



CMS

2025 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: : 30 September 2025

Reporting period: from May 2023 to February 2025

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

National Report format is available through the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS), which has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Through Resolution 12.5 (Rev. COP14) and Decisions 14.27, 14.25 National Reports and 14.2 Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, the Standing Committee and the Secretariat were tasked with developing a new format for National Reports that aligns with the SPMS. However, given that the indicators of the SPMS are not yet in place, and due to the time constraints caused by the exceptionally short intersessional period before COP15, there is insufficient time to substantially amend the National Report format to fully align it with the SPMS.

The Standing Committee therefore agreed to develop a new format for the reporting period after COP15, and to use the previous National Report format for the current reporting period, with only minor adjustments. These adjustments would include a limited number of additional questions on topics that COP14 specifically requested to be reported through National Reports.

Additionally, it was agreed not to attach the full list of species in Appendices I and II for verification by Parties, as this information was collected during previous reporting cycles but could not be fully assessed and reflected in the National Reports format due to a lack of resources. Instead, the Standing Committee agreed to collect information on Range States for species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19 during this reporting cycle, in accordance with Decision 14.234.

A proposal of the National Reports format was circulated by the Secretariat to the Standing Committee members on 13 December and it was agreed through communication procedure, in line with Rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by Standing Committee through communication procedure. In addition, as was also the case for reporting prior to COP14, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat from the previous reporting cycles.

Please note that guidance is available for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon).

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, aydin.bahramlouian@un.org

NOTICE: Before clicking on the hyperlinks in this questionnaire, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

RESOURCES FOR THE CMS NATIONAL REPORT FROM OTHER RELEVANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Convention/Agreement/Process

Information source

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

National Reports

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Annual trade reports, Annual illegal trade reports, Implementation reports

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

National Reports, Ramsar Information Sheets

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Country reports

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

National Reports

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

National Reports

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Communications, Biennial Reports, Update Reports

Various CMS Family Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

National Reports

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

National Reports

Note: These reporting processes of other relevant intergovernmental frameworks are examples of information resources to be used when filling out this national report, which may assist in identification and strengthening of synergies among these processes. This list is **not** exhaustive. There are many other sources of information that may also be of relevance for migratory species, their habitats and migrations systems.

High-level summary of key messages

In your country, during the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance:

This section invites you to summarise the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into “high level” messages for decision-makers and wider audiences.

Please try also to be specific or provide specific examples where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2024 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds” rather than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles” rather than just “lack of funding”.

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> Zimbabwe has a robust legal framework which is consistent with CMS provisions. Zimbabwe applies environmental law principles including those established through customary practice such as the Precautionary Approach and Common but differentiated Responsibilities and Related Capabilities. Zimbabwe is party to CMS thus all its decisions are guided by the convention ensuring the conservation of migratory species. The flagship programme of Transfrontier Conservation Areas is advancing specific Conservation measures for the majority of CMS listed species especially in the SADC region

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://>

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> The greatest difficulty is the interpretation and application of the term migratory species especially the inconsistent inclusion of species such as leopard and giraffe which we know are not migratory. The TFCA concept has enhanced management of transboundary species.

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> Domestication of CMS in terms of the Zimbabwe Constitution, Raise education and awareness about the convention at all levels. Inclusion of CMS issues in national curricula at all levels. Particular interest will be on endangered species such cheetahs and some migratory birds

I. Administrative Information

Name of the Party

>>> Republic of Zimbabwe

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

>>> 01 JUNE 2012

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>>> NO

Report compiler

Name and title

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Full name of institution

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II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

Please select only one per line

	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	Not applicable (= not a Range State)	Party/Signatory
Aquatic Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACCOBAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bukhara Deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

III. Species on the Convention Appendices

III.1 Please confirm that the Excel file “Res. 14.19 species per Party” linked below correctly identifies the **Appendix II** species listed in Resolution 14.19 Guidance on the treatment of species included within aggregated families listed under Appendix II for which your country is a Range State.

The list of Resolution 14.19 species per Parties is available **here**.

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

GUIDANCE TIP:

During the last two reporting cycles, information has been collected on Appendix I and Appendix II species, and the information received still needs to be analyzed. Therefore, this reporting cycle only focuses on bird species identified under Resolution 14.19. This Resolution invites Parties to consider the list of Species in its Annex when preparing National Reports. This question aims at collecting information on Range States of species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19. Parties are therefore invited to review the Range State data which are available in the excel spreadsheet “Res. 14.19 species per Party”. Please confirm that the list is correct, or if amendments are needed, create a line for each species for which you wish to indicate different information from that shown in the Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, please also provide supporting evidence, such as a reference to a scientific paper. A more detailed spreadsheet with Data per countries and territories is available here as background information. The data used for these spreadsheets are based on the CMS standard references for non-passerine and passerine species, as determined by Resolution 12.27(Rev.COP14) Taxonomy and Nomenclature, using its online version HBW-BirdLife Version 9.0 (October 2024)..

Yes, the list is correct

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[ZIM - Appendix II species Zimbabwe.xlsx - Google Sheets.pdf](#) - ZIM APPENDIX II

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

IV.1. Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

No

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

No

V. Awareness

V.1. Please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country during the reporting period to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII may also be relevant).
(select all that apply)

GUIDANCE TIP:

Awareness raising may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolution, Res. **11.9 (Rev.COP13)** (World Migratory Bird Day), as well as a number of other resolutions and decisions which include specific provisions about awareness raising, including Resolutions Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **14.18** (Avian Influenza), Res. **14.17** (Communities and livelihoods), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to address aquatic Wild Meat Harvests), Res. **14.14** (CMS Jaguar Initiative), Res. **14.13** (Initiative for Central Asian Flyway), Res. **14.12** (Single Species Action Plan for the Angelshark (*Squatina squatina*) in the Mediterranean Sea), Res. **14.10** (Single Species Action Plan for the Atlantic Humpback Dolphin (*Sousa teuszii*)), Res. **14.8** (Conservation and sustainable management of seagrass ecosystems), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.1** (Samarkand Strategic Plan for migratory species 2024 - 2032), Res. **12.6 (Rev.COP14)** (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), Res. **11.16 (Rev.COP14)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31 (Rev.COP14)** (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), Res. **8.12 (Rev.COP12)** (Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), and Decision 14.194 (Ecological Connectivity), Decision 14.54 (Marine Wildlife Watching) and Decision 14.223 (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media coverage
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites
- Other (please specify)

>>> Zimbabwe has actively commemorated several biodiversity-related international days throughout the year, reaffirming its commitment to conservation and public awareness. Among these, World Migratory Bird Day was celebrated on 10 May 2025, with a second observance scheduled for 11 October 2025, in line with the global dual-date format that reflects seasonal migration patterns across hemispheres. These commemorations have served as platforms to highlight the ecological importance of migratory species, promote habitat protection, and engage communities in conservation dialogue. In addition to public events, Zimbabwe has participated in multiple technical and policy discussions on migratory species at regional and international levels, contributing to the development of collaborative frameworks and sharing best practices on species monitoring, flyway conservation, and cross-border cooperation.

Impact of actions

V.2. Please provide details for the actions selected in the previous question and indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

>>> the issue of migratory birds and the World Migratory Bird Day have been publicised at events like Trade Fairs and various exhibitions in the country. The department of Community education is always raising awareness of conservation at schools and other public gatherings for migratory species and other species as well. Zimbabwe hosted the Ramsar Wetlands Convention CoP 15 and supported the adoption of several resolutions concerned with Waterbirds Population Estimates. Zimbabwe also signed the Raptors MoU and Publicized the event.

V.3. Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

GUIDANCE TIP:

If the impact of awareness actions has been assessed by (for example) project evaluation studies or follow-up audience attitude surveys during the reporting period, those provide a basis for answering this question. If the assessment has involved any type of quantitative measure of the impact, please specify. It is recognized that such assessment studies may not always be available, in which case it is acceptable to base your answer on an informed subjective judgement. Alternatively, if there is genuinely no basis for forming such a judgement, please select "Unknown".

Question V.4 gives you the opportunity to explain the basis on which you have answered question V.3.

- 3. Good impact

V.4. Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.
>> informed subjective assessments. The growing number of environmental clubs at schools, the increased participation of schools on days like the wildlife days, the growing attendance of school kids at Wildlife Conservation stands/ spaces during exhibitions, Signing of the Raptors MoU

VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

VI.1. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

Yes

Please provide details:

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe how CMS objectives are incorporated in other sectoral strategies such as transport, construction, agriculture, tourism, education, spatial planning, Sustainable Development Goals and other strategies.

>>> It features in the National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan. There is also a number of species management plans like the painted dog and cheetah strategy, Elephant Management Plan. various TFCAs are working on harmonization of laws and operations to enhance ecological and administrative connectivity. The KAZA TFCA established a Bird and Elephant Working groups to enhance collaborative efforts for bird and elephant conservation in the landscape. Various complementary Management Plans are under effective implementation in partnership with various stakeholders. Research work is ongoing in TFCAs to also inform connectivity which is scientific based.

VI.2. Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' in any other national reporting processes?

E.g. Agenda 2030, reporting for International Whaling Commission, CBD, EU Nature Directives, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Responses to this question should be focused on the reporting processes of the country rather than on plans and regulations within the country. This question intends to understand if the values of migratory species and habitats are featured in other national reporting that your country participates in, such as reporting to other biodiversity MEAs, the International Whaling Commission, European Commission etc.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> EIA processes and mainstreaming of biodiversity in local lands planning recognises wildlife corridors and breeding areas for animals and migratory birds respectively. The National Development Strategy, which is, the country's economic blueprint gives primacy to biodiversity conservation which is inclusive of migratory species. Value of migratory birds and their habitat is considered in most proposed developments.

VI.3. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> We have Birdlife Zimbabwe which assists a lot in all bird activities including research, monitoring and awareness. Most NGOs participate through awareness and education programmes to schools and communities. Capacity building in law enforcement for rural communities including the community resource monitors and government agencies is an ongoing process to enhance the protection of fly pathways and wildlife corridors

VI.4. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> Private sectors play a major role in the conservation of migratory species especially in funding some conservation activities and raising awareness including species specific management plans. It participates more through funding training programmes or short courses and funding workshops and carrying out research. The Private sector also brings the technical support in developing species specific plans.

VI.5. Are legislation and regulations in your country concerning Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) considering the possible impediments to migration, transboundary effects on migratory species, and of impacts on migratory patterns and migratory ranges?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please refer to Resolution **7.2 (Rev.COP14)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species).

Yes

Please describe any hindrances and challenges to the application of EIA and SEAs with respect to migratory species, lessons learned, and needs for further capacity development.

>>> data limitation on migratory routes and also the transboundary nature of the species and the political boundaries may result in the species being lost or ignored.

VI.6. To what extent have biodiversity and migratory species considerations been specifically integrated into national energy and climate policy and legislation?

GUIDANCE TIP

Please refer to Resolutions **12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), Res. **10.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **14.207** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species) for more information.

>>> They are intergrated in Zimbabwe but there is need for them to be given more prominence.

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.

>>> Environmental Management Act and daughter instruments

Environmental Policy

Parks and Wildlife Act and daughter instruments

VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

VII.1. Have any governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, resulted in improvements during the reporting period?

GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to understand improvements in governance arrangements in your country, which may potentially include improvements in policy, legislation, governance processes, plans etc. Please also consider the guidance below in VII.2.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Yes, Zimbabwe has made notable progress during the current reporting period through enhanced governance arrangements and international agreements that positively impact migratory species and their migration systems. Key developments include:

In May 2025, Zimbabwe officially signed the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MoU) under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). This milestone:

- Enables Zimbabwe to fully participate in decision-making processes affecting raptor conservation.
- Strengthens coordinated international efforts to protect species such as vultures, eagles, and falcons across their flyways.
- Supports the identification and protection of key raptor habitats, with three sites in Zimbabwe already recognized as internationally important.

Strengthened Regional Collaboration through KAZA TFCA

Zimbabwe continues to play an active role in the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA), which facilitates cross-border conservation of migratory species such as elephants and birds.

- Joint law enforcement and ecological monitoring have improved habitat connectivity and reduced threats along migratory corridors.
- The recent workshop on CITES SOPs for transboundary law enforcement governance, hosted in Victoria Falls, further reinforced regional cooperation.

To what extent have these improvements helped to make relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive?

3. Good contribution

Please describe how this assessment was made

>>> informed objective assessment. evidence of community based projects, increased cooperation in law enforcement and information sharing across borders, formation of international working groups in TFCAS like KAZA and GLTFCA to address cross border conservation issues. Even resources for joint activities to implement the SADC Law-enforcement and Anti-Poaching Strategy were mobilised since Zimbabwe managed to domesticate the SADC LEAP, creating a multi-Agency Wildlife Crime prevention Unit, initially supported through GEF6 budget. Since migratory species roam wild and free across different jurisdictions in the country- affection conservation measures involve various stakeholders with different capacities and pooling resources together and establishing a neutral-cross-cutting structure has proved to be worthwhile

VII.2. Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different government agencies/ministries, sectors or groups been established at a national and/or subnational level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

GUIDANCE TIP:

There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism.

These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc.

The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments may be helpful in giving further context.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Yes, Zimbabwe has established several inter-agency and multi-stakeholder arrangements that support the implementation of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), particularly through broader biodiversity and wildlife governance frameworks. While there is no standalone CMS-specific committee. Wetlands that serve as migratory bird habitats are managed through Ramsar Site Management Committees, which include local authorities, traditional leaders, and conservation agencies. As part of the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area, Zimbabwe participates in joint governance platforms that address transboundary migratory species conservation.

- These arrangements support CMS objectives by safeguarding key stopover and breeding sites.

VII.3. Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 29, 30 and 32 of **Res. 11.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Synergies and partnerships) and in paragraph 7 of **Res. 14.3** (Engagement in CBD processes including the Global Biodiversity Framework) ?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Relevant Conventions may include other global agreements such as biodiversity-related Conventions and Agreements, UNFCCC, UNCCD, as well as regional agreements, including CMS Agreements. Such collaboration may also be relevant to aligning efforts related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Dec. 14.6** (CMS Engagement in CBD Processes Including Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Res.8.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD). Guidance documents for integrating considerations relevant to Migratory Species in NBSAPs are available at CMS website.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> All focal points for conventions work together for the conservation of all wildlife. All focal points are under Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife which makes coordination easier for all activities. several planning and feedback meetings are always organised and they usually cover all conventions under one roof.

VII.4. Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies, initiatives or action plans during the reporting period that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

Yes

Please identify the legislation, policies, initiatives, or action plans concerned:

>>> Yes, Zimbabwe has undertaken several initiatives during the current reporting period that promote community involvement in the conservation of CMS-listed species, even though no new legislation has been enacted specifically under CMS. Migratory species conservation has been integrated into broader biodiversity strategies, including the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and wetland policies.

VIII. Incentives

VIII.1. Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country during the reporting period resulting in benefits for migratory species?

No, because no such incentives have existed

VIII.2. Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Partly / in some areas

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> Ongoing review of the Wildlife laws to involve communities in species conservation and empowering of traditional leaders to deal more effectively in conservation.

Several meetings held to strengthen Transfrontier Conservation Areas governance

IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

IX.1. During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are relevant for conservation of migratory species?

Yes

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>> Zimbabwe adhere to principles of sustainable utilisation as well as the Precautionary Principle/Approach as established through customary international law

All annual hunting quotas are scientifically determined and adequate consultations are done in the determination of the quota, that is, it is participatory.

the country uses permits and licences as control measures for utilisation. Quotas are scientifically determined. Non Detriment Findings as well as Legal Acquisition Findings are also produced in line with CITES provisions.

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>> Stable or growing populations for most species

Growing number of visitors to protected areas and increased sightings of such species by visitors. Non violation of CITES provisions.

X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

Intentional Taking

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please note that as per Article 1(i) of the Convention, “Taking” means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in such conduct.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Legal hunting	Elephants, lions, leopards, giraffe	3
Illegal hunting	Lion, elephant,	3
Other harvesting and take	N/A	3
Illegal trade	vultures, elephant	3
Deliberate poisoning	vulture	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing intentional taking?

>>> Either revision or development and implementation of Zimbabwe Giraffe Conservation Action Plan, Pangolin Conservation Strategy and Action Plan, Zimbabwe National Leopard Conservation Strategy, National Conservation Plan for Cheetah and African Dog in Zimbabwe, Rhino Management Strategy for Zimbabwe, Vulture Action Plan, Zimbabwe National Elephant Management Plan, Zimbabwe National Lion Conservation and Action Plan. Endorsement of the SADC Vulture Conservation and Action Plan. Revision or development of various protected area management plans for habitat protection. Increased anti poaching efforts evidenced by more patrol nights.

increased cooperation of all law enforcement agencies resulting in busting of criminal syndicates and

increased intelligence sharing

use of technology like drones in monitoring, use of Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tools

increased awareness resulting in reduced human wildlife conflict issues.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning intentional taking?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to Address Aquatic Wild Meat Harvests in West Africa), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **12.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.12 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plans for Birds), Res. **12.15** (Aquatic Wild Meat), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **11.15 (Rev.COP14)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.16 (Rev.COP14)** (The prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.18 (Rev.COP14)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **11.22 (Rev.COP12)** (Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31 (Rev.COP14)** (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), and Decisions 14.148-14.150 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), 14.119-14.121 (Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory

Birds in the Mediterranean), 14.125 (Asia Pacific Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force), Decision 14.126 (South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force).

>>> no significant negative trend

Unintentional Taking

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Bycatch		
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)		
Other forms of unintentional taking	3	vultures

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing bycatch or catch in ALDFG?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.22**(Bycatch), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), and Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species) and Dec. 14.31 b) and c). Parties are encouraged to report on the implementation of the recommendation included in Drynan and Baker 2023 “Technical mitigation techniques to reduce bycatch of sharks” provided in Annex 1 to UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.27.1.1/Rev.1.

>>> While elephant poisoning is non-existent, vulture and water body poisoning is no longer an issues after intensive awareness campaigns, handing out of long sentences to convicted criminals and strengthening of law enforcement.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning bycatch?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please provide information on any significant trend in bycatch of CMS-listed species, notably those listed on App. I. Related to the guidance given on the overarching part of Question X.1, this is a key example where you are encouraged to think about activities outside national jurisdictional limits of any vessels flagged to your country (in addition to any other circumstances in which bycatch is a noteworthy pressure on relevant species).

>>> no significant trend

Collisions and electrocution

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Wind turbines	Birds	3
Other collisions	N/A	3
Electrocution	Birds	3
Vessel strikes	N/A	

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing collisions and electrocution?

>>> not an issue in Zimbabwe

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning collisions and electrocution?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **7.4** (Electrocution of Migratory Birds), **7.5 (Rev.COP12)**(Wind Turbines and Migratory Species, **10.11 (Rev. COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for

Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **12.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Conservation of African Eurasian Vultures), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans) and Decision 14.48.

>>> no significant negative trends

Other mortality

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Disease, including highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)	3	
Unexplained stranding events	3	Vultures
Accidental/indirect poisoning	3	vultures
Disease	3	

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering other mortality?

>>> Development or updating protected area management plans that have components of protection, research and monitoring, collaborative management. Reduction in wildlife mortality due to intensive awareness campaigns, handing out of long sentences to convicted criminals and strengthening of law enforcement.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other mortality?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **11.15 (Rev.COP14)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Species), Res. **12.6** (Rev.COP14) (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. 14.18 Avian influenza and Decisions 14.148-14.150 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures).

>>> no significant trend

Alien and/or invasive species

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Alien and/or invasive species	Indian Myna	2

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing alien and/or invasive species?

>>> A concept note to carry out a situation analysis and development of an invasive and alien species management plan was been approved. Preliminary work has started on the situation analysis.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning alien and/or invasive species?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **11.28** (Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species).

>>> There is a knowledge gap or availability of literature on migratory invasive and or alien species except a few one such as the Indian myna. In short there is no significant negative threat, identified to date.

Disturbance and disruption

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Disturbance	N/A	

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing disturbance & disruption?

>>> no significant advances

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning disturbance and disruption?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **12.16** (Rev.COP14) (Recreational In-Water Interaction with Aquatic Mammals), Res. **11.29 (Rev.COP12)** (Sustainable Boat-based Wildlife Watching), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative) and measures to mitigate threats to Important Shark and Ray Ares under Decision **14.61**.

>>> Nothing to report other than to stress the need for monitoring the socio-ecological impacts of climate change.

Pollution

	Species/species groups affected (provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Marine debris (including plastics)	n/a	
Light pollution	n/a	
Underwater noise	n/a	
Other pollution	n/a	
Fish aggregating devices (FADs)	n/a	

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing pollution?

>>> not a problem in Zimbabwe

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning pollution?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **12.14** (Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory species), Res. **12.17** (Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of south Atlantic Whales), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **7.3 (Rev.COP12)** (Oil Pollution and Migratory species), and Decision **14.223** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

>>> no significant trend

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing habitat destruction/degradation?

>>> not a significant problem in Zimbabwe in the past 3 year

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning habitat destruction/degradation?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.6** (Deep-seabed mineral exploitation activities and migratory species) **14.9**

(Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.12 (Rev.COP14)**(Action Plans for Birds), Res. **12.13** (Important Marine Mammal Areas), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.24**(Promoting Marine Protected Areas Networks in the ASEAN Regions), Res. **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Habitats for Migratory species), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.18 (Rev.COP14)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), and Decisions **14.148-14.150** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures).

>>> no significant trend

Climate change

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Climate change	2	All species

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report concerning climate change?

>>> the government is promoting use of solar energy and other renewable sources as a way of turning people away from using firewood. duties for imports on solar equipment have been reduced.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning climate change?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Decision **14.211** (Climate change and Migratory Species).

>>> no significant trend

Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details
Inadequate transboundary management	2	All species
Inadequate legislation	2	All species
Lack of knowledge	3	All species
Inadequate enforcement of legislation	2	All species

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc?

>>> appointment of the wildlife ambassador who is the First Lady of the republic of Zimbabwe to raise awareness on wildlife and environment issues
environment, wildlife laws are under review to involve communities and community leadership in a more practical way

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.?

>>> no significant negative trend

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in other pressures?

>>> the pressures which migratory species face are the same as non migratory species face hence all conservation interventions done in Zimbabwe also benefited migratory species. advances in law enforcement, information sharing amongst stakeholders and law enforcement agencies, harmonised research and enhanced awareness campaigns are ongoing interventions.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other pressures?
>>> no significant trend

During the reporting period, has your country adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) specifically addressing obstacles to migration?
CMS Article III(4)(b) states 'Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor...to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species.'

GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to specifically report on any new legislation or domestic measures **addressing obstacles to migration**. Relevant information would not include general conservation measures.

No

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

XI.1. What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (e.g. national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country during the reporting period?

“Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).

If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file detailing a longer list of species. GUIDANCE TIP:

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” during the reporting period. Information is expected to be provided here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant). Please record if any CMS listed species has become extinct or extirpated from your country - or reintroduced/re-established/established - during the reporting period (or before if not previously reported to CMS).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Stable		ZPWMA Reports	African Wild dog
	Unknown	National Survey yet to be done	ZimParks Annual Reports	Cheetah
	Stable population		ZimParks Annual Reports	African Leopard
	Stable to increasing	KAZA Wide Aerial Survey conducted towards the end of the year 2022	KAZA Wide Aerial Survey Reports , Othe Aerial survey report in other landscapes ,ZPWMA Annual Reports	African Elephant
	Stable to increasing population		ZimParks Annual Reports	African Lion

Birds

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
			Zimparks annual reports	
		no counts done	Zimparks annual reports	

Reptiles

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

XII.1 During the reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species?

E.g. Developments following the advice in Resolutions **12.8** and **13.7**.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Zimbabwe signed the Raptors MoU in May 2025 to collaborate in th conservation of raptors,

XII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

No

XII.3. During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolution **12.28 (Rev.COP14)**) to address the needs of relevant migratory species?

No

XII.4. Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to enhancing cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach?

E.g. steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways) and Res. **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions 14.130 (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), 14.137 (Flyways), and 14.207 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species).

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Zimbabwe is actively participating in 6 TFCA initiatives on collaborative wildlife management on regional surveys and law enforcement especially in KAZA, GLTCA, GMTFCA and LOZAMAP.

XII.5. Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?

E.g., Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision 14.194.

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> It's an ongoing process. There are plans to implement 30 x 30 (target 3) of the new Global Biodiversity Framework first ascertaining the area fitting into Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures. inclusion of such areas and carrying out conservation interventions in the said areas would enhance connectivity. Most of the work carried out in Protected Areas and other wildlife Areas contribute to SDG 15 as it includes a lot of restoration work. TFCAs and CAMPFIRE areas enhance connectivity and a landscape approach to conservation. In partnership with IFAW, Zimbabwe is implementing the Room-to-Roam initiative on in KAZA TFCA

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

XIII.1. Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (e.g. by an inventory) in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species. It is left to report compilers to work with any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement.

Helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the Resolution **Res. 14.16** (Ecological Connectivity) and in “**Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species**” presented to COP11 and the “**Critical Site Network Tool**” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention. For sharks and rays please refer to <https://sharkrayareas.org>. For marine mammals, please refer to <https://www.marinemammalhabitat.org/imma-eatlas/>.

Partially - to a small or moderate extent

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites?

>>> To support this effort, targeted capacity-building initiatives are required to train local communities in the identification of migratory bird species and their associated sites. Such training will empower grassroots stewardship and enhance data collection for national and international reporting obligations.

ecologically sensitive areas are gazetted by the Environmental Management Agency - Zimbabwe is considering working on OECMS to include migratory species as well., Legal protection will ensure long-term conservation, reduce threats from land-use change, and reinforce Zimbabwe’s commitments under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and related Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

XIII.2. Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

In development

XIII.3. Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

No

XIII.4. In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

Partly / for some areas

XIII.5. Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

Yes

Please provide details:

>>> Yes, Zimbabwe has implemented several Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) beyond formally designated protected areas that contribute meaningfully to the conservation of migratory species. These measures reflect a growing recognition of the ecological value of communal lands, wetlands, and transboundary corridors. Example: CBNRM empowers local communities to manage wildlife and habitats sustainably, Privately managed conservancies, such as Save Valley and Bubye Valley, maintain large tracts of land that support migratory movements, transboundary Conservation Corridors and certain sacred groves, springs, and culturally protected areas are informally conserved by local communities.

XIV. Ecosystem Services

XIV.1. Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species been undertaken in your country since the last reporting?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The phrase “associated with” migratory species allows you to report on any assessments that cover ecosystem services of systems, habitats or species assemblages that include migratory species. The question is therefore not expecting you to limit this to assessments focused solely on one or more migratory species.

For a broader biodiversity assessment to be relevant here, the migratory species involved must be making some identifiable contribution to the ecosystem services concerned.

No

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

XV.1. Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Strategies to be considered under this section do not necessarily have to specifically address migratory species but be of sufficient relevance in relation to the objective of safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild populations.

Yes

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

Captive breeding and release

Other

>>> in-situ conservation of the listed species that have species specific action plans developed or revised and being implemented

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:

>>> sometimes males from different populations are exchanged to avoid inbreeding. this is done for both migratory and non-migratory species. Several permits were processed by the CITES Management Authority of Zimbabwe and several assessments were conducted by the CITES Scientific Authority

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

XVI.1. Does your country's National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP), or other relevant plans or strategies used in your country, explicitly address obligations under CMS, priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity?

Yes

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

>>> the 3rd NBSAP is waiting approval but includes issues on migratory species

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

GUIDANCE TIP:

Specify page numbers, section/paragraph numbers etc., where possible.

>>> Migratory species are generally covered under aspects to do with wildlife, for example, targets on increasing area under Conservation including other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), Ensuring that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, legal and safe, preventing overexploitation sustainable harvesting, creation and maintenance of ecological corridors including projects such as Room to Roam, community conservation education, Developing sustainable financing mechanisms for supporting PCAs and OECMs including Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) and community conservancies, Improving monitoring and species recovery programs for all threatened species, Enhancing capacity for CMS compliance and enforcement,

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

>>> Implementation of the old NBSAP 2 is ongoing pending approval of the NBSAP 3. Species specific management plans and protected area management plans implementation is also an ongoing activity.

XVI.2. Please provide information on the progress of implementation of other relevant action plans (single species, species group, etc.), initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work in your country that have not been addressed in previous questions.

E.g. AEMLAP, Great Green Wall, Bonn Challenge, Action Plans for Birds, Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales, Energy Task Force, Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species, etc.

>>> Zimbabwe is implementing its own domestic policies and strategies as well as resolutions and decisions from MEAs and Transfrontier Conservation Areas.

Please describe the monitoring and efficacy of measures taken in regard to these relevant action plans, initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work and their integration into delivery against other relevant international agreements.

GUIDANCE TIP:

In answering this question, compilers can provide link to relevant reports under other agreements.

>>> The AEWA Plan of Action for Africa (POAA) was also implemented and most of the actions also cover CMS. Internal Monitoring Frameworks including the Parks and Wildlife Strategic Plan

XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

In the absence of a national definition of 'indigenous and local communities', please refer to the Convention on Biological Diversity document **Compilation of Views Received on Use of the Term "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities"** for helpful guidance on these terms.

XVII.1. During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Yes

XVII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to promote and foster effective participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Yes

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:

(select all that apply)

- Research & documentation
- Engagement initiatives (e.g. as part of development projects)
- Formal recognition of rights
- Inclusion in governance mechanisms (legislation, policies, etc.)
- Management strategies, programmes and action plans that integrate traditional & indigenous interests

Please provide details on the implementation of the actions concerned.

GUIDANCE TIP

Responses to these questions may involve actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans).

>>> Guided by Zimbabwe's conservation framework, especially during park plan development, all stakeholders including local communities and traditional leaders are always consulted and they actively participate. Rural District Councils, as representatives on communities participate in sustainable use as they are consulted during quota setting and drafting of management plans. This is a tacit recognition of community rights over resources. During surveys, communities supply information if sightings, kills and damage by migratory species. In research being carried out, communities are also engaged to provide their knowledge in term of migratory patterns and how some of the challenges were being addressed using the Indigenous Knowledge systems. This has been used in research on corridors and human wildlife conflict mitigation strategies.

XVII.3. How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country in the area of traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species?

4. Target substantially achieved (traditional knowledge is fully respected and there is effective participation from communities)

Please provide details on the progress made (where applicable).

>>> In research the data is being collected based on the Indigenous Knowledge and some recommendations are being used to mitigate some challenges being faced at National level. This has been much appreciated due to education awareness programmes that are encouraging the use of Indigenous Knowledge systems.

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

XVIII.1 During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in the area of knowledge, data and capacity building? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)

(select all that apply)

- Education campaigns in schools
- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Capacity assessments/gap analyses
- Agreements at policy level on research priorities
- Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

XVIII.2 Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:

GUIDANCE TIP

Steps taken may include actions, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions 14.130/14.131 (AEMLAP), 14.134 (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), 14.148-14.151 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Decisions 14.207-14.208 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), and 14.182 (Illegal and Unsustainable Taking of Wildlife).

Education campaigns in schools

>>> School clubs have been engaged in various awareness and conservation activities. various exhibitions at trade fairs and stakeholder workshops have been conducted. though there is need for more structuring to purposely cover or place greater emphasis migratory species

Public awareness campaigns

>>> CMS had been presented during the national stakeholder meetings, shows and exhibitions (Zimbabwe International Trade Fair, Zimbabwe Agricultural Shows, and other shows that are held even at bot district and provincial levels just to give the background and context of all conventions that the country is party to and their benefits.

Capacity building

>>> Capacity building is an ongoing process especially in all the universities.

Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives

>>> Reports have been shared with relevant stakeholders.

Capacity assessments/gap analyses

>>> Whilst effort is being put to build capacity on CMS there need to have a study on how the convention has been implemented (Monitoring and Evaluation) to identify gaps in terms of implementation.

Agreements at policy level on research priorities

>>> Besides the NBSAP, the ZPWMA is reviewing its research policy that will be used to guide all research under ZPWMA. t

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

>>> Collaboration with academia, research institutes and relevant stakeholders is ongoing.

XVIII.3 What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?

(select all that apply)

- Funding support
- Technical assistance
- Education/training/mentoring
- Provision of equipment or materials
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Research & innovation
- Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)

XIX. Resource Mobilization

XIX.1 During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

GUIDANCE TIP:

The “resources” that are relevant here can be financial, human or technical. In addition to funding, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure could be relevant, as could the loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities, technology transfer, training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building.

Yes, made available for activities within the country

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Increased

XIX.2. During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

Yes

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):

The Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Other intergovernmental programme

Private sector

Non-governmental organization(s)

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Increased

XIX.3. Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring resources and support in your country during future reporting periods?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please consider answers provided in HLS.3 when answering this question where appropriate, as they may be of relevance.

>>> Education and awareness on CMS

Education and awareness on the flyways, types of birds that come to Zimbabwe at any given time

Improving or maintaining genetic diversity through managing under human care for re-introduction into the wild. construction of relevant facilities/infrastructure

Sharing information on migratory birds and the effects of climate change