVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Forest Biological Diversity

General

174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?

a) No

b) Yes, please describe the process used

X

c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process

d) Yes, please describe lessons learned

e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work

Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes

The following activities are taking place: (i) enlisting of threatened species, (ii) education and awareness campaign, (iii) sustainable use programmes with value addition of forest products, (iv) Certification of forests and Forest products (ISO14000).

Box LXVII.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.

Environment Management Act implementation, Forest Act; Campfire programmes; EIAs before taking major forest operations particularly in gazetted forests. Utilization of efficient technologies and the use of substitutes would help.

Box LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

To a great extent and through: (i) a number of programmes such as the Traditional Medicinal Plants Project, (ii) Benefit sharing schemes e.g. the Mafungabusi Project and the Mopane worm projects in Matabeleland South and Masvingo South provinces, (iii) community based ecotourism projects e.g. in Chirinda Forest .

The 'Zunde Ramambo' concept in recognizing the role of traditional leaders in maize storage schemes is also extended to tree planting programmes to recognize traditional leaders in tree planting and hence maintenance of biodiversity. Through the traditional leaders the local communities are encouraged to leave seed trees or seed stands in their natural habitats. The leaders have the role to make sure that the goals are achieved.

Box LXIX.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

There are training programmes through Colleges and universities. Extension staff and communities are also trained through Field days, workshops and exchange visits.

Box LXX.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

Collaboration has been through (i) sharing of germplasm for research purposes, (ii) exchange visits, (iii) staff

training (human resources development), (iv) sharing information, (v) attending workshops and conferences.

Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing

175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?

a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).

The ecosystem approach is applied in: (i) the involvement of communities in forest management, (ii) for research in gazetted forests.

In areas where the ecosystem approach is not applied and there are monocultures, we have experienced ecological pressures i.e. in plantation forestry where there is intensive baboon damage to forest trees.

Limited resources and inappropriate technology negatively impacts on the implementation of the ecosystem approach because at times commercial operations are not economic e.g. timber concessions in natural forests.

176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions</p> <p>Poaching of resources with known economic values. Limited resources and inappropriate technologies. Continuous years of dry spells (global warming), The need for more agricultural land (deforestation). There is need for education and intensive awareness campaigns; increased resources from the fiscus and re-investing the financial gains.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Due to lack of alternative livelihoods for the majority of the poor, poor people continue to exploit and utilize natural resources since energy costs are prohibitive and employment is difficult to get. This therefore exerts too much pressure on the environment.

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities There are conservation and extension efforts in gazzeted forests and nearby communal lands. The extension efforts extends to commercial farmers. There is research on fast growing species to curb pressure on ecosystems and timber. Education and awareness creation are being done.
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

We have learnt that local communities often conserve valuable resources but not outsiders. Organizing communities through their traditional leaders is often effective in conserving biodiversity. Use of substitutes is important and effective provided they are both readily available and affordable to the community.

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities The ban of exportation of unprocessed and semi processed timber; Certification of forest and their products; Programmes or projects to restore degraded sites; Species - site matching programmes using fast growing exotic tree species.
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

The unbalanced use of forest species greatly disturbs the whole forest ecosystem and hence biodiversity at large. Protection of ecosystems from fire disturbances needs to be balanced because light fires are also important in some ecosystems.

179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken Resource sharing schemes with communities around gazzeted forest areas are taking place through the social forest programme. This is creating employment opportunities for communities around forest areas.
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)

More often than not local communities have their own methods of conserving biodiversity (ITK). Forest genetic resources are less endangered if communities participate.

Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment

180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes		<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>The Environmental Management Act (EMA) provides for the participation of communities in forest benefit sharing schemes. One such scheme is the social forestry programme. The Forest Act is now being amended to take this into consideration.</p> <p>There is also the empowering of local communities to also run safaris.</p> <p>There is also the strengthening of government departments to perform their mandates.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

There are specific institutions to conserve forest biodiversity both governmental and non-governmental. Most of them run projects to empower communities in value addition of their biodiversity resources.

181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>The social forestry programme encourages responsibility in communities. Experience over the years has shown reduced incidences of fires.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Deforestation in gazetted forests and conservancies led to poaching for economic gains e.g. Ungwe and Mudzongwe forests timber poaching issue.

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities The use of public media, workshops, field days and school competitions on issue about the environment.
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

More resources are needed for these measures because they are very effective. Age groups and different communities can easily be targeted and reached effectively (tailor-made programmes are very possible).

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring

183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities Forest ecosystems in Zimbabwe are well distinguished/defined with relevant valuable resources well characterized (types of ecosystems and the associated benefits).
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Even though there is a strong relationship between ecosystems and benefits derived (associated benefits) biodiversity often cuts across ecosystems particularly when viewed at molecular or gene level. More often than not disturbance of one ecosystem over spills to the other.

184. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities EIA and related training at institutional level is required. Also, various organizations assessing sectoral biodiversity and making predictions for the future trends (e.g. the invasive alien species).
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

More resources and expertise in this area needed.

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>The Forest Commission has a strong Extension unit which works closely with stakeholders. There is also a strong research unit.</p> <p>Information awareness is done through (i) TV and radio programmes, (ii) workshops, (iii) field visits and (iv) publications.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

EMA also provides the need to educate the people at all age groups on the importance of the environment and hence forest biodiversity is included. Its effectiveness however greatly lies on the crafting of education materials for the target group.

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>The Forest Commission has strong research and extension units. Research facilities and researchers are distributed in key areas of the forest reserves. The data are managed centrally in data bases at Head Office. Data are collected using various tools such as GIS.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

As outlined above infrastructure is in place. Government departments and NGOs are addressing this area. The main gap lies in the fact that research and data collection focus on species of economic importance. There is also the need more financial resources to continually update equipment and other facilities.

Box LXXI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- a) Outcomes appear positive and programmes well received by the communities.
- c) Immense contribution.
- d) Not much but we have reached some mileage.
- e) It could be positive but it is too early to conclude.
- f) This is an area which needs a lot of resources and yet results are only noticeable later. Therefore, it often receives low priority in resources allocation from the fiscus.

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

187. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.

There are government institutions and NGOs promoting the work programme. Most of the elements of the work programme are mainstreamed through community based natural resources management initiatives (CBNRM). There support to this programme financially, technically and scientifically.

188. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.

The programmes are incorporated into NAP and NBSAP and general environmental management programmes. Currently a national self-capacity assessment to implement MEAs is being carried out. The traditional medicinal plants project is being implemented.

189. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

a) No	
b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.

CBNRM is a framework that links CBD, WSSD recommendation, the 5th World Parks recommendations and UNCCD initiatives. It is mainstreamed into National Action Programmes.

Programme Part A: Assessment

190. Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)

a) No	
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.

There has been no comprehensive assessment. Some assessments have been done on a project basis. Some best practices documented under CBNRM. On going monitoring of deforestation by remote sensing.

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions

191. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)

a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.

CBNRM is the main initiative promoting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and benefit sharing. Within CBNRM communities engaged in value addition and commercialisation of veld products. There is also the promotion of drought tolerant crop varieties.

192. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?

a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.

There are a number of capacity building programmes. Government departments build the capacity of their own staff. NGOs build the capacity of local communities within their separate spheres of work. The Project 'Conservation and development from the sustainable use of natural resources in southern Africa' was involved in building the capacity of NGOs and CBOs in eight countries in the region.

Capacity building is also in the context of CBNRM.

Box LXXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

CBNRM has made a number of impacts: (i) the range for wildlife has been extended from protected areas into rural areas by some 17% in the country, this also impacts positively on wildlife habitats (ii) there is an improvement in the livelihoods situation in rural communities, (iii) this is also leading to poverty alleviation, (iv) this too lessens the impacts of droughts. CBNRM is contributing toward the MDGs.

CBNRM is also the framework on the ground which has been integrated into NAPs.

Mountain Biodiversity

Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

193. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?

- a) No
- b) No, but relevant measures are being considered
- c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)
- d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity

A checklist of plants in the Eastern Highlands produced. Threatened and endemic plants identified in order to concentrate efforts on their conservation. Some mountains areas protected areas e.g. National parks (Chimanimani; Eland Sanctuary; Nyanga; Matobo) Some mountain biodiversity in communal areas conserved due to traditional beliefs(e.g. shrines, taboos burial sites)

Forest plantation monocultures are a threat to biodiversity in Chimanimani, Nyanga, Vumba. Environment management systems are needed for these areas in order to certify plantations.

194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?

- a) No
- b) No, but some measures are being considered
- c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)
- d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity

Some threatened species have been collected for cultivation and ex-situ conservation. The national Herbarium and Botanic Garden has plant species from mountains well established in the Eastern Highlands section of the garden.

195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	X
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems

Protected areas such as national parks and botanic reserves managed for biodiversity conservation. Some areas protect due to traditional/cultural reasons.

196. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?

a) No	X
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources

Sui generis legislation is being formulated under the Traditional Medicinal Plants Project.

Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.

Sui generis legislation is being formulated under the Traditional Medicinal Plants Project

198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

Zimbabwe –Mozambique Chimanimani National Park

Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

199. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity

A checklist of plants in the Eastern Highlands produced. Threatened and endemic plants identified in order to concentrate efforts on their conservation. Some mountain biodiversity in communal areas conserved due to traditional beliefs (e. g shrines, taboos burial sites) Forest plantation monocultures are a threat to biodiversity in Chimanimani, Nyanga, Vumba. Environment management systems are needed for these areas in order to certify plantations. Some threatened species have been collected for cultivation and ex-situ conservation. The National Herbarium and Botanic Garden has plant species from mountains well established in the Eastern Highlands section of the Garden

200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

There has been North-South collaboration between local scientists and scientists from Europe in biodiversity research. The SABONET regional project assisted the country and region in establishment of a species database and strengthened institutional capacity. There is need to build upon these initiatives to improve research capacity and scientific co-operation.

201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems

This is a gap which needs to be addressed and filled. Expertise is required from other countries with the technologies and experience.

Box LXXIII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Red data list produced. Computerisation of data completed; Long and short term training conducted thereby enhancing technical knowledge; Networks established through SABONET thereby facilitating sharing of information with other institutions. More needs to be done however on the 2010 target. There are economic challenges to be overcome in order to extend the programme to other parts of the country.

E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

202. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.

There is a biodiversity forum in the country made up of key stakeholders. The forum meets in preparation before Convention meeting to get national positions on various agenda items.

In the past, the CBD COP facilitated / raised funding for regional meetings prior to COP meetings. The country participated in these. When these are not held, regional meeting are held in conjunction with COP meetings. The country also participates in inter-sessional meetings.

203. Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.

The country actively participates in sub-regional activities. The key platform for this is the CBNRM framework. This is also facilitated through the implementation of sub-regional protocols.

The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

204. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	

Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.

205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)

- | | |
|--------|--|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes | |

206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.

Box LXXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXXV.

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

- The format is much improved compared to the one used for preparing the second national report. The current format gives room for elaborating issues.
- A good number of questions are vague e.g. Target 13 Box XXXV1. Emphasis should be on getting Parties to define baselines as benchmarks for self assessments and for monitoring progress towards meeting the targets.
