7th National Report

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Section I Brief overview of the process of preparation of the report

General

Government

Zimbabwe

National authorities responsible for the preparation and submission of the report

Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife EN

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Briefly describe the process followed for the preparation of the present report. Responses may include the following

1.1 Introduction

The preparation of Zimbabwe's Seventh National Biodiversity Report (7th NBR) followed a participatory, evidence-based and multi-sectoral design consistent with the enhanced planning, monitoring, reporting and review framework of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and decision 15/6 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The process was led by the Department of Forestry and Wildlife in the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, in collaboration with the Global Biodiversity Information Facility–Zimbabwe, the National Biotechnology Authority and the Environmental Management Agency (EMA), thereby establishing a formal governance structure for planning, data management, reporting and review, and ensuring consistency with national biodiversity policy instruments.

1.2 Coordination mechanisms and institutional arrangements

A National Coordination Team (NCT) was established to oversee the full reporting cycle, bringing together representatives from relevant ministries and agencies, academic and research institutions, and development partners, in line with the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach promoted under CBD decision 15/6 and related guidance for the seventh national reports. The NCT provided overall direction on work planning, data collection, quality assurance and synthesis, and ensured alignment between the CBD monitoring framework, the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and Zimbabwe's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

To operationalise this structure, the NCT convened thematic working groups covering protected areas and wildlife, forestry and land degradation, freshwater and wetlands, invasive alien species, and biodiversity–economy linkages. The composition and scope of these groups reflected the structure of Zimbabwe's Sixth National Report and the more recent Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy (2023) assessment, thereby facilitating continuity and comparability across reporting cycles. Thematic groups drew on the technical expertise of the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZimParks), the Forestry Commission, EMA, universities, and selected NGOs, and were responsible for indicator selection, data interpretation, and the drafting of thematic narrative sections.

1.3 Data collection and national monitoring systems

Data collection combined three complementary modalities: (i) multi-level stakeholder consultations; (ii) institutional reporting from line agencies and development partners; and (iii) systematic review of existing

datasets and literature. These approaches are consistent with cross-sectoral mainstreaming and evidence-gathering practices recommended in global and regional biodiversity assessments.

Quantitative and qualitative information was compiled from district development master plans, Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPs), and related subnational planning instruments that document biodiversity-related actions, land-use patterns, and ecosystem conditions at the local level. Core biophysical data were drawn from established national monitoring systems, including park management plans, wildlife censuses, and research outputs maintained by ZimParks, environmental monitoring and compliance databases maintained by EMA, and forest and land-use datasets produced by the Forestry Commission. Socio-economic and land-use statistics from the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimStats, various years) were used to situate biodiversity trends within broader demographic, agricultural and macroeconomic dynamics. Sectoral datasets and project reports from development partners, such as UNDP and FAO, complement national sources, particularly with respect to drivers, response measures, and investment patterns.

1.4 Triangulation and use of multiple data sources

Recognising that national datasets sometimes contain gaps, employ heterogeneous methodologies or lag in temporal coverage, the 7th NBR adopted a deliberate strategy of triangulation and methodological scrutiny. Administrative and technical datasets from sectoral agencies, project and programme reports, and both peer-reviewed and grey literature, including ecosystem assessments, biodiversity economy studies and ecosystem valuation exercises were used to cross-check national figures and to characterise spatial and temporal patterns that could not be resolved from a single source.

Global and regional platforms, such as biodiversity occurrence databases and satellite-derived land-cover products, were employed primarily for cross-validation and to fill spatial gaps in national coverage. This approach adheres to best practices for indicator development and quality assurance in the CBD and related global biodiversity monitoring frameworks.

1.5 Data validation, conflict resolution and expert review

All datasets and indicator values underwent a structured validation process that combined statistical checking with expert judgement. Reported figures were compared with national monitoring systems and original agency records, and triangulation across independent sources was used to identify inconsistencies in population estimates, land-cover change statistics, and threat classifications.

Where discrepancies were identified, a three-step conflict-resolution protocol was applied, drawing on peer-reviewed practice in biodiversity assessment and monitoring. First, the methodological robustness of each dataset—covering sampling design, temporal coverage, spatial resolution, and quality-control procedures—was assessed against criteria derived from CBD guidance on indicator quality. Second, precedence was given to the most recent, methodologically transparent and nationally endorsed datasets, including official censuses, national surveys and agency-approved reports, with residual uncertainties documented in internal technical notes and, where appropriate, reflected in the narrative. Third, in cases where disagreement persisted, targeted expert discussions were held within thematic working groups and in consolidation workshops, and conservative or consensus ranges were adopted to maintain internal consistency across related indicators while safeguarding scientific integrity, following procedures used in international environmental assessments. EN

The expert review process followed a defined sequence. The core drafting team first performed an internal technical screening to identify outliers, gaps and inconsistencies across indicators and narrative sections. Thematic expert meetings then examined draft indicator values, methodological choices and preliminary trend interpretations, leading to correction of transcription errors, harmonisation of units and baselines, replacement of out-dated figures with more recent survey results, and, where justified, reclassification of progress for specific targets. Where big differences of opinion persisted on specific parameters, minority views were recorded in internal documentation and final values or qualitative ratings were agreed through reasoned consensus, consistent with accepted practice in multi-author environmental assessments.

1.6 Stakeholder consultations and knowledge integration

Stakeholder engagement was central to the methodology. An extensive programme of consultations was conducted across all ten provinces, building on lessons from earlier NBSAP and national reporting processes regarding the value of broad participation. Provincial meetings brought together provincial and district authorities, traditional leaders, community-based organisations, local communities, academia, private-sector actors, and civil society, ensuring representation of constituencies whose livelihoods and knowledge systems are closely tied to biodiversity.

Consultations were structured around CBD and national biodiversity targets and sought both indicator-specific information and experiential evidence on implementation progress, constraints and emerging opportunities. Participants reported on biodiversity status, ecosystem condition and management responses in their jurisdictions, drawing on district plans, LEAPs and local monitoring initiatives, thereby helping to ensure that the circumstances of marginal and ecologically sensitive areas were adequately reflected in the assessment.

These provincial processes were complemented by national-level thematic workshops involving sectoral agencies, research institutions and development partners, including those supporting NBSAP implementation and the 7th NBR. This whole-of-government and whole-of-society process facilitated the integration of scientific and technical expertise, indigenous and local knowledge, and practitioner experience, thereby strengthening both the report's legitimacy and its implementation relevance.

1.7 1.8Literature review: scope, search strategy and selection criteria

The evidence base for the 7th NBR was reinforced by a structured literature review guided by explicit inclusion and exclusion criteria. Searches were undertaken across Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar, as well as institutional repositories of Zimbabwean universities, government and agency archives, and documentation from international partners working on biodiversity-related issues in Zimbabwe.

The search strategy combined general and thematic keywords, for example “Zimbabwe biodiversity”, “Zimbabwe ecosystem services”, “protected areas Zimbabwe”, “miombo woodlands Zimbabwe”, “biodiversity economy Zimbabwe”, “land degradation Zimbabwe”, “invasive alien species Zimbabwe”, “wetlands Zimbabwe” and “NBSAP Zimbabwe”, together with target- and sector-specific terms. Studies were included when they (i) focused on Zimbabwe or clearly contained Zimbabwean case material; (ii) were explicitly relevant to CBD goals and targets, NBSAP objectives or national biodiversity indicators; (iii) were published mainly in the last 10–15 years (with earlier baseline work retained where essential); and (iv) provided sufficient methodological detail to allow appraisal of data quality and limitations.

Publications were excluded where geographic coverage was unclear, methods were insufficiently described, or content was primarily opinion-based or advocacy-oriented without empirical grounding, following standard systematic-review practice. Localised case studies were used cautiously, primarily to illustrate specific drivers, response measures or socio-ecological dynamics, and only where their findings could be appropriately contextualised for national-scale reporting. All retained studies were catalogued in a reference matrix linking each source to relevant CBD and national targets, indicators, and narrative sections, enabling transparent traceability between the underlying evidence and the conclusions regarding status, trends, drivers, responses, and knowledge gaps.

1.8 Challenges, limitations and methodological contributions

Implementation of the methodology was constrained by recognised factors, including uneven data availability across sectors, incomplete or outdated spatial datasets, and differing monitoring standards among institutions, analogous to challenges identified in broader African biodiversity monitoring and mainstreaming efforts. Financial and logistical limitations, particularly for work in remote districts and for harmonising heterogeneous datasets, also influenced the scope and frequency of some assessments (UNDP, 2025). These challenges were addressed, as far as possible, through joint resource mobilisation, targeted technical support from partners, expanded use of existing biodiversity information systems and remote-sensing products, and focused expert engagement to bridge critical information gaps.

Despite these limitations, preparation of the 7th NBR strengthened national collaboration on biodiversity monitoring and assessment and provided a more coherent analytical framework for understanding trends, pressures and policy responses. The process consolidated diverse data sources and knowledge systems, enhanced transparency regarding uncertainties and methodological choices, and reaffirmed Zimbabwe’s commitment to evidence-based biodiversity management and robust, transparent reporting under the CBD and the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Section II Status of the revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Has your country revised or updated its national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework?

Yes

Did your country involve and engage stakeholders in revising or updating its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

Yes EN

Stakeholders

Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC)

Women

Youth

Local and/or subnational government

Private sector

Other (NGOs; Academia)

Has your country's revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan been adopted as a policy or a legal instrument, and/or integrated into other strategies?

In Progress

Briefly describe the national biodiversity monitoring system and how it tracks progress in the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Zimbabwe’s national biodiversity monitoring system is structured as a multi-institutional framework coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, with technical implementation led by the Environmental Management Agency and sectoral agencies responsible for forests, wildlife, fisheries and land management. Monitoring is anchored in the Environmental Management Act (Cap 20:27) and aligned with the NBSAP, which defines national targets, indicators and reporting cycles consistent with the KMGBF. The system integrates multiple data streams: protected area effectiveness assessments led by ZimParks; forest inventory and deforestation tracking through the Forestry Commission using satellite imagery and national forest monitoring systems; wetland inventories and compliance inspections by EMA; and species-level data generated through research institutions and citizen science platforms. Increasingly, remote sensing tools, GIS-based land cover mapping and ecosystem accounting approaches are used to assess changes in ecosystem extent, condition and service flows, while climate mitigation metrics (e.g., forest carbon stocks) are harmonised with UNFCCC reporting.

Progress tracking under the NBSAP follows a results-based framework with defined indicators linked to ecosystem integrity, species conservation status, invasive species control, sustainable use and biodiversity mainstreaming. Data are consolidated through periodic State of the Environment reporting, national communications to the CBD and integration with Natural Capital Accounting processes under biodiversity finance initiatives. Cross-sectoral technical working groups review indicator performance, validate datasets and identify implementation gaps. Although challenges remain, particularly in harmonising datasets across institutions and updating species inventories, the system increasingly supports evidence-based decision-making by linking ecological indicators with policy instruments, budget allocations and spatial planning processes. This enables Zimbabwe to track trends in biodiversity loss, restoration gains and mainstreaming effectiveness, while aligning national reporting with global biodiversity and climate commitments.

EN

Section III Please use the following template to report on progress in the implementation of your country’s national targets and revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework. In cases where no national target is linked with one or more related global targets, it is suggested that countries report directly on progress contributing to the global targets.

Plan and Manage all Areas to Reduce Biodiversity Loss **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has made substantive progress in identifying, mapping and legally recognising areas of high biodiversity importance as a foundation for biodiversity-sensitive planning. The country maintains a national network of over 230 protected areas, including national parks, safari areas, state forests, botanical reserves and wildlife management areas, complemented by seven Ramsar Sites covering approximately 453,828 ha (Figure 1.1 shows the distribution of forests in Zimbabwe). These include ecologically critical landscapes such as Mana Pools National Park, Victoria Falls National Park, Driefontein Grasslands, Lake Chivero–Manyame, Monavale Vlei, Cleveland Dam and Chinhoyi Caves. In 2025, the Government formally gazetted dozens of wetlands nationwide as ecologically sensitive areas, providing statutory protection against incompatible land uses. Spatial identification is further strengthened through mapping of Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs), wildlife corridors and key catchments. In 2023, the Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy Report mapped natural capital and biodiversity-based investment opportunities, supporting the integration of biodiversity priorities into national development planning.

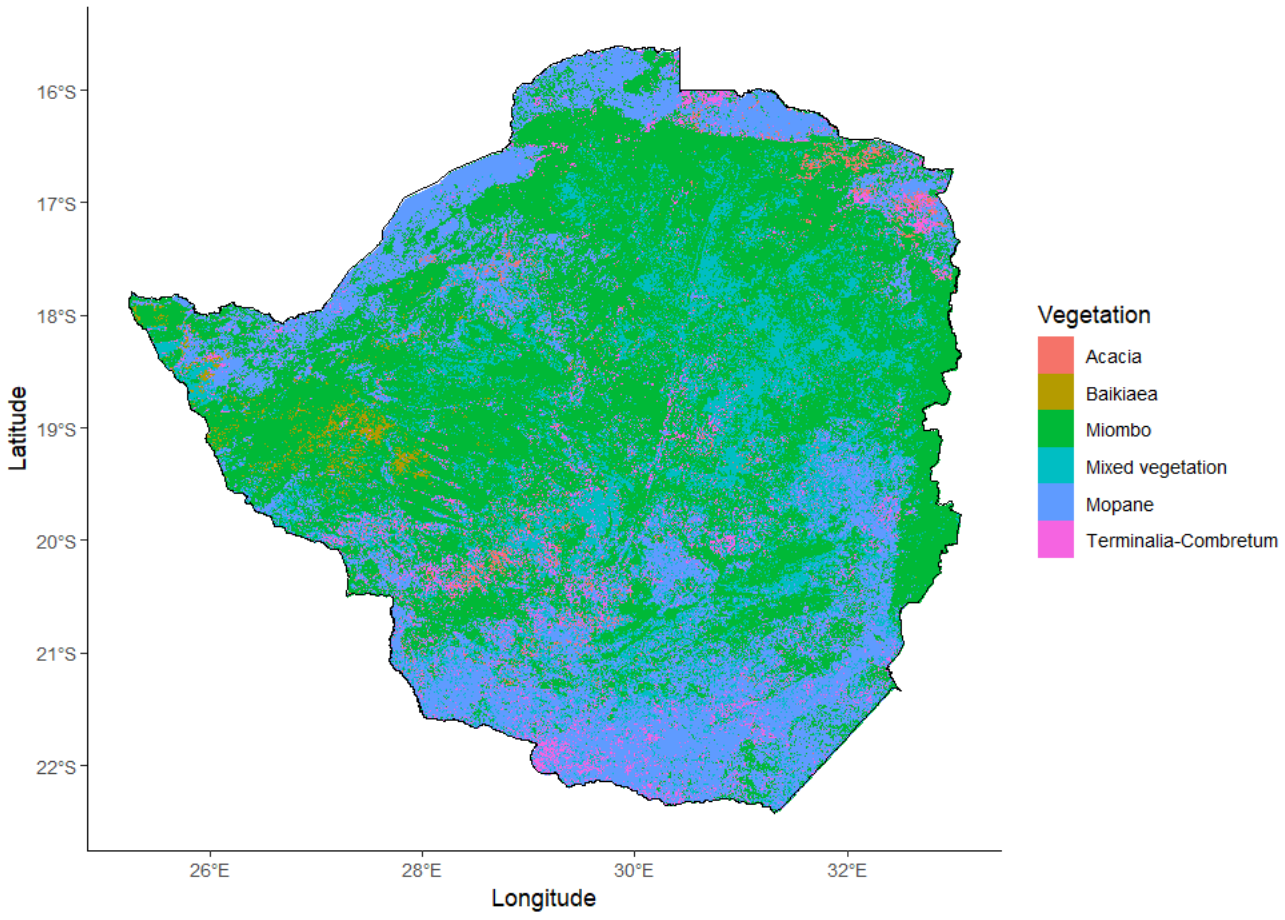


Figure 1.1. Distribution of vegetation types in Zimbabwe (www.sanparks.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/10-Lorena-Benitez.pdf).

Implementation of KMGBF Target 1 is anchored in a strong and increasingly aligned legal and policy framework. The Environmental Management Act (Cap 20:27) provides the primary mechanism for safeguarding sensitive ecosystems through mandatory Environmental Impact Assessments, audits and compliance enforcement, effectively preventing unsanctioned development in wetlands, riverine zones and protected areas. This is reinforced by the National Wetlands Policy (2022), the Parks and Wildlife Act (Cap 20:14), the Forest Act (Cap 19:05) and the National Forest Policy (2023), which collectively regulate land use across terrestrial, freshwater and forest ecosystems. Across sectors such as mining, agriculture, energy and infrastructure, the mitigation hierarchy (avoid–minimise–restore–offset) is operationalised through the EIA system, requiring redesign of projects to avoid critical habitats, rehabilitation of disturbed sites and, where necessary, compensatory conservation or restoration measures.

Zimbabwe places strong emphasis on participatory governance and community engagement in land-use planning. Participatory Land-Use Planning (PLUP) approaches are being applied in landscapes such as the as the Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Impact Programme (DSL-IP) in the Save and Runde catchments (Figure 1.2), integrating indigenous knowledge, traditional leadership structures and scientific land assessment to address land degradation and biodiversity loss. IPLCs are actively engaged through community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) frameworks, including CAMPFIRE, community forests and locally managed wetlands. Flagship models such as the Gonarezhou Conservation Trust demonstrate collaborative management of protected areas and surrounding communal lands, balancing conservation objectives with local livelihoods. Large-scale programmes such DSL-IP implemented in Manicaland, Masvingo and Midlands provinces actively empower communities through farmer field schools, community seed banks, agroforestry, non-timber forest product value chains and rangeland restoration, strengthening both biodiversity outcomes and socio-economic resilience.

EN

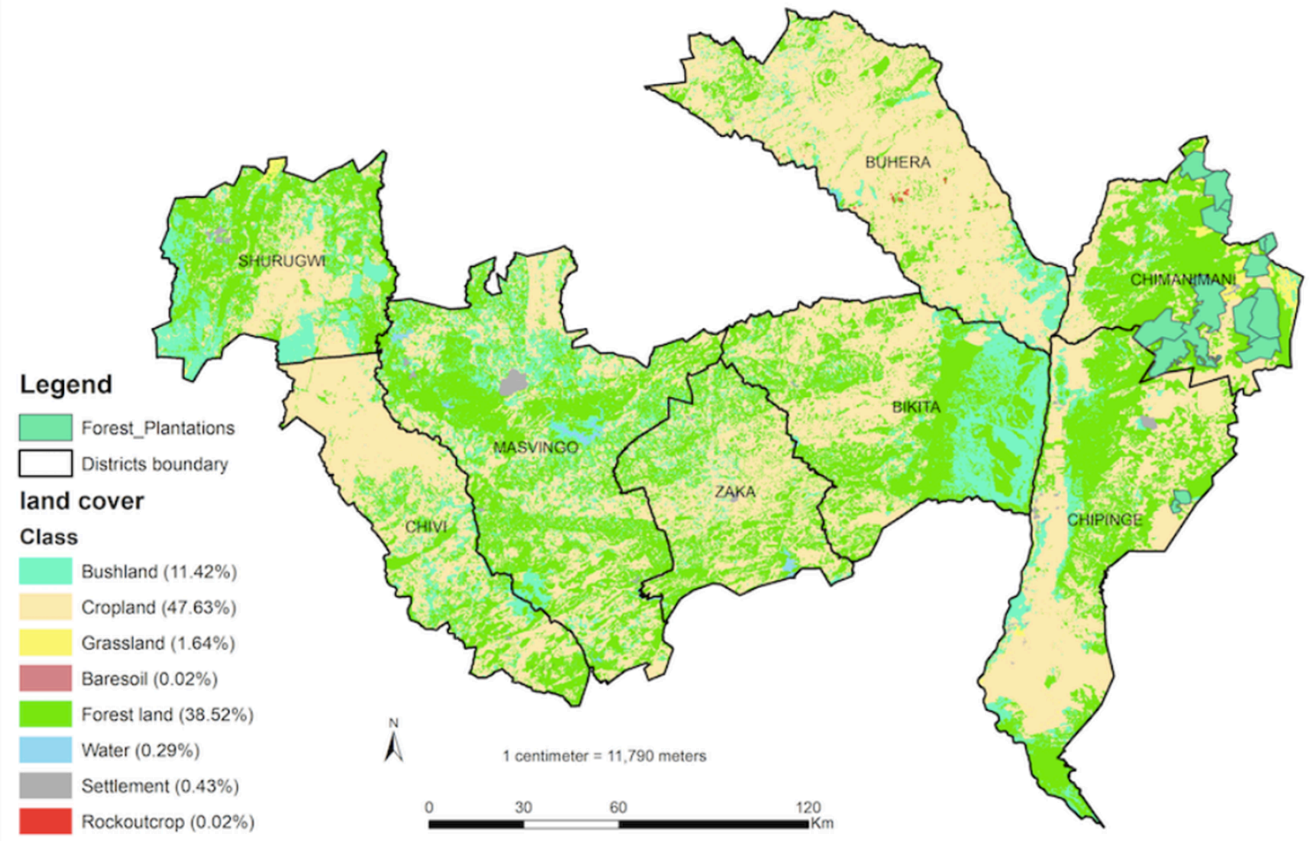


Figure 1.2. Save-Runde catchment where the DSL-IP project is being implemented (FAO 2025)

Biodiversity considerations are increasingly embedded in national, sectoral and local spatial planning frameworks. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and its forthcoming third iteration aligned to the KMGBF provide the overarching policy framework for mainstreaming biodiversity across government sectors. Biodiversity is explicitly integrated into National Development Strategies (NDS1 and NDS2), guiding agriculture, mining, tourism and infrastructure development away from ecologically sensitive areas. At landscape scale, integrated land-use plans developed under initiatives such as the UNDP-GEF Zambezi Valley Biodiversity Project cover more than 172,540 ha, while at local level, Rural District Councils and municipalities are adopting biodiversity-inclusive by-laws and Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPs). A landmark example is the Nyaminyami RDC Land Use Plan (2025–2035), which balances settlement, livelihoods and wildlife conservation in a high human–wildlife conflict zone. Statutory Instruments adopted by local authorities such as Bindura RDC (SI 64 of 2021), Mberengwa RDC (2023), Mwenezi RDC (SI 17 of 2024), Plumtree Town (SI 98 of 2025) and Insiza RDC (SI 115 of 2025) further embed wetland protection, environmental buffers and biodiversity safeguards into local planning. At regional scale, strengthened implementation of TFCAs such as LOZAMAP (2023) and ZIMOZA (2024) enhances landscape connectivity and coordinated land-use planning across borders, reinforcing Zimbabwe's progress toward reducing biodiversity loss through comprehensive planning and management of all areas.

Source Documents and Webpages

https://www.fao.org/in-action/dryland-sustainable-landscapes/where-we-work/zimbabwe/en

https://www.fao.org/africa/news-stories/news-detail/empowering-zimbabwe%27s-drylands--how-the-dslip-project-is-transforming-lives/en

SI of 2023 Mberengwa RDC By Laws.pdf

SI 17 of 2024 Mwenezi RDC By Laws.pdf

SI 98 of 2025 Plumtree Town By Laws.pdf

SI 115 of 2025 Insiza RDC By Laws.pdf

SI 64 of 2021 Bindura RDC By Laws.pdf

Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier ZIMBABWE 2021.pdf

IUCN2020 ESA SoPACA Country Profile - Zimbabwe.pdf

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe made measurable progress in planning and managing all areas to reduce biodiversity loss by strengthening spatial identification, legal protection and biodiversity-inclusive land-use planning across national, landscape and local scales. A major outcome was the consolidation and legal recognition of biodiversity-important areas, with over 230 protected areas maintained nationally and dozens of wetlands formally gazetted as ecologically sensitive areas in 2025, legally restricting development without Environmental Impact Assessments. Zimbabwe's seven Ramsar Sites (~453,828 ha) and expanding network of TFCAs such as LOZAMAP (2023) and ZIMOZA (2024) strengthened landscape connectivity and protection of riverine, wetland and migratory ecosystems. Biodiversity mainstreaming advanced through the Environmental Management Act EIA system, which increasingly redirected infrastructure, mining and agricultural developments away from wetlands and critical habitats, while enforcing site rehabilitation and mitigation. At landscape scale, integrated land-use plans covering more than 170,000 ha in the Zambezi Valley, participatory planning in the Save and Runde catchments, and district-level land-use plans such as Nyaminyami RDC (2025–2035) demonstrated practical application of biodiversity-inclusive planning. Community engagement expanded through CAMPFIRE, community forests and the DSL-IP, which integrates biodiversity safeguards into land management across multiple provinces. These outcomes improved regulatory clarity, reduced pressure on ecologically sensitive areas, strengthened community participation, and embedded biodiversity considerations into development planning.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Implementation of KMGBF Target 1 is constrained by persistent land-use pressures and uneven enforcement at local level. Wetlands and peri-urban ecosystems remain particularly vulnerable. National assessments indicate that only about 17.6% of wetlands are in near-pristine condition, with over 50% moderately degraded and more than 26% severely degraded due to settlement expansion, agriculture, pollution and climate stressors. In Harare alone, 50–70% of wetlands have been lost over recent decades, reflecting gaps between national protections and local compliance. Similar challenges affect buffer zones around protected areas and key biodiversity landscapes such as Sebungwe, the Zambezi Valley and the Eastern Highlands, where agricultural encroachment, illegal mining and infrastructure development fragment habitats and undermine spatial plans and wildlife corridors.

Many Rural District Councils and urban authorities lack adequate technical skills, spatial data, and financial resources to operationalise biodiversity-inclusive land-use plans, enforce by-laws and address cumulative impacts of small-scale developments, particularly artisanal mining and incremental settlement. Climate variability intensifies these pressures, with veld fires affecting approximately one million hectares annually, alongside recurrent droughts and floods that degrade rangelands, wetlands and catchments. Addressing these challenges will require 1) strengthened, spatially explicit national land-use and biodiversity data systems; 2) expanded landscape-level planning in high-pressure basins such as the Save, Runde and Zambezi; 3) enhanced enforcement and compliance support to local authorities and 4) deeper community engagement through participatory land-use planning and incentive-based stewardship, aligned with climate finance and sustainable development investments.

EN

Source Webpages

https://www.fao.org/africa/news-stories/news-detail/cop15-ramsar-convention-puts-spotlight-on-zimbabwe-s-wetland-conservation-efforts/en

https://zela.org/confronting-complex-challenges-in-wetlands-protection-in-zimbabwe

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 1.1: Biodiversity-inclusive land-use planning in Nyaminyami RDC

Nyaminyami Rural District Council (RDC) in Mashonaland West Province exemplifies how local government can integrate biodiversity into land-use planning and management to reduce biodiversity loss. It demonstrates progress towards KMGBF Target 1 through integrated, biodiversity-inclusive planning across more than 369,000 ha, forming a key

corridor between Matusadona National Park and Charara Safari Area. A major milestone was the ratification of the Nyaminyami Land Use Plan (2025–2035) that spatially zones land for development, conservation and wildlife corridors. The plan formally recognises community conservancies, and embeds biodiversity safeguards into local decision-making to reduce habitat fragmentation and human–wildlife conflict. The RDC is also a core administrative partner in the Kariba REDD+ Project, contributing to reduced deforestation while channelling REDD+ revenues into community development, strengthening incentives for sustainable land use. Through CAMPFIRE, communities continue to benefit from devolved wildlife management linked to regulated hunting and ecotourism, reinforcing local stewardship of biodiversity. Complementary actions include anti-poaching operations that have stabilised predator and prey populations, human–wildlife conflict mitigation such as electrified fencing to protect crops from an estimated 2,000+ elephants in Omay communal land, and beekeeping initiatives that deter elephants while diversifying livelihoods. Participation in the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA) further situates Nyaminyami's local planning within a broader landscape-scale conservation framework, illustrating how RDC-level spatial planning and community-based management can measurably reduce biodiversity loss.

EN

Source Webpages

https://elephantcrisisfund.org/news/a-historic-milestone-the-nyaminyami-land-use-plan-ratified/

https://www.kavangozambezi.org

https://carbongreenafrica.net/kariba-redd-project/

https://campfirezimbabwe.org

https://www.kavangozambezi.org/

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of KMGBF National Target 1 in Zimbabwe advances SDG 15 (Life on Land) by protecting forests, wetlands, and other ecosystems, contributing to land degradation neutrality. It supports SDG 13 (Climate Action) by enhancing ecosystem resilience, maintaining carbon stocks, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions through sustainably managed landscapes. In urban and peri-urban areas, Target 1 promotes SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) via green infrastructure, urban greening, and wetland conservation, improving ecosystem services and community resilience. These efforts also align with international commitments, including the Ramsar Convention and the UNCCD, linking national biodiversity planning to broader sustainable development and land management goals.

EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments — EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently. — EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	

No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale.	EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator	EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2024	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2023	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	

Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2022	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2022	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2021	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2021	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2021	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2021	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	

No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors	EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.	EN

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans Headline GBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Zimbabwe has integrated biodiversity considerations into national development planning, land-use regulation, protected area zoning, and EIA systems. Local authourities have Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPs).	EN

Comments

A nationally consolidated and geospatially quantified biodiversity-inclusive spatial plan, as required for GBF Indicator 1.1, has not yet been produced. As a landlocked country, marine spatial planning is not applicable.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as "Partially", reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in

EN

communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

1 Is your country landlocked?

Yes

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?

Partially

(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?

Partially

1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not "No", were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)

For terrestrial spatial planning
For inland water planning

Comments

Participatory processes are embedded through RDC-led land-use planning, public consultations under the EIA system, community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), catchment councils, and co-management approaches in protected areas and wetlands.

EN

Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has implemented an integrated set of actions to advance KMGBF Target 2, anchored in its commitment to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) by 2030. Through participation in the UNCCD LDN Target Setting Programme (2017), Zimbabwe established national restoration targets covering croplands, rangelands, forests and wetlands, prioritising forest and woodland restoration, conservation agriculture and agroforestry, improved rangeland management, wetland rehabilitation, and control of invasive alien species, alongside measures to curb illegal mining, reduce veld fires and promote alternative energy sources.

Delivery is underpinned by a robust legal and institutional framework involving EMA, the Forestry Commission, AGRITEX, ZimParks and ZINWA. The Environmental Management Act (Cap 20:27) provides the overarching basis for sustainable land and ecosystem management through EIAs, audits and enforcement, reinforced by the Forest Act, Communal Lands Forest Produce Act, Water Act and ZINWA Act. Climate and development instruments, notably the National Climate Change Policy (2016) and the Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (2020–2050), further mainstream ecosystem restoration as a core climate adaptation and mitigation strategy.

The country has also operationalised evidence-based restoration planning. UNCCD assessments indicate that 3.57 million hectares (9.22%) of land are degraded, with baselines established using indicators such as land cover, land productivity, soil organic carbon, erosion, veld fires, invasive species and illegal mining. Annually, about one million hectares are affected by veld fires, 9,496 hectares by illegal mining and 8,858 hectares by invasive alien species, guiding prioritisation and monitoring of restoration interventions.

On the ground, forest and woodland restoration is led by the Forestry Commission under the National Forest Policy (2023), the 25 Million Trees per Year Programme and Zimbabwe's AFR100 commitment. Despite COVID-19 disruptions, 16.5 million trees were planted in 2020, 19.7 million in 2022, and 21 million in 2023, complemented by assisted natural regeneration, agroforestry and community tree nurseries. Wetland and freshwater restoration is equally prominent, with a national target to rehabilitate 250,000 hectares by 2030, coordinated by EMA. Key initiatives include the Cleveland Dam Wetlands Project (1,050 ha), restoration of Lake Chivero and Lake Manyame (29,260 ha), rehabilitation of the Driefontein Grasslands (201,194 ha), community-based grazing restoration over 200,000 ha under BirdLife Zimbabwe (2025–2027), and urban wetland recovery such as the 34 hectare Monavale Vlei in Harare.

At landscape and transboundary scales, Zimbabwe is strengthening catchment restoration and water governance, notably through the establishment of the Buzi, Pungwe and Save Watercourses Commission (BUPUSACOM) in 2023. Complementary programmes, including DSL-IP, LINCZ, TWEP, and UNDP-supported initiatives under the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund are restoring degraded rangelands, woodlands and catchments through soil and water conservation, assisted natural regeneration, reseeding, gully reclamation and sustainable fuelwood systems, demonstrating tangible, scalable progress towards ecosystem restoration.

EN

Source Documents and Webpages

https://www.wetlands.org/as-world-gathers-for-wetlands-cop15-hosts-zimbabwe-commit-to-major-wetland-restoration-and-protection/

https://prezi.com/p/uk2-vt5vkbvz/cleveland-dam-wetlands-project/

https://rsis.ramsar.org/?f%5B0%5D=region_en_s%3AAfrica&f%5B1%5D=country_en_s%3AZimbabwe#list

https://www.lincz.ca/

https://www.undp.org/zimbabwe/stories/harnessing-nature-based-solutions

https://www.fao.org/in-action/dryland-sustainable-landscapes/where-we-work/zimbabwe/en

https://afr100.org/country/zimbabwe

Ramsar-Sites-annotated-summary-Zimbabwe.pdf

BUPUSACOM Zimbabwe NAP.pdf

FC Annual Report 2022.pdf

FC Annual Report 2023.pdf

FC Annual Report 2020.pdf

National Forest Policy 2023.pdf

UNCCD National Report 2022 ZWE.pdf

Zimbabwe LDN Country Commitments.pdf

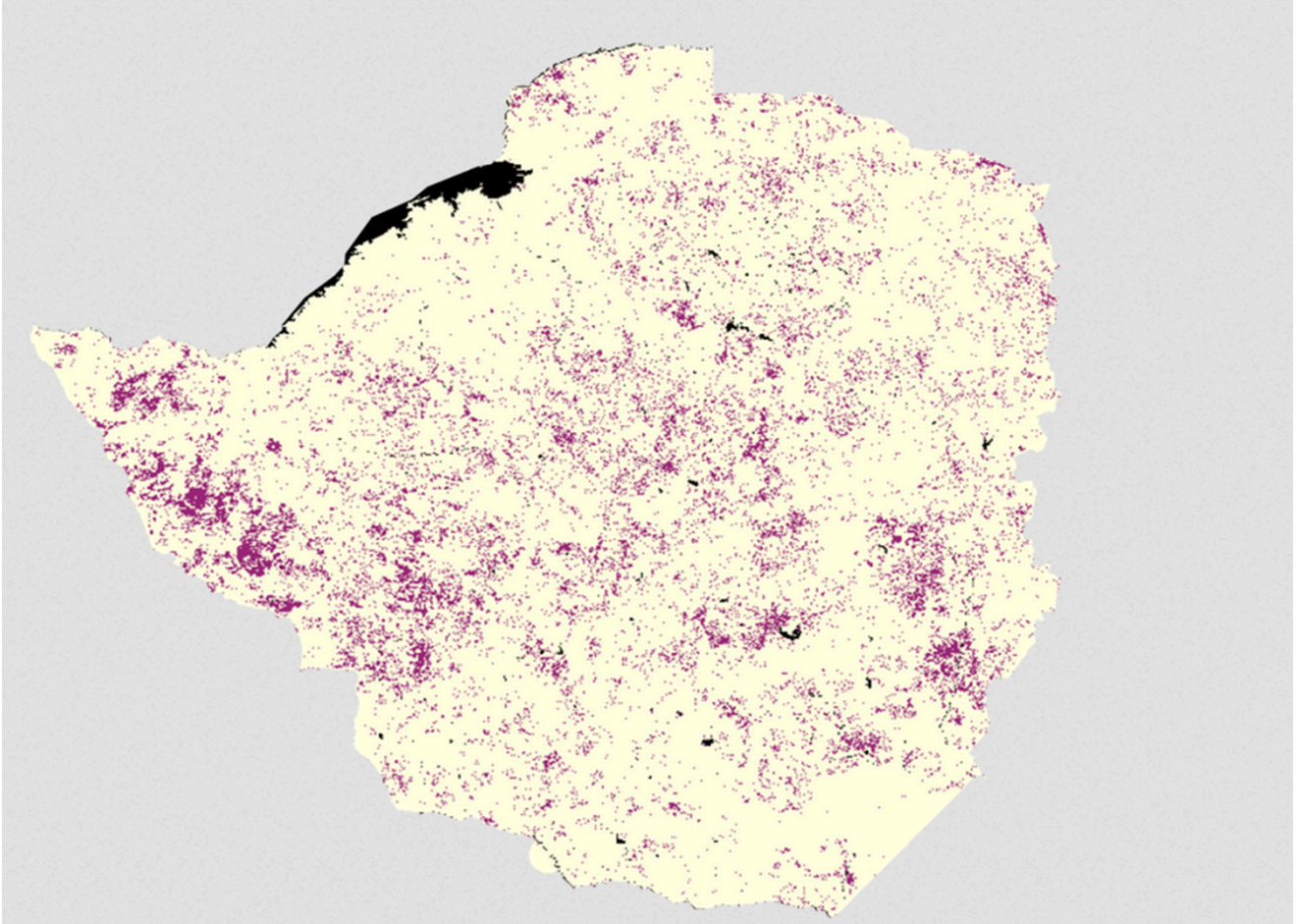
Zimbabwe LDN TSP Country Report.pdf

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe is operationalising its Land Degradation Neutrality commitments through large-scale restoration across forests, rangelands, wetlands and catchments. Using UNCCD LDN baselines (Figure 2.1), restoration efforts have targeted key degradation drivers, veld fires, illegal mining and invasive species, resulting in improved management and recovery across millions of hectares. Forest and woodland restoration accelerated under the National Forest Policy (2023), the 25 Million Trees per Year Programme and AFR100, with over 57 million trees planted between 2020 and 2023, complemented by assisted natural regeneration, agroforestry and community nurseries. Wetland restoration delivered high-impact, verifiable outcomes, including large-scale rehabilitation of the Driefontein Grasslands, recovery of Lake Chivero and Lake Manyame, the Cleveland Dam Wetlands Project and the successful restoration of Monavale Vlei in Harare. At landscape scale, the DSL-IP improved sustainable land management across over one million hectares, while the establishment of BUPUSACOM in 2023 strengthened transboundary catchment governance. These outcomes reflect tangible reductions in ecosystem degradation, improved resilience and growing institutional capacity, reinforced by instruments such as the National Forest Policy (2023), renewed AFR100 commitments, investment in restoration infrastructure (including the Forestry Commission's Plant Tissue Culture Laboratory) and Zimbabwe's hosting of Ramsar COP15 in 2025. While restoration coverage and impacts are increasingly evident at project and landscape levels, national-scale consolidation and monitoring remain priorities to fully quantify gains.



EN

Figure 2.1. Degraded areas as of 2019 (https://data.unccd.int/land-degradation?grouping=UNCCD&country=ZWE). The progress indicator metrics for land degradation are (a) land cover change, (b) land productivity dynamics (LPD), and (c) soil organic carbon (SOC) stock.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Despite measurable gains, Zimbabwe faces challenges in scaling restoration to national level. A central constraint is the absence of a consolidated, spatially explicit national restoration monitoring system, which limits the ability to aggregate outcomes from initiatives such as the 25 Million Trees Programme, AFR100, DSL-IP, wetland rehabilitation projects and community rangeland programmes into a single national account of restored hectares. As a result, progress toward the 30% restoration ambition remains only partially quantified. Restoration is also highly project-based and fragmented, with differing methodologies and reporting standards across sectors and provinces. Capacity and financing constraints further limit sustained implementation, particularly at local authority and community levels, where post-restoration maintenance and monitoring are weak. Recurrent droughts, rising temperatures and extreme rainfall events have undermined tree survival in some parts of the country, while veld fires (affecting ~1 million ha annually), illegal mining (≈9,500 ha/year) and invasive alien species (≈8,800 ha/year) continue to erode restoration gains in communal and peri-urban landscapes.

To accelerate progress, Zimbabwe can build on existing strengths through targeted, nationally coordinated approaches. Priority actions include establishing a national ecosystem restoration monitoring and reporting framework, led by EMA and aligned with KMGBF and UNCCD LDN indicators, using GIS, remote sensing and harmonised field protocols to define clear baselines and ecosystem-specific restoration targets. Scaling up landscape-level programmes such as expanding the DSL-IP model to additional catchments and integrating wetland, forest and rangeland restoration within river basin plans (e.g. under BUPUSACOM) would improve ecological connectivity and resilience. Sustainable financing remains critical and could be strengthened through blended public–private finance, climate finance (GCF, GEF, and Adaptation Fund), carbon and restoration credits, and results-based funding linked to verifiable hectares restored. Finally, strengthening local institutional capacity and community stewardship, through incentives for sustainable grazing, agroforestry, invasive species control and alternative livelihoods, will be essential to secure long-term restoration outcomes and protect gains against climate and land-use pressures.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 2.1: DSL-IP

The Zambezi and Runde Catchment Restoration project, part of the GEF-7 Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program (DSL-IP) in Zimbabwe, is led by FAO in partnership with EMA, ZimParks, the Forestry Commission, local organizations, World Vision Zimbabwe, and the Community Technology Development Organisation (CTDO). Addressing severe land degradation in the Save and Runde basins, the programme operates across eight districts in Manicaland, Masvingo, and Midlands provinces, combining policy reform, sustainable land and forest management and community-led conservation. It targets restoration of 2,150 hectares of degraded forest and mixed-use lands, and improved management of over 172,540 hectares through integrated land-use plans emphasizing Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), mitigating 1.26 million metric tons of CO_2e. The initiative benefits 15,000 people, with at least 52% women. In Masvingo, catchment management in wetland ecosystems has improved water retention and biodiversity within two years. Since inception, DSL-IP has restored thousands of hectares, enhanced management over more than one million hectares, reduced emissions, and supported communities, particularly women.

Case Study 2.2: UNDP Zimbabwe Ecosystem Restoration and Wetland Rehabilitation

UNDP Zimbabwe is supporting ecosystem restoration and climate-resilient livelihoods across multiple provinces through integrated tree planting and wetland rehabilitation initiatives. In 2021, a total of 264,460 trees were planted across approximately 149 hectares in Hurungwe, Mbire and Muzarabani, supported by community nurseries that produced about 56,000 seedlings. To enhance sustainability, 10 boreholes were drilled (five each in Mbire and Hurungwe), providing reliable water for communities, wildlife, and tree nurseries. At Monavale Vlei, restoration efforts led to the reintroduction of over 120 indigenous wetland plant species and the recording of more than 230 bird species. In Binga District, the Masibinta Wetland restoration initiative launched in mid-2023 protected and rehabilitated 13 hectares, established a 1,895-seedling nursery and introduced aquaculture and horticulture to diversify local livelihoods. In the Midlands Province (Shurugwi and Zvishavane), nine wetlands covering 237 hectares had been protected and rehabilitated by 2024, demonstrating scalable wetland restoration with biodiversity and community benefits.

Source Webpages

https://www.fao.org/in-action/dryland-sustainable-landscapes/where-we-work/zimbabwe/en

https://www.undp.org/zimbabwe/stories/harnessing-nature-based-solutions

EN

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of KMGBF Target 2 in Zimbabwe supports progress towards several Sustainable Development Goals and related international agreements. Ecosystem restoration actions contribute to SDG 15 (Life on Land) by combating desertification, restoring degraded land and soils, and advancing land degradation neutrality. They also advance SDG 13 (Climate Action) by strengthening ecosystem resilience

to climate variability and increasing carbon sequestration through expanded vegetation cover. Socio-economic co-benefits support SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), as community-based restoration initiatives linked to beekeeping, tree nurseries, agroforestry, and sustainable land use generate livelihoods and local economic opportunities. In addition, restoration efforts align with Zimbabwe's obligations under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, including the Victoria Falls Declaration on sustainable wetland management, and support implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), with programmes such as the DSL-IP operationalising Land Degradation Neutrality principles. | EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments | EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently. | EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems. | EN

A.3 Red List Index Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale.	EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator	EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2024	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2023	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2022	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2022	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2021	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2021	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2021	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2021	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors	EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.	EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.	EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.	EN

2.1 Area under restoration — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Zimbabwe has implemented ecosystem restoration across forests, wetlands, rangelands, agricultural landscapes, and protected areas through multiple government-led and donor-supported programmes since 2020.	EN

Comments

Restoration data are not yet consolidated into a single national, annually updated dataset. Reported figures remain project-specific and ecosystem-specific. As a result, Zimbabwe is unable at this stage to report a single nationally validated figure for the total area under restoration aligned with KMGBF National Target 2 and GBF Indicator 2.2.	EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services — Binary — KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction. Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements. However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as "Partially", reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.	EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.	EN

Conserve 30% of Land and Waters **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has taken coherent, measurable actions to advance KMGBF Target 3, strengthening the policy, institutional and management framework for protected and conserved areas (PCAs) and OECMs to conserve at least 30% of terrestrial and inland water areas. As of 2023, Zimbabwe maintains 233 PCAs and OECMs covering 111,120 km^2, equivalent to 28.31% of the national land area, encompassing state-protected areas, private

conservancies and community-managed sites (Figure 3.1), thereby ensuring broad ecosystem representation and inclusive governance.

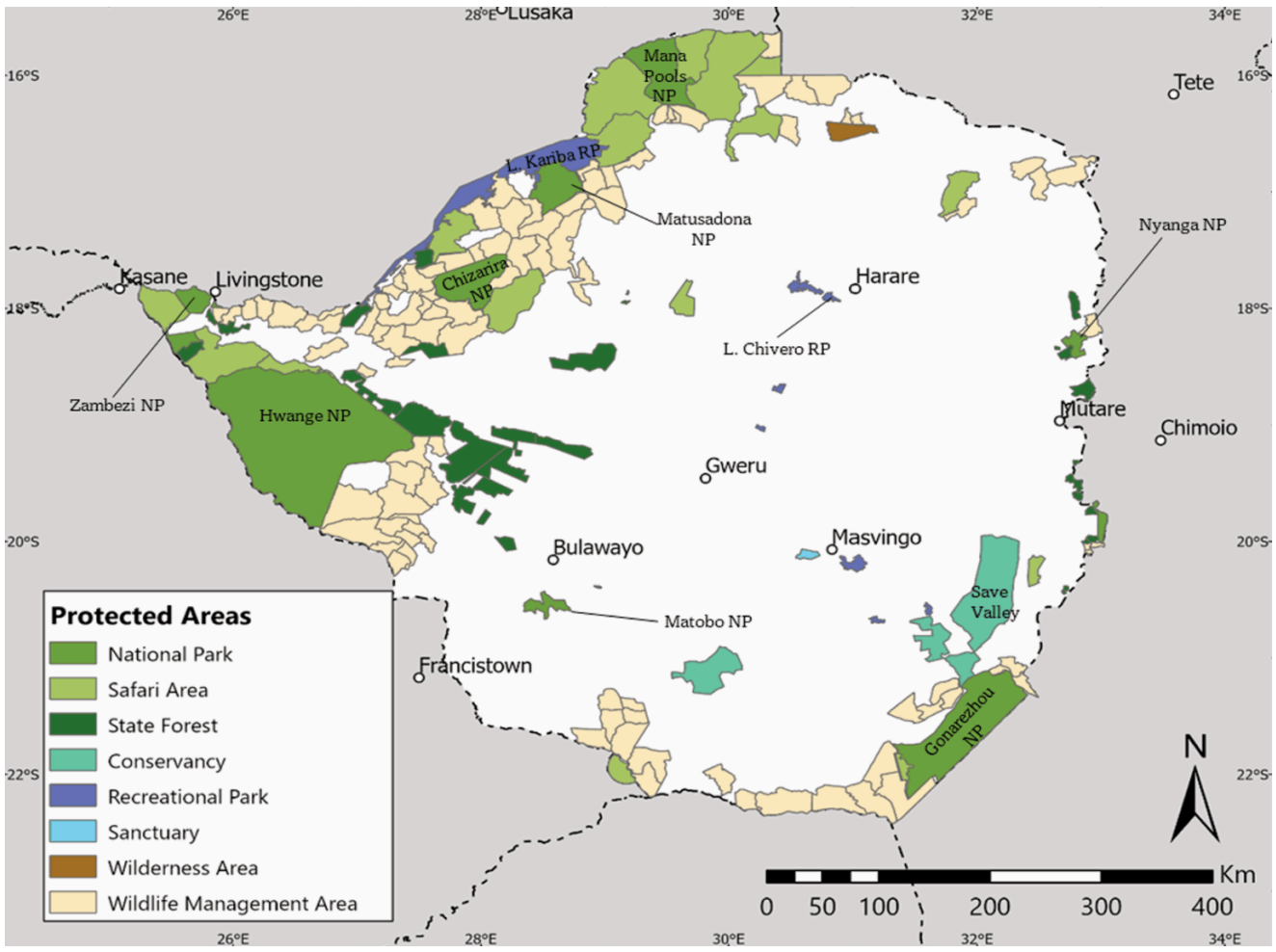


Figure 3.1. Map of protected areas in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy Report 2023)

Since the 2019 State of Protected Areas and Conservation Assessment, Zimbabwe updated the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), resulting in the recognition of seven additional protected areas (three conservancies, three botanical reserves and two recreational parks), alongside improved reporting of wetlands. Protection of wetlands has been further strengthened through a nationwide ban on wetland development and the gazetting of wetlands as ecologically sensitive areas.

The country's protected area system spans national parks, sanctuaries, wildlife management areas, safari areas, state and protected forests, botanical reserves and recreational parks, complemented by international designations that reinforce conservation outcomes. These include two UNESCO Biosphere Reserves (Middle Zambezi and Chimanimani), three UNESCO World Heritage Sites (Mana Pools–Sapi–Chewore, Mosi-oa-Tunya/Victoria Falls, and Matobo Hills), and seven Ramsar Sites covering 453,828 hectares. The Ramsar network safeguards critical ecosystems such as Mana Pools and Victoria Falls National Parks, Lake Chivero–Manyame (key to Harare's water supply), Driefontein Grasslands (201,194 ha), Monavale Vlei and Cleveland Dam (urban headwaters), and Chinhoyi Caves, delivering biodiversity, water security and climate resilience benefits.

Governance and enforcement are underpinned by a strong legal framework led by the Parks and Wildlife Act (Cap 20:14), supported by the Environmental Management Act (Cap 20:27), Forest Act (Cap 19:05), Communal Lands Forest Produce Act (Cap 19:04), the National Wetlands Policy (2022) and the National Forest Policy (2023). Since 2020, amendments to the Parks and Wildlife Act have addressed emerging conservation challenges, while policy reforms promote community participation and sustainable financing mechanisms.

Management effectiveness is being strengthened through site-specific management plans for major protected areas, including Hwange, Mana Pools, Gonarezhou, Chizarira, Matusadonha, Kazuma Pan and Umfurudzi National Parks, as well as key safari areas such as Chewore, Chirisa-Sengwa and Zambezi–Victoria Falls. Although management plans for Nyanga, Chimanimani and Matobo expired during the reporting period, their renewal is prioritised to maintain effectiveness and continuity.

Zimbabwe has also enhanced landscape connectivity through active participation in seven Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs), including KAZA, Great Limpopo, Greater Mapungubwe, Chimanimani and Mosi-oa-Tunya/Victoria Falls, with recent expansion through LOZAMAP (2023) and ZIMOZA (2024) (Figures 3.2 and 3.4). These initiatives support

migratory species, ecological connectivity and coordinated transboundary governance. Community-based conservation, notably through CAMPFIRE (Figure 3.3), and additional OECMs such as sacred sites, wetlands and private reserves, extend conservation beyond formal parks.

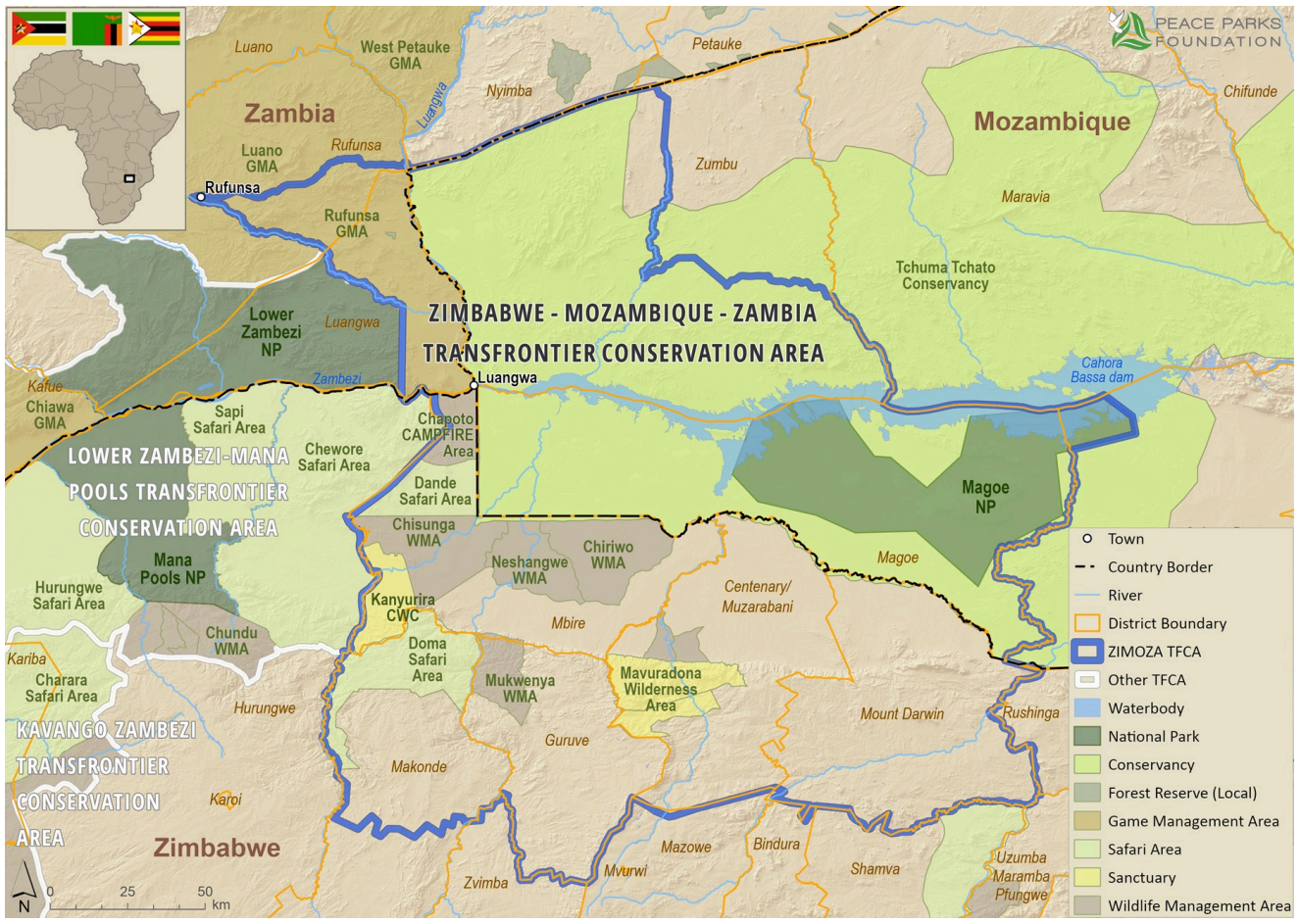


Figure 3.2. Map showing the distribution of ZIMOZA TFCA (SADC TFCA Network)

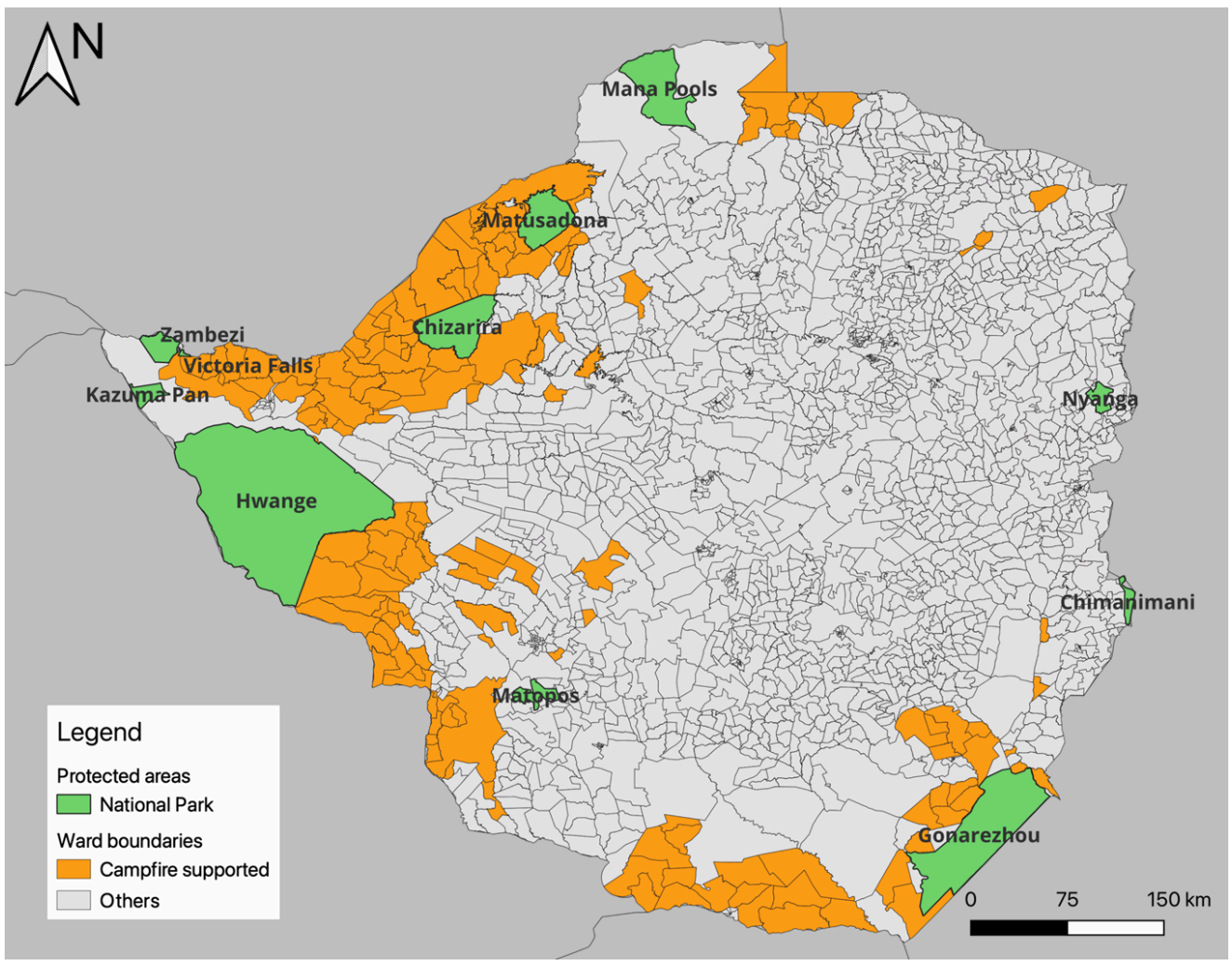


Figure 3.3. CAMPFIRE supported areas (CAMPFIRE Association)

Source Documents and Webpages

https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2024-018-En_Part-2.pdf

https://www.fao.org/africa/news-stories/news-detail/restoring-drylands--protecting-wetlands--zimbabwe-s-dsl-ip-showcases-solutions-at-cop15/en

https://campfirezimbabwe.org/

https://tfcaportal.org/repository/zimoza-signing-communique

EN

https://rsis.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/rsiswp_search/exports/Ramsar-Sites-annotated-summary-Zimbabwe.pdf

Gonarezhou National Park Management Plan.pdf

Kazuma-Pan_GMP 2024-2034.pdf

Matusadonha-National-Park-Management-Plan 2024-2033.pdf;

Mana-Pools-National-Park-Management-Plan-2023-2033-1.pdf

Hwange National Park Management Plan.pdf

Zambezi-Victoria-Falls-GMP 2024-2034.pdf

Umfurudzi Management Plan 2025-2034.pdf

Chewore-Safari-Area-Management-Plan-2023-2033.pdf

Charara-Safari-Area-Management-Plan_2023-2033.pdf

Chirisa Sengwa-GMP 2020-2030.pdf

Chizarira-GMP 2020-2030.pdf

Dande-Safari-Area-Management-Plan-2023-2033.pdf

Doma-Safari-Area-Management-2023-2033.pdf

Hurungwe-Safari-Area-Management-Plan-2023-2033.pdf

Sapi-Safari-Area-Management-Plan-2023-2033.pdf

IUCN2020 ESA SoPACA Country Profile - Zimbabwe.pdf

zimbabwe-abt11-country-dossier2021.pdf

zimbabwe-abt11-country-dossier2021.pdf

State of Protected and Conserved Areas Report Series 2024 p103-106.pdf

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe made substantial progress toward KMGBF Target 3 by strengthening the legal recognition, governance and effective management of PCAs and OECMs. A key outcome was the comprehensive update of the World Database on Protected Areas, following the 2019 State of Protected Areas assessment, which led to the formal international recognition of seven additional protected areas (three conservancies, three botanical reserves and two recreational parks), improving reporting accuracy and global visibility of Zimbabwe's conservation estate. Wetland protection advanced markedly through a nationwide ban on wetland development, gazettement of numerous wetlands as ecologically sensitive areas, and adoption of the National Wetlands Policy (2022), significantly strengthening inland water conservation.

The country also expanded internationally and locally recognised conservation models. The Chimanimani Biosphere Reserve was designated in 2022, embedding integrated landscape management that links biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable livelihoods. Community-based conservation progressed through formalisation of OECMs, exemplified by the Mucheni Community Conservancy, which achieved independent governance structures and a constitution in 2025, strengthening local stewardship outside state-protected areas. At broader scales, Zimbabwe enhanced landscape connectivity and transboundary conservation through the launch of the LOZAMAP TFCA (2023) and ZIMOZA TFCA (2024). These gains were underpinned by legislative reforms, including amendments to the Parks and Wildlife Act and adoption of the National Forest Policy (2023), and reinforced through on-the-ground programmes such as the Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Impact Programme (since 2021), which has improved sustainable land management across over one million hectares, strengthening ecological integrity and resilience around PCAs and OECMs.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Despite notable progress, Zimbabwe faces interconnected challenges that constrain full achievement of KMGBF Target 3, particularly in expanding, managing and sustaining PCAs and OECMs. Habitat loss and degradation driven by agricultural expansion, infrastructure development, mining and urbanisation remain pervasive. Wetlands are especially vulnerable: national assessments indicate that only ~17.6% of wetlands remain in pristine condition, with over 50% moderately degraded and more than 26% severely damaged by cultivation, pollution and climate stressors; in Harare, wetland loss is estimated at 50–70% over recent decades due to unregulated development. Similar pressures affect protected areas and buffer zones, where illegal settlements, logging, mining and agriculture fragment habitats, undermine connectivity and erode ecosystem integrity, particularly where land-use planning and enforcement are weak.

Socio-economic, institutional and climatic pressures further limit effectiveness. Community-based conservation under CAMPFIRE and other OECMs faces funding shortfalls, human–wildlife conflict, poaching and encroachment for grazing and settlement, which weaken incentives and equitable benefit-sharing. Capacity constraints, including limited financing, staffing and equipment within ZimParks and EMA, reduce patrol coverage, compliance enforcement and restoration efforts, especially in remote landscapes. Climate change compounds these challenges by intensifying droughts, altering hydrological regimes and increasing ecosystem stress, particularly in wetlands and riparian systems. Addressing these constraints will require stronger enforcement, integrated land-use planning, sustainable financing for PCAs and OECMs, and enhanced community-led governance, to ensure protected and conserved lands and waters remain effective and resilient under growing human and climatic pressures.

EN

Source Webpages

https://campfirezimbabwe.org/wp-content/uploads/state-of-community-conservation-report-2019-2023.pdf

https://zimadvocate.com/2024/04/30/zimparks-faces-challenges-in-managing-rising-wildlife-conflicts/

https://www.thestandard.co.zw/news/article/200044096/zimbabwes-wetlands-under-growing-threat-amid-calls-for-indigenous-protection-systems

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 3.1: LOZAMAP TFCA

The Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools (LOZAMAP) Trans-frontier Conservation Area (TFCA) (Figure 3.3) is a flagship trans-boundary initiative jointly established by Zimbabwe and Zambia to strengthen ecological connectivity, conserve shared biodiversity, and support coordinated landscape management in the mid-Zambezi Valley. In 2023, it was formalised through an MOU signed following discussions initiated in 2010 and technical supported since 2018 by UNDP and the GEF, through the Zambezi Valley Biodiversity Project. LOZAMAP covers approximately 18,515 km^2, linking Mana Pools National Park (2,200 km^2) and the adjoining Sapi and Chewore Safari Areas in Zimbabwe that are jointly part of a UNESCO World Heritage Site, with Lower Zambezi National Park (4,092 km^2) in Zambia, together with Chiawa (2,344 km^2) and Rufunsa (3,179 km^2) Game Management Areas. The TFCA conserves a continuous mosaic of miombo woodlands, mopane and Faidherbia woodlands, riparian forests and grasslands that support abundant wildlife, including African elephants, hippos, buffalo, diverse antelope species, and key predators such as lion, leopard, cheetah, African wild dog and spotted hyena. More than 400 bird species have been recorded, including African skimmer, carmine bee-eater and Lilian’s lovebird, highlighting the area’s continental importance for the Zambezian Biome. By enabling unimpeded cross-border wildlife movements, LOZAMAP enhances genetic connectivity for wide-ranging and migratory species, strengthens joint anti-poaching, harmonised land-use planning and coordinated monitoring, and supports sustainable tourism and community participation across both countries, making a significant contribution to the achievement of KMGBF Targets 3 and 4.

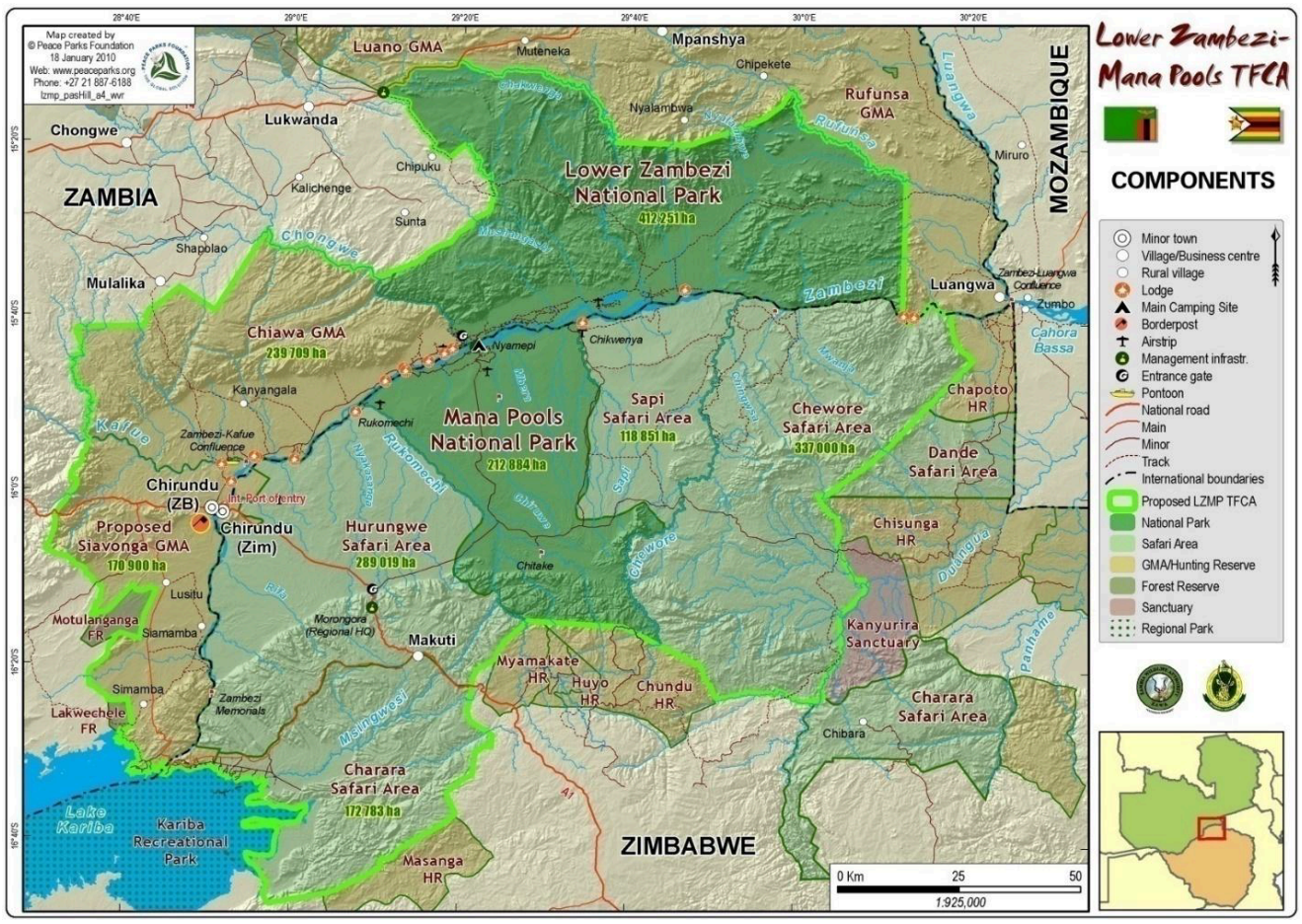


Figure 3.4. Map showing the distribution of LOZAMAP TFCA (SADC TFCA Network)

Case Study 3.2: Mucheni Community Conservancy (MCC)

The Mucheni Community Conservancy (MCC), established in 2025 in Binga District, Matabeleland North Province, is a flagship example of community-led conservation and an Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measure (OECM) in Zimbabwe, directly contributing to KMGBF Targets 3 and 4. Built on the long-standing CAMPFIRE framework, MCC extends the devolution of wildlife user rights from Binga Rural District Council to the Mucheni community, with joint governance involving traditional leadership and technical support from ZimParks and relevant government departments. The conservancy aims to restore degraded habitats, rebuild wildlife populations, and convert biodiversity into a sustainable economic asset in an area historically affected by poaching, drought and human–wildlife conflict. A key conservation milestone was achieved in July 2025 through the translocation of 90 animals (73 impalas, 10 kudus and 7 zebras) under the EU-funded Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme, building on earlier wildlife reintroductions undertaken in 2022. To ensure sustainability, MCC has established a formally elected management board, adopted a community constitution and trained community members as local rangers and wildlife monitors, strengthening stewardship, surveillance and benefit-sharing. Human–wildlife conflict is addressed through land-use zoning, mobile bomas and improved herding practices, while the conservancy is designed to support wildlife-based tourism, conservation-linked employment and sustainable hunting where appropriate, complementing the adjacent Mucheni Safari Area. Overall, MCC demonstrates how community conservancies can function effectively as OECMs, delivering measurable biodiversity recovery while supporting rural livelihoods and local development.

EN

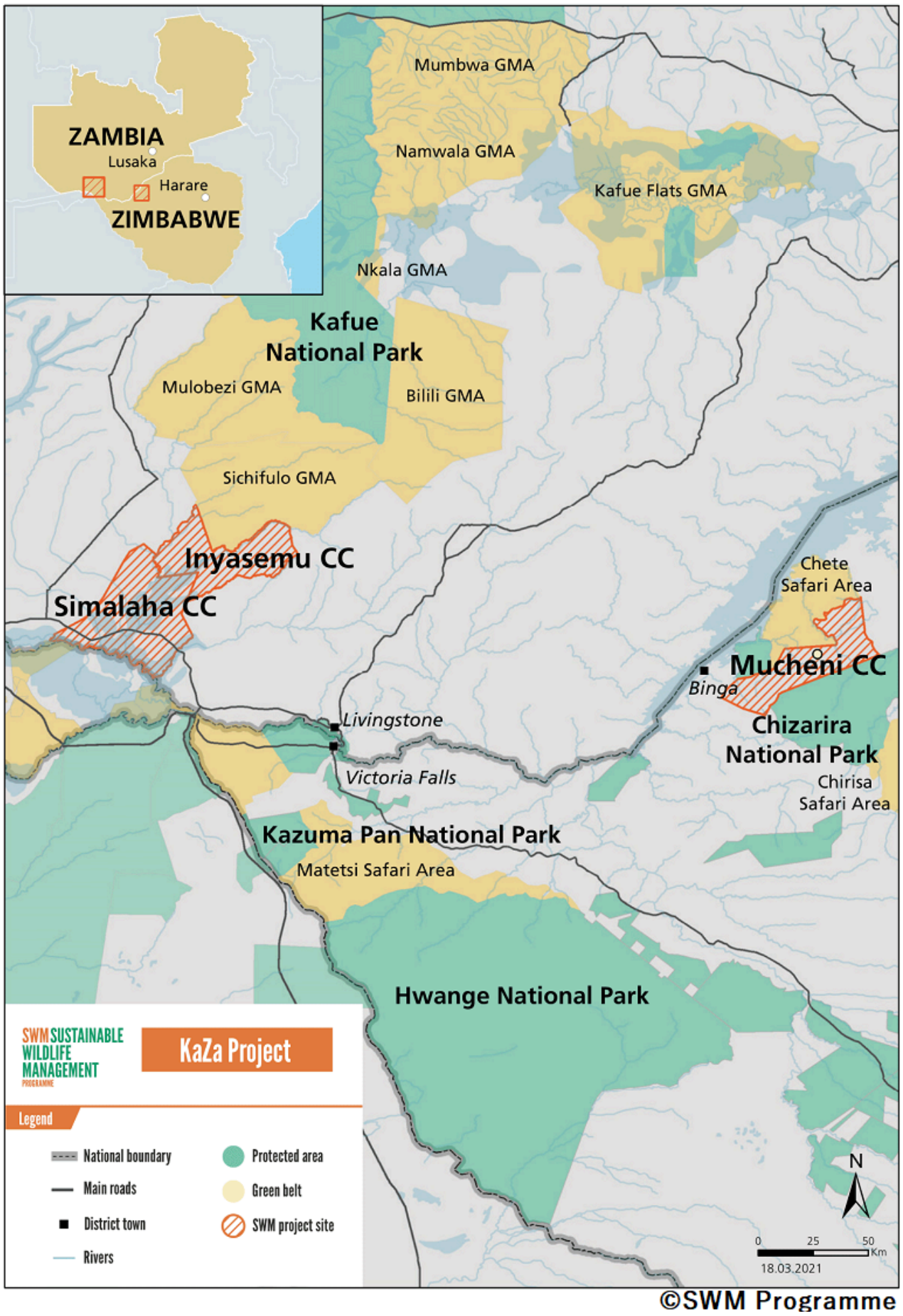


Figure 3.4. Map of the KAZA TFCA showing the location of Mucheni Community Conservancy (Community Leaders Network)

Source Webpages

https://www.undp.org/zimbabwe/news/zimbabwe-and-zambia-sign-historic-collaborative-agreement-conserve-mana-pools-and-surrounding-areas

https://tfcaportal.org/tfcas/lower-zambezi-mana-pools-transfrontier-conservation-area1

https://tfcaportal.org/repository/lower-zambezi-mana-pools-tfca-description-and-map

https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/fa3360b2-38f2-43dc-b14e-62aef657ab29/content

https://www.cirad.fr/en/worldwide/our-regional-offices/southern-africa-and-madagascar/news-southern-africa-and-madagascar/eu-supported-translocation-restores-wildlife

https://www.communityleadersnetwork.org/bingas-mucheni-community-conservancy-is-a-game-changer-report/#lightbox/1/

The Mucheni Community Conservancy Profile.pdf

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of KMGB Target 3 in Zimbabwe contributes directly to SDG 15 (Life on Land) by expanding and strengthening the conservation of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems through protected areas, conservancies, forest reserves, and community-managed landscapes. It supports SDG 13 (Climate Action) by safeguarding carbon-rich savannas, forests, and wetlands, enhancing ecosystem-based adaptation, and maintaining landscape resilience to climate change. The target also advances SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) by protecting critical watersheds and water-related ecosystems that underpin water security and SDG 1 (No Poverty) by generating livelihoods, employment, and income through community-based conservation, protected area management, and sustainable tourism. Achievements under this target are closely aligned with Zimbabwe's commitments under the UNFCCC through ecosystem-based mitigation and adaptation, the UNCCD through land degradation neutrality approaches, and CITES by securing habitats for threatened and traded species, reinforcing coherence between biodiversity conservation and broader sustainable development objectives.	EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments	EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently.	EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	

No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale.	EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator	EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2024	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2023	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2022	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2022	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2021	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2021	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2021	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2021	US$ million per year	230	

Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	

No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors	EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.	EN

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

GBF-INDICATOR-3.1 Headline

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2020	%	28.26	
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2021	%	28.26	
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2022	%	28.26	
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2023	%	28.26	
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2024	%	28.26	
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2025	%	28.29	

Global source of data

UNEP-WCMC Protected Planet

Indicator providers

UNEP-WCMC

IUCN

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

This indicator shows the total percentage coverage of terrestrial and marine areas by protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM). Tracking the coverage of protected areas and

OECMs enables assessment of progress towards one element of Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; for at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 30 per cent of marine and coastal areas, to be within protected areas and OECMs by 2030.

Data on protected areas and OECMs are submitted to UNEP-WCMC primarily by national governments and compiled into the World Database on Protected and Conserved Areas (WDPCA; formally the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and World Database on Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (WD-OECM)). They are disseminated through the Protected Planet platform, which is a joint product of IUCN and UNEP, managed by UNEP-WCMC.

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as "Partially", reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing

EN

data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has implemented targeted actions to halt species extinctions and safeguard genetic diversity in line with KMGBF Target 4, underpinned by strengthened law, policy, enforcement and on-the-ground conservation. In 2020, Statutory Instruments 71 and 72 amended the Parks and Wildlife Act (Cap 20:14) by revising the Sixth Schedule of specially protected species, removing threatened taxa from the 'problem animal' category. These Statutory Instruments repealed provisions permitting hunting of specially protected species, and significantly increased penalties for poaching and illegal wildlife trade, marking a decisive shift toward zero tolerance for wildlife crime. These reforms are operationalised through a comprehensive suite of species-specific conservation strategies led by ZimParks, including national action plans for cheetah and wild dog, vultures, rhinoceros, lion, elephant, leopard and pangolin. Action plans provide evidence-based frameworks for population recovery, threat reduction and long-term viability.

In-situ conservation is anchored in an extensive conservation estate covering ~28% of national land area, including national parks, state forests, private conservancies and communal Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), with WMAs under CAMPFIRE alone accounting for ~10.1%. These landscapes sustain viable populations of flagship and threatened species and support Zimbabwe's rich biodiversity, estimated at ~5,930–6,398 plant species (174–214 endemic), ~627–670 bird species, ~270 mammals, ~156 reptiles, ~120 amphibians and ~144–151 freshwater fish species (Figures 4.1). Management actions include intensive anti-poaching patrols, fire and invasive species control, habitat restoration and water provision, supported by aerial surveys, camera trapping, ranger-based monitoring and remote sensing. Figures 4.2-4.5 show the distributions of the african wild dog (4.2), cheetah (4.3) and leopard (4.4).

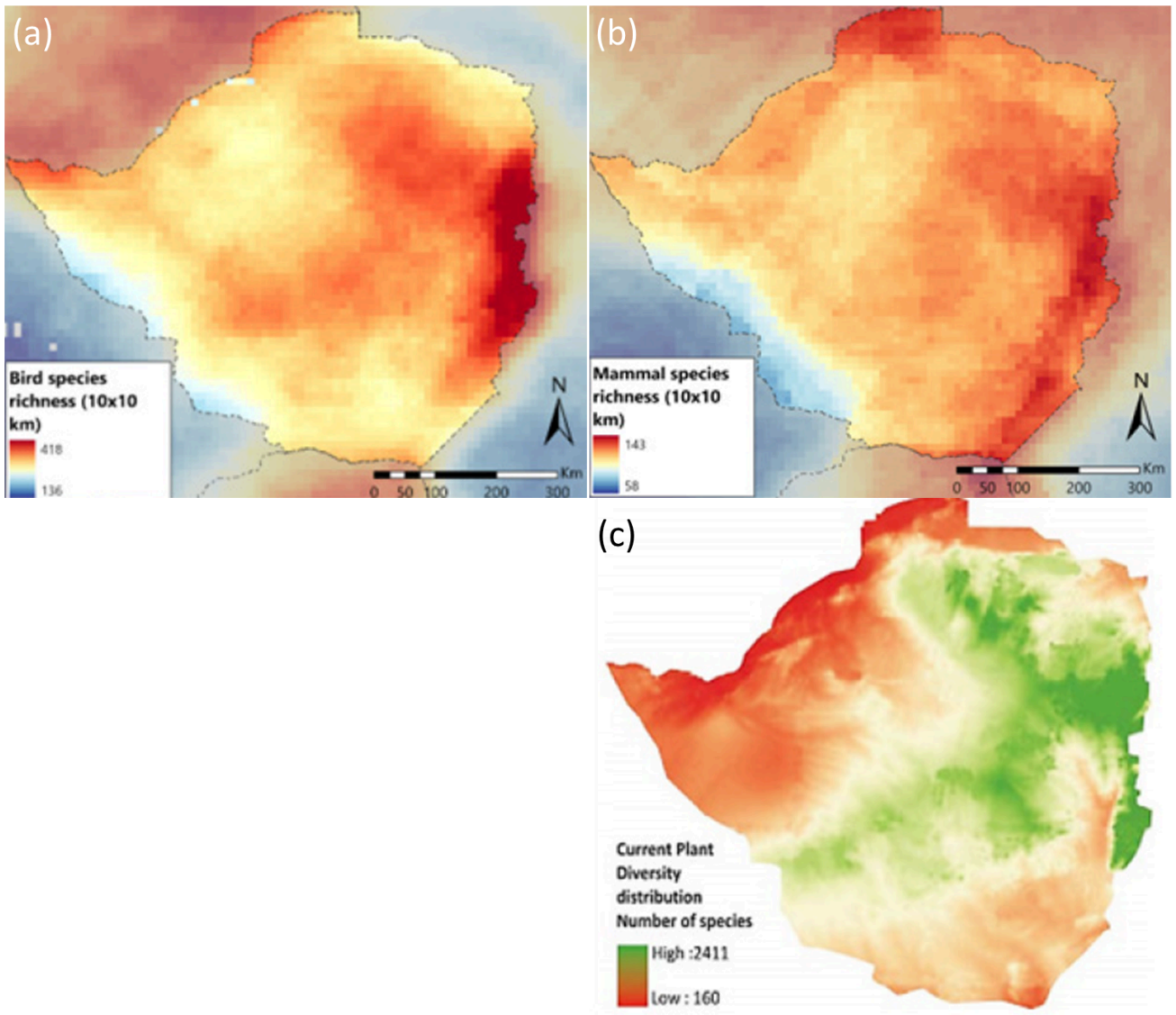


Figure 4.1. (a) Species richness of birds (breeding residents only), (b) mammals and (c) plants (Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy Report 2023)

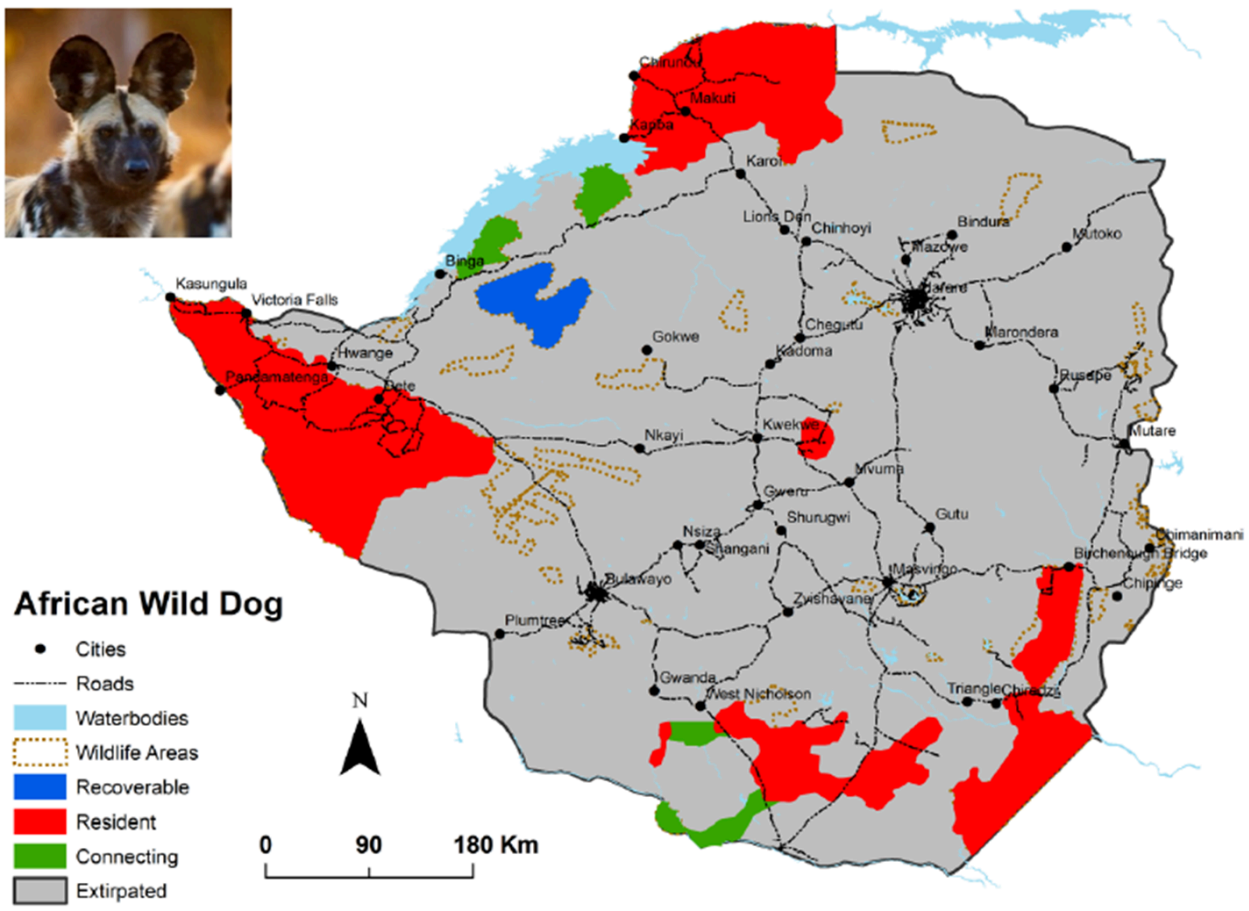


Figure 4.2. African wild dog distribution in Zimbabwe (National Conservation Action Plan for Cheetah and African Wild Dog in Zimbabwe 2018-2022)

EN

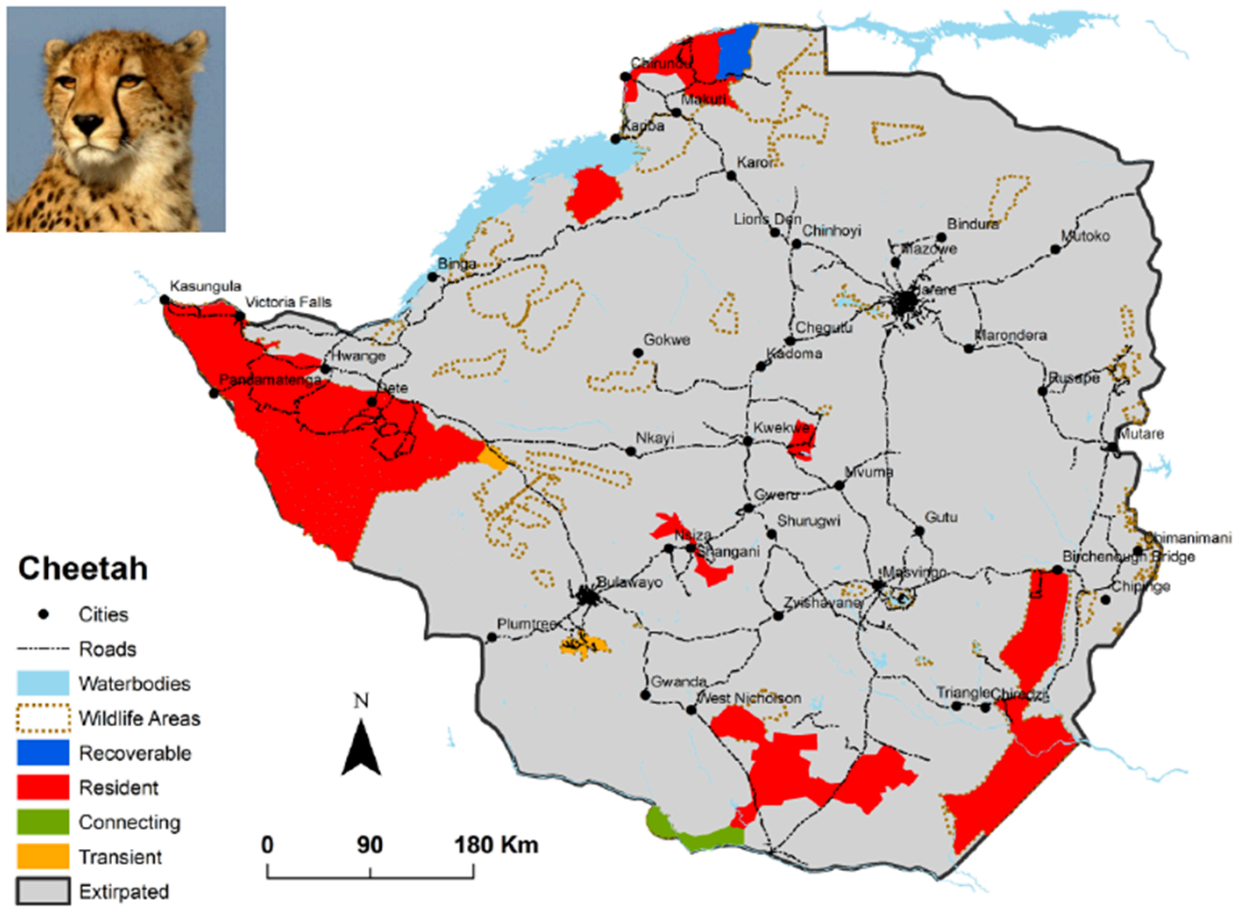


Figure 4.3. Cheetah distribution in Zimbabwe (National Conservation Action Plan for Cheetah and African Wild Dog in Zimbabwe 2018-2022)

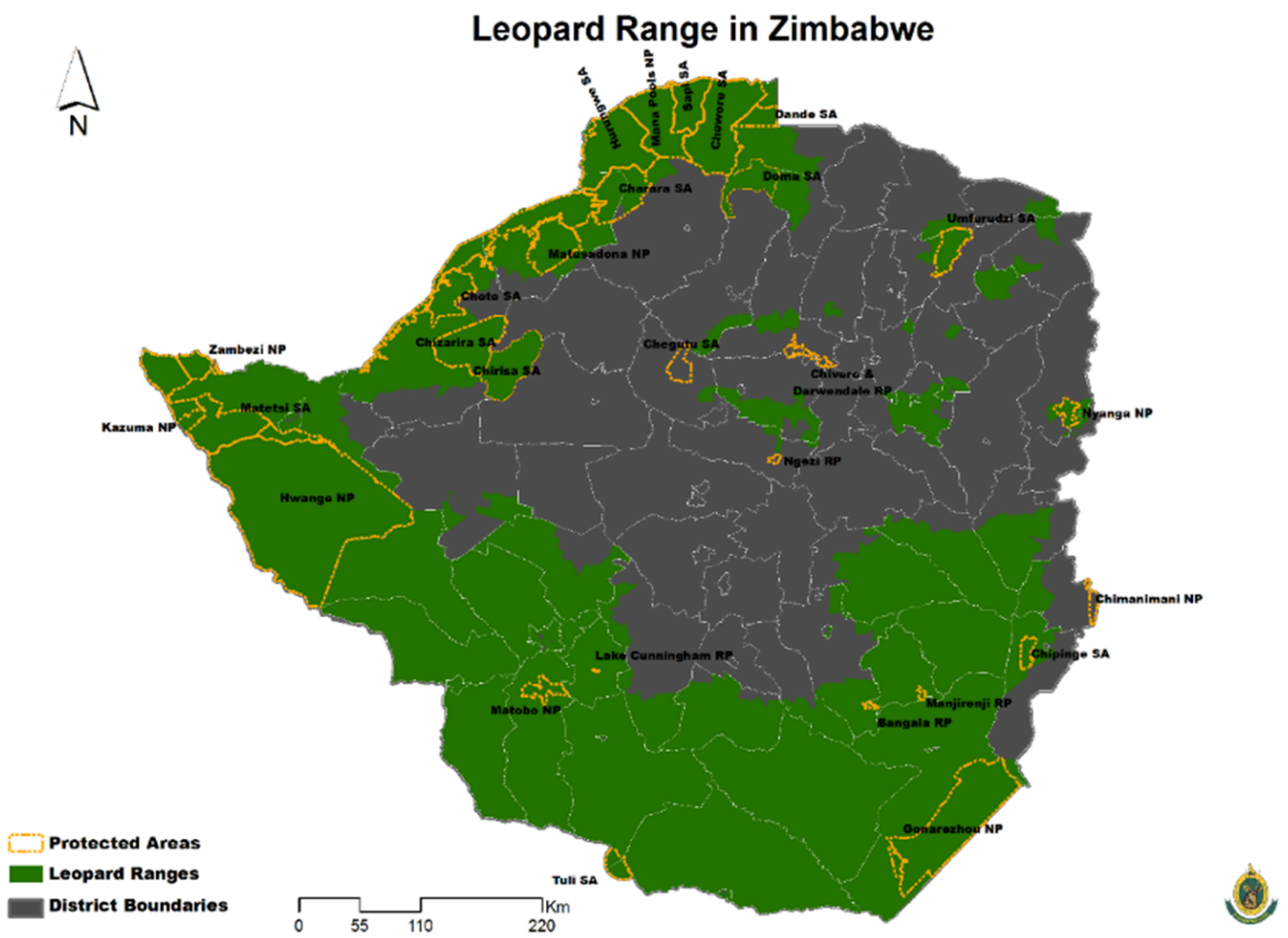


Figure 4.4. Leopard distribution in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe National Leopard Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 2023-2027)

To address illegal wildlife trade and human–wildlife conflict, Zimbabwe has strengthened multi-agency enforcement involving ZimParks, Zimbabwe Republic Police, National Prosecuting Authority and Customs authorities, improving intelligence-led operations and CITES compliance. Long-standing anti-poaching units such as Bumi Hills Anti-Poaching Unit (BHAPU), Victoria Falls Anti-Poaching Unit (VFAPU), Dande Anti-Poaching Unit (DAPU), Anti-Poaching Tracking Specialists (ATS) and Take Action Trust (TAT). have been reinforced post 2020 through initiatives including the Zambezi River Specialized Anti-Poaching Unit (ZARSAU) and the expansion of the Akashinga all-female ranger programme in the Lower Zambezi Valley, which has delivered documented reductions in elephant poaching while generating social and livelihood benefits.

Zimbabwe also strengthens genetic diversity conservation through integrated *in-situ* and *ex-situ* measures. Large, connected landscapes, enhanced by participation in the KAZA TFCA support gene flow for wide-ranging species, while *ex-situ* conservation is delivered through three botanical gardens, fourteen botanical reserves and 43 state forests, managed by the Forestry Commission. In 2025, the Forestry Commission established a plant tissue culture

laboratory to support propagation of genetically diverse indigenous trees. Plant genetic resources are further safeguarded by the National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (Genebank of Zimbabwe) and the ICRISAT Regional Genebank at Matopos, conserving thousands of accessions of crops, landraces and wild relatives critical for food security and climate resilience. Complemented by community-based conservation (CAMPFIRE) and major private conservancies such as Save Valley, Bubye Valley and Malilangwe, these measures collectively demonstrate sustained progress toward preventing extinctions, maintaining populations and conserving genetic diversity.

Source Documents and Webpages

https://films.nationalgeographic.com/akashinga

https://www.akashinga.org/news/akashinga

https://www.awf.org/pressroom/awf-boosts-zimparks-anti-poaching-capacity-chirundu-border-post

https://www.bumihillsfoundation.org/anti-poaching/

https://takeactiontrust.org/

https://www.drss.gov.zw/index.php/109-genetic-resources

https://www.drss.gov.zw/index.php/library/library-services/national-herbarium-botanic-garden-institutes

https://www.zimbabweforestrymagazine.com/article/forestry-commission-acquires-a-new-plant-tissue-culture-laboratory/

Statutory Instrument 72 of 2020 Specially Protected Animals.pdf

Statutory Instrument 71 of 2020 Specially Protected Animals.pdf

Leopard Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 2023-2027.pdf

Vulture Action Plan 2018-2022.pdf

Rhino Management Strategy 2020-2024.pdf

Pangolin Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 2023-2027.pdf

National Conservation Action Plan for Cheetah and Wild Dog 2018-2022.pdf

Lion Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2025.pdf

Elephant Management Plan.pdf

state-of-community-conservation-report-2019-2023.pdf

CAMPFIRE-strategy-plan-2025-2030.pdf

State-of-KAZA-Report-English.pdf

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe's biodiversity conservation actions have delivered tangible outcomes in safeguarding species, genetic diversity, and critical habitats, as demonstrated through strengthened ex situ conservation systems and well-managed in situ conservation landscapes. A nationally coordinated network of four botanic gardens has resulted in the active conservation of an estimated 5,000 living plant accessions, representing approximately 3,000–4,000 taxa (about 2,500 species), the majority of which are indigenous. The National Botanic Garden in Harare, as the flagship facility, now conserves around 2,000 taxa and maintains a national herbarium of approximately 600,000 specimens, with about 95% of cultivated taxa native to Zimbabwe, directly supporting the conservation of national plant diversity. Its specialised outcomes include the sustained conservation of *Encephalartos cycads*, rare rainforest species, epiphytic orchids, and succulent euphorbias, supported by a Desert House containing about 240 arid and semi-arid African species, an active seed list

exceeding 300 species, and complementary collections at the Mazoe Botanic Reserve. Additional outcomes are delivered through the Ewanrigg Botanical Gardens, which maintain roughly 1,250 taxa of African trees, shrubs, aloes, cycads, medicinal and native plants, and the Vumba Botanical Garden, which has become a national stronghold for threatened montane flora and cycad conservation, including three native Encephalartos species (*E. concinnus, E. chimanimaniensis and E. manikensis*). In parallel, the Genebank of Zimbabwe (NPGRC) has secured several thousand accessions of indigenous seeds and crops, with 732 accessions deposited as safety duplicates at the SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre, contributing to a regional repository of over 62,000 accessions and reinforcing long-term genetic security.

These *ex-situ* outcomes complement strong *in-situ* conservation results within protected ecosystems. In the Chirinda Forest, biodiversity actions have sustained a highly distinctive forest ecosystem, with 211 tree species recorded from 176 plots, including 86 Afromontane endemics or near-endemics (40.8%), 48 Guineo-Congolian linking species (22.7%), 31 Eastern endemics or near-endemics (14.7%), and 16 sub-Afromontane endemics or near-endemics (7.6%), illustrating the conservation of a complex and irreplaceable phytogeographical assemblage. These actions have preserved habitat for over 80 bird species, including endemics and highly specialised fauna such as *the Chirinda apalis* and Swynnerton's robin, underscoring successful outcomes for forest-dependent biodiversity. At a broader landscape scale, Hwange National Park, covering 14,651 km^2, exemplifies outcomes of large-scale ecosystem protection, sustaining over 100 mammal species and approximately 400-470 bird species, including globally significant populations of about 45,000 elephants, around 10,000 buffalo, and a key stronghold for endangered African wild dogs. Together, these outcomes demonstrate that Zimbabwe's combined investment in botanic gardens, gene banks, forests, and protected areas has measurably strengthened species conservation, genetic diversity maintenance, and ecosystem integrity across multiple biomes.

EN

Source Webpages

https://www.spgrc.org.zm/zimbabwe-mainmenu-38

https://www.birdlifezimbabwe.org/z017-chirinda-forest/

https://doi.org/10.5091/plecevo.2021.1814

https://africanbushcamps.com/destinations/zimbabwe/hwange-national-park/

https://www.wildzambezi.com/locations/17/hwange-national-park

https://hideawaysafrica.com/hwange-national-park-animals/#:~:text=In%201990,%20President%20Mugabe%20decreed%20that%20elephants,with%20about%20700%20lions%20in%20the%20area

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Implementation of KMGBF Target 4 in Zimbabwe is constrained by persistent and interlinked pressures on species conservation. Poaching and illegal wildlife trade remain major threats, particularly for elephants, pangolins, cycads and selected medicinal plants. During the peak poaching period (2010-2020), Zimbabwe lost an estimated 200–300 elephants per year, with pressure continuing in landscapes such as Hwange, Mana Pools and Sebungwe, while illegal cycad harvesting persists in the Eastern Highlands. Limited financial, technical and human resources constrain monitoring, enforcement and recovery planning, despite ZimParks managing over 27% of national land area, including large parks such as Hwange National Park (14,651 km^2). Habitat fragmentation, driven by agriculture, mining, settlement and infrastructure, has reduced ecological connectivity, particularly in the Hwange-Matetsi-Zambezi landscape, while human–wildlife conflict remains widespread, with thousands of incidents annually in communal areas bordering Hwange, Gonarezhou and Mana Pools. Data gaps further limit evidence-based action, as many plant and faunal groups remain under-monitored and genetic diversity information is incomplete. These challenges are exacerbated by climate change, with increasing droughts and heat extremes reducing habitat quality and water availability, especially in semi-arid systems.

To strengthen progress, Zimbabwe is prioritising enhanced species monitoring and enforcement, including expanded aerial surveys, camera trapping, community-based monitoring and genetic tools, alongside sustained investment in ranger capacity and

intelligence-led anti-poaching operations. Human–wildlife conflict mitigation will be scaled up through early-warning systems, physical barriers, improved livestock protection, compensation mechanisms and livelihood diversification. Ex situ conservation and recovery initiatives will complement in situ efforts through seed banking, living collections, captive breeding, rehabilitation and re-wilding, with examples including the Zimbabwe Elephant Nursery, Imire–Aspinall cheetah re-wilding programme and Chipangali Wildlife Orphanage. At the landscape scale, Zimbabwe will continue to strengthen habitat connectivity and transboundary collaboration, particularly within the KAZA TFCA, integrate species priorities into land-use planning, and expand sustainable financing mechanisms, including nature-based tourism, conservation trust funds and private-sector partnerships to support long-term species recovery and genetic diversity conservation.

EN

Source Webpages

https://www.zimparks.org.zw/management-plans/

https://www.zimparks.org.zw/endangered-species-protection-crucial-to-promote-biodiversity/

https://www.zimparks.org.zw/zimparks-rangers-rise-to-the-challenge-in-nationwide-conservation-contest/

https://apnews.com/article/elephants-collaring-technology-human-wildlife-conflict-climate-e0685f64a82be3847730bbad66d4dcfd

https://www.awf.org/news/elephant-poaching-declines-lower-zambezi-mana-pools-transfrontier-conservation-area

https://www.awf.org/news/managing-natural-resources-reduces-human-wildlife-conflict-zimbabwe?

https://www.zimparks.org.zw/climate-induced-pressure-drives-rise-in-human-wildlife-conflict/?

https://vfwt.org/projects/human-wildlife-conflict-predators/

https://wildislife.org/zimbabwe-elephant-nursery/#

https://www.imire.co.zw/cheetah-rewilding-phase-3/

https://www.chipangali.com/

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 4.1: *In-situ* conservation-Hwange National Park

Hwange National Park is a flagship example of Zimbabwe's contribution to halting species extinction and maintaining genetic diversity through protected areas. Located within the Kavango–Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA), Hwange is Zimbabwe's largest national park, covering approximately 14,651 km^2 and conserving over 100 mammal species and more than 400 bird species. The park supports one of Africa's largest remaining populations of African savanna elephant (~45,000–50,000 individuals), contributing significantly to the genetic viability of the regional elephant meta-population, alongside approximately 10,000 African buffalo, and key herbivores such as giraffe, zebra, sable, roan, eland and kudu. Hwange is also a critical stronghold for large carnivores, with an estimated 700–1,000 lions, a nationally important African wild dog source population, and viable populations of leopard and cheetah. The park is internationally important for threatened scavenging birds, providing habitat for white-headed, hooded, lappet-faced and white-backed vultures, all globally listed as Endangered or Critically Endangered. Its biodiversity is underpinned by extensive Kalahari sand woodlands, dominated by Zambezi teak (*Baikiaea plurijuga*) and associated savanna species, conserving key plant genetic resources. Sustained management interventions, including intensive anti-poaching, more than 60 artificial water points, aerial surveys and ecological monitoring, together with trans-boundary connectivity under KAZA, have enabled Hwange to maintain viable wildlife populations under increasing pressure from drought, historical poaching and land-use change, demonstrating the central role of large, well-managed protected areas in achieving KMGBF Target 4.

Case Study 4.2: *In-situ* conservation-Chirinda Forest

Chirinda Forest is a nationally and regionally significant protected area that complements Zimbabwe's large savanna parks by conserving one of the southernmost tropical Afromontane rainforests in Africa. Gazetted as a protected forest and covering approximately 9.5 km^2, it safeguards a relict evergreen forest ecosystem of exceptionally high value for endemism, genetic diversity and specialised habitats. Floristic surveys have recorded 211 tree species, including 86 Afromontane endemics or near-endemics (40.8%), 48 Guineo–Congolian linking species (22.7%), 31 Eastern African endemics or near-endemics (14.7%), and 16 sub-Afromontane endemics or near-endemics (7.6%), highlighting its role as a genetic refuge and biogeographical transition zone. Conservation-important tree species include *Khaya anthotheca*, *Chrysophyllum gorungosanum*, *Newtonia buchananii*, *Trichilia dregeana* and *Craibia brevicaudata*, many of which are rare elsewhere in Zimbabwe. Chirinda also supports over 80 bird species and is the national stronghold for the Chirinda apalis (*Apalis chirindensis*), with additional populations of Swynnerton's robin (*Swynnertonia swynnertoni*) and other forest-dependent fauna. Surrounded by agricultural and plantation landscapes, its gazetted status and active management maintain habitat integrity, limit deforestation and conserve irreplaceable *in-situ* genetic resources. Chirinda Forest demonstrates how small, strategically protected forest reserves can deliver outsized outcomes for species conservation, endemism protection and genetic diversity, directly advancing Zimbabwe's progress toward KMGBF Target 4.

EN

Case Study 4.3: *Ex-situ* Conservation–NPGRC

The National Plant Genetic Resources Centre (NPGRC), housed within the Genebank of Zimbabwe, is the country's lead institution for *ex-situ* conservation of plant genetic resources, playing a central role in preventing genetic erosion and safeguarding species and crop diversity. The NPGRC conserves several thousand accessions, with over 3,000 electronically registered, comprising cultivated crops, traditional landraces, wild relatives and indigenous plant species critical for food security, ecosystem resilience and climate adaptation. Key collections include cereals such as sorghum, pearl millet, finger millet and maize landraces; legumes including cowpea, bambara groundnut, groundnut and common bean; oil crops such as sesame and sunflower; as well as vegetables, medicinal plants and wild species. These collections capture substantial intra-specific genetic diversity, particularly of drought-tolerant and climate-resilient landraces developed through long-term farmer selection across Zimbabwe's agro-ecological regions. To strengthen long-term security, 732 accessions have been deposited as safety duplicates at the SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC) in Zambia, contributing to a regional collection of over 62,000 accessions. Beyond storage, the NPGRC supports on-farm and in situ conservation by supplying germplasm for research, breeding, restoration and farmer seed systems, linking conservation with sustainable use and climate adaptation. Collectively, these outcomes position the NPGRC as a cornerstone of Zimbabwe's Target 4 implementation, ensuring the long-term conservation of plant species and genetic diversity essential for livelihoods, ecosystems and future resilience.

Source Webpages

https://www.zimparks.org.zw/hwange-national-park/

https://kavangozambezi.org/kaza-launches-its-2022-kaza-elephant-survey-results/

https://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/7216-hwange-national-park

https://assets.worldwildlife.org/www-prd/documents/1mo57uy5sd_KAZA_Elephant_Survey_Fact_Sheet.pdf

https://doi.org/10.5091/plecevo.2021.1814

https://www.iucnredlist.org/

https://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/7215-chirinda-forest

https://www.drss.gov.zw/index.php/109-genetic-resources

https://www.spgrc.org.zm/zimbabwe-mainmenu-38

https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/zw/zw-nbsap-v2-en.pdf

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of Target 4 in Zimbabwe directly advances progress towards several Sustainable Development Goals while reinforcing international biodiversity commitments. Actions to halt species extinctions, protect genetic diversity, and manage human–wildlife conflict contribute to SDG 15 (Life on Land) by conserving vulnerable and endangered species, maintaining viable populations, and safeguarding genetic resources critical for ecosystem functioning and long-term adaptation. These efforts also support SDG 13 (Climate Action) by sustaining intact ecosystems that enhance resilience to climate variability, buffer extreme events, and maintain ecological processes essential for climate adaptation. Through conflict mitigation measures such as land-use planning, community-based conservation, early-warning systems, and compensation mechanisms, Target 4 implementation contributes to SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) by promoting safer human–wildlife coexistence in rural, peri-urban, and protected area interface zones. In addition, by supporting nature-based livelihoods, wildlife-based tourism, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, these actions advance SDG 1 (No Poverty) through income generation and reduced vulnerability of communities living alongside wildlife. Collectively, implementation of this target reinforces Zimbabwe's commitments under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), CITES, and transfrontier conservation area initiatives, including KAZA and the Great Limpopo TFCA, by strengthening regional cooperation for species conservation and sustainable landscape management.	EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments	EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently.	EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	

No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale. | EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator | EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2024	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2023	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2022	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2022	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2021	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2021	US$ million per year	1233	

Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2021	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2021	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.	EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol. EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	

No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors	EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.	EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as "Partially", reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.	EN

Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has strengthened sustainable, safe and legal harvesting and trade of wild species through baseline resource assessments, value-chain development, legislative reform and improved monitoring systems. Baseline data collection has expanded through sector-specific surveys and biodiversity economy assessments. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy (ZBE) Report (2023) and the Utariri Integrated Biodiversity, Climate and Livelihood Programme (2024 baseline) assessed Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) such as honey, baobab (*Adansonia digitata*), masawu (*Ziziphus mauritiana*), tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mopane worms (*Gonimbrasia belina*) (Figure 5.1-5.5), mapping harvesting pressure and value-chain opportunities in some parts of the country. Mopane worm surveys indicate that in productive seasons up to 700 tonnes are harvested in Matabeleland South, with an estimated value of approximately US$1 million. The Forestry Commission monitors timber stocks using a Forest Information System combining satellite imagery and ground-truthing, reporting annual forest loss of approximately 70,000 ha

largely due to agricultural expansion. In fisheries, annual assessments in Lake Kariba regulate kapenta (*Limnothrissa miodon*) and tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) production to prevent overharvesting.

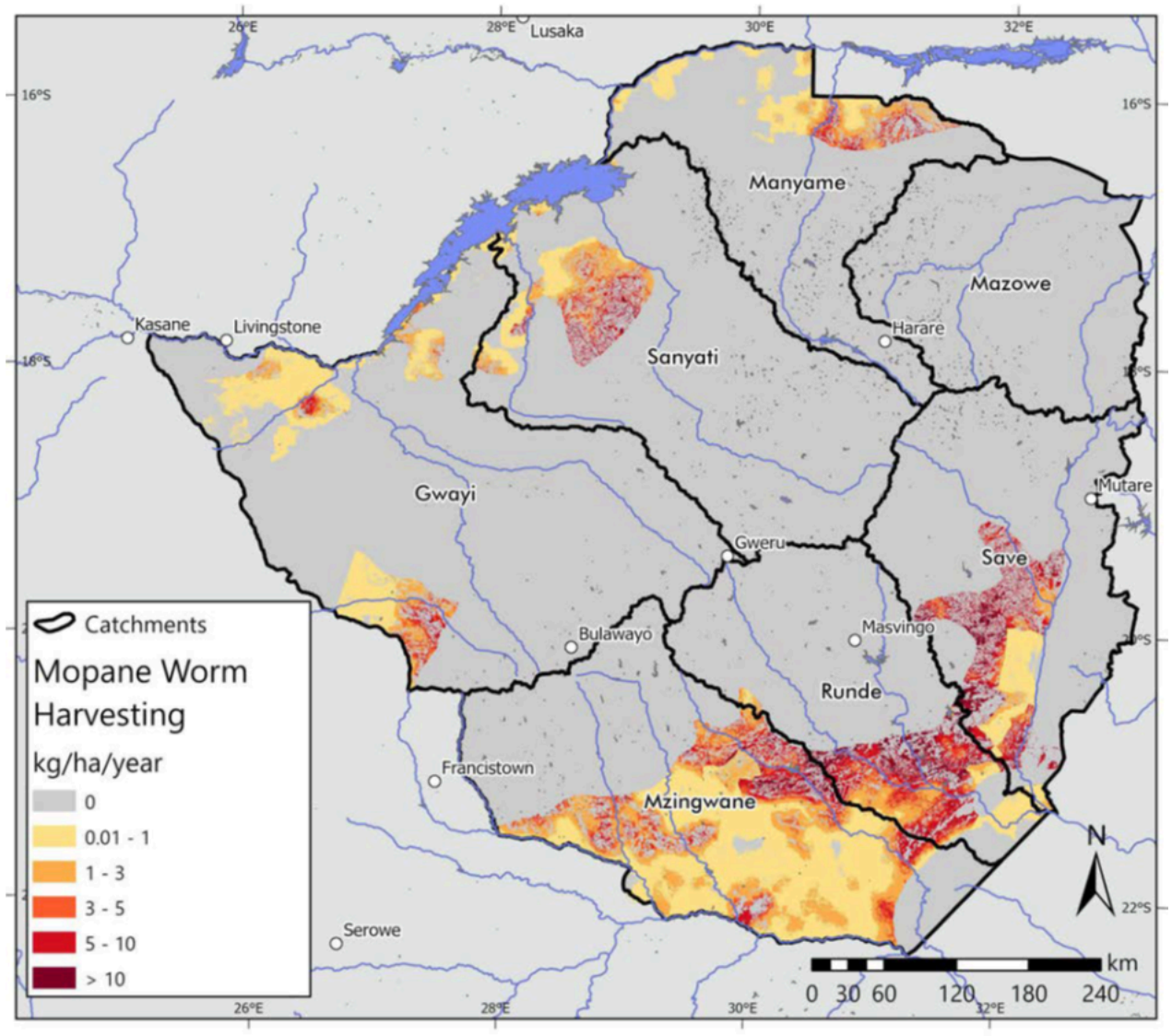


Figure 5.1. Estimated harvested quantities of mopane worms (World Bank 2024)

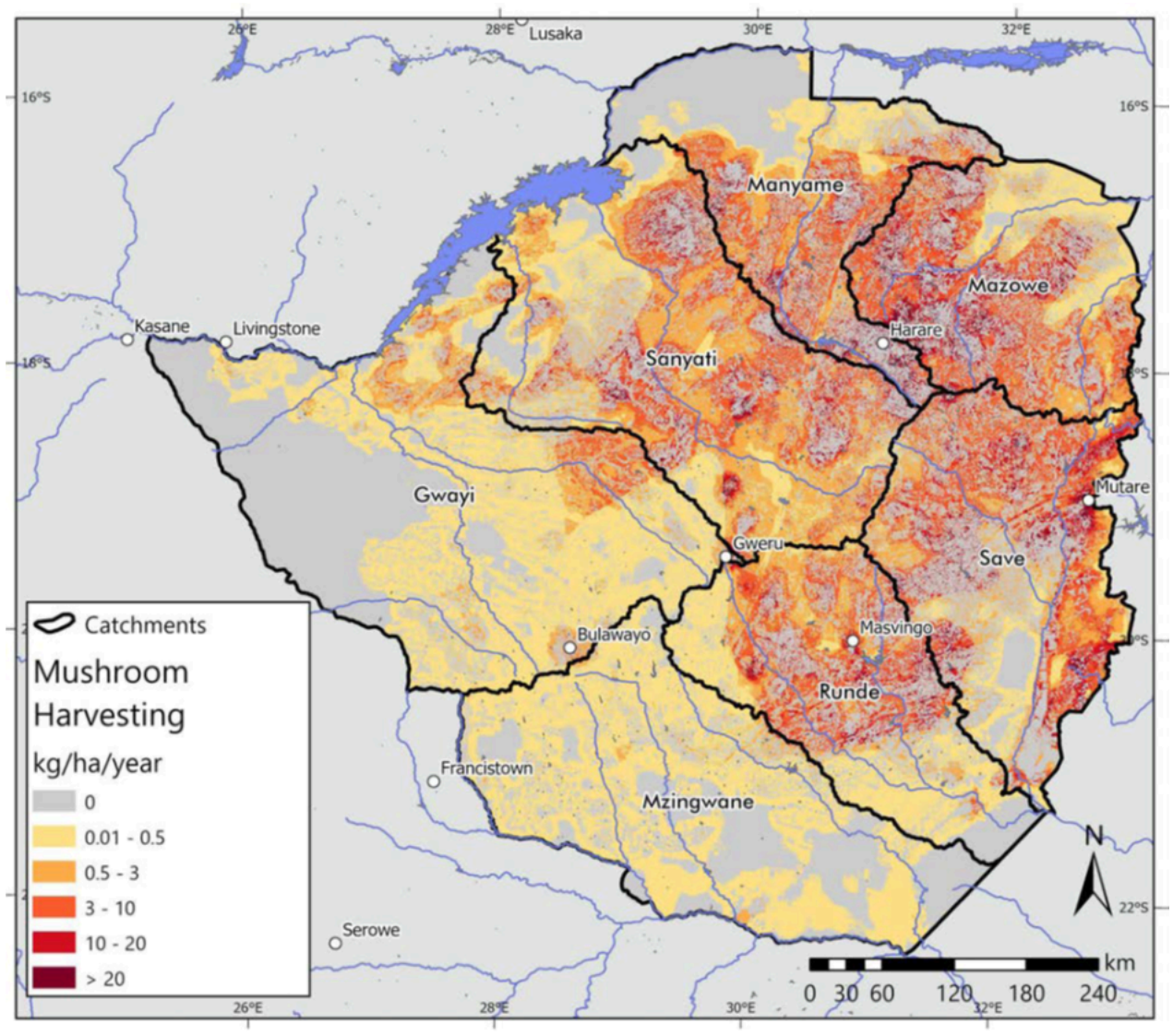


Figure 5.2. Estimated harvested quantities of wild mushrooms (World Bank 2024).

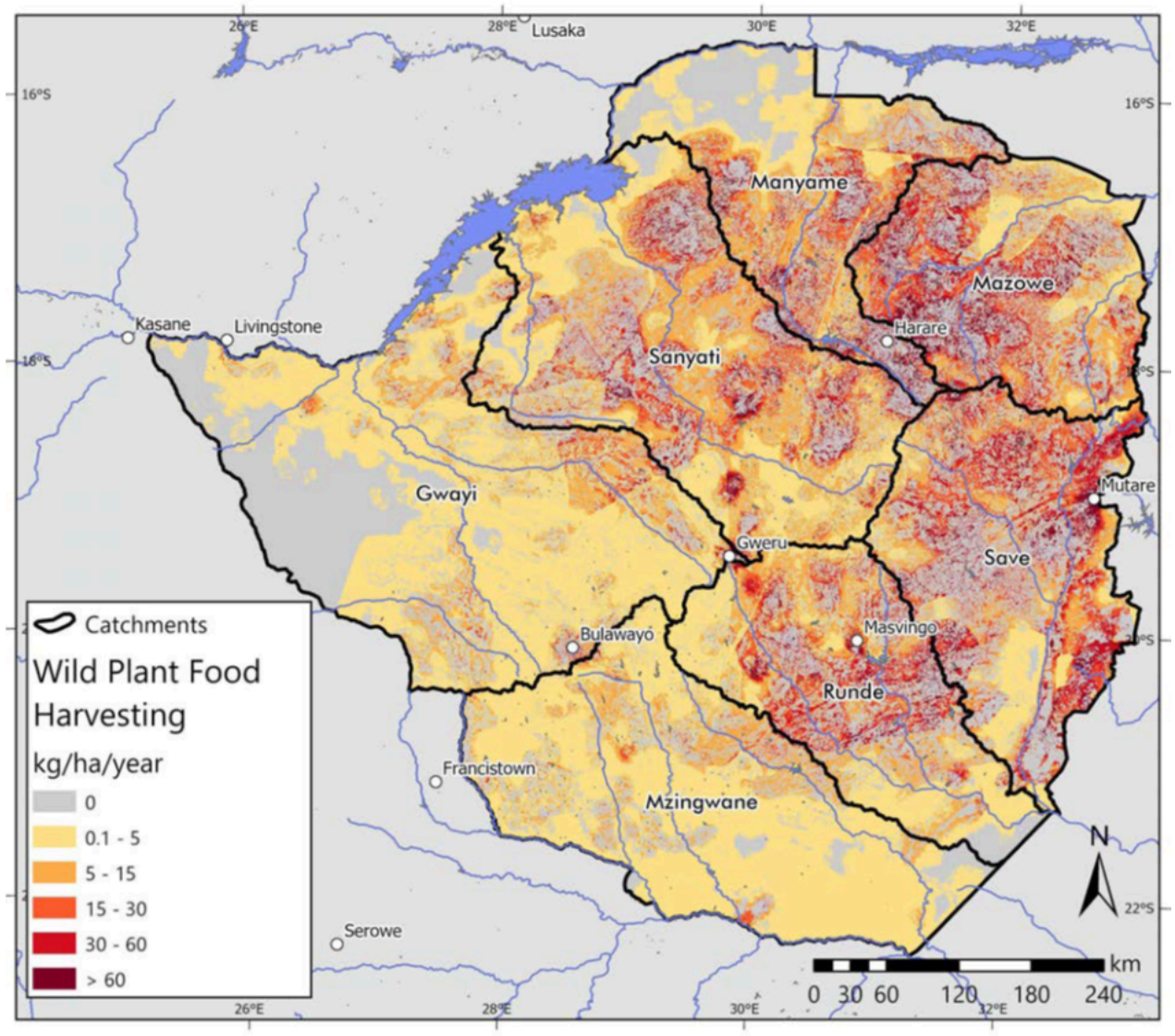


Figure 5.3. Estimated harvested quantities of wild plant foods (World Bank 2024).

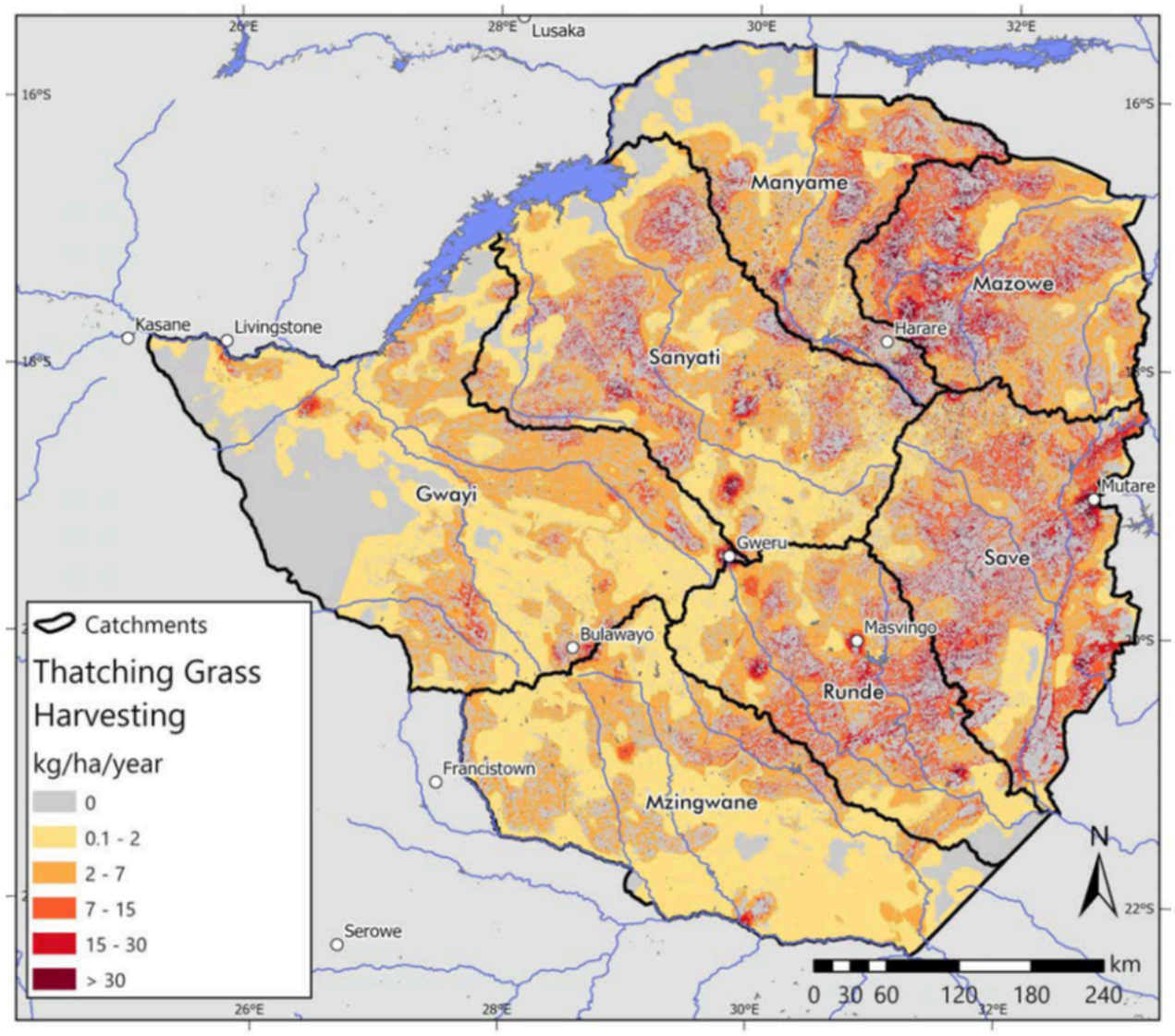


Figure 5.4. Estimated harvested quantities of thatching grass for roofing of rural households (World Bank 2024).

EN

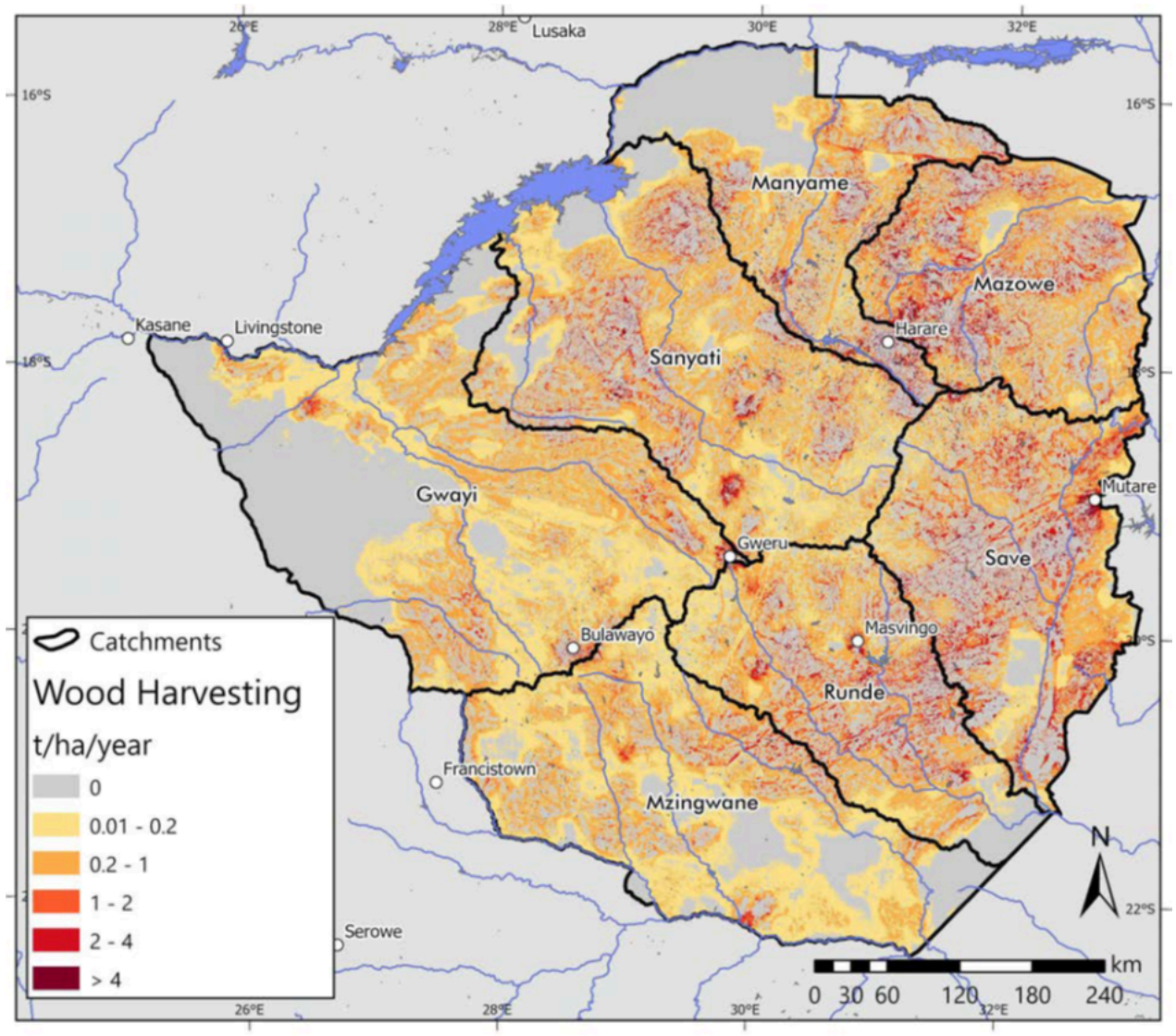


Figure 5.5. Quantities of wood harvested for local firewood consumption and rural household construction needs (World Bank 2024).

Value addition has been scaled up to reduce raw-product exports and improve traceability and income retention in rural areas. The National Biotechnology Authority's marula (*Sclerocarya birrea*) processing plant in Rutenga processes over 100 tonnes annually into wine, oil, vinegar and briquettes. Masawu value addition in Muzarabani, supported by Bindura University of Science Education and the National Biotechnology Authority, has established processing facilities producing juice blends, syrups and confectionery, reducing post-harvest losses. Tamarind processing investments in Binga (Marondera University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology–OCP Foundation partnership) and baobab community enterprises such as "Baobab for Dollars" in Beitbridge promote certified exports to EU and US markets. Mechanised mopane worm processing plants in Beitbridge and Matobo, supported by AfDB and ILO, improve grading, hygiene and shelf life, facilitating formal trade channels.

Legislatively, Zimbabwe enacted the Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act (No. 4 of 2025), modernising wildlife governance, harmonising fragmented statutes, and formalising a scientifically determined quota system for consumptive use. The Act strengthens anti-trafficking provisions, clarifies ownership and transfer rules for specially protected species, and reinforces devolution under CAMPFIRE to ensure community benefit-sharing. Zimbabwe retains Category 1 status under CITES, reflecting compliance with international trade controls. Monitoring has been strengthened through adoption of SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) patrol systems in protected areas such as Chewore Safari Area and through the Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme, which trains community wildlife monitors in conservancies such as Mucheni. These measures integrate science-based quotas, traceable value chains, strengthened enforcement and community stewardship to advance sustainable and legal use of wild species.

Source Webpages

https://www.utariri.org/

https://was.org/Meeting/Program/PaperDetail/167193#:~:text=The%20Government%20of%20Zimbabwe%20has%20implemented%20initiatives,thereby%20boosting%20fish%20production%20and%20food%20security.

https://www.ocpfoundation.org/en/promoting-tamarind-value-addition-improve-rural-livelihoods

https://www.ranlab.org/baobab-for-dollars-in-beitbridge-b4d-innovation

https://cfuzim.org/value-addition-plants-key-to-rural-development/

https://ucaz.org.zw/2020/11/devolution-to-bring-economic-development/

https://www.fao.org/in-action/swm-programme/where-we-work/zimbabwe/en

https://tfcaportal.org/repository/zimbabwe-parks-and-wildlife-amendment-act-2024

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe has made measurable progress toward ensuring sustainable, safe and legal harvesting and trade of wild species through strengthened baselines, legal reform, monitoring and value addition. National and landscape assessments, including the Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy Report (2023) and the Utariri Landscape Baseline (2024) have improved data on Non-Timber Forest Products such as baobab, masawu, tamarind and mopane worm, while annual fisheries assessments in Lake Kariba guide sustainable management of kapenta. The Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act (No. 4 of 2025) modernised and harmonised wildlife legislation, entrenched a scientifically determined quota system, strengthened anti-trafficking provisions, and formalised community devolution under CAMPFIRE, reinforcing Zimbabwe's Category 1 CITES compliance. Monitoring has been enhanced through adoption of SMART patrol systems in protected and safari areas and community-based monitoring under the Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme. Concurrently, expanded value-addition infrastructure, including marula processing (over 100 tonnes annually in Rutenga), mopane worm processing centres in Beitbridge and Matobo, and emerging masawu and tamarind plants in the Zambezi Valley and Binga, has reduced post-harvest losses, improved product quality and export readiness, and increased rural incomes. These actions demonstrate a transition toward more data-driven quota setting, stronger legal trade controls, improved enforcement and monitoring, and higher domestic value capture from wild biological resources.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Zimbabwe faces persistent challenges in ensuring fully sustainable, safe and legal harvesting and trade of wild species. Data gaps remain for many taxa beyond flagship wildlife and selected NTFPs, with harvesting of species such as mopane worm, baobab and masawu still largely seasonal and variably recorded across districts, limiting precision in quota-setting and adaptive management. Illegal wildlife trade and poaching pressures persist in parts of the Zambezi Valley and south-eastern Lowveld despite strengthened penalties under the Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act (No. 4 of 2025), while capacity constraints affect consistent enforcement. In fisheries, fluctuating water levels and climate variability in Lake Kariba complicate sustainable management of kapenta, requiring tighter catch monitoring and ecosystem-based approaches. For timber and woodland products, continued deforestation, estimated at tens of thousands of hectares annually, undermines sustainable supply chains. Value-addition facilities (e.g., marula processing in Rutenga and mopane processing in Beitbridge) remain geographically limited, constraining equitable benefit-sharing. To accelerate implementation, Zimbabwe could institutionalise a consolidated national wild-species information system integrating forestry, fisheries and wildlife data; expand community-based monitoring linked to digital reporting platforms; strengthen traceability and certification schemes for NTFPs and wildlife products; scale up co-management models under CAMPFIRE with clearer revenue transparency; enhance transboundary enforcement within KAZA and SADC frameworks; and mobilise blended finance to expand rural processing hubs and sustainable harvesting enterprises, thereby aligning biodiversity conservation with inclusive green growth.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 5.1: Marula Value Addition and Sustainable Use

The National Biotechnology Authority (NBA) Marula Processing Plant at Rutenga Growth Point, Mwenezi District (Masvingo Province), exemplifies Zimbabwe's implementation of KMGBF National Target 5 through sustainable, legal and value-added utilisation of an indigenous wild species, marula (*Sclerocarya birrea*). Launched in October 2021 as a flagship

rural industrialisation project under Vision 2030 and the Education 5.0 model, the facility converts locally harvested mapfura fruit into higher-value products including marula wine, edible oil, cosmetic-grade marula oil, cider vinegar, charcoal briquettes and stock feed. Developed at an estimated cost of US$46.5–50 million and covering approximately 13,000 m^2, the plant has expanded from an initial daily processing capacity of 17 tonnes to over 100 tonnes annually. It directly employs about 100 people and provides a structured, legal market for fruit harvested by more than 30,000 households in Mwenezi and surrounding districts, thereby formalising trade, improving traceability, and increasing rural incomes while reducing post-harvest losses. The initiative strengthens sustainable harvesting incentives by linking local communities to regulated value chains, with projected revenues of up to US$400 million annually as production scales. Future plans to establish a 10,000 hectare marula plantation aim to stabilise raw material supply, reduce pressure on wild stands, and integrate cultivation with conservation. As a replicable district-level model, the Rutenga plant demonstrates how biodiversity-based enterprises can align sustainable use, community benefit-sharing, industrial value addition and legal trade. EN

Source Webpages

https://nba.ac.zw/mwenezi.html

https://cfuzim.org/amarula-processing-plant-takes-shape-in-mwenezi/

https://www.heraldonline.co.zw/rutenga-mapfura-processor-seeks-10-000ha-for-plantation/

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of KMGBF Target 5, through strengthened wildlife legislation (Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act (No. 4 of 2025), scientific quota systems, CAMPFIRE devolution, CITES-compliant trade controls, and biodiversity-based value addition (e.g., marula *Sclerocarya birrea*, mopane worm *Gonimbrasia belina*), directly advances multiple SDGs. By formalising community-based natural resource management and expanding rural processing industries (e.g., the Rutenga marula plant supporting over 30,000 households), Zimbabwe contributes to SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) through income diversification and green enterprise development. Sustainable harvest quotas, strengthened monitoring (e.g., SMART patrol systems), and CITES Category 1 compliance support SDG 15 (Life on Land) by maintaining wildlife populations and combating illegal trade. Value addition and regulated supply chains reduce post-harvest losses and promote responsible production, aligning with SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). EN

Beyond the SDGs, National Target 5 implementation reinforces Zimbabwe's obligations under the CBD (sustainable use under Article 10), CITES (legal and traceable international wildlife trade), and the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Community-based models such as CAMPFIRE also align with principles of equitable benefit-sharing under the Nagoya Protocol, while strengthened anti-trafficking provisions support commitments under the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime where wildlife crime is implicated.

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	

No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale.	EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator	EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2024	US$ million per year	230	

Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2023	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2022	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2022	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2021	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2021	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2021	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2021	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.

No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources. EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research

results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol. EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3. EN

5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels Headline GBF-INDICATOR-5.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Zimbabwe has no national reporting on the proportion of wild fish stocks assessed against sustainability benchmarks (e.g. Maximum Sustainable Yield). EN

Comments

For Zimbabwe, comprehensive national data to assess the proportion of all inland fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels is currently not available. Existing information is partial and site-specific (for example, focused on Lake Kariba and selected reservoirs), and is therefore insufficient to derive a robust national estimate for this indicator. EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution

embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as "Partially", reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.	EN

5.b Number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks for regulating trade in wild species

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-5

5.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species? (Select all that apply)

For terrestrial species
For freshwater species
For international trade

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive and modernised legal framework to regulate trade in wild species. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the principal statutory basis for wildlife protection, sustainable use and trade control, while the Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act strengthens and harmonises provisions on consumptive use, scientific quota setting, anti-trafficking penalties and community empowerment. Complementary reforms under Statutory Instruments 71 and 72 updated the Sixth Schedule to enhance protection of endangered species and restrict hunting of highly threatened taxa. At the international level, Zimbabwe maintains Category 1 compliance under CITES, confirming that its domestic legislation meets global standards for regulating international trade in endangered species.	EN

Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize Their Impact **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has strengthened its legal, policy and institutional framework to prevent, control and reduce the impacts of invasive alien species (IAS). Management of IAS is anchored in a suite of statutes, including the Environmental Management Act (Cap 20:27), Noxious Weeds Act (Cap 19:07), Plant Pests and Diseases Act (Cap 19:08), Forestry Act (Cap 19:05) and Parks and Wildlife Act (Cap 20:14). These legislations collectively regulate introduction pathways, assign control obligations to landowners, and enable enforcement in forests, protected areas and agricultural systems. IAS management has been mainstreamed in NBSAP II and is being further strengthened under the NBSAP III (2025–2030) to align with the KMGBF. Enforcement has been reinforced through local authority by-laws obliging landholders to clear IAS (e.g.

Bindura RDC SI 64 of 2021; Mwenezi RDC SI 17 of 2024; Plumtree Town SI 98 of 2025). Zimbabwe's obligations under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) guide border biosecurity, pest risk analysis and permitting by Plant Quarantine Services at ports of entry.

Awareness, surveillance and early detection have been expanded through a whole-of-government and partnership approach. Under the EU-funded ACP-MEAs III programme, FAO has supported national capacity for IAS monitoring, data sharing and coordinated response, complementing on-going Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) activities by EMA, ZimParks, the Forestry Commission, universities and NGOs. Field surveys and inventories led by these institutions, together with the National Herbarium and Botanic Garden, have updated baseline information on priority terrestrial and aquatic invaders. Active management has scaled up in high-value ecosystems. For example, *Lantana camara* and Awolowo weed (*Chromolaena odorata*) are controlled through mechanical removal, manual weeding and targeted herbicide use in conservation and agricultural landscapes across the country, while aquatic IAS such as Water hyacinth (*Pontederia crassipes*) and Kariba weed (*Salvinia molesta*) are managed through mechanical clearing and monitoring in priority water bodies including Lake Chivero and the Manyame River.

EN

Zimbabwe has also promoted applied research and innovation to improve cost-effectiveness and community uptake of IAS management. With technical support from FAO, livelihood-linked approaches have been piloted to turn IAS control into economic opportunities. Examples include community training in Chipinge to convert Mupesepese (*Vernonanthura polyanthes*) into biochar, supporting restoration while generating income, and harvesting invasive timber in Nyanga National Park, reported to generate around USD 150,000 per year, reinvested into park management and control efforts. These policy reforms, awareness programmes, surveillance systems and integrated control measures demonstrate measurable progress toward reducing IAS introduction risks and minimizing their impacts.

Source Documents and Webpages

https://www.fao.org/africa/news-stories/news-detail/FAO-strengthening-technical-capacities-for-management-of-invasive-alien-species-in-Zimbabwe/en

https://www.fao.org/africa/news-stories/news-detail/communities-in-eastern-zimbabwe-plant-trees-and-turn-invasive-species-into-climate-smart-solutions-with-fao-support/en

SI 98 of 2025 Plumtree Town By Laws.pdf

SI 64 of 2021 Bindura RDC By Laws.pdf

SI of 2023 Mberengwa RDC By Laws.pdf

SI 17 of 2024 Mwenezi RDC By Laws.pdf

SI 115 of 2025 Insiza RDC By Laws.pdf

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe has strengthened prevention, control and management of invasive alien species through policy reform, institutional coordination and on-the-ground action. Key outcomes include an updated and enforced legal framework integrating IAS control across environmental, agricultural and forestry legislation; mainstreaming of IAS management in national biodiversity planning through NBSAP II and the finalized NBSAP III (2025–2030); and expanded enforcement via RDC and municipal by-laws requiring landholders to clear priority invasive species. Surveillance and early detection capacity improved through coordinated field surveys, strengthened border biosecurity under IPPC obligations and FAO supported capacity building, reducing the risk of new introductions. Active management scaled up in priority ecosystems, with sustained control of terrestrial invaders such as Lantana and Awolowo weed, and mechanical and biological control of aquatic species including Water hyacinth and Kariba weed in key water bodies like Lake Chivero. Importantly, Zimbabwe piloted innovative, livelihood-linked approaches such as biochar production from invasive plants in Chipinge and invasive timber harvesting in Nyanga National Park, demonstrating

EN

reduced ecological impacts alongside socio-economic benefits. These outcomes show measurable progress in reducing IAS risks and impacts.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Zimbabwe continues to face interlinked institutional, technical and operational challenges in reducing the introduction and impacts of IAS. A primary constraint is the absence of a centralised national database for tracking IAS distribution, spread and management outcomes across terrestrial, freshwater and agro-ecosystems, compounded by an out-dated gazetted list of priority invasive species and limited taxonomic and biosecurity expertise. These gaps weaken early detection, risk prioritisation and coordinated response, while unregulated or poorly managed introduction pathways, particularly through trade, transport corridors and informal plant movement continue to facilitate new incursions. At the same time, IAS control remains labour-intensive, costly and largely localised, relying predominantly on mechanical removal with small and inconsistent annual budgets, limiting scalability and long-term effectiveness. Ecologically entrenched invasions further constrain progress. For example, *Lantana camara* is now widespread and increasingly dominant across multiple ecosystems, with infestations reported to account for approximately 12–21.5% vegetation cover in some vegetation types, indicating advanced invasion stages that are difficult to reverse. Other high-impact species, including prickly pear (*Opuntia* spp.) in rangelands and water hyacinth in freshwater systems, continue to threaten biodiversity, grazing capacity, water quality and agricultural productivity. Rapidly proliferating taxa such as Black wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*) and Lantana outpace current control efforts, while limited application of biological control, despite proven regional effectiveness, slows progress and increases long-term management costs.

EN

Addressing these challenges will require strengthened cross-sectoral coordination, sustained financing and enhanced technical capacity, anchored in the development and implementation of a National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP). This framework would support early detection, standardised monitoring and trend analysis nationwide. Scaling up cost-effective biological control and integrated management, beyond mechanical removal, is essential for persistent invaders such *Acacia mearnsii* and *Pontederia crassipes*. Expanding Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) programmes, particularly among livestock keepers, farmers and water-user groups would strengthen prevention, early reporting and compliance with statutory clearance obligations. Deepening partnerships with research institutions, NGOs and development partners (e.g. FAO under ACP-MEAs III), alongside livelihood-linked approaches such as biochar production from invasive biomass, and integration of IAS control into broader climate resilience, wetland rehabilitation and land restoration financing, will be critical to sustaining long-term implementation and impact.

Source Webpages

https://www.malilangwe.org/biodiversity-conservation/conserving-terrestrial-ecosystems/invasive-alien-plants/

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 6.1: Management of Invasive Alien Species through Local By-Laws

Since 2021, some local authorities in Zimbabwe have promulgated environmental management by-laws that explicitly address IAS, strengthening local enforcement and community compliance. For example, Bindura Rural District Council (RDC) SI 64 of 2021 requires residents to clear IAS, with provisions allowing the council to recover clearing costs if intervention is necessary. Mwenezi RDC SI 17 of 2024 mandates the conservation of natural resources, including IAS management. Plumtree Town SI 98 of 2025 incorporates environmental conservation measures and establishes penalties for non-compliance with natural resource management standards. Insiza RDC SI 115 of 2025 obliges developers to integrate biodiversity conservation and IAS management into planning submissions. Mberengwa RDC By-laws of 2023 explicitly state that failure to clear IAS constitutes an offence punishable by a level 3 fine or imprisonment. Collectively, these by-laws exemplify

Zimbabwe's multi-level governance approach, linking national IAS policies with locally enforceable actions to reduce the spread and impact of invasive species.

Case Study 6.2: Control of *Cylindropuntia fulgida* across Zimbabwe

Jumping cholla (*Cylindropuntia fulgida*) is a major IAS in Zimbabwe, particularly affecting grazing lands in Matabeleland South, including Gwanda, Beitbridge, Insiza, Bulilima, and Mangwe districts. The species reduces available pasture, injures livestock, and displaces native vegetation, posing both ecological and socio-economic challenges. Recognised as a priority invader by the Environmental Management Agency, coordinated control programmes have been implemented to reduce its spread and impacts. By 2022, surveillance confirmed that *C. fulgida* covered over 2,000 hectares of grazing land in Matabeleland South, with more than 1,500 hectares cleared through collaborative mechanical removal and management by EMA, Rural District Councils, and local communities. Efforts have continued into 2020–2025, supported by equipment donations and awareness campaigns from partners such as the Rotary Club Bulawayo, demonstrating the effectiveness of integrated, community-engaged approaches in restoring rangeland productivity and reducing ecological pressure from invasive species.

EN

Case Study 6.3: *Pontederia crassipes* Management in Zimbabwe

Water Hyacinth (*Pontederia crassipes*) is a highly invasive aquatic plant that degrades water quality, disrupts fisheries, and obstructs irrigation infrastructure across Zimbabwe's freshwater systems, including Lake Chivero, the Manyame River and Chinyika Dam. Continuing into the 2020s, integrated management initiatives have combined mechanical removal, periodic clearance, and community mobilisation to mitigate infestations in priority catchments. Surveillance and clearing operations led by the Environmental Management Agency, local water authorities, and user groups have restored navigability, improved ecosystem function, and supported livelihoods reliant on fishing and irrigation. At Chinyika Dam, dense mats were mechanically removed, enhancing access for fishers and reducing ecological stress on aquatic species. Community awareness campaigns have further promoted early reporting and participation in control efforts. Although nutrient loading and hydrological conditions favour rapid regrowth, these coordinated interventions have successfully reduced dense infestations in key water bodies, demonstrating the effectiveness of collaborative, ecosystem-focused management.

Source Webpages

https://www.heraldonline.co.zw/matabeleland-south-farmers-clear-invasive-alien-species-from-grazing-lands/

https://www.heraldonline.co.zw/zim-winning-war-against-invasive-water-weeds/

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of invasive alien species management in Zimbabwe contributes directly to progress under several Sustainable Development Goals and related international commitments. By preventing, controlling, and reducing the impacts of invasive species, these actions support SDG 15 (Life on Land) through the protection of native biodiversity, restoration of degraded ecosystems, and maintenance of ecosystem services. Control of aquatic IAS advances SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) by improving water quality, reducing blockages in rivers and reservoirs, and safeguarding water supply systems. Management of terrestrial IAS supports SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 1 (No Poverty) by restoring productive grazing land and agricultural landscapes, improving livestock productivity, and strengthening rural livelihoods. These efforts are aligned with CBD Article 8(h) on the prevention, control, and eradication of invasive alien species and contribute to Zimbabwe's broader obligations under multilateral environmental agreements that require systematic IAS management, monitoring, and reporting.

EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems. EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	

No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale.	EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator	EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	

Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
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Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors — EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3. — EN

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-6.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Provincial and agency records are available in disparate formats and varying levels of detail, but are insufficient for national estimation of establishment rates. EN

Comments

There is currently no nationally consolidated quantitative dataset measuring the rate of new IAS establishments per unit time. EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations

govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as “Partially”, reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

EN

6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-6

6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction in the introduction and impact of invasive alien species?

Partially

6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species?

Partially

6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established legal frameworks that implicitly support invasive species management (e.g., Environmental Management Act (Cap 20:27), Noxious Weeds Act (Cap 19:07), Plant Pests and Diseases (Importation) Regulations (Cap 19:08), the Forestry Act and Parks and Wildlife Act). These empower authorities like EMA, Forestry Commission and ZimParks to regulate harmful species, require landowners to clear listed invasives under some local authority by-laws (e.g., Bindura, Mberengwa, Mwenezi, Plumtree, Insiza), and control importation of plant pests. However, a dedicated, consolidated national IAS regulation or stand-alone legal instrument empowering institutions specifically for ISM is still missing.

Zimbabwe has preventive measures in place, including biosecurity under Plant Quarantine Services Institute and pest risk assessments at ports of entry. Some local authority by-laws require clearing of IAS on properties, and national risk frameworks under FAO support IAS awareness and controls on selected species. However, systematic, nationwide pathways-based prevention policies with full implementation for all high-risk entry points are not yet fully operational, and key components like national IAS early warning systems and border biosecurity for all taxa remain underdeveloped or partially implemented.

Zimbabwe implements localized control efforts against key IAS in priority conservation landscapes. Mechanical removal, manual weeding and targeted herbicide applications occur in forests, river margins, and conservation lands, and training has been provided. However, comprehensive, coordinated national eradication programmes, sustained biological control strategies, systematic prioritisation of taxa, and dedicated funding mechanisms are still incomplete. Biological control is being piloted in limited contexts, and full landscape-scale eradication plans are not yet publicly implemented.

EN

Reduce Pollution to Levels that are not Harmful to Biodiversity **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has taken sustained legislative, regulatory and programmatic actions to reduce pollution pressures on biodiversity across water, air and soil systems, anchored in a strengthened legal and institutional framework. The Environmental Management Act (Cap 20:27) provides the overarching mandate for pollution prevention and control, complemented by the Water Act (Cap 20:22). The Environmental Management Agency (EMA) leads compliance monitoring and enforcement, while the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) regulates water quality. Enforcement of Statutory Instruments 6 of 2007 (effluent and solid waste), 10 of 2007 (hazardous waste) and 98 of 2010 (plastic packaging) continues, alongside a review of the Environmental Management Act to introduce stricter penalties. The Climate Change Management Bill (2025) further strengthens pollution control by mandating emissions management across sectors and regulating ozone-depleting substances, supported by a National Climate Fund.

Targeted regulatory action has addressed major pollution pathways, particularly mining. In 2024, Zimbabwe enacted Statutory Instrument 188 of 2024, imposing a nationwide ban on alluvial and riverbed mining to curb severe river pollution, siltation and channel degradation. Enforcement has resulted in arrests of offenders, demonstrating strong political commitment to protecting freshwater ecosystems. Zimbabwe's 2021 Revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) increased the national emissions reduction target to 40% by 2030 and incorporated enhanced measures for waste management and the AFOLU sector. Zimbabwe has also updated its National Implementation Plan (NIP) under the Stockholm Convention, banning or restricting Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP) such as aldrin, dieldrin, endrin and heptachlor, thereby reducing long-term toxic risks to ecosystems.

The country has also strengthened air quality governance and monitoring through regulatory reform and improved data systems. A UNEP-supported project launched in 2023 is aligning national air quality standards with WHO guidelines while improving chemicals and hazardous waste management. Complementing this, the ESA-funded AQ4Zim project under the EOAFRICA framework is deploying low-cost sensors and satellite-based TROPOMI data to address air quality data gaps and support evidence-based environmental and public health policy.

Waste management has been a central pillar of pollution reduction efforts. The National Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan has promoted a transition from open dumping

and burning toward a 3Rs-based system. Monthly National Clean-Up Days, enforced under the Environmental Management Act, have strengthened public participation and compliance. Large-scale infrastructure investments include the Geo Pomona Waste-to-Energy Project in Harare, a 22 MW biopower facility designed to reduce landfill reliance. At community level, the Harare Sustainable City Initiative, implemented by UN-Habitat with Swedish support, promotes waste-to-wealth solutions such as composting and renewable energy in suburbs including Epworth, Mabvuku and Highfields.

Circular economy principles are increasingly embedded in national policy as a means of reducing pollution at source. Zimbabwe joined the African Circular Economy Alliance in 2025, aligning with continental efforts to promote resource efficiency and waste minimisation. Circular approaches are reflected in the 2021 updated NDC, which incorporates recycling, optimized waste management and material recovery as pathways to achieving 2030 sustainability targets, including actions targeting plastic pollution and manufacturing efficiency.

EN

Zimbabwe has also strengthened controls on hazardous chemicals, particularly in agriculture and mining. In 2023, the Government, in collaboration with FAO and the Swedish Chemicals Agency, launched development of a National Highly Hazardous Pesticide Mitigation Strategy to phase out Highly Hazardous Pesticide (HHPs), which account for about 10% of registered pesticides. Conservation agriculture programmes such as Pfumvudza/Intwasa reduce chemical runoff, while the Agricultural Conflict Resolution and Sustainable Livelihoods Project incorporates a Pest Management Plan for pesticides and acaricides. The Mines and Minerals Bill (2025) reinforces environmental safeguards, while the Climate Change Management Bill strengthens controls on harmful emissions.

Significant progress has also been made in reducing mercury pollution from artisanal and small-scale gold mining. Zimbabwe's National Action Plan (NAP) under the Minamata Convention guides mercury reduction, complemented by planetGOLD Zimbabwe, launched in 2024 with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) support. This five-year programme targets a reduction of 4.85 tonnes of mercury across 11 districts through mercury-free technologies, sector formalisation and improved traceability.

Source Documents and Webpages

https://www.unep.org/technical-highlight/zimbabwes-planned-national-and-chemical-waste-policy-drive-real-change

https://www.aceaafrica.org/about-acea

https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu25-5687

https://www.fao.org/zimbabwe/news/detail-events/en/c/1642850/

https://www.planetgold.org/zimbabwe

Statutory Instrument 188 of 2024.pdf

Zimbabwe NDC 2021.pdf

Mines & Minerals Bill 2025.pdf

Pest Management Plan 2025.pdf

National Action Plan (NAP) for ASGM 2019.pdf

Clean-up-campaign EMA.pdf

Climate Change Response Strategy.pdf

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe made tangible progress in reducing pollution pressures on biodiversity through strengthened regulation, enforcement, and sectoral programmes. A key outcome was the enforcement of Statutory Instrument 188 of 2024, which imposed a nationwide ban on alluvial and riverbed mining, previously a major source of sedimentation, heavy metals, and

chemical pollution, leading to arrests, closure of illegal operations, and improved protection of freshwater ecosystems in priority catchments. Pollution reduction was further mainstreamed through the 2021 Revised Nationally Determined Contribution, which raised Zimbabwe's emissions reduction target to 40% by 2030 and integrated measures across energy, agriculture, forestry, and waste sectors. Chemical pollution control advanced through the updated NIP under the Stockholm Convention, resulting in bans and restrictions on POPs, alongside development of a National Highly Hazardous Pesticide Mitigation Strategy with FAO and the Swedish Chemicals Agency to phase out HHPs, which account for about 10% of registered pesticides. In the mining sector, implementation of the Minamata Convention National Action Plan and the launch of planetGOLD Zimbabwe in 2024 aim to reduce mercury use by 4.85 tonnes across 11 districts through mercury-free technologies and formalisation of artisanal mining. Waste and plastic pollution are addressed through monthly National Clean-Up Days, and infrastructure investments such as the 22 MW Geo Pomona Waste-to-Energy Project in Harare, complemented by UN-Habitat's Harare Sustainable City Initiative promoting waste-to-wealth models. Monitoring and compliance capacity were strengthened through routine effluent and ambient water quality monitoring by EMA and ZINWA across seven river catchments, and improved air quality governance via a UNEP-supported programme aligned to WHO guidelines and the ESA-funded AQ4Zim project using low-cost sensors and satellite data. These actions demonstrate measurable reductions in key pollution pathways affecting terrestrial, freshwater, and urban ecosystems, with co-benefits for biodiversity conservation, public health, and sustainable development.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key challenges persist in reducing pollution to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity. Enforcement capacity remains uneven, with limited financial and human resources constraining consistent monitoring of effluents, air emissions, and waste across Zimbabwe's seven river catchments, allowing illegal discharges, artisanal mining, and poor waste disposal to continue in some areas. While the 2024 ban on alluvial mining has reduced river pollution, illegal operations still re-emerge in remote catchments, highlighting the need for sustained surveillance and alternative livelihoods. Chemical pollution remains a concern, as HHPs still account for about 10% of registered pesticides and mercury use in artisanal and small-scale gold mining persists. Solid waste management infrastructure is inadequate in many towns, leading to continued open dumping and plastic leakage into rivers, despite national clean-up campaigns and flagship investments such as the 22 MW Geo Pomona waste-to-energy facilities. Data gaps in air and soil pollution also limit evidence-based regulation, as monitoring networks are still being scaled up under initiatives like AQ4Zim.

Addressing these challenges will require sustained financing, stronger inter-agency coordination between EMA, ZINWA, local authorities and mining regulators, expanded adoption of safer agricultural and mining technologies, and scaling up circular-economy and waste-to-wealth approaches that link pollution control with livelihoods, while embedding pollution reduction targets into NDS2, climate finance mechanisms, and long-term biodiversity restoration programmes.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 7.1: Zambezi River Authority Environmental Monitoring Programme

The Zambezi River Authority (ZRA) plays a central role in reducing pollution impacts on biodiversity through its Environmental Monitoring Programme (EMP) for Lake Kariba and the Zambezi River. The programme applies monthly, quarterly, and bi-annual monitoring of the river and its tributaries, with a strong focus on water quality and aquatic weed dynamics. ZRA combines satellite imagery, physical sampling, and laboratory analysis to track pollution trends and invasive aquatic plants. Routine physico-chemical and bacteriological assessments, conducted both in situ and at the ZRA Environmental Laboratory cover key parameters including temperature, pH, electrical conductivity, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, nutrients (phosphorus and ammonia), chlorophyll, suspended and dissolved solids, and faecal coliforms. Monitoring results are assessed against established water quality standards

EN

and inform adaptive management actions to safeguard aquatic ecosystems, fisheries, hydropower operations, and downstream biodiversity.

Source Webpages

https://www.zambezira.org/environmental-monitoring/environmental-monitoring-programme

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Zimbabwe's efforts to reduce pollution directly support SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) by improving water quality and wastewater management, SDG 14 (Life Below Water) by protecting freshwater ecosystems from nutrient enrichment and chemical contamination, SDG 15 (Life on Land) by mitigating biodiversity loss linked to polluted environments, and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) by reducing human exposure to hazardous contaminants and maintaining ecosystem services that underpin health. These interventions also reinforce the country's commitments under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), ensuring that national pollution control measures contribute to both biodiversity protection and sustainable development goals. EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	

No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

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The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale.	EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator | EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
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Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
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Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series. EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Zimbabwe is land-locked EN

Comments

Zimbabwe is land-locked EN

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

While information on banned pesticides and regulatory controls exists, there are no comprehensive, nationally harmonised datasets on environmental concentrations or aggregated toxicity indices for pesticides across ecosystems. EN

Comments

For Zimbabwe, there is currently no national time-series that quantifies pesticide environmental concentrations or aggregated total applied toxicity in a manner that matches the GBF 7.2 methodology. Although there are studies and risk assessments on pesticide use and Highly Hazardous Pesticides in specific sectors and locations. As a result, only fragmentary data are available and a consistent national indicator value for 7.2 cannot yet be reported. EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as "Partially", reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

EN

Minimise the Negative Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has undertaken a coordinated set of legislative, policy, financing, and programme-based actions to minimise the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and strengthen ecological and community resilience. Climate change has been systematically mainstreamed into national development planning through the National Development Strategy 1 (2021–2025), National Development Strategy 2 (2025–2030), the revised Nationally Determined Contribution (2021), and the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (2024–2030), all of which explicitly recognise biodiversity, forestry, water, and land systems as core adaptation sectors. This framework has been reinforced by the Climate Change Management Bill (2025), which mandates all public and private institutions to integrate climate risks into planning, budgeting, and investment decisions, establishes a National Climate Fund (NCF) to co-finance adaptation and mitigation projects, and strengthens domestic access to international climate finance. Since 2022, Treasury has tracked climate-related expenditure across sectoral budgets, while Zimbabwe's Green Climate Fund Country Programme (2021–2025) has mobilised resources for ecosystem restoration, climate-smart agriculture, and sustainable water management. Complementing this, the Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (Statutory Instrument 48 of 2025) operationalise a regulated national carbon market, linking carbon sequestration, REDD+ and land restoration projects with biodiversity and livelihood co-benefits.

Disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation have increasingly adopted ecosystem-based approaches that integrate biodiversity conservation. The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan identifies "Forest and Biodiversity" as one of seven priority adaptation sectors, while the revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) embeds forestry and biodiversity within disaster risk management responses to droughts, floods, cyclones, veld fires, and land degradation. The National Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan (2025/2026) and the draft Disaster Risk Management and Civil Protection Bill mark a shift from reactive response to proactive resilience-building, emphasising preparedness, ecosystem integrity, and "build back better" principles. At landscape and site levels, biodiversity has been integrated into disaster planning through wetland protection, wildlife corridor management, and nature-based solutions, including specialised disaster management plans such as that for the Great Zimbabwe National Monument and ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives in the Zambezi River Basin.

Climate-smart agriculture has been a central pillar of resilience-building, with conservation agriculture under the Pfumvudza/Intwasa programme adopted by over 100,000 farmers across more than 125,000 hectares. Supported by UNDP and other partners, other interventions include drought-tolerant crops, agroforestry, small-scale irrigation, solar-powered technologies, and improved livestock management, with deliberate targeting of women farmers through initiatives such as Rural Women Rising (RWR). These measures have reduced climate risk exposure, improved soil moisture/ fertility and strengthened the resilience of agro-ecosystems.

Zimbabwe has also scaled up reforestation, afforestation, agroforestry, wetland restoration, and carbon sequestration programmes to enhance ecosystem resilience. The Forestry Commission's National Tree Planting Day and "Trees for Tomorrow" initiatives aim have been planting over 15 million trees annually, while a mandatory tobacco levy continues to finance afforestation to offset deforestation from tobacco curing. Community-based forest restoration projects, such as in Mafungautsi State Forest, combine regeneration with local livelihoods. Under the Wetland Restoration Roadmap to 2030, Zimbabwe targets the restoration of 250,000 hectares of degraded wetlands (including 40,000 hectares by 2026), with enforcement actions against illegal wetland development and flagship successes such as the Kasibo wetland restoration in Matabeleland North. These actions align with Zimbabwe's commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030, with the AFOLU sector contributing the largest share.

Resilience has been further strengthened through large, climate-financed programmes that explicitly link biodiversity, ecosystems, and livelihoods. The GCF-funded Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe Project (2020–2025) supported adaptation across 15 districts in Masvingo, Matabeleland South, and Midlands provinces, improving water access, climate risk management, and climate-smart production while safeguarding ecosystem services. Nature-based solutions have also been advanced through initiatives such as Climate Adaptation and Protected Areas (CAPA) in Binga and Hwange, the Lowering the Impacts of Climate Change in Zimbabwe (LINCZ) project in Mwenezi, Gwanda, and Binga, and wetland resilience programmes in Mbire, Hurungwe,

Muzarabani, and Binga, all of which integrate landscape restoration, rangeland management, and community-based natural resource management.

At local and community levels, Zimbabwe has promoted community-based climate monitoring and early warning systems, supported by the National Adaptation Plan, ICAT-backed adaptation monitoring projects (2024–2026), and partnerships with universities and NGOs. These initiatives combine digital tools, locally led adaptation, and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) to improve drought, flood, pest, and disease monitoring and strengthen early response. Finally, uptake of cleaner and more efficient technologies has accelerated across sectors, supported by the National Renewable Energy Policy (2019), the National Energy Efficiency Policy (2025), and fiscal incentives such as duty-free solar imports. By 2025, renewable energy capacity was projected to reach 1,100 MW, daily electricity generation had increased by 76.8% to about 1,537 MW, and solar installations such as the 13.9 MWp plant at Blanket Gold Mine illustrated industrial uptake. Rural electrification, clean cooking strategies (2024–2030), solar-powered irrigation, and energy-efficient industrial upgrades collectively reduce pressure on forests and ecosystems, reinforcing biodiversity resilience under a changing climate.

Source Documents and Webpages

https://www.gfdrr.org/en/zimbabwe-mainstreaming-disaster-risk-reduction-and-climate-change-adaptation-local-development

https://unsouthsouth.org/2022/11/14/climate-smart-agriculture-is-reducing-food-waste-and-giving-women-hope-in-zimbabwe-2/

https://www.cimmyt.org/projects/the-resilience-building-through-agroecological-intensification-in-zimbabwe-raiz/

https://unepccc.org/project/climate-smart-agriculture-manual-for-agriculture-education-in-zimbabwe/#:~:text=Climate-smart%20agriculture%20practices%20in%20Zimbabwe%20include:%20*,smallholder%20farmers%27%20livelihoods%20*%20Sustain%20environmental%20integrity

https://afr100.org/country/zimbabwe

https://friendsoftheenvironment.co.zw/re-greening-in-zimbabwe/

https://agriculture.co.zw/2024/04/11/curbing-deforestation-to-preserve-our-indigenous-trees/

https://www.adaptation-undp.org/rural-women-rising-how-climate-smart-agriculture-empowering-women-farmers-and-bridging-gender#:~:text=Building%20Climate%20Resilience%20of%20Vulnerable%20Agricultural%20Livelihoods,worldwide,%20under%20implementation%20as%20of%20February%202024

https://crossboundaryenergy.com/project/blanket-gold-mine/

https://www.agric.gov.zw/

National Development Strategy 2 (NDS2) 2026-2030.pdf

Climate Change Management Bill HB 5, 2025.pdf

National Energy Efficiency Policy (2025).pdf

National_Renewable_Energy_Policy_2019.pdf

SI 2025-048 Carbon Trading (General) Regulations, 2025.pdf

Zimbabwe NDC3.0 Country Statement_2025.pdf

Zimbabwe Revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2021.pdf

Zimbabwes Climate Change National Adaptation Plan 2024.pdf

Zimbabwe Green Climate Fund 2020-2024.pdf

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe has made measurable progress in minimising climate change impacts on biodiversity through strengthened legislation, scaled financing, ecosystem-based adaptation, and low-carbon development pathways. The Climate Change Management Bill (2025) institutionalises climate mainstreaming across all sectors and establishes the National Climate Fund, while the Carbon Trading (General) Regulations, 2025 (Statutory Instrument 48 of 2025) operationalise a regulated carbon market linked to measurable environmental and biodiversity co-benefits. Implementation of the revised Nationally Determined Contribution (2021), which commits Zimbabwe to a 40% emissions reduction by 2030 (conditional and unconditional), has prioritised the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector, driving afforestation, forest protection, and land restoration. The Forestry Commission's national tree planting programmes plant over 15 million trees annually, complemented by the tobacco levy–funded afforestation scheme to offset deforestation from curing activities. Under the Wetland Restoration Roadmap to 2030, Zimbabwe is targeting restoration of 250,000 hectares of degraded wetlands (with 40,000 hectares by 2026), with enforcement actions against illegal developments and practical restoration cases such as the Kasibo wetland in Matabeleland North, enhancing flood regulation, water security, and habitat integrity.

Climate resilience in production landscapes has advanced significantly. The Pfumvudza/Intwasa conservation agriculture programme has supported over 100,000 farmers across more than 125,000 hectares, promoting soil moisture retention, reduced land degradation, and agro-ecosystem resilience. The Green Climate Fund–financed Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe Project (2020–2025) strengthened adaptive capacity in 15 districts across Masvingo, Matabeleland South, and Midlands provinces through improved water access, climate information services, and climate-smart practices, safeguarding ecosystem services critical for biodiversity and livelihoods. Complementary initiatives such as Climate Adaptation and Protected Areas (CAPA) in Binga and Hwange, the LINCZ project in Mwenezi, Gwanda and Binga, and wetland resilience programmes in Mbire and Hurungwe have embedded ecosystem-based adaptation and wildlife corridor protection into local development planning.

Progress is also evident in renewable energy and cleaner technologies that reduce ecosystem pressure and enhance climate mitigation. By 2025, daily electricity generation had increased by 76.8% to approximately 1,537 MW, with renewable energy capacity projected to reach 1,100 MW, supported by the National Renewable Energy Policy and National Energy Efficiency Policy (2025). Industrial uptake is demonstrated by installations such as the 13.9 MWp solar plant at Blanket Gold Mine, while rural electrification, solar-powered irrigation, and the National Clean Cooking Strategy (2024–2030) reduce reliance on fuelwood and associated forest degradation. These legislative, programmatic, and financing instruments demonstrate substantive progress toward integrating biodiversity into climate adaptation and mitigation frameworks, strengthening ecosystem resilience, reducing emissions, and enhancing adaptive capacity at national and community levels.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Despite clear policy advances under the Climate Change Management Bill (2025), Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (SI 48 of 2025), the revised NDC (2021), and the National Adaptation Plan (2024–2030), implementation remains uneven due to financing gaps, institutional capacity constraints, and climate extremes that out-pace adaptation investments. Although Zimbabwe has committed to a 40% emissions reduction by 2030, much of this target is conditional on external finance, and climate finance absorption at subnational level remains limited. Projects such as the GCF-funded *Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe* (2020–2025), covering 15 districts, demonstrate impact, yet scaling similar interventions nationwide requires sustained funding and technical capacity. Wetland restoration targets (250,000 ha by 2030; 40,000 ha by 2026) face enforcement and urban development pressures, particularly in peri-urban Harare. Deforestation driven by energy demand and agriculture persists despite tobacco levy–funded afforestation and annual tree-planting targets of 15 million trees, while veld fires, recurrent droughts, and Cyclone Idai-type extreme events continue to degrade ecosystems and biodiversity corridors.

EN

Further implementation will require strengthening decentralised climate governance, ensuring predictable capitalisation of the National Climate Fund, and improving coordination between biodiversity, land-use, water, and energy sectors. Scaling ecosystem-based adaptation through district development plans, expanding performance-based carbon finance under SI 48 of 2025 to directly benefit communities, and accelerating renewable energy deployment (building on the 76.8% rise in daily generation to 1,537 MW and the 1,100 MW renewable target for 2025) can reduce pressure on forests and rangelands. Expanding climate-smart agriculture beyond the current 100,000+ Pfumvudza/Intwasa farmers through irrigation efficiency, agroforestry, and drought-resilient seed systems will strengthen agro-ecosystem resilience. Strengthening early warning systems, integrating IKS into climate monitoring, enhancing wildfire management, and aligning biodiversity corridors with spatial planning under the NAP and NDC frameworks will be critical to ensure that adaptation investments deliver measurable biodiversity resilience outcomes.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 8.1: Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods (GCF–UNDP Project)

Zimbabwe has made significant progress in strengthening the climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) financed "Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe" project (2020–2027), implemented in partnership with UNDP and the Government of Zimbabwe. This seven year adaptation initiative targets vulnerable smallholder farmers, especially women, across 15 districts in Manicaland, Masvingo, and Matabeleland South provinces, aiming to bolster adaptive capacity in the face of increasing climate risks such as drought and erratic rainfall. The project enhances access to reliable water sources via climate-resilient irrigation systems, promotes the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices and diversified cropping systems and improves access to tailored weather and climate information through expanded hydro-meteorological networks. As of mid-2025, tens of thousands of farmers had been trained in participatory climate services and resilient farming techniques, with 98.7% of smallholder farmers adopting climate-resilient practices, and climate-proofed irrigation schemes covering over 527 ha, while over 54 000 ha of rain-fed land exhibited water harvesting and climate-smart water management measures.

Case Study 8.2: Locally Led Indigenous Nature-Based Solutions for Climate Change Adaptation (LINCZ Project)

The Locally Led Indigenous Nature-Based Solutions for Climate Change Adaptation (LINCZ) project is an innovative initiative that integrates climate adaptation with biodiversity conservation in the semi-arid landscapes of Binga, Gwanda, and Mwenezi districts—regions highly impacted by increasing drought frequency, erratic rainfall, and ecosystem degradation. Led by the Mennonite Central Committee (MCC Canada) in partnership with local civil society organisations and academic institutions, LINCZ combines indigenous knowledge with nature-based actions such as reforestation, wetland rehabilitation, soil erosion control (contouring and gully rehabilitation), and sustainable agricultural practices to restore ecosystem function while strengthening community resilience. The project emphasises gender-responsive, community-driven approaches, building capacities in conservation agriculture, sustainable use of non-timber forest products, apiculture, and climate-resilient livelihoods. By mid-2025, LINCZ had supported adoption of climate-adapted land management practices among participating communities, enhanced local capacities through training and knowledge exchange, and promoted nature-based restoration interventions that benefit both people and biodiversity in fragile environments. The project is designed to directly benefit tens of thousands of people, especially women and youth—by fostering sustainable land stewardship practices that simultaneously buffer climate change impacts and improve biodiversity outcomes across degraded forest, wetland, and agro-ecosystems.

Source Webpages

https://www.undp.org/zimbabwe/projects/building-climate-resilience-vulnerable-gcf

https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp127

EN

https://www.adaptation-undp.org/resources/videos/water-harvesting-and-climate-smart-agricultural-techniques-southern-zimbabwe-march

https://www.lincz.ca/about

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of Target 7 directly supports Zimbabwe's progress toward several interlinked Sustainable Development Goals and international environmental agreements. Actions to minimise climate change impacts on biodiversity contribute to SDG 13 (Climate Action) by strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of ecosystems and climate-vulnerable communities, while advancing SDG 15 (Life on Land) through the protection, restoration, and sustainable management of ecosystems that buffer climate risks. Improved watershed management, wetland restoration, and climate-resilient water systems support SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) by enhancing water quality, availability, and regulation under increasing climate variability. At the socio-economic level, the promotion of nature-based and climate-resilient livelihoods contributes to SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by reducing vulnerability and supporting sustainable income generation. Collectively, these actions align with and operationalise Zimbabwe's commitments under the Paris Agreement, the CBD, and relevant provisions of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, reinforcing the integration of climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable development. EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	

No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale. EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2024	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2023	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2022	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2022	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2021	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2021	US$ million per year	1233	

Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2021	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2021	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.	EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol. EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	

No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors	EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.	EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Zimbabwe is land-locked	EN

Comments

Zimbabwe is land-locked	EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as "Partially", reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.	EN

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

8.1 Does your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):

Climate change

8.2 Do your country's climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Fully

8.3 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.4 Do your country's other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

No

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Partially

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

No

8.7 Do your country's policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

Mitigation
Adaptation
Disaster risk reduction
Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches
Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

8.8 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country's policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

Comments

8.1 NBSAP-Climate change and ocean acidification

Zimbabwe's NBSAP incorporates actions to address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, including ecosystem restoration, wetland protection, sustainable forest management, and climate-smart agriculture. These actions align biodiversity conservation with national adaptation and mitigation priorities. Ocean acidification is not addressed, as Zimbabwe is landlocked and does not have marine ecosystems within its jurisdiction.

8.2 Climate change policies addressing biodiversity impacts

Zimbabwe's climate policy framework, including the National Climate Policy, the National Climate Change Response Strategy, and its updated Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement, explicitly integrates biodiversity considerations. These instruments promote ecosystem-based adaptation, forest landscape restoration, rangeland management, wetland conservation, and climate-smart agriculture, thereby directly linking mitigation and adaptation interventions to biodiversity resilience.

8.3 Other sectoral policies addressing climate–biodiversity linkages

Key legislation such as the Environmental Management Act, along with forestry, water, and agricultural policies, incorporates environmental protection and climate resilience principles. However, while these frameworks support sustainability objectives, biodiversity-specific climate risk considerations are not systematically mainstreamed across all sectors, resulting in partial integration rather than a fully harmonized approach.

8.4 Policies addressing ocean acidification impacts

Zimbabwe does not address ocean acidification in national policies due to its landlocked status and absence of marine ecosystems.

8.5 Monitoring and reporting on climate change impacts on biodiversity

Zimbabwe reports on climate change through National Communications and Update Reports under the UNFCCC, and on biodiversity through CBD reporting processes. While these mechanisms capture climate trends and ecosystem responses at a broad level, biodiversity-specific climate impact indicators, long-term ecological monitoring systems, and integrated datasets remain fragmented and under development, limiting comprehensive assessment.

EN

8.6 Monitoring and reporting on ocean acidification impacts

Monitoring of ocean acidification impacts is not applicable given Zimbabwe's landlocked geography and absence of marine biodiversity.

8.7 Types of actions included in policies and action plans

Zimbabwe's policy framework includes mitigation measures (e.g., forest conservation, REDD+ readiness, renewable energy expansion), adaptation interventions (ecosystem-based adaptation, climate-smart agriculture), disaster risk reduction strategies (drought preparedness, catchment protection), and nature-based solutions such as wetland restoration and reforestation linked to LDN commitments. Policies also require EIA for major climate-related infrastructure, helping to minimize negative biodiversity impacts. Additional measures include agricultural extension services promoting climate resilience and integration of community-based natural resource management into adaptation planning.

8.8 Measures to minimize negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity

Environmental safeguards exist, particularly through EIA requirements under the Environmental Management Act, which apply to renewable energy, infrastructure, and land-use projects. However, biodiversity-specific screening criteria and systematic safeguards within all climate mitigation and adaptation projects are not yet uniformly applied, resulting in partial implementation.

8.9 Measures to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity

Zimbabwe's reforestation, forest landscape restoration, wetland protection, and ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives generate biodiversity co-benefits. Nonetheless, explicit biodiversity gain metrics, standardized monitoring frameworks, and clear performance indicators linking climate investments to biodiversity outcomes are not consistently embedded in climate planning instruments, indicating partial advancement.

Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Apiculture, Fisheries, and Forestry **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has advanced sustainable and biodiversity-friendly agriculture primarily through coherent national policy frameworks that integrate productivity, resilience, and ecosystem management. The National Agricultural Policy Framework (NAPF) 2019–2030 provides the overarching policy direction for the sector, aiming to improve food security and nutrition while promoting sustainable production systems, efficient input use and responsible investment in agricultural technologies. The framework explicitly recognises the need to balance agricultural intensification with the conservation of soil, water, and biological resources. This policy direction is operationalised through climate-responsive instruments such as the Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) Policy and Implementation Manual and the Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation Strategy (2020–2025), which promote conservation agriculture, crop diversification, soil and water conservation, and improved agronomic practices.

Flagship initiatives under this strategy, including the Pfumvudza/Intwasa conservation agriculture programme, expanded smallholder irrigation, and mechanisation support, have strengthened household food security and maintained production during recurrent droughts. The Pfumvudza/Intwasa programme has scaled nationally to reach millions of smallholder households, embedding minimum soil disturbance, mulching, and crop rotation practices that enhance soil biodiversity, moisture retention, and climate resilience. Parallel reforms under the Plant Breeders' Rights Act support the development of resilient crop varieties, while biosafety assessments of GMOs and tissue culture applications seek to balance productivity gains with environmental safeguards. Biodiversity conservation within agricultural landscapes has been further strengthened through the National Strategy and Action Plan on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA). Recent implementation has included establishment of over twenty community seed banks to conserve indigenous landraces of sorghum, pearl millet, and cowpeas, alongside commercialisation initiatives for traditional grains that reduce over-reliance on maize monocultures in drier agro-ecological regions. The Zimbabwe Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plan (CSAIP) provides a financing framework to scale low-emission and biodiversity-sensitive agricultural practices nationwide.

Zimbabwe has strengthened the sustainability of its fisheries and aquaculture sector through legislative reform, strategic planning, and targeted programme support aimed at safeguarding aquatic biodiversity while enhancing livelihoods. A major milestone has been the development of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill, the country's first comprehensive legal

framework dedicated to regulating fisheries and aquaculture in an integrated manner. Supported by the FAO-led FISH4ACP programme (2020–2025), the Bill introduces ecosystem-based management principles, safeguards for genetic integrity in aquaculture systems, and clearer governance arrangements across capture fisheries and fish farming. Complementary reforms under the AU-IBAR-supported FishGov2 Project assessed alignment of national legislation with Ecosystem Approaches to Fisheries (EAF), strengthening science-based and precautionary management. The Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme has stocked over 1,200 dams with indigenous tilapia species while training community committees in sustainable harvesting practices, thereby enhancing rural nutrition while reducing pressure on natural water bodies. Sustainable management of capture fisheries has been further reinforced through the Lake Kariba Inshore Fishery Management Plan (2023–2032), which regulates fishing effort and protects breeding stocks within one of Zimbabwe's most significant aquatic ecosystems.

EN

In the forestry sector, Zimbabwe has strengthened sustainable forest management through updated policy, strategic planning, and enforcement measures aimed at conserving biodiversity while supporting livelihoods. The adoption of the National Forest Policy (2024) modernises forest governance and promotes sustainable utilisation, restoration, and community participation. The Forest Amendment Act has reinforced enforcement against illegal logging, while Statutory Instruments 150 and 152 of 2023 established a national carbon credit framework that regulates forest-based carbon projects and introduces benefit-sharing mechanisms for communities. Landscape-scale initiatives, including the GEF-6 Mid-to-Lower Zambezi Project, have placed over one million hectares of Miombo woodlands under sustainable management and initiated restoration of degraded areas. The Tobacco Wood Energy Programme promotes fast-growing woodlots to reduce pressure on indigenous forests.

Apiculture has been repositioned as a biodiversity-positive enterprise under the Livestock Growth Plan (2020–2025). Transition from bark hives to Kenyan Top Bar and Langstroth hives reduces tree damage and strengthens pollinator conservation, while youth-focused green skills programmes link beekeeping directly to forest protection and diversified rural incomes.

Across productive landscapes, digital wildlife and biodiversity monitoring tools such as the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART), deployed in protected areas in the Mid-Zambezi Valley, are strengthening evidence-based adaptive management and reinforcing linkages between biodiversity conservation and rural development incentives under national species management frameworks. These measures demonstrate Zimbabwe's deliberate repositioning of agriculture, aquaculture, apiculture, fisheries, and forestry so that biodiversity functions as a foundation for long-term productivity, climate resilience, and socio-economic development.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe has made measurable progress towards enhancing biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry through strengthened policy frameworks and integrated landscape-level interventions. In agriculture, the scaling up of conservation and climate-smart practices, including Pfumvudza/ Intwasa and expanded irrigation development, has improved productivity while promoting soil conservation, efficient water use and reduced pressure on surrounding ecosystems. Approximately 60–65% of smallholder farming land is now under conservation or climate-smart management, with over 1.8 million hectares implemented under Pfumvudza/ Intwasa. Documented improvements include enhanced soil organic matter, improved moisture retention, and greater resilience to drought shocks. Genetic diversity has been strengthened through expansion of community seed banks and increased production of traditional small grains, reinforcing agrobiodiversity and climate adaptation. In forestry, the adoption of the National Forest Policy (2024), alongside strengthened enforcement measures, has reinforced sustainable forest management, community participation, and restoration efforts. More than 1.2 million hectares are now managed under GEF-6 and REDD+ frameworks, with an estimated 1.6 million tCO_2eq mitigated, while community-based carbon initiatives provide direct financial incentives for forest conservation.

EN

Progress in fisheries and aquaculture has been marked by the development of a dedicated Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill that modernises legacy legislation and formally embeds ecosystem-based management principles. Implementation of programmes such as FISH4ACP has strengthened institutional coordination, improved access to quality fingerlings, and promoted environmentally sustainable aquaculture value chains. Scientific mapping of spawning grounds in Lake Kariba and Tugwi-Mukosi has enabled the establishment of seasonal “no-take” zones to protect breeding stocks, while community fisheries initiatives are strengthening sustainable harvesting practices. Expansion of modern apiculture technologies has linked pollinator protection with rural enterprise development, further integrating biodiversity considerations into agricultural production landscapes. Deployment of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) in key biodiversity areas has improved detection of illegal activities and strengthened adaptive management across productive sectors. These outcomes demonstrate a transition from sectoral production models toward biodiversity-integrated landscape approaches that support food security, livelihoods, climate resilience, and long-term ecosystem sustainability.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Zimbabwe continues to face structural and operational challenges in fully achieving biodiversity sustainability across agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry. Limited financial resources, inadequate extension services and uneven technical capacity constrain widespread adoption of biodiversity-friendly practices, particularly among smallholder farmers and fish producers in remote areas. Land degradation, deforestation driven by energy demand, overfishing in some inland waters and weak enforcement of sustainable harvesting regulations continue to undermine gains. Climate variability and recurrent droughts intensify pressure on productive landscapes and aquatic systems, while data gaps on biodiversity outcomes within production sectors limit effective monitoring and adaptive management. A significant biodiversity financing gap-estimated at approximately US$1.8 billion to meet KMGBF targets by 2030 constrains scaling of interventions, with many programmes still dependent on external GEF and UNDP support. Transitioning from subsidy-intensive production models toward financially self-sustaining, market-based systems remains an on-going challenge. Institutional fragmentation and overlapping mandates between agriculture, mining, and environmental authorities also create land-use conflicts that weaken biodiversity safeguards.

Further implementation will require increased domestic resource mobilisation and innovative financing mechanisms, alongside strengthened extension and research systems to support climate-smart and biodiversity-sensitive production. Priority actions include scaling sustainable energy alternatives and expanding the Tobacco Wood Energy Programme to reduce deforestation pressures; strengthening inter-ministerial coordination and integrated spatial planning to manage competing land uses; and investing in cold-chain infrastructure, certified hatcheries, and technical training to address capacity gaps in aquaculture and apiculture value chains. Strengthening community-based natural resource management and co-management arrangements, improving enforcement of forestry and fisheries regulations, and expanding restoration and agroforestry initiatives will be critical. In parallel, biodiversity data systems for agriculture and fisheries must be scaled and integrated into national monitoring and accounting frameworks to complement tools such as SMART, enabling more comprehensive tracking of agrobiodiversity, ecosystem health, and sustainable production outcomes. These measures will be essential to sustaining progress and enhancing resilience across productive sectors while advancing full alignment with KMGBF Target 10.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 10.1: Pfumvudza/Intwasa Climate-Smart Agriculture in Zimbabwe

The Pfumvudza/Intwasa programme is Zimbabwe’s flagship climate-smart agriculture initiative that has transformed smallholder farming and enhanced resilience to climate variability since its national rollout around 2020. Built on conservation agriculture principles such as minimum tillage, mulching, precise planting, timely agronomy and diversification of crops, it aims to maximise productivity on small plots while improving soil health and water retention. By the 2024/2025 season, an estimated 12,984,359 plots (approximately 812,522 hectares) had been planted under Pfumvudza/Intwasa, reaching over 3.5 million smallholder

farmers across the country and driving adoption of sustainable practices that reduce pressure on natural ecosystems and strengthen household food security. Government targets 100 % adoption of the Pfumvudza/Intwasa model by the 2026 farming season, situating it as a central pillar in national climate-adaptation and food-security strategies.

Case Study 10.2: FISH4ACP – Transforming Fisheries and Aquaculture in Zimbabwe
Zimbabwe has made significant strides in advancing sustainable fisheries and aquaculture under the FISH4ACP programme (2020–2025) — a global aquatic value chain development initiative of the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States, implemented by FAO with funding from the European Union (EU) and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Through FISH4ACP support, the Government has developed the country's first Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill, a comprehensive legislative framework designed to streamline regulation, promote sustainable practices, unlock investment, and drive growth in the sector through inclusive, environmentally sound approaches. The programme has also supported establishment and rehabilitation of breeding centres and fingerling distribution hubs to improve access to high-quality genetics and strengthen smallholder aquaculture value chains. In Manicaland Province, FISH4ACP has enabled local feed production using alternative protein sources (e.g., Black Soldier Fly larvae) and fostered women-led fingerling hubs, improving access to affordable fish feed and quality fingerlings for hundreds of farmers and increasing production potential. These interventions enhance food security, livelihoods, and economic opportunity while promoting environmentally sustainable aquaculture practices.

EN

Case Study 10.3: Forestry Commission Tree Planting Programme

Zimbabwe's Forestry Commission has led an ambitious national tree-planting effort aimed at restoring forest cover, enhancing ecosystem services, and supporting climate resilience and biodiversity. For example, Forestry Commission data from its 2022 Annual Report show that approximately 19.7 million trees were planted across all provinces. The programme benefits from collaboration with NGOs, private organisations and community partners. Corporates such as ZB Bank have supported orchard establishment and fruit tree planting in school and hospital grounds, donating thousands of trees to local institutions to promote green spaces and community engagement. Media houses like Zimpapers, in partnership with conservation groups and the Forestry Commission, have also spearheaded tree-planting campaigns under themes such as "Every Child a Tree," engaging youth in afforestation activities.

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of Target 8 directly supports progress toward several Sustainable Development Goals and related international commitments by embedding biodiversity conservation within productive sectors. Biodiversity-friendly agriculture, sustainable forestry, and improved fisheries and aquaculture management contribute to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by supporting resilient food systems and sustainable production, while advancing SDG 15 (Life on Land) through the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture practices align with SDG 14 (Life Below Water) by reducing pressure on inland aquatic ecosystems, and climate-smart, resource-efficient production systems support SDG 13 (Climate Action) through enhanced resilience and reduced land-use emissions. These efforts also contribute to SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by strengthening nature-based livelihoods and rural economies. Collectively, the implementation of this target reinforces Zimbabwe's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity, supports sustainable land-use commitments linked to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and complements climate-related actions under the Paris Agreement, particularly where sustainable production and ecosystem resilience intersect.

EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments	EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently.	EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	

No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0

means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale.	EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator	EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	

Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2024	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2023	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2022	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2022	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2021	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2021	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2021	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2021	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.	EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.

No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors	EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.	EN

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

While programme coverage statistics exist (e.g., number of farmers adopting Pfumvudza or hectares under conservation agriculture), these are not yet systematically consolidated into a nationally validated percentage of total agricultural land under "productive and sustainable agriculture" as per KMGBF 10.1 reporting requirements for each year.	EN

Comments

For Zimbabwe, there is no official national estimate yet of the share of total agricultural land that meets the SDG/GBF definition of "productive and sustainable agriculture", although conservation agriculture and climate-smart practices are being promoted and expanded in several districts. Available data therefore provide only partial evidence and are insufficient to calculate a robust national percentage for this indicator at present.	EN

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Zimbabwe has substantive programmatic progress toward sustainable forest management, but reporting remains fragmented across Forestry Commission, EMA, ZimParks and climate reporting systems.	EN

Comments

Zimbabwe reports progress towards sustainable forest management using national forest inventory data, land-cover mapping and policy instruments, but does not yet have a single composite national index produced regularly for this indicator. Available information from the Forestry Commission, FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment and the 2023 National Forest Policy shows improvements in monitoring, planning and some management practices, while deforestation, degradation and limited implementation capacity mean that progress remains partial and uneven.	EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature’s contributions to people (NCP), justifying a “Fully” response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe’s engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a “Fully” response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as “Partially”, reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.	EN

Manage Wild Species Sustainably to Benefit People **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has advanced implementation of Target 9 through a combination of community-based natural resource management, species-specific planning, regulatory reform, monitoring systems, value-chain development, and access and benefit-sharing (ABS) mechanisms. The overarching approach recognises wildlife and wild biological resources as both conservation assets and pillars of the biodiversity economy, particularly for rural livelihoods. Zimbabwe has consolidated its long-standing sustainable use model while introducing legislative and institutional reforms to strengthen ecological sustainability, constitutional alignment, and community revenue retention.

A central pillar of sustainable customary use remains the CAMPFIRE programme, which devolves authority over wildlife management to rural district councils and communities. Through regulated trophy hunting, photographic tourism, and other forms of sustainable utilisation, communities receive direct revenue shares, strengthening incentives for stewardship. This model integrates customary use practices into formal wildlife governance and ensures that local people benefit from legally sanctioned harvest and tourism activities linked to wild species. The renewed CAMPFIRE Strategy (2025–2030) places greater emphasis on improved devolution, financial transparency, and ward-level retention of wildlife revenues to enhance equitable benefit distribution. Customary harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), including mopane worms (*Gonimbrasia belina*), baobab (*Adansonia digitata*), wild fruits, and medicinal plants, is regulated under the Environmental Management Act, which provides a framework for sustainable resource use while recognising community rights and traditional knowledge.

Zimbabwe has strengthened species-specific management planning to ensure that utilisation remains within ecological limits. The Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority implements science-based management plans for key species, including the National Elephant Management Plan (2021–2025), Rhino Management Strategy (2020–2024), Leopard Conservation Strategy (2023–2027), and species action plans for vultures, wild dogs and cheetahs. These plans establish population monitoring protocols, quota-setting mechanisms, anti-poaching strategies, and adaptive management measures. The Elephant Management Plan explicitly links regulated hunting and tourism revenues to conservation financing and rural development, balancing ecological carrying capacity with socio-economic returns. By linking harvest quotas to periodic aerial surveys, ranger patrol data, and ecological assessments, Zimbabwe aligns consumptive use with sustainability principles.

Monitoring of harvested wild species has improved through systematic aerial censuses, ground surveys, and digital enforcement tools such as the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART), deployed across protected areas and conservancies. Fisheries monitoring in Lake Kariba and other inland water bodies includes stock assessments and catch reporting systems that inform sustainable harvesting levels for kapenta and tilapia. Zimbabwe's participation in the Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme (2020–2026), implemented with FAO and partners, has further strengthened monitoring, wildlife restoration, and human–wildlife conflict mitigation in areas such as Mucheni Community Conservancy (Binga District), including wildlife reintroductions, chili fencing, mobile kraals, and alternative protein initiatives (e.g., goat breeding and aquaculture) to reduce bushmeat dependence. While comprehensive baseline data for all harvested plant and invertebrate species remain under development, institutional capacity for wildlife population monitoring is comparatively strong and supports evidence-based quota allocation.

Zimbabwe has also prioritised strengthening value chains for wild harvested species to increase economic returns while encouraging sustainable management. Investments in marula (*Sclerocarya birrea*) processing facilities in Mwenezi, mopane worm processing plants in Beitbridge and Matobo, and wild fruit processing initiatives in Muzarabani and Binga demonstrate a shift from low-value raw harvesting toward structured, higher-value biodiversity enterprises. These initiatives are supported by partnerships with development agencies and national institutions such as the National Biotechnology Authority of Zimbabwe, promoting product standardisation, quality control, and market access. Complementary landscape-level initiatives, including GEF-7 Drylands Impact projects and Forest and Farm Producer Organisations, are supporting community enterprises in indigenous forest products and strengthening producer cooperatives for honey, medicinal plants, and wild fruits. By formalising supply chains and improving processing efficiency, Zimbabwe enhances livelihood benefits while reducing pressure for unsustainable over-harvesting.

EN

Regulatory mechanisms for sustainable harvest are embedded in the Parks and Wildlife Act, recently strengthened through the 2025 Amendment Act, which reinforces licensing systems, quota allocation, and penalties for illegal offtake. The on-going Parks and Wildlife Amendment process (2023–2025) seeks to align wildlife governance with the 2013 Constitution and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including the proposed establishment of a Human–Wildlife Conflict (HWC) Relief Fund and formalisation of clearer benefit-sharing mechanisms. Wildlife utilisation licences, trophy hunting quotas, and permits for NTFP harvesting provide a structured legal basis for sustainable use. Supporting statutory instruments, including updated wildlife fee structures (S.I. 67 of 2023), forestry product movement controls (S.I. 154 of 2021) and Communal Land Forest Produce regulations (S.I. 103 of 2022) have strengthened enforcement against illegal exploitation while safeguarding customary sustainable use. Although formal certification schemes (e.g., eco-labelling or sustainability certification for wild plant products) are still emerging, harvest standards and seasonal controls are increasingly applied at district and community levels.

In situ conservation remains foundational to sustainable use. Zimbabwe's protected area estate, covering over a quarter of national territory, alongside communal conservancies and CAMPFIRE areas, provides habitat protection for harvested and non-harvested species alike. *Ex situ* conservation complements these efforts through botanical gardens, seed banking at the National Plant Genetic Resources Centre, and wildlife rehabilitation facilities that support species recovery and genetic conservation. These combined measures ensure that priority species subject to use are safeguarded through habitat management, restoration, and, where necessary, captive breeding and reintroduction.

Zimbabwe has also strengthened its access and benefit-sharing framework following ratification of the Nagoya Protocol. National regulations governing access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge provide legal clarity for research and commercial utilisation of wild species. These frameworks recognise IKS and require benefit-sharing arrangements, thereby supporting equitable returns to communities when wild biological resources are commercialised. While implementation capacity and tracking of monetary and non-monetary benefits can be further strengthened, the regulatory architecture is in place.

Cross-cutting actions reinforce Target 9 implementation. These include capacity-building for community resource monitors, digitalisation of licensing systems, strengthened anti-poaching enforcement, climate-smart rangeland management, and integration of biodiversity economy priorities into national development strategies. Partnerships with FAO, UNDP, AfDB, and civil society organisations have further supported sustainable wildlife management, value-chain development, and policy coherence.

Source Documents and Webpages

https://campfirezimbabwe.org/

https://zimparks.org.zw/

https://smartconservationtools.org/

https://www.cbd.int/abs/

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe has made substantive progress toward KMGBF Target 9 by institutionalising sustainable use of wild species within national biodiversity governance and rural development frameworks. The community-based natural resource management model implemented through CAMPFIRE remains a cornerstone of this approach, generating revenue from regulated wildlife utilisation while incentivising local stewardship. Science-based species management plans administered by ZimParks have strengthened quota-setting, population monitoring, and adaptive management for key species such as elephant, rhino and leopard. Legal reforms under the Parks and Wildlife Act and complementary safeguards in the Environmental Management Act have reinforced licensing systems, enforcement capacity, and penalties for illegal harvesting. This framework has been further

consolidated through legislative modernisation, including strengthening forest governance under the Forest Amendment Act and advancing amendments to the Parks and Wildlife Act to align with the KMGBF. These reforms introduce clearer benefit-sharing provisions and propose establishment of a Human–Wildlife Conflict Relief Fund, while updated statutory instruments have improved licensing, traceability, and control of forest and wildlife products.

Tangible outcomes include sustained wildlife populations in communal and protected areas, functioning quota systems linked to ecological monitoring, and increased community revenues from wildlife and biodiversity-based enterprises. Value-chain strengthening for wild products such as marula, mopane worms, and baobab has begun shifting communities toward higher-value processing and formal markets, enhancing livelihood resilience. Zimbabwe has also operationalised access and benefit-sharing measures in line with the Nagoya Protocol. Community-based conservation has been further strengthened through renewal of the CAMPFIRE Association strategy (2025–2030), which emphasises deeper devolution and ward-level revenue retention. Complementary initiatives under the Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme, implemented with the FAO, have piloted integrated human–wildlife conflict mitigation, wildlife restoration, and alternative protein interventions to reduce unsustainable off-take. In parallel, the National Forest Policy (2023) and GEF-supported dryland landscape programmes are strengthening sustainable forest and non-timber forest product value chains. While baseline data for some harvested plant and invertebrate species remain limited and certification systems are still developing, overall progress reflects a structured, legally reinforced, and increasingly community-centred sustainable use framework with measurable socio-economic and conservation outcomes.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Zimbabwe's implementation of KMGBF Target 9 faces several structural and operational challenges. Wildlife monitoring systems remain relatively strong for large mammals; however, baseline data for many non-timber forest products (NTFPs), medicinal plants, fisheries, and invertebrate species are still limited, constraining robust sustainability assessments. Illegal harvesting and wildlife crime continue to exert pressure on high-value species despite strengthened penalties under the Parks and Wildlife Act (as amended in 2025), requiring sustained enforcement financing and transboundary coordination. Climate variability, particularly recurrent droughts, affects habitat quality, wildlife distribution and community dependence on natural resources. A persistent policy-to-practice gap is evident in the proposed Human–Wildlife Conflict (HWC) Relief Fund where legal provisions are advancing but operational financing modalities, eligibility criteria and rapid disbursement systems are still being finalised, leaving communities to absorb wildlife-related losses in the interim. Devolution gaps also remain, as benefit-sharing in some districts continues to be concentrated at Rural District Council level, creating risks of administrative overheads and reduced ward-level dividends. Ecological monitoring systems in several communal areas remain donor-dependent and unevenly distributed, limiting consistent population baselines for quota setting.

Approaches for further implementation prioritise strengthening ecological monitoring beyond flagship species, expanding digital permitting and quota management systems under ZimParks, and scaling up community enterprise development through CAMPFIRE. Key forward actions include operationalising the HWC Relief Fund through establishment of a dedicated financing window, potentially supported by wildlife levies or climate adaptation funding, with transparent eligibility and rapid payout mechanisms; strengthening auditing, digital revenue tracking, and direct ward-level disbursement frameworks to reduce elite capture risks; and integrating community-based data collection into national ecological monitoring and science-based quota-setting processes. Climate risk modelling will be incorporated into wildlife management plans, alongside expansion of water infrastructure in protected areas and adaptive livelihood diversification to buffer drought impacts. Addressing market and value-chain constraints will require investment in aggregation hubs, certification support, and rural enterprise development aligned with Forest Stewardship standards to enable community producers to access higher-value international markets for sustainably harvested forest products. Continued investment in ranger capacity, SMART-based monitoring, and transparent benefit-sharing reporting mechanisms will be critical to achieving full alignment with KMGBF Target 9 by 2030.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 9.1: Marula Value-Chain Development in Mwenezi District

The structured development of the marula (*Sclerocarya birrea*) value chain in Mwenezi District provides a strong illustration of how Zimbabwe is advancing sustainable use of wild plant species while delivering measurable rural economic benefits. Through partnerships between community producer groups, the Mwenezi Rural District Council, private investors, and technical support institutions such as the National Biotechnology Authority of Zimbabwe, a processing facility was established in Rutenga to aggregate, process, and package marula products, including oil, juice, and wine. The industrial plant has capacity to produce over 480,000 litres of marula wine annually, with high-technology processing equipment capable of producing approximately 80,000 litres within a few months during peak operations. This intervention shifted communities from informal raw fruit sales to structured value addition under quality-controlled systems targeting national and regional markets. Sustainable harvesting protocols were introduced to regulate collection periods, prevent destructive bark stripping or branch cutting, and maintain natural regeneration of marula trees. Women's groups have been primary beneficiaries, significantly enhancing inclusive participation in biodiversity-based enterprises.

Ecologically, marula harvesting is non-destructive when guided by regulated fruit collection practices, and local by-laws under the Rural District Council framework support seasonal controls and regulated access to communal woodlands. By increasing the economic value of standing indigenous trees, the initiative creates positive conservation incentives, reducing pressure to clear woodlands for crop agriculture. Economically, the enterprise has improved household incomes, reduced post-harvest losses through centralized processing, and strengthened rural employment across harvesting, aggregation, processing, packaging, and distribution stages. The case study demonstrates how sustainable customary use, structured licensing and quality standards, and value-chain upgrading can transform a wild-harvested species into a commercially viable biodiversity enterprise, directly advancing KMGBF Target 9 by linking conservation outcomes with rural economic resilience and gender-inclusive development.

Source Webpage

https://nba.ac.zw/mwenezi.html

Case Study 9.2: Lake Kariba Kapenta Fishery Co-Management System

The kapenta (*Limnothrissa miodon*) fishery on Lake Kariba represents one of Zimbabwe's most structured examples of science-based sustainable use under a formal co-management regime. According to the Lake Kariba Inshore Fishery Management Plan (2023–2032), the kapenta fishery operates under a controlled licensing system, with approximately 130 licensed fishing rigs (vessels) allocated across designated fishing zones (Figure 9.1). Annual kapenta production from Lake Kariba has historically fluctuated between 20,000 and 40,000 tonnes, depending on hydrological conditions and stock productivity. The Management Plan confirms that stock assessments are conducted regularly to inform adaptive management measures, including effort control and enforcement adjustments. Catch reporting is mandatory, and patrol operations are conducted jointly by ZimParks and fisheries authorities to curb illegal fishing, strengthen compliance, and protect breeding stocks.

EN

Figure 9.1. Map of Lake Kariba showing designated fishing zones Zone 1 to Zone 8 (Lake Kariba Inshore Fishery Management Plan 2023-2032).

Socio-economically, the kapenta fishery provides direct and indirect employment to an estimated several thousand people, including vessel crews, processors, traders, transporters, and ancillary service providers in Kariba and surrounding districts. The fishery plays a strategic role in Zimbabwe's food security by supplying a significant proportion of the country's small pelagic fish protein, with kapenta forming an affordable and widely distributed protein source nationwide. In addition, the Management Plan highlights structured stakeholder participation mechanisms, including fisher associations and co-management committees, which support collective decision-making and conflict resolution. By coupling ecological monitoring, effort limitation, licensing controls, and community participation, the Lake Kariba kapenta fishery demonstrates how regulated harvest systems can maintain long-term stock viability while sustaining livelihoods and national food supply, directly advancing the objectives of KMGBF Target 9.

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of KMGBF Target 9 in Zimbabwe through regulated wildlife utilisation, sustainable fisheries management in Lake Kariba, community-based natural resource management (CAMPFIRE), and structured wild plant value chains such as marula, directly contributes to multiple SDGs. Sustainable fisheries and wildlife utilisation advance SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by strengthening national protein supply and food security, particularly through small pelagic fisheries. Biodiversity-based enterprises and community revenue-sharing mechanisms support SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by generating rural employment and diversified incomes. Forest landscape restoration and regulated harvest systems contribute to SDG 15 (Life on Land) by maintaining ecosystem integrity and species populations, while ecosystem-based approaches strengthen resilience under SDG 13 (Climate Action). The target's implementation also aligns with obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Nagoya Protocol, and trade controls under CITES, ensuring that utilisation of wild species remains ecologically sustainable, legally compliant, and socially equitable. Collectively, these synergies demonstrate that sustainable use policies in Zimbabwe are not isolated conservation measures but integrated development instruments supporting global biodiversity and sustainability commitments.

EN

Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2024	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2023	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2022	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2022	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2021	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2021	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2021	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2021	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	

Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.	EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol. EN

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023

No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	

No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale.	EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors	EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.	EN

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-9.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Zimbabwe generates measurable socio-economic benefits from the sustainable use of wild species through wildlife-based tourism, the CAMPFIRE programme, regulated trophy hunting, non-timber forest product value chains, community-based fisheries and emerging carbon market mechanisms linked to forest stewardship. However, reporting remains fragmented across agencies. No unified national accounting framework currently aggregates all direct and indirect benefits from sustainable wild species use into a single standardized national indicator aligned to 9.1.	EN

Comments

For Zimbabwe, there is qualitative and project-level evidence that communities and businesses derive significant livelihood and economic benefits from the sustainable use of wild species (for example through CAMPFIRE, wildlife-based tourism, non-timber forest products and the emerging biodiversity economy), but there is no single consolidated national dataset that quantifies these benefits in a way that fully matches the GBF indicator methodology. As a result, reporting for this indicator relies on partial data and case studies rather than a comprehensive, nationally harmonised time-series.	EN

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations Headline GBF-INDICATOR-9.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Zimbabwe has a significant proportion of its population engaged in traditional and nature-dependent occupations, particularly in rural areas. However, national labour statistics classify these under broad categories such as “agriculture, forestry and fishing” or “informal sector,” without isolating “traditional occupations” as defined under KMGBF Indicator 9.2.	EN

Comments

For Zimbabwe, there are no comprehensive official labour statistics that separately identify and quantify “traditional occupations” in a way that matches this indicator, and available information on indigenous and locally traditional livelihoods is very limited and fragmented. As a result, a reliable national percentage of the population in traditional occupations cannot currently be reported. This indicator is therefore reported qualitatively only.	EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature’s contributions to people (NCP), justifying a “Fully” response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe’s engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.	

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a “Fully” response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as “Partially”, reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.	EN

9.b Number or countries with policies to manage the use of wild species sustainably, providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, and to protect and encourage customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

9.1 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures for the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Fully

9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Partially

9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Partially

9.3.1 If the answer is “fully” or “partially”, disaggregate by all relevant groups of people, as determined at the national level:

Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities
Indigenous peoples and local communities

9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?

Fully

Comments

Zimbabwe has a long-established legal and policy architecture governing the sustainable management and use of wild species, warranting a “Fully” response to 9.1. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the statutory basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including quota systems, hunting concessions and community based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. The Forest Act (as amended) regulates harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products, while the Environmental Management Act establishes safeguards against unsustainable exploitation. Fisheries regulations, carbon market instruments linked to land use, and biodiversity-related	

provisions in the NBSAP further reinforce sustainable use objectives. These instruments are operational and implemented through licensing, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms at national and subnational levels.

For 9.2, Zimbabwe's response is "Partially." Monitoring systems exist but are sectorally fragmented. Wildlife populations and off-take are tracked through quota systems and protected area monitoring (including SMART-based patrol systems). Forestry monitoring includes forest inventories, fire incidence tracking, and plantation management records. Fisheries are monitored through licensing and periodic assessments. However, a fully integrated national monitoring framework that consolidates wildlife, forestry, fisheries and non-timber forest product data into a harmonized sustainable use reporting system aligned directly to KMGBF metrics is not yet institutionalized. Coverage in communal areas and informal value chains remains uneven.

With respect to 9.3, Zimbabwe's response is "Partially." Social and economic benefits derived from wild species use are tracked through CAMPFIRE revenue reports, rural district council benefit-sharing records, apiculture and non-timber forest product value chain statistics and tourism income reporting. Environmental benefits are reflected in wildlife population trends, forest cover monitoring, and carbon sequestration accounting. However, systematic national disaggregation of benefits by vulnerable groups is limited. Available reporting partially captures benefits accruing to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) through CAMPFIRE structures and community forestry arrangements and in some programmes women's participation in value chains (e.g., apiculture, NTFPs) is recorded. Broader standardized disaggregation for women and girls, children and youth and persons with disabilities is not yet consistently embedded in biodiversity benefit reporting systems. Thus, monitoring of benefits exists but is not fully disaggregated across all relevant social groups.

For 9.4, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response. Customary sustainable use by local communities is legally recognized and operationalized primarily through the CAMPFIRE framework, which devolves wildlife use rights to Rural District Councils acting on behalf of communities. Community forestry provisions under the Forest Act and co-management approaches in conservancies and protected areas further support customary use practices.

EN

Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has taken a mix of policy, institutional, and programmatic actions that, together, lay the foundations for a more gender responsive approach to biodiversity, although implementation remains uneven across sectors and levels. The overall enabling environment comes from national gender and climate policies that explicitly commit to gender equality and women's empowerment in environment related sectors. The Revised National Gender Policy and the National Climate Policy provide the basis for mainstreaming gender in natural resource management, and this has been operationalised through the Zimbabwe Climate Change Gender Action Plan, which adapts the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan and sets out measures to integrate gender into the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector, a core biodiversity relevant area. The Plan is informed by gender analysis of key sectors and seeks to build institutional capacity for gender responsive planning, which can indirectly support gender equality in biodiversity conservation where mandates overlap. NBSAP2 itself recognises the importance of gender, noting women's central role in natural resource use and the need to ensure equitable sharing of benefits from biodiversity based livelihoods, even if detailed gender indicators were not fully developed.

Specific biodiversity and community based conservation initiatives have increasingly incorporated gender objectives and participation mechanisms. The Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) formally commits to "equal opportunities for all members of the community regardless of race, gender or political affiliation" and to training and empowering women as effective participants in community economic development linked to wildlife and other natural resources. Empirical assessments of women's participation in CAMPFIRE committees in south eastern Zimbabwe confirm that gender issues are on the agenda, even though women still face barriers to leadership and influence, highlighting both progress and remaining gaps. More recently, women focused conservation organisations and initiatives such as the Zimbabwe Women in Conservation Alliance (ZWICA), which provides capacity building and leadership programmes for women in conservation; and woman led wildlife conservation projects supported by partners like African Wildlife Foundation are actively working to increase women's representation in conservation leadership, field operations and biodiversity based enterprises.

At the same time, broader gender equality initiatives intersect with biodiversity through livelihood and resilience programmes. The Zimbabwe Gender Assessment compiled for the World Bank documents persistent gender gaps in access to assets, services and decision making power, which affect women's ability to benefit from and sustainably manage natural resources. Climate and gender programmes backed by UN agencies (for example, the implementation and promotion of the Climate Change Gender

EN

Action Plan) emphasise that climate change impacts water, agriculture, forestry and biodiversity in ways that disproportionately affect women and girls, and call for inclusive, gender responsive adaptation that protects both ecosystems and vulnerable groups. These efforts, together with gender aware messaging in biodiversity economy discussions and some CBNRM programmes, indicate a growing recognition though not yet a fully coherent national framework that gender equality and biodiversity objectives must be pursued jointly.

Source Documents and Webpages

https://campfirezimbabwe.org/what-we-do/

https://zgc.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Zimbabwe-Climate-Change-Gender-Action-Plan-.pdf

https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-04/Zimbabwe%20Climate%20Change%20Gender%20Action%20Plan_0.pdf

https://www.undp.org/zimbabwe/news/zimbabwe-launched-climate-change-gender-action-plan

https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099062823005513984/pdf/P179911142c466021906b1a5f4a115199d.pdf

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe has established key constitutional and policy foundations that support the new CBD Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), particularly on equal rights and access to land and natural resources for women and girls; however, implementation and enforcement remain uneven.The 2013 Constitution is the central legal framework: it guarantees equality before the law, states that women and men have the right to equal treatment and equal opportunities in all spheres, and requires the State to take practical measures to ensure that women have access to resources, including land, on the basis of equality with men. It further obliges the State to take positive measures to rectify gender discrimination and calls for gender balance in public institutions, which underpins women's participation in decision making on biodiversity, land and natural resources. These constitutional guarantees are complemented by the National Gender Policy, which introduced a quota that at least 20% of beneficiaries of A2 farming land under land reform should be women and by the Zimbabwe Land Commission Act, which aims to ensure transparent and fair administration of agricultural land through land audits and other measures. Together, these instruments create a formal basis for women's and girls' equal rights and opportunities in relation to land and natural resource access, aligning national law with the objectives of the Convention and its Gender Plan of Action.

Beyond land, Zimbabwe has adopted several gender specific strategies that intersect with biodiversity and environmental management and reflect a broader shift towards gender responsive policy frameworks up to 2030. The Zimbabwe Climate Change Gender Action Plan adapts the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan to the national context and sets out actions to integrate gender in climate relevant sectors, including agriculture, forestry and other land use, which are directly linked to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. In addition, the government has adopted the Zimbabwe National Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender Based Violence (2023–2030) and a Leadership and Decision Making Strategy (2023–2030), which seek to eliminate gender based violence and increase women's participation and representation across sectors, including in environmental and natural resource governance. These strategies, together with Zimbabwe's ratification of CEDAW and regional gender protocols, show a growing commitment to a gender responsive approach to development and environmental sustainability, in line with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework's Gender Plan of Action.

EN

Source Documents and Webpages

Zimbabwe Climate Change Gender Action Plan_0.pdf

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Zimbabwe's efforts toward NT23 face several entrenched challenges, but there are also clear approaches that could strengthen future implementation. Evidence from studies of community based natural resource management, especially CAMPFIRE programmes in south-eastern Zimbabwe, shows that women remain under represented in resource governance committees, with men dominating leadership positions; this persists despite CAMPFIRE's stated principle of supporting equal opportunities and training and empowering women. Women's weaker representation is linked to lower average education levels among rural women, traditional customs that restrict married women's public participation, and electoral practices in which women are less likely to be nominated or voted into leadership, meaning their perspectives and priorities such as fuelwood, wild foods and household water security are not adequately reflected in biodiversity decisions. Broader analyses note that many CBNRM and biodiversity programmes still fail to

fully recognise gender differentiated roles, knowledge and access to resources, and that gender considerations in policy have not translated consistently into pro-women programme design and implementation at local level.

To address these challenges and advance NT23, several complementary approaches can be pursued. First, deliberate measures to increase women's participation and leadership in natural resource governance are needed, such as reserving a minimum proportion of committee positions and at least one key office bearer role in CAMPFIRE and other biodiversity related bodies for women, as recommended by empirical studies of CAMPFIRE committees. Second, gender mainstreaming should be strengthened in policies and operations of natural resource institutions by systematically integrating women's and men's different roles, skills and constraints into project design, implementation and benefit sharing rules, rather than treating gender as an add on. Third, targeted capacity building for women in conservation science, governance, financial management and advocacy can help address education and confidence gaps that limit their effective engagement and enable them to take full advantage of reserved seats or new opportunities. Finally, Zimbabwe can align more closely with the KMGBF Target 23 and its Gender Plan of Action by developing gender responsive indicators such as women's share of leadership posts, decision influence, and control over biodiversity related income and incorporating these into biodiversity monitoring and reporting, so that progress and remaining gaps are tracked and used to inform continuous improvement.

EN

Source Documents and Webpages

Mashapa et al 2020.pdf

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 23.1: Women Community Wildlife Scouts in Mbire District

Zimbabwe's implementation of NT23 is beginning to show concrete results through several gender responsive biodiversity initiatives that simultaneously strengthen conservation and women's empowerment. One example comes from Mbire District in the Mid-Zambezi Valley, where the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), ZimParks and local authorities have deliberately recruited and trained women as community wildlife scouts and leaders in human–wildlife conflict mitigation. The programme reserves posts for women and adapts training and meeting arrangements to suit women's time and mobility constraints. The program aims for at least half of the 1,500 people reached through alternative livelihood and conflict mitigation activities (such as climate smart agriculture, improved fishing practices and chilli based elephant deterrents) to be women, demonstrating how targeted design can increase women's agency in wildlife governance while improving biodiversity outcomes.

Case Study 23.2: Women Rangers and Conservation Leaders

A second example is the rise of women rangers and conservation leaders in Zimbabwe's protected and communal landscapes. Initiatives supported by AWF and ZimParks have seen women taking on frontline roles in digital wildlife monitoring, anti-poaching patrols and community engagement; profiles of women rangers and of senior women conservation professionals (including the first black female Chief Ecologist at ZimParks) show how intentional mentoring, training and visibility are breaking gender stereotypes, improving data collection and strengthening law enforcement presence in key ecosystems.

Case Study 23.3: Speak Out for Animals (SOFA)

A third case is the women led organisation Speak Out for Animals (SOFA), which uses legal advocacy to protect wildlife and embed animal protection considerations in the justice system. SOFA has built a network that tracks wildlife and animal related court cases, trains lawyers and communities in animal law, and supports prosecutors in seeking appropriate sentences; media reports indicate that the organisation has assisted in over 100 cases in recent years, helping to secure stronger penalties in wildlife crime cases and illustrating how women's leadership in legal advocacy can reinforce access to environmental justice and biodiversity protection. Together, these cases show that where programmes and institutions deliberately create roles, support and leadership pathways for women through reserved positions, gender responsive design, capacity building and legal empowerment, Zimbabwe can make tangible progress toward NT23 by enhancing women's participation and influence in biodiversity action while delivering measurable conservation and enforcement results.

EN

Source Documents and Webpages

https://www.awf.org/blog/blazing-trail-woman-led-wildlife-conservation-rural-zimbabwe

https://www.awf.org/news/iwd-2023-celebrating-women-led-conservation-zimbabwe-and-kenya

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainabl Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

KMGBF Target 23 mirrors and reinforces SDG 5 on gender equality especially targets 5.1 (ending discrimination), 5.5 (women's participation and leadership) and 5.c (adopting and strengthening sound policies for gender equality) by promoting women's equal rights to land and natural resources and their full, meaningful participation and leadership in biodiversity decision making at all levels. At the same time, by enabling women and girls to contribute fully to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, Target 23 also underpins SDG 15 on terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity, including targets on integrating biodiversity values into planning and ensuring sustainable use, as well as SDG 1 and SDG 2, where secure and equitable access to land and natural resources is essential for livelihoods and food security. | EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments | EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently. | EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, | EN

reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.

A.3 Red List Index Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
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No	2001	index	0.7953529	
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No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	

No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale.	EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator	EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2024	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2023	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2022	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2022	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2021	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2021	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2021	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2021	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	

Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.	EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors	EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.	EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as "Partially", reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.	EN

23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women's equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?

Partially

23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect the rights and access of all women and girls to land and natural resources?

Partially

23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports or its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

Partially

23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?

Under development

Comments

Zimbabwe's Constitution, National Gender Policy, specialised land and gender institutions, and several sectoral gender-responsive strategies together constitute legal and policy frameworks that can support implementation of the CBD Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), including advancing women's equal rights and access to land and natural resources. Nevertheless, available studies and assessments highlight persistent structural and customary barriers to women's land and resource rights, uneven integration of gender considerations in biodiversity-specific policies, and limited generation and use of biodiversity-focused, sex-disaggregated data, all of which constrain the full and effective realisation of these frameworks in practice.	EN

Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for All **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Implementation of KMGBF Target 22 in Zimbabwe has largely taken place through legal and procedural measures that promote public participation, access to information and, to a more limited extent, access to justice in environmental and biodiversity-related matters. The Environmental Management Act (EMA) establishes that all people should participate in environmental management and requires environmental impact assessments (EIAs) for projects likely to affect the environment, creating a formal avenue for communities to engage in decisions that may impact biodiversity. EIA regulations oblige developers to consult widely with affected stakeholders, advertise proposed projects and EIA reports through print and electronic media, and provide opportunities for written and oral submissions, which helps ensure participation and access to information on projects with potential biodiversity impacts. In addition, all districts in Zimbabwe are required to prepare spatial and development Master Plans and Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPs), and these planning processes must be carried out through consultations with all key stakeholders, including local communities, traditional leaders, civil society and the private sector, thereby embedding participatory decision-making on land use and biodiversity-relevant issues at sub-national level. Zimbabwe's biodiversity strategies and action plans have also relied on broad stakeholder consultations at national and local scales, helping to integrate public perspectives into biodiversity policy and planning. Regarding access to justice, the broader environmental framework is informed by Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration, recognising the public's rights to environmental information, participation in decision making and access to judicial and administrative proceedings, so citizens and organisations can, in principle, challenge environmentally harmful decisions or non-compliance with environmental law in courts or through administrative review, even though practical enforcement and resourcing of such mechanisms often lag behind the strength of the legal provisions.	EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe has made partial but important progress towards ensuring that indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) participate in decisions on land-use change and land tenure in their territories. The nation has also made some progress so that broader rights-holders, women and girls, youth and environmental defenders can access information and justice in biodiversity-related matters. However, gaps remain in tenure security, direct representation and protection of defenders.

On land-use and tenure, communal lands (including many traditional territories) are legally administered under the Communal Land Act and Traditional Leaders Act, which recognise traditional leaders as custodians of communal land and natural resources. These legal instruments allocate traditional leaders with responsibilities to administer communal land, prevent unauthorised settlement and protect the environment in their jurisdictions. The national land-tenure map (Figure 22.1) shows the wide extent and spatial distribution of communal lands across Zimbabwe, and how these areas are interspersed with resettlement schemes, commercial farming areas and protected areas. This illustrates the mosaic of land-use contexts in which indigenous peoples and local communities live and manage resources.

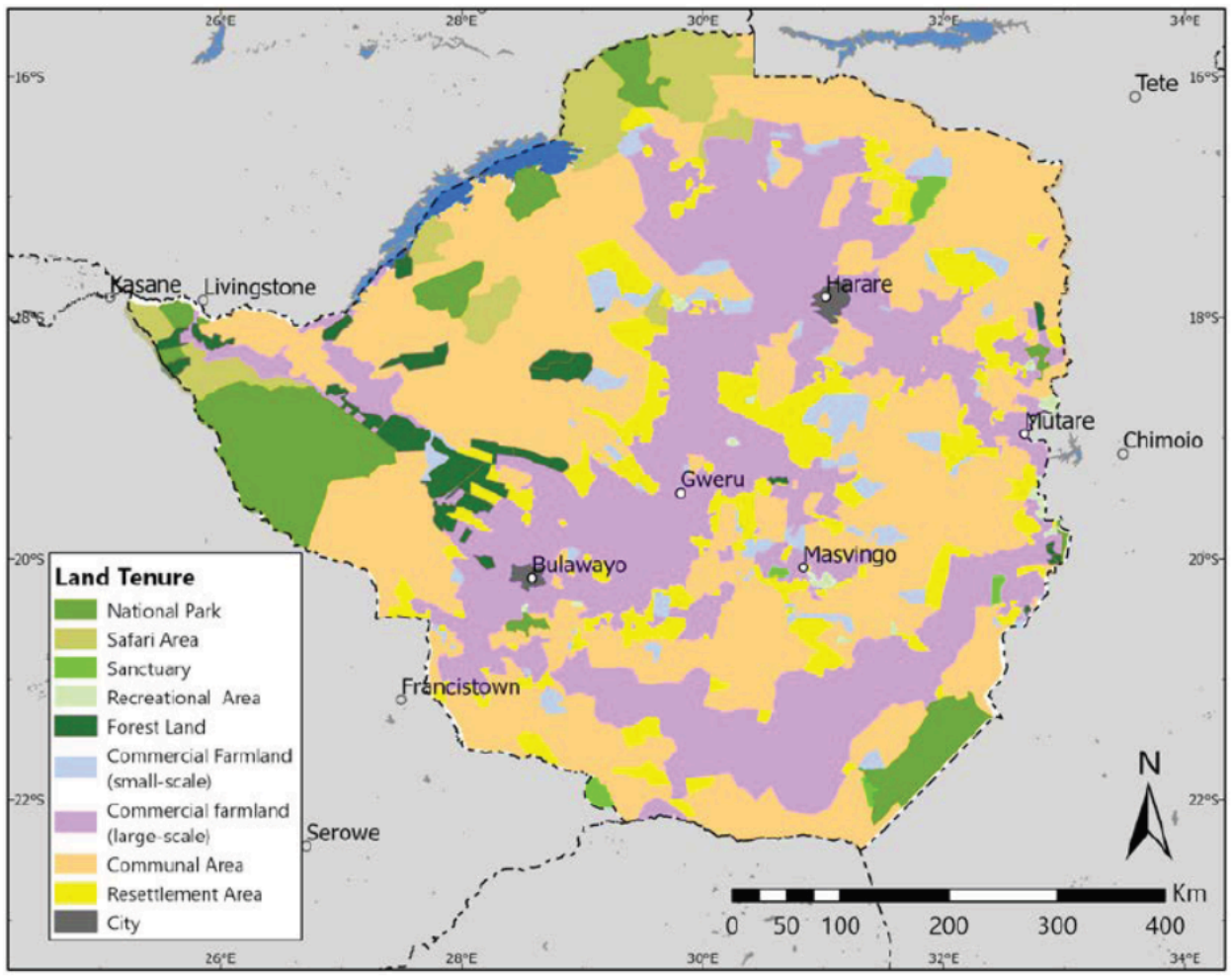


Figure 22.1: Land tenure across Zimbabwe (World Bank 2024)

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Progress towards this target is constrained by unresolved land-tenure issues in communal areas, uneven and sometimes superficial participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making, and weak, inconsistently applied protections for environmental and community human-rights defenders. A central challenge is tenure insecurity and overlapping authority in traditional territories. Communal land is legally owned by the state and administered through a hybrid system of traditional leaders and Rural District Councils. This arrangement often produces ambiguity and contestation over who actually controls land and natural resources, which undermines indigenous and local communities' ability to insist on free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and to block or reshape harmful land-use changes. This is compounded by the legacy of land reform and wildlife reclassification, where communities in places such as southeast Lowveld conservancies have seen land-use changes and re-zonings that only partially recognise their claims and sometimes sideline their traditional governance systems.

A second challenge is that participation is frequently mediated and not fully equitable. Community-based conservation initiatives such as CAMPFIRE have devolved some wildlife-use rights and created village and ward committees, but several assessments find that decision making power and revenue control remain concentrated at the district council level, with communities, especially women, youth and marginalised groups like the Doma, having limited direct say over contracts, benefit-sharing rules or long-term land-use plans. Consultation processes for EIAs, master plans, and LEAPs can be rushed, dominated by local elites, or conducted in technical language, thereby restricting meaningful participation and access to information for many community members.

To address these challenges, Zimbabwe could first pursue clearer legal recognition and protection of community and indigenous tenure rights in communal areas, for example by reforming communal land legislation to recognise community land titles or strong use rights, embedding FPIC standards for major land-use changes, and clarifying the respective roles of traditional leaders, RDCs and central government in land allocation and resource governance. Second, it can deepen devolution and accountability in community-based conservation, by revising CAMPFIRE and related frameworks so that communities, not only RDCs hold decision-making authority over contracts and revenue sharing, setting mandatory quotas for women, youth and persons with disabilities in local governance bodies, and ensuring transparent reporting back to villages on income and expenditures.

Third, the country could strengthen the quality of participation and access to information in EIAs, LEAPs and master planning by explicitly grounding all consultation processes in the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), meaning that affected communities receive full, understandable information in advance, can participate without coercion, and have a genuine opportunity to give or withhold consent. This would involve standardising FPIC aligned consultation guidelines, providing adequate resources for community facilitation and translation into local languages, and requiring that documented consultation outcomes demonstrably shape final decisions rather than being treated as a procedural formality.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provid relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 22.1: Community EIA Experts and Black Granite Mining in Mutoko

One illustrative case showing Zimbabwe's progress under KMGBF Target 22 is the recent experience of communities affected by black granite mining in Mutoko District, where local residents have used access to information, participation in environmental decision-making and engagement with enforcement agencies to secure concrete biodiversity and safety outcomes. Communities had long faced serious environmental and human rights impacts from granite mining, including uncovered pits where children and livestock drowned, land degradation, dust pollution and weak restoration of mined sites, while companies often operated with poor consultation and limited disclosure of EIA information. With support from the Community Resource Exchange and the local organisation Disaster and Environmental Management Trust (DEMT), 60 "Community EIA Experts" were trained and then cascaded EIA and rights training to about 600 people in mining affected villages, building local capacity to understand EIA processes, demand access to documents, and participate meaningfully in consultations on projects with biodiversity and social impacts.

Armed with this knowledge, community members systematically documented environmental violations, including open pits and unsafe waste disposal, and presented their evidence to EMA and other authorities, effectively using legal rights of participation, complaint and access to environmental information. In response, EMA officers issued binding orders requiring mining companies to close dangerous pits and improve compliance with environmental laws and EIA conditions; the companies reportedly back-filled the pits within about five weeks, and EMA instituted random inspections to monitor on-going compliance, including checks on unmanaged granite waste and hazardous discharges into rivers and fields.

EN

The same process also opened channels for dialogue on benefit-sharing and local development: facilitated public meetings between communities and companies led to commitments for corporate social responsibility investments, such as funding the expansion of Chindenga Rural Health Centre and constructing a maternity ward and waiting home in one of the affected wards, demonstrating that participatory processes can influence how mining-related revenues are used to support community wellbeing. This Mutoko experience thus provides a concrete case where strengthening community capacity, access to EIA information, and participation in oversight and dialogue has led to improved environmental enforcement, reduced biodiversity-related risks (through pit closure and better waste controls) and more accountable, responsive decision-making, aligning closely with the objectives of KMGBF Target 22 on participation, access to information and access to justice in biodiversity-relevant contexts.

Source Documents and Webpages

https://rightsindevelopment.org/news/learning-together-communities-in-zimbabwe-join-forces-to-demand-their-rights/

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of KMGBF Target 22 in Zimbabwe advances SDG 16 through improved access to environmental information, decentralised judicial mechanisms, and strengthened community oversight; SDG 5 via gender-responsive reforms in wildlife governance and biodiversity programming; SDG 10 by institutionalising youth and disability inclusion under NDS1's "Leaving No One Behind" framework; and SDGs 13 and 15 through community-based adaptation, enhanced forest governance, and carbon benefit-sharing that integrate biodiversity conservation with climate justice. These measures also reinforce Zimbabwe's obligations under the CBD, the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and regional commitments under the Southern African Development Community.

EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently.

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	

No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

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Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

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Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale.	EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator	EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
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Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2022	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	
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Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.

No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.	EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research	

results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol. | EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors | EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.	EN

22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-22.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Zimbabwe has no dedicated national dataset that identifies IPLC/traditional territories, maps them, and systematically links them to quantified land-use change and tenure status, so the headline indicator cannot yet be populated in the form envisaged by the GBF monitoring framework. Existing land-use and forest-change data (e.g. FRA remote-sensing work) are not disaggregated by IPLC/traditional territories, and tenure data for communal areas are mostly administrative and legal rather than geospatial and statistical.	EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a national dataset that can populate the GBF headline indicator on "Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities"; work is needed to (i) define and map IPLC/traditional territories in the national context, (ii) link existing land-use/land-cover and forest-change data to those territories, and (iii) document tenure security and community perceptions, potentially using community-based monitoring and administrative sources.	EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as "Partially", reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.	EN

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

Binary

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices
Rights over lands and territories
Rights over resources
Rights over traditional knowledge

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth
Persons with disabilities

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices
Rights over lands and territories
Rights over resources
Rights over traditional knowledge

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

Zimbabwe has made clear progress in planning and delivering biodiversity-related capacity-building, with a growing focus on IPLCs, women and youth, but national capacity assessments and inclusive coverage of all groups, especially persons with disabilities, remain incomplete and need further strengthening.	EN

Ensure That Knowledge is Available and Accessible to Guide Biodiversity Action **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has taken several complementary actions to make biodiversity knowledge available and accessible under KMGBF 21. It established and now operates the Zimbabwe National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism as an online hub that hosts NBSAP documents, thematic studies, national reports, news and multimedia resources on biodiversity, in line with CBD requirements. The CHM also disseminates communication materials and videos that explain biodiversity issues and multilateral environmental agreements to a wider public, improving access for policymakers, stakeholders, and citizens.

The country has strengthened open biodiversity data and research by actively participating in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility through a national node that publishes species occurrence records from museums, universities, and projects. Through dedicated digitisation projects, institutions have mobilised and shared thousands of occurrence records and hundreds of species records from national collections and citizen science platforms, helping to fill key data gaps needed for conservation planning and climate-related analyses.

During the preparation and implementation of NBSAP3, Zimbabwe created a communication working group that developed a biodiversity communication strategy, organised awareness sessions with journalists and stakeholders, and identified actions to improve mapping and information flows into decision-making. In parallel, participation in broader climate and environment learning initiatives such as the UN CC:Learn-supported National Climate Change Learning Strategy and related training programmes has enhanced national capacity to identify, interpret, and apply environmental and biodiversity knowledge in policies and programmes.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe has made moderate but strengthening progress on the indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the KMGBF, combining major gains in biodiversity data infrastructure and mobilisation with an expanding research base, while still facing important gaps in coverage and indicator alignment. A key achievement is the consolidation of the Zimbabwe National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism as the main national gateway for biodiversity policy and information, including sections organised around GBF targets (such as Target 21) and links to related mechanisms like the Biosafety CHM and ABS-CH, which improve access to documents and resources needed for GBF monitoring and reporting.

On the data side, GBIF analytics indicate that more than 530,000 species occurrence records about Zimbabwe are now available on GBIF.org, with national institutions publishing over 100,000 new records in 2024 alone and contributing a total of about 540,000 records across 14 datasets shared with other countries and regions. These records, dominated by birds but also covering mammals, plants, fungi and other groups, provide a much stronger empirical basis for GBF indicators related to species distribution, trends and ecosystem condition.

The scientific literature shows a parallel growth in biodiversity research: Google Scholar searches combining “biodiversity” and “Zimbabwe” for the period 2020–2026 return on the order of 200–300 records, indicating at least a few hundred biodiversity related publications over this period, including work on protected area wildlife dynamics, grassland and woodland ecology, freshwater systems, biodiversity economy linkages and conservation policy. Together with strategic documents such as the Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the ZPWMA Wildlife Research Strategy, these papers provide an increasingly rich evidence base that could be systematically mined to populate and validate GBF indicators at national level.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Zimbabwe’s efforts to generate and use biodiversity information for monitoring the KMGBF face several structural challenges, but there are clear options to strengthen implementation going forward. A first challenge is that biodiversity data are still fragmented and incomplete across taxa, ecosystems and regions. While GBIF projects have mobilised many museum and observational records, coverage remains uneven (for example, under-representation of invertebrates, plants and certain landscapes), and many datasets remain undigitised or not yet published through open platforms, limiting their direct use for GBF indicators. A second challenge is the limited institutionalisation of indicator frameworks: the CHM and GBIF node provide access to information, but there is not yet a fully operational national system that routinely compiles analyses and reports the GBF headline and component indicators, meaning that data do not always flow in a consistent way from institutions to national reports. Third, there are capacity and resource constraints in national institutions responsible for statistics, environment and biodiversity research; specialised skills in data science, GIS, taxonomic expertise and long-term monitoring are in short supply, and funding for regular field surveys and data management is often project-based rather than

sustained. Finally, coordination between environmental agencies, the national statistical system, universities and non-state data holders (NGOs, private sector, community monitoring initiatives) is still limited, so potentially useful data for GBF monitoring are not always shared or standardised for national use.

To address these challenges, Zimbabwe could first develop and adopt a national biodiversity information and indicator strategy aligned explicitly with the GBF monitoring framework, specifying which institutions will generate which indicators, how data will be standardised (for example, Darwin Core for species data), and how results will feed into CBD national reports and other global reporting processes. Second, the country can expand and prioritise data mobilisation by building on GBIF's BID and CESP programmes to digitise remaining collections, target key taxonomic and geographic gaps, and encourage citizen-science and community monitoring initiatives to publish data via GBIF and the CHM. Third, Zimbabwe could strengthen institutional capacities and partnerships by investing in training for data managers, statisticians and researchers (for example, through regional GBIF and Africa-wide biodiversity-information trainings) and by establishing formal collaboration agreements between the GBIF node, the CHM focal point, the national statistics office and key universities. Fourth, the country may explore innovative data sources and technologies, such as remote sensing-based ecosystem indicators, SMART-based wildlife monitoring outputs and integration with platforms like UN Biodiversity Lab, to complement field data and support spatially explicit GBF indicators. Finally, creating incentives and clear guidelines for private-sector and project-level data sharing, for example, through environmental impact assessment requirements or sectoral agreements, as piloted in the 2025 CESP project on private-sector data mobilisation would help unlock additional biodiversity information that can be used for national GBF monitoring.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 21.1: BID Project on Reptiles, Arachnids and Edible Insects

Zimbabwe already has several concrete cases that show how improved biodiversity information systems are supporting monitoring and decision-making under the KMGBF indicator on biodiversity information. The GBIF funded BID project "Biodiversity data in support of climate action, life on earth and sustainable food and feed: reptiles and arachnids found in protected areas and edible insect fauna in Zimbabwe" demonstrates how data mobilisation has expanded the country's primary biodiversity datasets. Working mainly with the Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe, the project digitised manual catalogues and mobilised 10,533 occurrence records and 726 species records of arachnids, edible insects and reptiles, organised into seven datasets that are openly accessible through GBIF for use by researchers and policy makers. The project also trained partners at a national data-mobilisation workshop on data capture, cleaning and quality control, and launched the Entomological Association of Zimbabwe, which helps sustain taxonomic expertise and future data flows. Citizen science engagement via iNaturalist added more than 40,000 new species occurrence records (a 141% increase in distribution data), showing the effectiveness of combining institutional and public data sources to fill spatial and taxonomic gaps relevant to GBF monitoring.

Case Study 21.2: GBIF Activity Report Evidence on Data Use

The January 2025 GBIF "Activity report Zimbabwe" provides quantitative evidence that these and related projects have made Zimbabwe one of the more active African participants in open biodiversity data sharing. The report notes that data mobilised through BID projects have addressed long-standing problems of scattered or paper-based records for non-timber forest product species, freshwater biodiversity and other key taxa, and that Zimbabwean institutions are now using GBIF-hosted data in peer-reviewed research and conservation analyses. This shows that investments in digitisation and data standards are directly improving the availability and usability of biodiversity information needed to support national commitments on biodiversity and sustainable development.

Source Documents and Websites

https://assets.ctfassets.net/uo17ejk9rkwj/2KagaaY1FzZqlJgkrgtQeL/0c67dec00feb4b692eed729a7979e4e5/Final_Africa_meeting_report.pdf

https://analytics-files.gbif.org/country/ZW/GBIF_CountryReport_ZW.pdf

https://www.gbif.org/uk/project/BID-AF2020-026-INS/biodiversity-data-in-support-of-climate-action-life-on-earth-and-sustainable-food-and-feed

EN

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of this target directly supports several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by providing the data and knowledge base needed for evidence-based decision-making on nature and sustainable development. By improving biodiversity data systems (CHM, GBIF node, digitised collections) and producing peer-reviewed research, Zimbabwe advances SDG 4 (quality education)

and SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), especially targeting scientific research, technology and access to information for sustainable development. Better biodiversity information, maps and indicators underpin policies for SDG 13 (climate action) and SDGs 14 and 15 (life below water and life on land), because they enable more accurate assessments of ecosystem status, climate impacts, species trends and conservation priorities, and support monitoring of progress towards these goals. EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems. EN

A.3 Red List Index Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale.	EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator	EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
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Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.	EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional

				linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	

No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors	EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.	EN

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	Index (0-1)	0.35	Represents the proportion of indicators for this target with available data (8 of 23 indicators)
No	2025	Index (0-1)	0.35	Represents the proportion of indicators for this target with available data (8 of 23 indicators)
No	2024	Index (0-1)	0.35	Represents the proportion of indicators for this target with available data (8 of 23 indicators)
No	2023	Index (0-1)	0.35	Represents the proportion of indicators for this target with available data (8 of 23 indicators)
No	2022	Index (0-1)	0.35	Represents the proportion of indicators for this target with available data (8 of 23 indicators)
No	2021	Index (0-1)	0.35	Represents the proportion of indicators for this target with available data (8 of 23 indicators)
No	2020	Index (0-1)	0.35	Represents the proportion of indicators for this target with available data (8 of 23 indicators)

Comments

Zimbabwe's indicator for biodiversity information (21.1) shows a constant index value of 0.35 for the period 2020–2026, reflecting that data are available for 8 out of 23 relevant indicators throughout the time series. This indicates that a core set of priority indicators is consistently monitored and reported, providing a stable basis for tracking elements of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The index also highlights the need to expand data coverage to the remaining indicators over time.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as "Partially", reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem

EN

restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and

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Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.

Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has taken a series of practical steps to strengthen capacity building, technology transfer and scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity under KMGBF Target 20, although these efforts remain largely project-based and have not yet been consolidated into a single national framework. At the national systems level, Zimbabwe earlier implemented a GEF financed project on "Assessment of Capacity-building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in the CHM and Preparation of a Second National Report," which carried out a structured capacity needs assessment and established the National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) as the main platform for sharing biodiversity information and training resources. The CHM (zw.chm-cbd.net) now provides access to national biodiversity policies, reports, datasets, training materials and videos and supports national implementation of the KMGBF by improving access to scientific and technical information. Zimbabwe has also joined and become more active in the GBIF network, with its national node and partner institutions participating in GBIF supported capacity building on data mobilisation, digitisation and publishing, thereby strengthening technical skills and data infrastructure needed for biodiversity monitoring and research cooperation.

Inclusive, project-based capacity-building for women, youth, and local communities has expanded through initiatives such as the African Wildlife Foundation's "Utariri: Integrated, Biodiversity, Climate and Livelihoods Programme" in the Zambezi Valley. In 2023, this programme trained at least 120 women and young people from Muzarabani in sustainable management and enterprise development for non-timber forest products (notably ilala palm), and supported the training of over 40 community wildlife scouts (including young women) in anti-poaching, ecological monitoring and community conservation leadership in partnership with the Zimbabwe Institute of Wildlife Conservation and local authorities. These activities combine technical, business and leadership skills, and explicitly aim to build long-term community stewardship and resilience.

Zimbabwe is also implementing regional and international cooperation projects that strengthen scientific and technical capacity through joint research and technology transfer. The "Locally Led Indigenous Nature-based Solutions for Climate Change Adaptation in Zimbabwe (LINCZ)" project, led by Mennonite Central Committee with support from Global Affairs Canada, works in Binga, Gwanda and Mwenezi to help communities adopt gender-responsive nature-based solutions such as reforestation, wetland rehabilitation, conservation agriculture and sustainable non-timber forest product value chains while integrating indigenous knowledge and building local monitoring and governance capacity. LINCZ and similar initiatives function as platforms for joint learning between Zimbabwean NGOs, communities, universities and international partners, facilitating exchange of methods, tools and data on biodiversity and climate-resilient livelihoods.

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Source Documents and Websites
https://zw.chm-cbd.net/implementation/legislation

https://nabsaclimate.org/project/locally-led-indigenous-nature-based-solution-for-climate-change-adaptation-in-zimbabwe-by-mennonite-central-committee/

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe has made partial but substantive progress towards KMGBF Target 20, with clear outcomes on inclusive capacity-building, an earlier national capacity-needs assessment, and growing partnerships for joint research and technology development, although important gaps remain for some groups (especially persons with disabilities) and for long-term institutionalisation. Inclusive participation in capacitybuilding has expanded mainly through project-based and university-led initiatives that deliberately target women, youth and local communities. African Wildlife Foundation's "Utariri: Integrated Biodiversity, Climate and Livelihoods Programme" in the Zambezi Valley has trained at least 120 women and young people in Muzarabani on sustainable harvesting, value addition and enterprise development for non-timber forest products, alongside the training of community wildlife scouts (including young women) in anti-poaching and ecological monitoring, thereby building technical and leadership skills among women, girls and youth

in high-biodiversity landscapes. IKI Small Grants projects, such as the Ditchwe Wetland initiative in Makonde and "Enhancing livelihoods through water–women–food nexus interventions" in Chiwundura, focus explicitly on women and youth, combining wetland restoration, water and food-security interventions with training in beekeeping, nursery establishment, climate-smart agriculture and organisational development.

Zimbabwean universities play a direct, sustained role in this inclusive capacity-building, beyond their traditional focus on full time students. Faculties of Environmental Science and Natural Resources at institutions such as BUSE, NUST, MSU, CUT, LSU and AU actively recruit women into environmental and wildlife programmes and organise outreach activities, internships and field-based projects that place female students and recent graduates in biodiversity research, park-management support and community projects. University-led student chapters and innovation hubs engage youth in citizen-science, climatebiodiversity clubs and entrepreneurship challenges focused on nature-based business ideas, thereby building practical skills, leadership and links to biodiversityeconomy opportunities.

Indigenous peoples and local communities participate through CAMPFIRE related training, community-based natural resource management, and locally led naturebased solutions projects such as LINCZ in Binga, Gwanda and Mwenezi, which build local capacities for ecosystem restoration, governance and climate-resilient livelihoods. A structured national capacity-needs assessment for biodiversity was conducted earlier under a GEF supported project on "Assessment of Capacity Building Needs, Completion of the CHM Process and Preparation of the 2nd National Report to the CBD," which led to the establishment of Zimbabwe's National Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) and identified institutional and technical capacity gaps in biodiversity management and reporting. This National Capacity Self-Assessment covered systemic, institutional and individual capacities across key ministries and agencies, but it did not provide detailed, disaggregated analyses of capacity needs for specific demographic groups (women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, IPLCs) at national scale; such group-specific needs are currently assessed mainly at project level (for example, in Utariri, IKI Small Grants and LINCZ designs) rather than through a dedicated national process.

Zimbabwe has also established or joined several partnerships for joint technology development and scientific research that support this target. Participation in GBIF, with a national node and multiple institutions engaged in data mobilisation and digitisation, has strengthened national capacity to use global standards and tools for biodiversity information management and monitoring. The LINCZ project links Zimbabwean NGOs and communities with Canadian and international partners in a triangular cooperation arrangement that co-develops and tests nature based solutions, monitoring methods and gender-responsive governance approaches in dryland districts. Additional research and training partnerships, such as university collaborations under regional mountain biodiversity initiatives and conservation-NGO partnerships on wildlife monitoring and community-based conservation further contribute to joint scientific work and technology transfer, even if they are not yet integrated into a single national programme.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Zimbabwe's capacity-building efforts for biodiversity are still fragmented and project-based. Many activities depend on short-term external funding, so training stops when projects end and skills are not anchored in long-term national programmes. Institutions outside the core environment agencies often lack staff and time to apply new tools or participate in joint training. Data gaps also limit impact. Many trainees do not have access to up to date biodiversity information, monitoring systems or practical guidance tailored to local realities.

Going forward, Zimbabwe could design a national biodiversity capacity building strategy that sets priorities, defines roles and links training to NBSAP and KMGBF targets. Regional and South–South cooperation could be used more systematically, for example, through train-the-trainer models and peer networks that keep skills alive beyond individual projects. Expanding community-based and bottom-up approaches would help ensure that capacity-building responds to local needs and strengthens institutions at the landscape and district levels, not only in central ministries.

Source Documents and Websites

https://www.cbd.int/pa/doc/dossiers/zimbabwe-abt11-country-dossier2021.pdf

https://www.ipbes.net/global-assessment

https://www.cbd.int/gbo/gbo4/publication/gbo4-en-hr.pdf

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 20.1: Utariri Integrated Biodiversity, Climate and Livelihoods Programme (Middle–Lower Zambezi)

The Utariri Integrated Biodiversity, Climate and Livelihoods Programme (Middle–Lower Zambezi) is a multi-partner initiative working across roughly 27 wards in Nyaminyami, Hurungwe, Mbire and Muzarabani districts. It brings together Zambezi Society, ZimParks, Forestry Commission, Rural District Councils, CAMPFIRE Association, local NGOs and research partners to strengthen community stewardship of biodiversity while building climate-resilient livelihoods. Capacity-building focuses on practical skills. Community members, including many women and youth, receive training on sustainable harvesting and processing of non-timber forest products such as ilala palm and wild fruits, group organisation, basic financial skills and market engagement. A 2024 livelihoods and NTFP baseline report records how training and coaching are being used to identify key products, map resource areas, assess current harvesting pressures and design value-chains that can support income without degrading forest resources. The programme also invests in institutional capacity. Traditional leaders, RDC staff and CAMPFIRE committees are supported to use more systematic land-use planning, conflict-sensitive human–wildlife conflict management and climate-risk information, helping them negotiate trade-offs between farming expansion, grazing and wildlife corridors. African Wildlife Foundation notes that youth and women from Muzarabani wards 19 and 27 have undergone targeted enterprise training under Utariri, improving product quality, business planning and connections to buyers. These efforts are already generating new small businesses around NTFPs and reinforcing local incentives to maintain woodlands and wildlife habitat.

Case Study 20.2: Hwange–Sanyati Biological Corridor (HSBC) Project

The Hwange–Sanyati Biological Corridor Project, funded by the GEF and implemented with the World Bank, operated across a large landscape linking Hwange National Park, surrounding communal lands and the Sanyati River catchment. The project's goal was to reduce land degradation and support biodiversity conservation by improving capacity for sustainable land, forest and wildlife management in a multi-use corridor. Capacity-building targeted both institutions and communities. Park and Forestry Commission staff received training on integrated landscape management, fire management, anti-poaching and participatory land-use planning tools. Rural District Councils and ward-level structures were supported to develop local land-use plans and by-laws that guide settlement, agriculture and grazing away from critical habitats and wildlife movement routes. Communities were trained in conservation agriculture, soil- and water-conservation techniques and diversified livelihoods, including small irrigation schemes and other nature-based enterprises that reduce pressure on forests and wildlife. According to the terminal evaluation, the project significantly improved natural-resource management capacity at local level, increased adoption of sustainable land-management practices and strengthened coordination among environment, agriculture and local-government agencies. It also contributed to regional cooperation objectives by supporting Zimbabwe's role in the KAZA TFCA, linking national capacity-building to wider transboundary biodiversity and climate goals.

EN

Source Documents and Websites

https://www.awf.org/news/zimbabwean-youth-join-biodiversity-economy-through-awf-training-program

https://www.danchurchaid.org/managing-human-wild-life-conflict

https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/4645

https://www.naturebasedsolutions.org/index.php/node/354

https://www.utariri.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/2Landscape-Report-Livelihoods-and-NTFPs.pdf

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of this target in Zimbabwe directly supports several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by building the human capital, institutions and partnerships needed for nature-positive development, and it contributes to the country's ability to meet its commitments under the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and related agreements. By expanding biodiversity-related education and training through university degree programmes, project-based training and distance learning, Zimbabwe contributes to SDG 4 (quality education), particularly targets on equal access to tertiary and technical education and on ensuring that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development. Inclusive capacity-building initiatives that prioritise women, girls and youth in biodiversity-economy training, wetland restoration and nature-based solutions (for example, AWF's Muzarabani programme, IKI Small Grants projects and the LINCZ initiative) advance SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) by enhancing women's and young people's skills, leadership and access to nature-based livelihood opportunities. Strengthening the skills and institutions needed for conservation, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems underpins progress towards SDGs 13, 14 and 15 on climate action, life below water and life on land, as improved technical capacity and scientific cooperation are prerequisites for effective ecosystem management, monitoring and climate-resilient development.

EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems. EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale.	EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator	EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	

Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2024	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2023	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2022	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2022	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2021	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2021	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2021	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2021	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources. EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of

				ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	

No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors	EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.	EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy

(2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

EN

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as "Partially", reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.	EN

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?

Partially

20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Women and girls
Children and youth
Indigenous peoples and local communities
Persons with disabilities

20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

None of the above

20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has plans and instruments for biodiversity capacity-building, particularly through NBSAP3, sectoral policies and projects that support training, institutional strengthening and community-based natural resource management. These efforts increasingly target Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, women and youth, and are complemented by various research and technology partnerships with international agencies and regional initiatives, but comprehensive national capacity assessments and systematic coverage of all groups, including persons with disabilities, are still emerging rather than fully established.	EN

Mobilize at least 300 million United States Dollars per Year for Biodiversity from all Sources **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has initiated a set of policy, analytical and programmatic measures to operationalize National Target 19 on mobilizing at least 300 million United States Dollars per year for biodiversity from all sources. It has formally adopted this quantitative target as the national translation of Kunming–Montreal GBF Target 19, thereby providing a clear reference point for scaling up biodiversity finance by 2030 and embedding it in updated NBSAP and biodiversity finance work streams that commit the country to mobilize domestic public resources, international cooperation, private investment and innovative mechanisms for biodiversity. In 2025, the Government, through the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife and the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion, launched the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) with support from UNDP and the Global Environment Facility; BIOFIN is being used to prepare a national Biodiversity Finance Plan that will assess biodiversity-finance needs, review existing expenditures, identify the financing gap and develop a portfolio of finance solutions, including instruments such as green bonds and payments for ecosystem services, in line with GBF guidance on domestic resource-mobilization plans and finance diagnostics. Since at least 2020, biodiversity-relevant programmes have been explicitly captured in the vote of the ministry responsible for environment, climate and wildlife covering protected-area management, wildlife conservation, forestry, wetlands and environmental regulation and the Government has begun to improve budget tagging and classification so that biodiversity-relevant expenditures can be identified and tracked more systematically across sectors, which is essential for demonstrating progress towards the 200 million United States Dollars per year target. Zimbabwe has also developed and launched the inaugural Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy (ZBE) Report, with technical and financial support from the African Wildlife Foundation, to position biodiversity as a strategic investment sector; the report identifies priority biodiversity-economy sub-sectors such as wildlife, forestry, fisheries and bio-prospecting and sets out an investment blueprint and natural capital accounting framework that generate a pipeline of bankable opportunities and provide a basis for crowding in private finance and impact investment consistent with Target 19. At the same time, the country continues to mobilize substantial international and NGO co-financing through Global Environment Facility–supported and other bilateral and multilateral projects implemented with partners such as UNDP, FAO, the EU, KfW, USAID and others, which support protected areas, community-based natural resource management, forest and woodland conservation and sustainable livelihoods, while conservation NGOs including African Wildlife Foundation and others co-finance on-the-ground activities and have supported flagship undertakings like the ZBE Report, thereby complementing domestic public finance and collectively advancing the implementation of KMGBF Target 19. **Source Documents and Websites** https://zw.chm-cbd.net/taxonomy/term/649. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/biofin-undp_zimbabwe-activity-7390034417894748160-QW-I https://www.awf.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/ZBE%20Report%20Final%20Copy%20-%20080923.pdf.	EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe has mobilised a mix of international public, domestic public and private financial resources that contribute towards KMGBF Target 19, even though a fully consolidated, official annual total for "all sources" is not yet available. Existing evidence shows that sizable biodiversity-relevant flows are being channelled into conservation, sustainable use and biodiversity-positive livelihoods, while work is underway to systematise their measurement through a Biodiversity Expenditure Review and a Biodiversity Finance Plan.

On international public funding, Zimbabwe has continued to receive significant biodiversity-related support from the Global Environment Facility and other bilateral and multilateral partners. For example, the GEF-6 "Strengthening Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management and Climate-Smart Landscapes in the Mid to Lower Zambezi Region" project alone has a total budget of 15.68 million United States Dollars, with annual disbursements in the order of about 1.4–1.8 million United States Dollars per year between 2020 and 2024, supporting protected-area management, landscape conservation and community-based natural resource management in the Zambezi Valley. This project is complemented by other GEF-financed and donor-supported biodiversity and climate-biodiversity programmes implemented with partners such as UNDP, FAO, the EU, the World Bank and KfW. Taken together, these operations indicate that international public biodiversity finance to Zimbabwe over 2020–2025 is in the tens of millions of United States Dollars, although a single official figure aggregating all biodiversity-relevant ODA for each year is not yet available.

On domestic public funding, allocations to the ministry responsible for environment, climate and wildlife and related agencies have provided the core budget for biodiversity-relevant programmes throughout 2020–2025, including protected-area operations, wildlife and forest management, wetlands, environmental regulation and ecosystem rehabilitation. In addition, local authorities at district level allocate resources to their environmental or natural-resources departments, supporting activities such as environmental monitoring, land-use planning, waste management and community-based conservation initiatives. Together, these central and local budget allocations indicate sustained domestic public expenditure in support of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems over the period 2020–2025

EN

On private funding (domestic and international), Zimbabwe has benefitted from substantial non-state investments in biodiversity, particularly through conservation NGOs, philanthropy, conservation-tourism operators and public–private partnerships in protected areas. A flagship example is the Gonarezhou Conservation Trust, a partnership between the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority and Frankfurt Zoological Society, which has built up annual operational funding of approximately 5 million United States Dollars for Gonarezhou National Park and has cumulatively invested on the order of 80–90 million United States Dollars into the park since 2004. Similar, though less well-documented, private and NGO contributions support conservation and community-based natural resource management in other landscapes. However, these flows are recorded at project or institution level and are not yet compiled into a national series of annual private biodiversity-finance totals for 2020-2025.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Zimbabwe faces significant methodological, institutional and data-related challenges in tracking and scaling up biodiversity finance towards the 300 million United States Dollars-per-year target, but several clear approaches are available to strengthen implementation. One of the major challenges is the absence of a consolidated, national biodiversity-finance accounting system. Financial flows for biodiversity are currently fragmented across multiple budgets and project portfolios, GEF and other ODA projects, environment-related votes in the national budget, and NGO, tourism and PPP investments. These are reported in different formats and timeframes, often without a biodiversity tag, so there is no single mechanism for extracting and aggregating all biodiversity-relevant expenditures by source (international public, domestic public and private) for each year. Closely related is a methodological and classification gap: Zimbabwe does not yet have agreed, operational definitions and tagging rules for what counts as biodiversity-relevant spending across sectors (for example, agriculture, water, forestry, tourism, climate), making it difficult to distinguish biodiversity expenditures from broader environment or climate spending and to avoid double-counting climate-biodiversity projects. A third challenge is limited institutional capacity and coordination for biodiversity finance tracking. Responsibilities for budgeting, project management and reporting are spread across the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, the Ministry of Finance, line ministries, parastatals and local authorities, with no fully institutionalised biodiversity-finance coordination unit. Many institutions lack dedicated staff and tools for financial data extraction, coding and analysis, and information from NGOs, PPPs and the private sector is voluntary or ad hoc. Finally, data on private and NGO finance are particularly sparse and sensitive: conservation NGOs and private operators hold detailed financial information, but there is no standard national template or requirement to report biodiversity-related expenditures in a way that can be aggregated alongside public flows.

To address these challenges, Zimbabwe could take several complementary approaches. First, it should complete and institutionalise a Biodiversity Expenditure Review (BER) covering at least 2020–2025, using international BIOFIN and GBF Target 19 guidance to develop a national biodiversity-finance classification,

tagging rules and data-collection templates, and embed these in the Ministry of Finance and key sector ministries. Second, the country could establish a permanent biodiversity-finance coordination mechanism, for example, a small unit jointly anchored in the environment and finance ministries to lead data requests, maintain a national biodiversity-finance database, and coordinate reporting to the CBD and other fora. Third, Zimbabwe can formalise engagement with NGOs, PPPs and the private sector, developing simple reporting formats and confidentiality protocols that allow conservation NGOs, tourism operators, conservation trusts and impact investors to share annual biodiversity-related expenditure data in a way that can be aggregated while protecting commercially sensitive details. Fourth, by aligning climate and biodiversity finance tracking, especially for nature-based solutions in NDC implementation, Zimbabwe can leverage existing climate-finance MRV work to capture co-benefit biodiversity expenditures, clearly apportioning shares to biodiversity to avoid double-counting while recognising synergies. Finally, Zimbabwe should link finance tracking directly to policy and investment planning. Using results from the BER and the Biodiversity Finance Plan, the country can identify the main financing gaps for priority GBF targets, design concrete finance solutions (for example, targeted budget increases, environmental levies, green bonds, PES schemes, reform of harmful subsidies) and establish clear annual milestones towards the 300 million United States Dollars target. This would turn what is currently a largely diagnostic exercise into a practical, iterative cycle of measuring, planning, mobilising and reviewing biodiversity finance, enabling more effective implementation of KMGBF Target 19.

EN

Source Documents and Websites

https://www.biofin.org/sites/default/files/content/publications/BIOFIN%20Workbook%202018_0.pdf

https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets/19

https://www.nature.org/en-us/about-us/where-we-work/europe/stories-in-europe/biodiversity-finance-dashboard-2025/

https://www.undp.org/publications/biofin-workbook-2024

https://zw.chm-cbd.net/taxonomy/term/649
https://www.undp.org/news/global-momentum-nature-finance-undps-biodiversity-finance-initiative-helps-countries-unlock-over-27-billion-nature

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 19.1: International Public Finance: GEF-6 Zambezi Valley Biodiversity Project

The GEF-6 project “Strengthening Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management and Climate-Smart Landscapes in the Mid to Lower Zambezi Region of Zimbabwe” is a flagship example of international public biodiversity finance that is directly advancing National Target 19. With a total budget of 15.68 million United States Dollars financed by the Global Environment Facility and co-financiers, and implementation running from 2018 to 2026, the project promotes an integrated landscape approach across protected areas and communal lands in one of Zimbabwe’s most important biodiversity hotspots. By 2024, it had supported anti-poaching, landscape planning and community-based conservation and livelihood measures across Hurungwe, Nyaminyami, Mbire and Muzarabani, including training 1,200 people in beekeeping, providing small grants that benefited 8,000 community members, drilling 20 boreholes and resuscitating 73 environmental committees and sub-committees. These results demonstrate how sustained international public finance can simultaneously strengthen biodiversity conservation (through reduced poaching and improved habitat management), support climate-smart livelihoods and build local institutional capacity, while also generating the project-level financial data and lessons that will feed into Zimbabwe’s future Biodiversity Expenditure Review and Biodiversity Finance Plan.

Case Study 19.2: Domestic Public Finance: ZimParks Management Plans in the Mid–Lower Zambezi

Within the same Mid–Lower Zambezi landscape, Zimbabwe has used domestic planning and management processes, supported by international finance, to strengthen biodiversity governance and make better use of national budget allocations. As part of the Zambezi Valley Biodiversity Project, Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZimParks) updated and harmonised long-term management plans for key protected areas such as Chewore Safari Area and the wider mid-Zambezi complex, integrating climate change, community-based resource management and tourism development into a single planning framework. These plans are now guiding how domestic public resources from ZimParks operational budgets and the environment ministry vote are allocated to anti-poaching, infrastructure, community outreach and monitoring, and have improved coordination between national parks, safari areas and surrounding communal lands. By embedding biodiversity, climate and community objectives into statutory management plans, Zimbabwe has increased the effectiveness and accountability of domestic public funding and created a clearer basis for tagging and tracking biodiversity-relevant expenditures in future budget analyses.

EN

Case Study 19.3: Private and NGO Finance: Gonarezhou Conservation Trust and Long-Term Park Funding

The Gonarezhou Conservation Trust (GCT), a public–private partnership between ZimParks and Frankfurt Zoological Society, is a leading example of sustained private and NGO biodiversity finance in Zimbabwe. Since its creation in 2016 (building on earlier FZS support), the Trust has progressively taken over park management responsibilities and mobilised a combination of philanthropic, tourism and NGO funding for Gonarezhou National Park, Zimbabwe's second-largest park and a key component of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park. By 2021, the Wyss Foundation alone had provided five consecutive annual grants totalling at least 5 million United States Dollars, including a 1 million United States Dollars grant in 2021 to support the park and surrounding communities, and overall GCT investments in the park since 2004 are estimated at around 80–90 million United States Dollars when operational funding and capital investments are combined. In 2023, the SADC TFCA Financing Facility approved an additional 3 million euro grant to GCT for infrastructure improvements (roads, staff housing and tourism facilities) to further strengthen conservation outcomes and financial sustainability. These investments have enabled significant reductions in elephant and rhino poaching, improvements in ecological condition, growth in tourism revenues and increased employment and contracting opportunities for neighbouring communities, showing how long-term private and NGO finance can effectively complement public funding and advance National Target 19's objective of mobilising resources from all sources.

Source Documents and Websites

https://www.zimparks.org.zw/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Chewore-Safari-Area-Management-Plan-2023-2033-1.pdf

https://www.wysscampaign.org/project-list/gonarezhou

https://www.undp.org/zimbabwe/projects/zambezi-valley-biodiversity-project-gef-6

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

By mobilising additional public, private and international finance for conservation, restoration and sustainable use, NT19 underpins progress on SDG 14 (life below water) and SDG 15 (life on land), which require increased investment in ecosystems, species and sustainable resource use. The biodiversity economy agenda, prioritising wildlife, forestry, fisheries and bioprospecting supports inclusive economic growth and employment (SDG 8) and aligns with SDGs 11-13 on sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, and climate action through nature-based solutions and natural capital accounting.	EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments	EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently.	EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	

No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale. EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
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Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
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Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	
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Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).

No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.	EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors	EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.	EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem

functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as "Partially", reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.	EN

Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity and Redirect Incentives that are Harmful to Biodiversity **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has initiated implementation of KMGBF Target 18 by establishing the core analytical, policy and programmatic foundations needed to scale up biodiversity-positive incentives and to begin addressing incentives that are harmful to biodiversity. These actions are still in the early stages of implementation, but already show a clear alignment between national planning instruments and KMGBF Target 18.

On the positive-incentives side, the government has positioned the emerging biodiversity economy as a key vehicle for rewarding conservation and sustainable use. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy prepared by the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife with support from the African Wildlife Foundation, identifies four priority subsectors, wildlife, forestry, fisheries and bioprospecting/ biotrade and propose a package of policy and investment measures aimed at strengthening nature-based tourism, wildlife-based land uses, sustainable timber and non-timber forest products, and fisheries in small water bodies as engines of rural development and conservation finance. These measures include clearer tenure and benefit-sharing arrangements in CAMPFIRE and conservancies, support for community and private wildlife-based enterprises, development of a biotrade framework and natural-capital accounting, and targeted public–private investment promotion, all of which function as positive incentives by linking biodiversity stewardship to income, jobs and local revenues.

Complementing this are several sectoral policies that emphasise economic instruments and enabling conditions that make conservation-compatible land uses more attractive relative to degrading alternatives. These include fees and revenue-sharing schemes in protected areas and hunting concessions, community-based wildlife and forestry programmes, and emerging biodiversity economy investment pipelines that seek to crowd in private finance into conservationcompatible production systems, consistent with the CBD's guidance on incentive measures. The development of a biodiversity economy investment blueprint and feasibility work on natural-capital accounting are particularly important outcomes, as they provide the analytical foundation for the more systematic use of fiscal, financial, and market-based incentives that reward conservation outcomes.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe has achieved several institutional and programmatic outcomes that establish a credible platform for KMGBIF Target 18 implementation, even though most impacts are still localised and not yet national in scale. First, the formal adoption of Target 18 within the draft NBSAP3, with specified indicators (e.g. number and value of positive incentives, value of harmful subsidies), a dedicated results framework and an indicative budget envelope, signals high-level political recognition of incentive reform as a core biodiversity strategy.

The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy baseline and investment report has quantified the current and potential contribution of biodiversity-based sectors, documented existing incentives (such as wildlife revenues under CAMPFIRE and tourism concessions) and proposed a pipeline of investments and enabling measures to expand nature-based enterprises that benefit both biodiversity and communities. Third, the recent launch of BIOFIN provides a structured methodology to identify positive and harmful incentives, cost financing needs and develop a National Biodiversity Finance Plan that integrates incentive reform into macro-fiscal policy and sectoral budgeting.

At the operational level, CAMPFIRE and related community-based programmes have continued to generate wildlife and tourism-based revenues for participating communities, demonstrating that positive incentives can reduce poaching, maintain wildlife habitat and support local livelihoods when governance arrangements are strong. Emerging pilot initiatives in wildlife corridors, human–wildlife conflict offsets and biodiversity-based enterprises in forestry and biotrade further illustrate the potential for diversified incentive mechanisms, though these are currently limited in coverage and volume.

In response to harmful incentives, Zimbabwe has begun to identify and, in some cases, reform subsidy schemes and support measures that may encourage the overexploitation of biodiversity or environmentally damaging practices. National biodiversity policy documents and the ZBE report acknowledge that certain agricultural support measures (such as input subsidies that encourage expansion of cropping into marginal areas or intensive use of agrochemicals) and some aspects of wildlife and land-use policy can operate as perverse incentives, contributing to habitat loss, overharvesting and human–wildlife conflict if not carefully designed. In response, Zimbabwe has initiated biodiversity-finance and harmful-incentives diagnostics as part of wider green-economy and climate-finance work, with the aim of quantifying the value of subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to biodiversity and informing future reforms and budget-tagging systems. These efforts are still at an early stage, but they represent a concrete first step toward the indicator "Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity," and align Zimbabwe with global calls to redirect or phase out harmful subsidies under KMGBF Target 18.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Zimbabwe faces multiple challenges in scaling up positive incentives and reforming harmful ones, including limited fiscal space, weak data on subsidies, governance constraints in community programmes and competing short-term economic priorities. One major challenge is the erosion and inconsistency of community-level benefits in some CAMPFIRE areas due to economic crises, elite capture and high transaction costs, which undermine local trust and the strength of incentives to tolerate wildlife costs and invest in conservation. There is also limited systematic identification and quantification of subsidies and incentives that are harmful to biodiversity in agriculture, energy, mining and infrastructure, making it difficult to prioritise which incentives to reform or repurpose and to design compensatory measures for affected stakeholders. Fragmented coordination among environmental, finance, agriculture, tourism, and local government institutions further slows progress, as does limited technical capacity to design innovative instruments such as PES schemes, biodiversity-linked fiscal transfers, or green tax reforms.

To address these constraints, Zimbabwe can build on the BIOFIN process and global guidance (such as UNDP/BIOFIN's "Nature of Subsidies" step-by-step guide) to undertake a structured review of environmentally harmful subsidies, quantify their budgetary and biodiversity impacts and develop phased redesign options that protect vulnerable groups while improving outcomes for nature. Strengthening CAMPFIRE and other CBNRM models by increasing transparency in revenue sharing, legally securing community rights, diversifying income streams beyond trophy hunting and piloting performance-based payments for conservation outcomes, will also be essential to reinforce positive incentives at the local level.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 18.1: Revitalising CAMPFIRE and Community Conservancies

The revitalisation of CAMPFIRE and the emergence of new community wildlife conservancies during the 2020s have reinforced positive economic signals for conservation in communal areas. Following a Cabinet-endorsed review and renewed support under projects such as the Zambezi Valley Biodiversity Project, several districts (for example Mbire, Hurungwe and Muzarabani) have moved towards establishing CAMPFIRE conservancies that formalise community rights over wildlife and related tourism opportunities. In line with Zimbabwe's National Development Strategy 1 (2021–2025), wildlife and nature-based tourism are explicitly framed as pillars of rural development, positioning CAMPFIRE as a key instrument for channelling revenues from hunting and tourism into local infrastructure, social services and household income. Where governance arrangements are improving, these reforms have strengthened the link between biodiversity conservation and tangible community benefits, thereby operationalising Target 18's call for positive incentives. At the same time, the experience of this period shows that broader land-use and investment policies can still dilute these incentives, for example where agricultural expansion, resettlement or extractive projects are promoted in wildlife-rich areas without adequate safeguards, effectively subsidising land-use change at the expense of wildlife-based livelihood options.

Case Study 18.2: CAMPFIRE Strategy Plan 2025–2030 as a Modern Incentive Framework

The CAMPFIRE Strategy Plan 2025–2030 represents a major post-2020 policy instrument for modernising community-level incentives and addressing perverse signals within the programme architecture. The strategy, developed by the CAMPFIRE Association and partners, explicitly re-positions CAMPFIRE as a payments-for-ecosystem-services mechanism in communal areas, with the objective of rewarding climate- and biodiversity-positive land uses through predictable, equitably shared revenues. It proposes standardised benefit-sharing formulas, strengthened financial reporting, and capacity building for CAMPFIRE communities and Rural District Councils, alongside diversification into non-consumptive tourism, carbon projects and other biodiversity-economy opportunities. These measures are intended to increase the reliability and visibility of benefits accruing to producer communities, thus deepening the positive incentive for maintaining wildlife habitat and reducing poaching and land-use conversion. Importantly, the strategy also acknowledges past governance weaknesses, such as elite capture, opaque revenue management and delayed disbursements as de facto harmful incentives that undermined community trust and, in some cases, encouraged unsustainable resource use. By tightening contracts, clarifying institutional responsibilities and seeking closer alignment with tourism, forestry and land-use policies, the plan directly contributes to the identification and progressive reform of incentives that are harmful to biodiversity.

EN

Case Study 18.3: Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy (ZBE) Initiative and Incentive Reform

The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy (ZBE) initiative, including the launch of the inaugural ZBE Report in 2023, has created positive incentives at national and sectoral level while beginning to expose the role of harmful subsidies and incentive structures. The ZBE process quantifies the contribution of biodiversity-based sectors, such as wildlife and nature-based tourism, sustainable forestry and non-timber forest products, fisheries and biotrade to GDP, employment and local livelihoods, and identifies concrete investment opportunities that depend on the maintenance of ecosystem integrity. By embedding these values in economic planning and public discourse, ZBE strengthens the perception of biodiversity as a productive asset and supports the development of investment pipelines and policy measures that favour conservation-compatible business models, thereby advancing the indicator on positive incentives. At the same time, ZBE analysis and subsequent national dialogues have highlighted how current patterns of

support for agricultural expansion, tobacco curing, wood fuel use, mining and infrastructure development can function as incentives that are harmful to biodiversity when environmental externalities are not internalised. Although Zimbabwe has not yet completed a comprehensive, quantified inventory of biodiversity-harmful subsidies, the ZBE work provides an initial diagnostic of where such incentives are likely to be concentrated and offers a platform for future reforms in line with Target 18.

Source Documents and Websites

https://campfirezimbabwe.org/wp-content/uploads/campfire-strategy-plan-2025-2030.pdf
https://maliasili.org/voices-of-impact/reviving-zimbabwes-community-conservation-movement
https://www.awf.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/ZBE%20Report%20Final%20Copy%20-%20080923.pdf

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of KMGBF Target 18 contributes directly to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and helps Zimbabwe advance broader biodiversity-related agreements by aligning incentives with nature-positive outcomes. By sharing wildlife and tourism revenues with communities under CAMPFIRE and related community-based natural resource management initiatives, Zimbabwe supports poverty reduction and livelihoods (SDG 1), decent work and local economic development (SDG 8), and reduced inequalities between remote wildlife areas and urban centres (SDG 10), while conserving ecosystems (SDG 15). The biodiversity-economy framework, which prioritises wildlife, forestry, fisheries and bioprospecting as growth sectors, aligns with SDGs 11–15 by promoting nature-based enterprises that generate income and jobs while maintaining ecosystem services and reducing environmental degradation.

EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments — EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently. — EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023

No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	

No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale. EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
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Comments

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C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.	EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	

No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors	EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.	EN

18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

GBF-INDICATOR-18.1 Headline

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote

No	2026	Number of distinct positive incentive mechanisms	7	(i) CAMPFIRE community-based wildlife revenue-sharing schemes, (ii) Other community-based wildlife conservancy and safari-area benefit-sharing arrangements, (iii) Protected-area and hunting concession fees with community revenue-sharing components, (iv) Community-based forestry and woodland-use arrangements with benefit-sharing, (v) Community-based fisheries in small water bodies with structured access and benefit-sharing (vi) Emerging biodiversity-economy investment incentives (e.g. nature-based tourism, wildlife-based enterprises). (vii) Biotrade/bioprospecting frameworks and pilots that create market incentives for sustainable use of indigenous biodiversity.
No	2025	Number of distinct positive incentive mechanisms	7	(i) CAMPFIRE community-based wildlife revenue-sharing schemes, (ii) Other community-based wildlife conservancy and safari-area benefit-sharing arrangements, (iii) Protected-area and hunting concession fees with community revenue-sharing components, (iv) Community-based forestry and woodland-use arrangements with benefit-sharing, (v) Community-based fisheries in small water bodies with structured access and benefit-sharing (vi) Emerging biodiversity-economy investment incentives (e.g. nature-based tourism, wildlife-based enterprises). (vii) Biotrade/bioprospecting frameworks and pilots that create market incentives for sustainable use of indigenous biodiversity.
No	2024	Number of distinct positive incentive mechanisms	6	(i) CAMPFIRE community-based wildlife revenue-sharing schemes, (ii) Other community-based wildlife conservancy and safari-area benefit-sharing arrangements, (iii) Protected-area and hunting concession fees with community revenue-sharing components, (iv) Community-based forestry and woodland-use arrangements with benefit-sharing, (v) Community-based fisheries in small water bodies with structured access and benefit-sharing (vi) Emerging biodiversity-economy investment incentives (e.g. nature-based tourism, wildlife-based enterprises).
No	2023	Number of distinct positive incentive mechanisms	6	(i) CAMPFIRE community-based wildlife revenue-sharing schemes, (ii) Other community-based wildlife conservancy and safari-area benefit-sharing arrangements, (iii) Protected-area and hunting concession fees with community revenue-sharing components, (iv) Community-based forestry and woodland-use arrangements with benefit-sharing, (v) Community-based fisheries in small water bodies with structured access and benefit-sharing (vi) Emerging biodiversity-economy investment incentives (e.g. nature-based tourism, wildlife-based enterprises).
No	2022	Number of distinct positive incentive mechanisms	4	(i) CAMPFIRE community-based wildlife revenue-sharing schemes, (ii) Other community-based wildlife conservancy and safari-area benefit-sharing arrangements, (iii) Protected-area and hunting concession fees with community revenue-sharing components, (iv) Community-based forestry and woodland-use arrangements with benefit-sharing,
No	2021	Number of distinct positive incentive mechanisms	4	(i) CAMPFIRE community-based wildlife revenue-sharing schemes, (ii) Other community-based wildlife conservancy and safari-area benefit-sharing arrangements, (iii) Protected-area and hunting concession fees with community revenue-sharing components, (iv) Community-based forestry and woodland-use arrangements with benefit-sharing,
No	2020	Number of distinct	4	(i) CAMPFIRE community-based wildlife revenue-sharing schemes, (ii) Other community-based wildlife

		positive incentive mechanisms		conservancy and safari-area benefit-sharing arrangements, (iii) Protected-area and hunting concession fees with community revenue-sharing components, (iv) Community-based forestry and woodland-use arrangements with benefit-sharing.

18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-18.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

There is no national database that systematically identifies all subsidies and incentives that are harmful to biodiversity (e.g. agricultural input subsidies, energy subsidies, water pricing, wildlife and land-use incentives) and assigns them a monetary value per year. Key policy documents (e.g. biodiversity-economy work, green-economy and climate-finance discussions) acknowledge that some agricultural support measures and certain land-use and wildlife policies can operate as perverse incentives, but they stop at qualitative diagnosis rather than providing annual values in national accounts or budget reports.	EN

Comments

The main constraint is not awareness but measurement: harmful incentives are recognised in policy discussions, especially in agriculture and land use, but there is no dedicated system to track and value them for GBF reporting. Ongoing biodiversity-economy, BIOFIN and natural-capital-accounting initiatives provide an opportunity to design a national methodology for identifying, classifying and valuing harmful subsidies, and to integrate this into budget and expenditure systems over time. For the present reporting cycle, it is therefore appropriate to record “no data” for Indicator 18.2.	EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature’s contributions to people (NCP), justifying a “Fully” response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management

and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as "Partially", reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.	EN

Strengthen Biosafety and Distribute the Benefits of Biotechnology **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

The Government of Zimbabwe domesticated the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety through the enactment of the National Biotechnology Authority Act (Capt 14:31) of 2006, which provides the legal framework for regulating biotechnology and biosafety in the country. Biosafety measures are implemented and enforced under this Act, complemented by biosafety regulations and guidelines that govern the development, handling, transport, use and release of products of biotechnology, including living modified organisms (LMOs). In line with KMGBF Target 17 of the KMGBF, Zimbabwe is undertaking various measures that contribute to the goals of the Implementation Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Capacity-Building Action Plan, as well as the Nagoya–Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress, particularly with respect to domestic measures on liability, redress and response for damage associated with LMOs. Furthermore, the Government is raising public awareness on biotechnology and biosafety, strengthening and harmonising biosafety and biosecurity regulatory frameworks, and enhancing LMO monitoring and surveillance programmes through permitting, inspection and control mechanisms established by the National Biotechnology Authority. **Source Documents and Websites** https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/zim80650.pdf https://cfuzim.org/statutory-instrument-160-of-2018-national-biotechnology-authority-agricultural-biotechnology-products-regulations-2018/ https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cp-mop-10/cp-mop-10-dec-03-en.pdf https://bch.cbd.int/protocol/supplementary/ https://aslm.org/zimbabwe-joins-continental-effort-to-strengthen-biosafety-and-biosecurity-legal-frameworks/	EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe has made steady progress towards strengthening biosafety and distributing the benefits of biotechnology under Target 17. The Government has continued to judiciously enforce existing biosafety legislation through the National Biotechnology Authority and collaborating regulators. Regulators from various ministries and agencies have been trained in core biosafety principles, and new biosafety regulations and guidelines have been developed, with gazetting and publication planned for 2026. Risk assessments are routinely conducted before decisions are made on applications for import, contained use, confined field trials and general release of LMOs, and nationwide LMO surveillance has been undertaken to monitor compliance and potential risks.

Biosafety is increasingly being mainstreamed in higher education, with universities incorporating biosafety issues into their curricula. The National Biotechnology Authority has worked closely with relevant regulators in joint LMO surveillance and on the development and review of biosafety regulations, guidelines and policies. At the international reporting level, Zimbabwe submitted its fifth national report on the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the national Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH) page has been regularly updated. Public awareness and participation have also improved, with biosafety and biotechnology information disseminated via print and electronic media and during exhibitions, and with stakeholder consultative workshops engaging women, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, Government and civil society. Efforts are in progress for Zimbabwe to accede to the Nagoya–Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress, and plans are underway to review the National Biotechnology Authority Act to update and strengthen the national regulatory framework in line with emerging biotechnologies and evolving international obligations.

EN

Source Document and Websites

https://bch.cbd.int/protocol/supplementary/

https://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2018/pr-2018-03-05-nklsp-en.pdf

https://www.cbd.int/reports/nr5/

https://zw.chm-cbd.net/documents/zimbabwe-fifth-national-report

https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/zim80650.pdf

https://zw.chm-cbd.net/documents/national-biotechnology-authority-act-chapter-1431

https://nba.ac.zw/facility.html

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Limited financial resources are hindering the full implementation of Target 17. In some instances, support for biosafety capacity building activities, developing of regulations and guidelines has been provided by the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD). To augment Government resources, efforts will focus on mobilizing additional funding from development partners and allocating a portion of the GEF STAR resources specifically for biosafety-related activities.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 17.1: Building Regulatory Capacity for Biosafety Decision-Making in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe's National Biotechnology Authority (NBA), working with the Research Council of Zimbabwe and relevant ministries, led a programme to strengthen regulatory capacity for biosafety decision-making. The activities were implemented mainly in Harare and other provincial centres where biosafety regulators, research institutions and universities are located. The initiative was undertaken to ensure that regulators could effectively implement the National Biotechnology Authority Act, apply biosafety principles and respond to emerging biotechnology applications in line with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Under this programme, the NBA coordinated training workshops for officials from agriculture, environment, health and higher education ministries, as well as members of biosafety committees, focusing on risk assessment, risk management, inspection and monitoring of LMOs. The NBA Strategic Plan 2021–2025 explicitly set objectives to "strengthen regulatory capacity" and "enhance inspection and monitoring services," providing a structured framework for these actions. As a result, regulators gained clearer procedures for reviewing applications for import, contained use, confined field trials and environmental release of LMOs, and improved their ability to design and implement inspection and surveillance programmes. The main outcome was a more coordinated and technically competent biosafety system, with better-defined roles among institutions, improved inter-agency collaboration, and more consistent application of risk assessment before authorising LMO activities. This contributed to more predictable and transparent decision-making, reduced regulatory uncertainty for applicants, and stronger alignment of national practice with the Cartagena Protocol's implementation plan and capacity-building action plan.

Case Study 17.2: Engaging Stakeholders in Shaping Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy

A broad network of actors, including the Government of Zimbabwe, the Biotechnology Trust of Zimbabwe (BTZ), research institutions and NGOs, organised stakeholder dialogues and consultations on biotechnology and biosafety policy. These activities were primarily conducted in Harare, with participation from national-level institutions, but they also drew on experiences and perspectives from farming communities and civil society groups across the country. The main purpose was to ensure that the evolving biosafety framework and agricultural biotechnology policies reflected diverse interests, including food security, environmental protection, trade, and the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. EN

Workshops and policy dialogues brought together government officials, scientists, private sector representatives, farmers' organisations and NGOs to discuss GMO regulation, access to genetic resources, intellectual property, and biosafety safeguards. Analyses of the biotechnology policy process in Zimbabwe show that NGOs and civil society were relatively influential in these debates, helping to highlight issues such as participation, transparency and accountability in biosafety decision-making. These processes informed the design of regulatory institutions, contributed to the development of biosafety rules and guidelines, and raised the profile of biosafety and biotechnology within broader national development and environmental policy discussions.

The outcome was a more inclusive and better-informed policy process, in which different perspectives, particularly on food security, rights, and risk, could be articulated and taken into account when shaping biosafety measures. The case demonstrates that multi-stakeholder engagement helped move Zimbabwe from purely "science-driven" regulation towards a framework that also integrates social and livelihood considerations, which is consistent with international expectations under the Cartagena Protocol and the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

NBA-Strategic-Plan-2021-final_compressed.pdf

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of KMGBF Target 17 contributes directly to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by supporting safe application of agricultural biotechnology to enhance food security and climate resilience; SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) through regulatory oversight of biotechnology products affecting human and animal health; SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) by promoting responsible research, innovation and biotechnology value chains; SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) via risk assessment and management systems that prevent adverse environmental impacts; and SDG 15 (Life on Land) by safeguarding biodiversity from potential risks associated with LMOs. Zimbabwe operationalises this through its national biosafety regulatory system anchored in the Biosafety Act and administered by the NBA, aligning with obligations under the CBD and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, particularly in relation to risk assessment, advance informed agreement, and public awareness. Implementation also complements the Nagoya Protocol by reinforcing fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources and associated biotechnology applications. EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	

No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national

endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale.	EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator	EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2024	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2023	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	

Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2022	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2022	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2021	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2021	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2021	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2021	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.

No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.	EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors	EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated	EN

expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as "Partially", reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service

EN

valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development. EN

17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-17

17.1 Has your country established biosafety-related policy, legal, administrative and other measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?

Fully

17.2 Does your country implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?

Fully

17.3 Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Parties, especially developing countries, that provide the genetic resources for such research, as set out in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the Convention?

Fully

17.4 Has your country taken practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Parties, especially developing countries, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties, as set out in paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Convention?

Fully

17.5 Does your country carry out scientifically sound risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms?

Fully

17.6 Does your country provide access to biosafety-related information for the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms?

Fully

Comments

Zimbabwe has put in place and is actively implementing a comprehensive biosafety framework that fully addresses the requirements of Article 8(g) and Article 19 of the Convention, as well as the safe handling and use of LMOs. This includes a dedicated biosafety law and regulations, functioning administrative and institutional arrangements, systematic risk assessment and decision-making procedures, and regular LMO monitoring and surveillance. Universities and research institutions increasingly integrate biosafety into their work, while stakeholder engagement, public awareness activities and information made available through national platforms and the Biosafety Clearing-House ensure transparency and participation. Taken together, these measures demonstrate that biosafety systems are not only established but are being applied in practice, and that Zimbabwe is actively promoting participation in, and fair access to, the benefits of biotechnology.	EN

Businesses Assess, Disclose and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has begun to put in place enabling policies, regulatory standards and practical initiatives that encourage businesses to assess, disclose and reduce biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and negative impacts, although implementation is still emerging. NBSAP2 explicitly calls for stronger private-sector engagement in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, including mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into key productive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, mining, tourism and infrastructure, and it encourages businesses to adopt best-practice approaches that avoid, minimise and restore biodiversity impacts. Complementary analytical work on the biodiversity economy, including studies supported by partners such as the African Wildlife Foundation, promotes investment models that treat biodiversity as a productive asset and seek to align business models with conservation and sustainable use, thereby creating a policy environment where companies are expected to manage biodiversity-related risks and dependencies more systematically.

A major step towards operationalising this target has been the move to make sustainability and ESG reporting mandatory for listed companies. The Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) and the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange (VFEX) have introduced sustainability-reporting requirements for issuers through instruments such as Statutory Instrument 134 of 2019, ZSE Practice Note 16 and VFEX Practice Note 2, which require listed entities to prepare and publish sustainability or ESG disclosures alongside their annual financial reports. These requirements are guided by international frameworks such as the Global Reporting Initiative Standards and are being aligned with the new IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards, meaning that companies are now expected to report on environmental risks and performance where these are material, including biodiversity-related impacts and dependencies associated with their operations and value chains. In parallel, financial-sector guidance from the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe and related initiatives encourage banks and other financial institutions to integrate environmental and climate-related risks into governance, risk-management and disclosure, which indirectly pushes borrowers and investee companies in high-impact sectors to better understand and report on land-use and biodiversity risks as part of their access to finance.

These regulatory changes are being reinforced by professional and market-driven initiatives. The Public Accountants and Auditors Board, together with the ZSE and VFEX, has issued joint statements and guidance on sustainability reporting, signalling that high-quality ESG and environmental disclosure is now part of good corporate governance and investor expectations in Zimbabwe. Professional bodies, advisory firms and training providers are conducting capacity-building and awareness programmes for boards, executives and reporting teams on ESG and sustainability reporting, emphasising the growing importance of climate and biodiversity-related risks for business resilience and competitiveness. At the same time, biodiversity-focused programmes in sectors such as forestry, wildlife and protected-area management, including the development of a national biodiversity-economy strategy and research frameworks under the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, are helping to generate better data on resource use, ecosystem impacts and conservation outcomes, which can in turn inform company-level risk assessments and disclosures over time.

EN

Taken together, these actions show that Zimbabwe is progressively creating an enabling framework in which businesses, especially listed and finance-dependent companies are expected to identify, manage and report on biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts. However, while the regulatory and guidance architecture for sustainability reporting is now largely in place, systematic quantification of the number of companies that explicitly disclose biodiversity-specific risks, dependencies and impacts, as required by the headline indicator remains at an early stage and will require further work to refine reporting templates, build capacity and extract biodiversity-specific metrics from broader ESG reports.

Source Documents and Websites

https://www.awf.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/ZBE%20Report%20Final%20Copy%20-%20080923.pdf

https://paab.org.zw/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/PAAB-ZIMBABWE-Sustainability-Reporting-for-Zimbabwe.pdf

https://iodz.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/IODZ-MAGAZINE-JAN-FINAL.pdf
https://esgnetworkzimbabwe.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Joint-Statement-on-Sustainability-Reporting-PAAB-ZSE-and-VFEX.pdf

https://rskgroup.com/insights/esg-disclosures-requirement-zimbabwe/

https://www.zse.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Practice-Note-16-Sustainability-Disclosure-Checklist.pdf

https://insurance24.co.zw/sustainability-reporting-for-listed-entities-now-mandatory/

https://afrodigital.org/esg-is-here-to-stay-what-zimbabwean-executives-need-to-know-now/

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe has made clear but early progress towards this target. NBSAP2 sets an explicit objective to encourage businesses, especially large and high-impact sectors, to monitor, assess and disclose their biodiversity impacts and to progressively reduce negative effects on ecosystems. Since then, the main concrete outcome has been the introduction of mandatory sustainability reporting for all companies listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange and Victoria Falls Stock Exchange, anchored in Statutory Instrument 134 of 2019 and detailed through ZSE Practice Note 16 and VFEX Practice Note 2, which require listed entities to submit sustainability or ESG reports for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2024. These rules, and the joint regulatory statement by PAAB, ZSE and VFEX, have made ESG disclosure a standard expectation in the formal capital market and created a channel through which biodiversity-related risks and impacts can be reported when they are material to the business. Awareness and guidance on ESG reporting have increased among boards and executives, and some early sustainability reports and sector guidance (for example for mining) are beginning to address environmental and land-use issues. However, systematic tracking of how many companies explicitly disclose biodiversity-specific risks, dependencies and impacts is not yet in place, and most progress so far relates to creating the regulatory framework and capacity for broader sustainability disclosure rather than to detailed biodiversity metrics.

EN

Source Documents and Websites

https://esgnetworkzimbabwe.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Joint-Statement-on-Sustainability-Reporting-PAAB-ZSE-and-VFEX.pdf

https://www.theanchor.co.zw/zimbabwe-mandates-sustainability-reporting-for-listed-companies-starting-2024/

https://www.zse.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Practice-Note-16-Sustainability-Disclosure-Checklist.pdf
https://insurance24.co.zw/sustainability-reporting-for-listed-entities-now-mandatory/

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key challenges include limited skills, weak data and uneven coverage. Many companies lack capacity to identify biodiversity-related risks and to turn science and spatial data into simple indicators for reporting. Biodiversity and natural-capital information is fragmented and not easily accessible in business-friendly formats, so firms struggle to link their sites and value chains to concrete biodiversity baselines and impact metrics. Current disclosure rules mainly cover listed entities; most unlisted and informal businesses in high-impact sectors are not yet required or encouraged to report, which keeps the number of disclosing companies low. Economic pressures and competing compliance demands also limit the resources businesses can devote to robust biodiversity assessment and reporting systems.

Further implementation could focus on developing simple sector-specific guidance and templates for mining, agriculture, forestry and tourism that show how to identify and report biodiversity risks using a few core indicators. Strengthening national biodiversity and land-use data systems, and packaging them into tools or portals that companies can easily use, would improve the quality of disclosures. Regulators and financial institutions could gradually extend expectations on biodiversity risk disclosure beyond listed companies, for example through lending policies, procurement criteria and voluntary codes. Continued training and peer-learning for boards and reporting teams, combined with recognising early leaders and linking biodiversity disclosure to access to green finance, would help shift practice from box-ticking to genuine risk management and impact reduction.

EN

Source Documents and Websites

https://www.ifc.org/content/dam/ifc/doc/2024/zimbabwe-country-private-sector-diagnostic.pdf

https://obata.com/how-to-implement-nature-biodiversity-disclosures/

https://paab.org.zw/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/PAAB-ZIMBABWE-Sustainability-Reporting-for-Zimbabwe.pdf

https://rskgroup.com/insights/esg-disclosures-requirement-zimbabwe/

https://www.ibat-alliance.org/biodiversity-disclosure

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 15.1: NMBZ Environment, Social and Governance Reporting

The NMBZ bank has started publishing detailed sustainability reports in line with ZSE requirements. The bank now issues an annual sustainability report alongside its financial statements. The report follows ZSE Practice Note 16 and international standards, and it includes a board-approved ESG strategy and

governance structure. As part of this, the bank identifies environmental and social risks in its lending portfolio and describes how it screens projects in sectors such as agriculture, mining and infrastructure for environmental impacts before approving loans. Projects with potential negative impacts on land, water and biodiversity are subject to enhanced due diligence, including checks on EIA compliance, permits and mitigation plans. The report also outlines internal efforts to reduce the bank's own footprint, such as energy and water-efficiency measures in branches and data centres, and programmes to cut paper use. While the biodiversity content is still mostly embedded under "environmental risk" rather than a separate biodiversity section, the bank's disclosure shows several important shifts: board-level oversight of ESG, integration of environmental criteria into credit decisions, and quantitative indicators on environmental performance that can be refined over time to capture biodiversity-specific risks and impacts. This case illustrates how mandatory sustainability reporting has pushed at least some companies to systematise their approach to environmental and biodiversity risk management and to communicate it publicly in a structured way. | EN

Source Documents and Websites

https://nmbz.co.zw/nmb/sites/default/files/2025-06/NMBZ%20ANNUAL%20SUSTAINABILITY%20REPORT%20-%20FY2024.pdf

https://www.zse.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/Practice-Note-16-Sustainability-Disclosure-Checklist.pdf

https://virtusinterpress.org/IMG/pdf/cbsrv6i1art9.pdf

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Mandatory sustainability reporting for listed companies directly advances SDG 12.6, which calls on companies to adopt sustainable practices and integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycles. As firms begin to disclose environmental and biodiversity-related risks, this also underpins SDG 15 by helping identify where business activities contribute to land degradation, habitat loss or overuse of natural resources, and by encouraging investment models that support a biodiversity-based economy. | EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments | EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently. | EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023

No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	

No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale. EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2024	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2023	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2022	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	

Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2022	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2021	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2021	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2021	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2021	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.

No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.	EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	

No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors	EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.	EN

15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-15.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Companies are only just beginning to report on ESG and sustainability, mainly because ZSE and VFEX made sustainability reporting mandatory for listed entities from reporting periods starting in 2024.	EN

Comments

Zimbabwe is still at a very early stage in generating data for Indicator 15.1. ESG and sustainability reporting frameworks are now in place for listed companies, but they are new and not yet focused specifically on biodiversity, and there is no central system that reviews all company reports and extracts biodiversity-related disclosures. Because of this, Zimbabwe can reasonably report that no national figure is yet available for 2020–2026 and explain that future work is needed to (i) clarify what counts as "biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts" in company reporting and (ii) set up a process to screen and count company reports against that definition.	EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction. Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely	EN

aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as “Partially”, reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.	EN

15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-15

15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios?

Partially

15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns?

Partially

15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations?

Partially

15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts?

Partially

15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has begun to put in place measures for biodiversity-related business responsibility, but these are still under development or only partial, rather than fully operational. NBSAP3 Target 15 and related reforms envisage disclosure of biodiversity risks, consumer information, ABS compliance and impact reduction by large companies and financial institutions, but detailed regulations, reporting systems and monitoring of progressive impact reduction are only now being designed and piloted, so consistent evidence of decreased business impacts on biodiversity is not yet available.	EN

Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has taken several steps to integrate biodiversity into decision-making, laws, plans and economic debates. NBSAP 3 positions biodiversity as a foundation for development and calls for its mainstreaming into all key sectors and planning processes. The Environmental Management Act requires Environmental Impact Assessments for projects likely to affect the environment. The EIA practice considers biodiversity, wetlands and ecosystem services in project approval. Strategic environmental and social safeguards are applied in major climate and landscape projects, which must comply with national EIA regulations and explicitly protect sensitive ecosystems such as wetlands and riparian habitats. The inaugural Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy Report brings biodiversity values into economic dialogue by identifying priority biodiversity-dependent sectors and highlighting their contribution to growth, jobs and rural livelihoods. National targets and CHM documentation emphasise mainstreaming biodiversity in high-impact sectors (for example, mining, agriculture, energy and transport) and integrating biodiversity into development and poverty-reduction strategies.	EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe has made partial but noticeable progress towards KMGBF Target 14, with stronger frameworks and pilots but uneven implementation across sectors. The NBSAP and national targets now frame biodiversity as a cross-cutting development issue and call for mainstreaming across seven high-impact sectors, including mining, agriculture, transport, energy and tourism. This has led to more explicit mention of ecosystems, protected areas and ecosystem services in sector plans and strategies, even if integration into day-to-day decisions is still patchy. Environmental Impact Assessment requirements under the Environmental Management Act are routinely applied to large projects, and practice has gradually shifted from a narrow pollution focus to greater attention to habitats, wildlife and sensitive ecosystems, especially in infrastructure, mining and water-resource projects. At the same time, the new Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy Report provides a structured economic narrative that links biodiversity assets to growth, jobs and investment, and offers a framework to bring nature's values into development planning and national accounts. This is backed by early work on natural-capital accounting and environmental statistics, which is starting to test how to reflect ecosystem values in official data systems.	EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

One challenge is that many sector ministries still treat biodiversity as an "environment issue", so links to agriculture productivity, mining risks, tourism income or urban planning are not yet built into core policies, budgets and performance indicators. Capacity is uneven: EMA and a few agencies have staff who understand biodiversity, but many planners, engineers and economists in other sectors lack practical tools to factor ecosystems into projects, SEA or policy analysis. EIA processes often happen late, after key location and design choices are made, and follow-up monitoring and enforcement remain weak, which limits their power to avoid or reduce biodiversity impacts. Data on ecosystem condition, natural capital and biodiversity-related economic contributions are still patchy, so decision-makers struggle to see the costs of degradation and the benefits of conservation. Going forward, Zimbabwe could develop clear biodiversity mainstreaming guidelines for priority sectors such as mining, agriculture and infrastructure, with simple checklists and examples tailored to local contexts. Regular joint training and planning sessions between EMA, Treasury and sector ministries would help link biodiversity to fiscal policy, public investment screening and poverty-reduction programmes. Strengthening EIA and SEA by requiring earlier screening, better use of biodiversity data and stronger compliance monitoring would make assessments more effective. Scaling up natural-capital accounting pilots and integrating their findings into budget speeches, development plans and the next NDS would help keep biodiversity on the economic agenda. Finally, involving local governments and communities more directly in land-use planning and monitoring can ensure that biodiversity values are reflected in district and city decisions, not only at national level.	EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 14.1: The Hwange–Sanyati Biological Corridor (HSBC) project

The Hwange–Sanyati Biological Corridor (HSBC) project is a strong example of how Zimbabwe is starting to integrate biodiversity into planning and sector decisions under Target 14. The GEF–World Bank project worked across a large landscape linking Hwange National Park, surrounding communal and resettlement

areas, and the Sanyati catchment, where agriculture, wildlife, forestry and infrastructure interests overlap. It helped Rural District Councils, CAMPFIRE structures and government agencies to use land-use plans and by-laws that protect key habitats, reduce land degradation and maintain wildlife movement routes, rather than allowing unplanned expansion of fields and settlements into sensitive areas. The project promoted climate-smart and conservation-friendly land-management practices (such as improved grazing, fire management and soil- and water-conservation) and linked them to livelihood support, so that local decisions reflected both production and ecosystem concerns. The terminal evaluation reports better environmental management of natural resources and stronger coordination between environment, agriculture and local-government institutions, and notes that the corridor approach also reinforced Zimbabwe's role in regional initiatives such as KAZA, showing how biodiversity integration at landscape scale can influence multiple sectors and cross-border commitments.

EN

Source Documents and Websites

https://www.gefieo.org/sites/default/files/documents/projects/tes/4645-terminal-evaluation.pdf

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

The Hwange–Sanyati Biological Corridor project shows these SDG linkages in practice. It reduced land degradation, improved forest and land management and created new community livelihoods, including irrigated gardens mainly used by women, thereby contributing at once to SDG 15 (land, forests, biodiversity), SDG 2 (nutrition) and SDG 5 (gender equality). More broadly, KMGBF Target 14 implementation helps Zimbabwe meet its obligations under the CBD and Kunming–Montreal GBF on mainstreaming biodiversity, while also supporting regional frameworks such as the KAZA Transfrontier Conservation Area and UNCCD land-degradation neutrality targets through better coordinated land-use planning across sectors and landscapes.

EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments — EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently. — EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023

No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	

No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale. EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2024	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2023	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2022	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2022	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2021	US$ million per year	11500	

Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2021	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2021	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2021	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.	EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	

No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors	EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.	EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction. Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements. However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as "Partially", reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.	EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.	EN

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Partially

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

Under development

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has made clear progress in integrating biodiversity into national strategies, sectoral policies and emerging finance reforms, but mainstreaming is still uneven and environmental-economic accounting is only at an early, exploratory stage. Overall, the country can report partial alignment with the KM-GBF goals, with important foundations now in place but full integration of biodiversity values and finance across all sectors and levels of government still under development.	EN

Increase the Sharing of Benefits from Genetic Resources, Digital Sequence Information and Traditional Knowledge **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target	
Zimbabwe has begun to establish a basic access and benefit-sharing (ABS) framework aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and regional policy processes. Regulations and draft policies recognise community rights over genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and require prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms for access. Traditional knowledge protection initiatives under ARIPO and national IKS work also reinforce fair benefit-sharing obligations. Monetary benefit-sharing has grown through wildlife and wild product value chains that apply ABS-like clauses, especially marula and other biotrade value chains. Community and enterprise agreements increasingly include revenue-sharing provisions, licences, and contracts with local processors and exporters. Although early years showed no formal ABS revenue, recent arrangements link bioprospecting and commercialisation of traditional products to benefit-sharing with communities. Non-monetary benefits have expanded via capacity-building projects on ABS under FAO's ACP-MEAs programme and related training initiatives. Government officers, researchers and communities received training on ABS procedures, contract negotiation and traditional knowledge protection. Guidelines, toolkits and community protocols support access permitting, technology transfer and knowledge exchange between research institutions and local communities. Zimbabwe has integrated ABS and benefit-sharing into the updated NBSAP and other biodiversity policy processes. National planning now links ABS to biotrade, agrobiodiversity and rural enterprise development, with emphasis on community livelihoods and conservation incentives. Ongoing regional initiatives and workshops continue to strengthen institutional coordination so that both monetary and non-monetary benefits from genetic resources and digital sequence information can grow over time. **Source Documents and Websites** https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditc-ted-05052020-BioTradeSSC-Marula-report.pdf	EN

https://www.abs-biotrade.info/fileadmin/Downloads/EVENT%20REPORTS/2015/201509-ABS-I-Training-ABS-TK-Zimbabwe.pdf

https://www.fao.org/in-action/building-capacity-environmental-agreements/activities/africa/zimbabwe/en/

https://www.aripo.org/storage/resources-protocols/1674640415_phpggkQFF.pdf

https://www.aripo.org/success-stories/should-we-let-it-burn-to-ashes-traditional-knowledge-in-zimbabwe-9476

https://unctad.org/system/files/information-document/BioTrade_ABioSA_summary_highlights_report2022_en.pdf

https://www.fao.org/in-action/building-capacity-environmental-agreements/en/

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe is making steady but still emerging progress towards KMGBF Target 13. Monetary benefits from genetic resources and associated value chains are increasing from near zero in 2020 to a projected 650 thousand US dollars per year by 2026, mainly through rural biodiversity enterprises and biotrade arrangements for products such as marula and other wild resources. These gains reflect growing use of benefit-sharing clauses in commercial contracts and community agreements, even where they are not yet captured under formal ABS contracts.

Non-monetary benefits have expanded through sustained capacity-building on ABS and traditional knowledge, including national training courses, toolkits and community-focused workshops supported by the ABS Initiative, UNCTAD and partners. FAO's ACP-MEAs programme and related projects strengthened institutional coordination, policy frameworks and agrobiodiversity governance, creating platforms that link environmental and agricultural sectors and embed ABS considerations into national planning.

Policy and legal frameworks are gradually aligning with international ABS instruments, including efforts to operationalise Nagoya Protocol obligations and regional tools under ARIPO and the Swakopmund Protocol, which reinforce recognition of traditional knowledge holders and community rights. However, the country is still transitioning from fragmented, project-based benefit flows to fully traceable national ABS systems, so current progress represents an important but partial step towards the 2030 goal of significantly increased, fairly shared benefits.

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Source Documents and Websites
https://www.aripo.org/storage/resources-protocols/1674640415_phpggkQFF.pdf

https://www.aripo.org/success-stories/should-we-let-it-burn-to-ashes-traditional-knowledge-in-zimbabwe-9476

https://archive.abs-biotrade.info/fileadmin/media/About_us/Progress-Report-2019_20200402.pdf

https://unctad.org/system/files/information-document/BioTrade_ABioSA_summary_highlights_report2022_en.pdf

https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/human-dynamics/articles/10.3389/fhumd.2025.1632976/full

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Zimbabwe still faces several hurdles in fully implementing KMGBF Target 13, but solutions are clear and practical. ABS procedures remain complex and fragmented. Several agencies are involved and users must navigate multiple steps. This slows permits and can discourage both companies and communities. Institutions also have limited specialist staff and funding. Many officers lack experience in contract law, valuation and compliance monitoring. This weakens negotiation of fair ABS agreements. Awareness is another gap. Many communities, SMEs and even officials do not fully understand ABS rights and duties. Some agreements are signed without informed consent or clear expectations. Tracking of money is weak. Revenues from biotrade and bioprospecting are often reported only at project or company level. National statistics rarely show how much income comes from ABS. This hides the real value of benefit-sharing. Traditional knowledge faces risk too. Documenting practices without strong protection can expose communities to misuse of their knowledge. Community protocols and safeguards are not yet universal. International rules add complexity. Different user-country laws and debates around digital sequence information make it hard to track downstream use and enforce benefit-sharing.

Several practical approaches can help. First, Zimbabwe can create a coordinated ABS "one-stop" platform. This should clarify roles, provide clear forms and guidance, and reduce delays. Second, laws and

EN

regulations need to be completed and aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and ARIPO frameworks. Coherent rules would give more certainty to investors and communities. Third, capacity building must be continuous, not ad hoc. Training can target officials, researchers, SMEs and community leaders. Focus areas include contract negotiation, valuation, due diligence and monitoring. Fourth, standard tools are needed. Model clauses for prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms can speed up deals. Community-driven bio-cultural protocols can protect rights and TK during negotiations. Fifth, Zimbabwe can set up a national register or dashboard of ABS deals and benefit flows. Linking this to biodiversity-economy and bio-trade statistics will make ABS contributions visible and easier to manage. Finally, deeper regional and South–South cooperation will help. Initiatives such as Bio-Trade and ABioSA offer tested approaches for compliant value chains and TK governance that Zimbabwe can adapt and scale.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 13.1: Strengthening ABS through Marula Biotrade in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe's progress towards Target 13 is illustrated by emerging ABS-compliant biotrade value chains, a clearer national biodiversity-economy agenda and stronger regional capacity-building on ABS. Work under ABioSA and related marula initiatives in southern Africa is helping to structure marula value chains around ABS compliance, quality standards and sustainable harvesting, so that companies accessing indigenous biological resources integrate benefit-sharing obligations into contracts and permitting processes while rural producers gain more secure markets and higher value from marula-based products. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy Report identifies biotrade and bioprospecting, including marula and other wild products, as priority opportunities for rural development, signalling government intent to align biodiversity-based enterprises with fair and equitable benefit-sharing. At the regional level, Zimbabwe's participation in the Pan-African ABS and Biotrade workshops is building practical capacity among officials, communities and private actors to negotiate ABS agreements, mainstream ABS into sectoral planning and share lessons from concrete value-chain cases, including marula, thereby reinforcing the country's ability to implement Target 13 through both national and cross-border cooperation.

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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

KMGBF Target 13 is a key lever for GBF Goal C and reinforces Targets 4, 9, 15 and 19 by creating economic and social incentives to conserve species, habitats and genetic diversity. When benefit-sharing arrangements direct part of the proceeds to conservation, monitoring and sustainable management, they underpin long-term biodiversity outcomes and strengthen ecosystem resilience.

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Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	

Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2024	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2023	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
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Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2022	US$ million per year	230	
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Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2021	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2021	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.	EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.

No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors	EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.	EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the

legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as “Partially”, reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.	EN

Enhance Green Spaces and Urban Planning for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has strengthened implementation of KMGBF Target 12 by embedding biodiversity and ecosystem services within urban planning, infrastructure development and municipal governance frameworks. Implementation has been anchored in the Environmental Management Act (Cap 20:27) and the Regional, Town and Country Planning Act ((Cap 29:12)), with biodiversity mainstreaming operationalised through local authority master plans and national development instruments. Under the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) and 2 (NDS2), urban renewal and "Smart City" programmes were/ are required to integrate green infrastructure, wetland protection and biodiversity corridors into spatial planning. As a result, municipalities and towns reviewed or updated their master plans to formally recognise wetlands as protected "blue spaces", promote compact urban form over sprawl, and safeguard urban open space systems. For example, the Harare Master Plan 2025-2045 replaces the 1993 framework and shifts toward densification, with mapped wetlands such as Monavale Vlei subject to ecological validation prior to development approval. Enforcement was strengthened through EMA under Statutory Instrument 7 of 2007, including issuance of stop orders and rejection of development applications in ecologically sensitive areas. The National Wetlands Policy and Master Plan of 2022 restricted construction in sensitive wetlands and guided rehabilitation of degraded sites in urban and peri-urban areas. In Bulawayo, implementation of a compact city model under the 2019–2034 Master Plan prioritised preservation of approximately 3,468 hectares of open space, while the Sustainable Cities Integrated Programme (SCIP) supported restoration of 39 hectares of wetlands and nearly 2,000 hectares of forest within the metropolitan area. National initiatives such as the Green Cities Initiative and the GEF-8 funded U-RISE project promoted urban and peri-urban forestry, wetland resilience and private sector participation in blue-green infrastructure financing. Devolution funding allocations (ZiG 13.6 billion in 2025) enabled local authorities to rehabilitate parks and recreational amenities, while biodiversity considerations were incorporated into Smart Zimbabwe 2030 spatial planning frameworks and reflected in the 2025 National Budget and NDC 3.0 commitments. These actions reposition urban ecosystems as essential infrastructure for climate resilience, public health and biodiversity conservation.	EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Progress under Target 12 has been most visible at the policy and planning levels, marked by strengthened legal protection, spatial planning reform and ecosystem restoration embedded within NDS1 and NDS2 frameworks. Updated master plans now formally allocate land for green belts, recreational parks and ecological corridors, while urban wetlands are increasingly mapped and gazetted to reduce unregulated conversion. Enforcement by EMA under Statutory Instrument 7 of 2007 has strengthened protection of ecologically sensitive areas. Restoration efforts through the SCIP and U-RISE have rehabilitated wetlands and peri-urban

forests such as 39 hectares of wetlands and nearly 2,000 hectares of forest in Bulawayo, improving ecological connectivity and flood regulation. Financial mainstreaming is evident in national budgeting and NDC costing (approximately US$1 billion allocated for climate-integrated spatial planning and US$3.55 billion for water and wetland management), while municipalities increasingly reflect biodiversity considerations in capital budgets. Technical frameworks now prioritise nature-based solutions over grey infrastructure and community initiatives, including Urban Living Labs and waste-to-compost hubs in high-density suburbs are strengthening local stewardship of green infrastructure and promoting urban agriculture, collectively enhancing biodiversity, resilience and human well-being in urban areas.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Despite significant policy and planning progress, implementation gaps under Target 12 persist. Enforcement and compliance challenges remain prominent. Although local authorities are legally mandated to safeguard open spaces, fiscal pressures have at times led to regularisation of settlements in ecologically sensitive wetlands, particularly in Harare. Delays between identification of illegal encroachment and issuance of stop orders by EMA reduce restoration options and increase ecological loss. Institutional fragmentation between authorities operating under the Regional, Town and Country Planning Act and EMA further complicates compliance oversight. A persistent grey-infrastructure bias also limits uptake of nature-based solutions (NbS), as engineers and planners frequently default to concrete drainage systems and road expansion despite policy recognition of ecological design. Fiscal fragmentation presents another constraint. Although biodiversity and climate allocations are reflected in the NDS1, NDS2 and devolution transfers, procurement delays and diversion of funds weaken implementation efficiency. Data and monitoring gaps compound these issues, as Zimbabwe lacks a unified digital baseline to quantify the area, quality and connectivity of urban green spaces.

To strengthen implementation, a coordinated package of governance, fiscal and technical reforms is required. Joint enforcement mechanisms between EMA and local councils could be formalised through integrated compliance taskforces, while digitised development permitting systems would reduce manipulation and improve transparency. Establishing environmental courts or fast-track adjudication processes for wetland cases could accelerate enforcement. To address grey-infrastructure bias, municipalities should introduce mandatory NbS feasibility assessments prior to approving large infrastructure projects and expand professional training in urban ecology and biophilic design. Ring-fencing a defined portion of devolution transfers for green infrastructure, and embedding ecosystem service valuation within municipal cost-benefit analyses, would improve fiscal accountability.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 12.1: Bulawayo's Urban Green and Blue Space Rehabilitation

In response to escalating urban ecological pressures, Bulawayo operationalised its compact city model under the Bulawayo Master Plan (2019–2034) and the Sustainable Cities Integrated Programme (SCIP) (2020–2025) to enhance green and blue infrastructure. SCIP interventions focused on wetland rehabilitation, forest restoration and nature-based flood management. As of 2025, the programme achieved restoration of 39 hectares of urban wetlands and nearly 2,000 hectares of peri-urban forest, strengthening ecological connectivity and microclimate regulation across the metropolitan area. These restored ecosystems contributed to improved stormwater management in high-density areas, reducing localized flooding during peak rainfall events. Community engagement through green stewardship initiatives, including urban tree planting campaigns and school-based ecological clubs, improved local ownership of public spaces. The coordinated approach demonstrates how integrated planning, backed by national strategies, can transition urban land uses from grey-centred infrastructure to resilient blue-green systems that deliver multiple ecological and social benefits.

Case Study 12. 2: Harare Wetland Protection and Smart Growth Integration

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Under the updated Harare Master Plan (2025–2045), urban densification and ecological preservation were simultaneously prioritised within spatial planning to secure biodiversity

and ecosystem services in Zimbabwe's capital. Critical wetlands, including Monavale Vlei, were formally gazetted and integrated into the city's spatial development framework, requiring mandatory ecological validation prior to approval of infrastructure projects. Between 2023 and 2025, enforcement actions by EMA led to multiple stop orders against proposed developments that would have encroached on mapped "blue spaces," preserving these systems for flood regulation, groundwater recharge and community recreation. Restoration-oriented interventions around these wetlands, including rehabilitation of degraded buffer zones and informal waste removal programmes have improved water quality indicators and expanded accessible green corridors. Integration of biodiversity priorities into municipal budgeting enabled targeted investments in wetland signage, community education and small-scale amenity upgrades. This case illustrates how policy reform, enforcement and planning integration can effectively safeguard urban ecosystem services even amid rapid urban expansion.

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of Target 12 has directly reinforced Zimbabwe's progress toward several SDGs by embedding biodiversity and ecosystem services into urban planning and infrastructure systems. Protection and restoration of wetlands and urban forests contribute to SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) through improved access to safe, inclusive and resilient green public spaces, while strengthened stormwater regulation and groundwater recharge advance SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). Integration of nature-based solutions within municipal planning supports SDG 13 (Climate Action) by enhancing urban climate adaptation, flood mitigation and heat reduction, and advances SDG 15 (Life on Land) through conservation of urban biodiversity corridors. These actions are aligned with commitments under the Paris Agreement, particularly through climate-resilient spatial planning embedded in Zimbabwe's NDCs, and complement obligations under the Ramsar Convention by promoting wise use and restoration of urban wetlands.	EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments	EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently.	EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023

No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	

No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale. EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2024	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2023	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2022	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	

Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2022	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2021	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2021	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2021	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2021	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.

No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.	EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	

No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors	EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.	EN

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Zimbabwe has made significant policy and planning advances in protecting and restoring urban green and blue spaces. Updated master plans in cities formally designate wetlands, parks, recreational spaces, ecological corridors and riparian buffers as protected land uses. However, while spatial planning instruments map these spaces, a nationally standardized calculation of the proportion of built-up urban area that is accessible green or blue public space has not yet been institutionalized in annual statistical reporting.	EN

Comments

For Zimbabwe, there is currently no harmonised national dataset that measures the share of built-up urban area that is green or blue space for public use across all cities using the SDG 11.7.1 methodology. Existing studies and initiatives provide local estimates and qualitative information for cities such as Harare and Bulawayo, but these are not yet sufficient to calculate a consistent national indicator value, so reporting has to rely on partial city-level analyses and qualitative description rather than a formal national percentage.	EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations

govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements. EN

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as “Partially”, reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.	EN

12.b Number of countries with biodiversity-inclusive urban planning referring to green or blue urban spaces

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

12.1 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning that incorporates the management of green or blue spaces for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

12.2 Does your country have urban areas under biodiversity-inclusive urban planning incorporating the management of green or blue spaces for ecosystem services and nature's contributions to people?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has initiated policy discussions and pilot programs on urban green spaces (e.g., municipal parks, wetlands conservation in cities like Harare and Bulawayo), but there is no national level, fully integrated biodiversity inclusive urban planning framework yet. Certain municipalities have integrated some biodiversity considerations into urban planning, such as protecting wetlands and maintaining city parks, but coverage is incomplete and implementation is inconsistent across urban areas. Policies exist but enforcement and scaling are limited.	EN

Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe has advanced implementation of Target 11 by repositioning restoration and maintenance of nature's contributions to people (NCP) within national development agendas. Beyond conservation rhetoric, ecosystem mapping, valuation and economic integration strategies were progressively adopted. Through the Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy (ZBE) initiative and the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), the government began implementing Natural Capital Accounting frameworks that integrate ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, water filtration, soil fertility and pollination into national economic planning, budgeting and investment promotion documents. This reflects a clear shift toward valuing ecosystems as productive "natural infrastructure" that support food security, climate resilience and sustainable livelihoods.

Legislative and regulatory reforms strengthened protection and restoration of ecosystems. Amendments to the Forest Amendment Act (2021) reinforced statutory authority against deforestation, uncontrolled fires, and other degradation drivers, while enabling community-based fire management and co-management arrangements that help sustain forest ecosystem services. The Forest Act (Chapter 19:05) (as amended) continues to provide the

principal legal basis for forest governance and sustainable utilisation in Zimbabwe. The introduction of national Carbon Credits (Carbon Trade) Regulations, including statutory reforms enhancing revenue-sharing mechanisms in 2025, established a structured carbon market framework designed to attract climate finance into forest and landscape restoration while ensuring tangible socio-economic benefits for local communities. Concurrently, enforcement of pollution control provisions under the Environmental Management Act strengthened safeguards for water and soil ecosystem services through effluent and waste management standards.

Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) were mainstreamed into climate and disaster risk management frameworks. Zimbabwe's revised National Adaptation Plan (NAP) prioritises watershed protection, wetland rehabilitation and forest landscape restoration as cost-effective disaster risk reduction measures. In its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the UNFCCC, the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector is central to mitigation commitments, with enhanced forest carbon sinks identified as a key pathway to achieving a 40 % reduction target by 2030, while also stabilising ecosystem service flows.

On the ground, integrated landscape and wetland restoration projects delivered measurable outcomes. In flagship sites such as Monavale Vlei in Harare, over 149 hectares of wetlands have been restored with the reintroduction of more than 120 indigenous plant species, returning flood buffering, water filtration, and biodiversity functions to degraded systems. In Masibinta Wetland (Binga) and Midlands districts, significant hectares of wetlands were protected and rehabilitated, accompanied by community nurseries producing thousands of seedlings and diversified livelihood activities anchored in ecosystem stewardship. The integration of community-based apiculture programmes has supported over 1 200 beekeepers with honey processing centres, linking pollination services to income generation and forest conservation outcomes. In landscape mosaics across the Zambezi Valley and Eastern Highlands, combined tree planting and sustainable land management efforts have strengthened forest cover and carbon sequestration, contributing to improved NCP flows and livelihoods.

EN

Source Documents and Webpages

Forest-Act-1905.pdf

S.I.-158-of-2023-Carbon-Credits-Trading-General-Amendment-Regulations.pdf

S.I.-150-of-2023-Carbon-Credits-Trading-General-Regulations.pdf

S.I.-152-of-2023-Carbon-Credits-Trading-General-Amendment-Regulations.pdf

Zimbabwe Revised Nationally Determined Contribution 2021 Final.pdf

https://www.undp.org/zimbabwe/stories/harnessing-nature-based-solutions

https://www.biofin.org/

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe has made measurable progress in restoring, maintaining and enhancing nature's contributions to people by embedding ecosystem services within national development, climate and economic planning frameworks. Natural Capital Accounting approaches introduced through the ZBE initiative and BIOFIN have advanced valuation of forests, wetlands and rangelands as productive natural infrastructure underpinning water security, carbon sequestration, pollination and soil fertility. Legislative strengthening under the Forest Amendment Act and operationalisation of market instruments through the Carbon Credits (Carbon Trade) Regulations, including the establishment of the Zimbabwe Carbon Markets Authority have enhanced incentives for conservation and introduced structured revenue-sharing mechanisms, mandating at least 50% of certain carbon project revenues to flow to local communities under the 2025 framework. Integration of ecosystem-based adaptation priorities within the NAP and the revised NDC has positioned watershed protection, forest landscape restoration and wetland rehabilitation as central to disaster risk reduction and

AFOLU-sector mitigation. A 2023 World Bank ecosystem valuation further reinforced this approach, estimating that regulating services such as sediment retention and water flow management generate hundreds of millions of dollars annually.

On the ground, implementation has generated tangible ecological and socio-economic outcomes at both landscape and site scales. More than one million hectares of woodland landscapes in priority regions such as the Zambezi Valley have been placed under improved management, contributing to approximately 1.6 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent sequestered, while 149 hectares of degraded wetlands have been rehabilitated and millions of trees planted in critical catchments, including the Eastern Highlands water tower. These interventions have strengthened water regulation, soil stabilisation, groundwater recharge, carbon storage and microclimate buffering, directly supporting food security and climate resilience. Community-based enterprises have translated ecosystem stewardship into livelihood gains, including over 4,000 kg of honey harvested through apiculture initiatives and engagement of more than 1,200 licensed harvesters in non-timber forest product value chains such as baobab and marula (Figures 11.1-). These outcomes demonstrate a transition toward ecosystem-based development pathways that enhance resilience, diversify rural incomes, and secure the sustained provision of nature's contributions to people.

EN

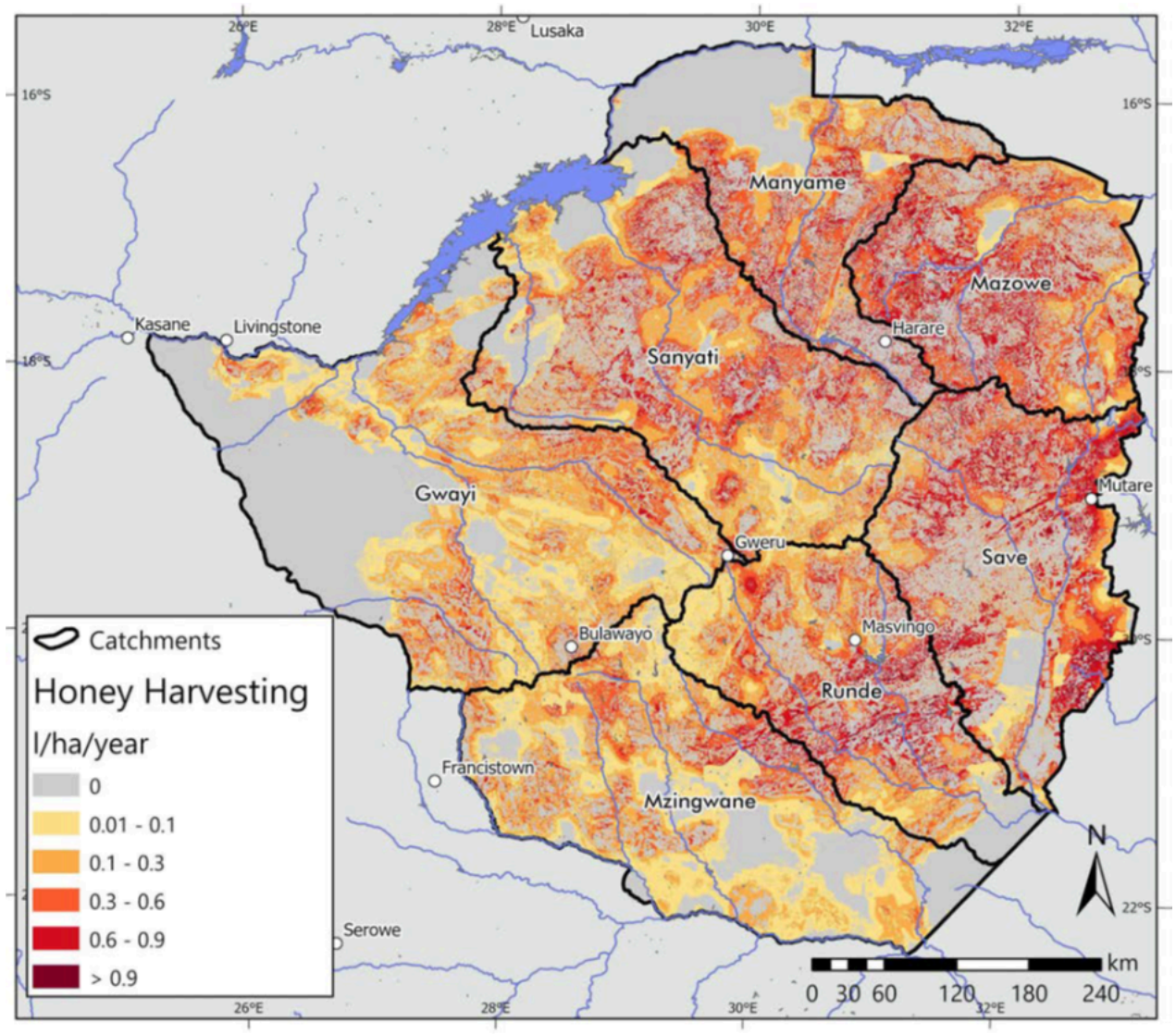


Figure 11.1. Estimated harvested quantities of honey (World Bank 2024).

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Despite measurable gains under Target 11, implementation remains constrained by structural and systemic barriers. A persistent biodiversity financing gap, estimated at approximately US$45–55 million annually, exceeds current domestic allocations, limiting the scale-up of restoration and ecosystem service programmes beyond pilot landscapes. While carbon markets and payment for ecosystem services (PES) mechanisms established under the Carbon Credits (Carbon Trade) Regulations and subsequent refinements through S.I. 48 of 2025 are expanding, translating these into predictable, bankable revenue streams at national scale remains a challenge. Data and monitoring limitations further constrain progress. Natural Capital Accounting processes are not yet fully institutionalised, and biodiversity inventories, particularly in communal lands, remain out-dated or incomplete. Institutional fragmentation across environment, mining, agriculture and infrastructure agencies continues to generate land-use conflicts and inconsistent application of ecosystem safeguards. In addition, livelihood pressures remain significant, with an estimated 60% of the population dependent on fuelwood, contributing to deforestation and offsetting restoration gains, while limited technical expertise in nature-based solutions (NbS), carbon accounting and biochar technologies constrains implementation effectiveness.

EN

Further implementation will require a coordinated package of financial, institutional and technical reforms. Priority actions include operationalising innovative financing instruments such as green bonds, strengthening BIOFIN processes, and ensuring transparent revenue-sharing mechanisms under S.I. 48 of 2025 to build investor and community confidence in ecosystem markets. Accelerating ecosystem mapping through remote sensing technologies and embedding ecosystem service indicators within national statistical systems will improve evidence-based planning and adaptive management. Establishing a cross-ministerial ecosystem governance platform and integrating ecosystem service valuation into EIA and spatial planning frameworks can reduce policy silos and land-use conflicts. Scaling alternative energy solutions, expanding community woodlots, and strengthening equitable benefit-sharing arrangements will help address biomass dependence while sustaining restoration incentives. Targeted investment in extension services, university partnerships and regional technical exchanges will be essential to build national capacity in NbS design, carbon accounting, and ecosystem monitoring, ensuring durable progress toward 2030 targets.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 11.1: Integrated Riparian Restoration in the Eastern Highlands Water Tower

In the Eastern Highlands water tower landscape, integrated riparian and forest restoration actions has delivered measurable gains in regulating services and water security. Approximately 482 ha of degraded riparian buffers were rehabilitated using indigenous tree species and bioengineering techniques, leading to a 38 % increase in dry-season base flows in the Nyanga River, benefitting an estimated 45,000 downstream households. Enhanced vegetation cover also contributed to a 70% reduction in measured sediment loads within restored sub-catchments, improving water quality for agriculture and domestic use. These outcomes were supported by strengthened community governance, with 28 community watershed committees trained in maintenance and monitoring. The programme demonstrates that targeted landscape restoration can improve ecosystem function and socio-economic resilience within a two wet–dry seasonal cycle.

Source Documents and Websites

https://www.unep.org/resources/report/restoring-water-towers-eastern-highlands-zimbabwe

EN

Case Study 11.2: Sustainable Landscape Restoration: Zambezi Valley Integrated Development Programme

In the Zambezi Valley Integrated Development Programme, large-scale woodland restoration and livelihood diversification has achieved both ecological and economic outcomes. Through assisted natural regeneration and sustainable management agreements, 1.27 million hectares of degraded woodland landscapes were brought under improved management, resulting in an estimated 1.6 million tCO_2e sequestered over the period. Participatory biodiversity inventories and adaptive management approaches strengthened local capacity for monitoring and planning, with 3,450 community members trained in restoration and governance. Livelihood interventions such as apiculture, sustainable non-timber forest product harvesting and drought-tolerant crop promotion contributed to approximately a 24% increase in household incomes among participating communities versus non-participating controls. These achievements highlight the effectiveness of integrated ecosystem restoration linked to tangible community benefits.

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of Target 11 has directly reinforced Zimbabwe's progress toward multiple SDGs by strengthening ecosystem services that underpin poverty reduction, food security, water security and climate resilience. Restoration of wetlands, forests and catchments contributes to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) through improved water regulation and quality, SDG 13 (Climate Action) via carbon sequestration and ecosystem-based adaptation in the AFOLU sector, and SDG 15 (Life on Land) by enhancing ecosystem integrity and biodiversity. Livelihood diversification through nature-positive enterprises supports SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by stabilising rural incomes and agricultural

EN

productivity. These actions also advance commitments under the Paris Agreement through integration of restoration targets in Zimbabwe's NDC, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification through Land Degradation Neutrality efforts, and the Ramsar Convention via wetland rehabilitation and wise-use principles.

Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2024	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2023	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2022	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2022	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2021	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2021	US$ million per year	1233	

Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2021	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2021	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.	EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.	EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol. EN

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	

No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as ‘Least Concern’, indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as ‘Extinct’. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each

species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale.	EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	

No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3. EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as "Partially", reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.	EN

Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices to Reduce Waste and Overconsumption **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Zimbabwe is implementing KMGBF Target 16 of the KMGBF by progressively integrating sustainable consumption and production (SCP) and waste-reduction measures into national policies, regulations and public-awareness initiatives. Zimbabwe is progressively promoting a circular economy approach in policy and programming, with food systems and waste management as priority entry points. Under National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1), ministries responsible for environment, local government, industry, agriculture and health have been mandated to strengthen solid waste management, reduce pollution, and promote resource efficiency in production and consumption. Local authorities in major cities such as Harare, Bulawayo, Mutare and Masvingo have introduced or updated by-laws on waste separation at source, licensing of waste transporters, and prohibition of open dumping and burning, while piloting community recycling initiatives and informal sector integration in materials recovery. These measures are complemented by the EMA's national clean-up campaigns and enforcement of waste management regulations, which target illegal dumps, hazardous waste handling and effluent discharge from food processing and agro-industrial facilities. Through EMA and local authorities, the country has rolled out public campaigns highlighting the environmental and health risks associated with littering, plastic pollution and open dumping, and encouraging citizens to reduce single-use plastics, separate waste at source and participate in regular national clean-up activities. Since the launch of the National Clean-Up Campaign in 2018, the Government has moved toward making participation compulsory for ministries, local authorities, the private sector, and communities, recognising that unmanaged solid waste is a major driver of land and water pollution in urban and rural areas. Civil-society organisations and the media have amplified these efforts by promoting reduced plastic use and improved waste-handling practices, and by raising public awareness of how everyday consumption choices affect rivers, wetlands and wildlife, thereby directly reinforcing the behavior change dimension of NT16 implementation. Zimbabwe continued to enforced measures targeting particularly harmful single-use plastics. EMA enforces several regulations under the Environmental Management Act (Cap 20:27), notably the Environmental Management (Plastic Packaging and Plastic Bottles) Regulations, 2010 (Statutory Instrument 98 of 2010), which first set minimum thickness standards and controls for plastic packaging and bottles, and the Environmental Management (Plastic Packaging and Plastic Bottles) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 (Statutory Instrument 84 of 2012), which prohibit the manufacture, import, sale or use of expanded polystyrene ("kaylite") food containers for commercial purposes and strengthen producer obligations.	EN

These instruments are complemented by broader waste and hazardous-waste regulations that frame plastic-waste management, including the Environmental Management (Hazardous Waste Management) Regulations, 2007 (Statutory Instrument 10 of 2007) and subsequent waste-management regulations, thereby requiring businesses to shift towards recyclable or biodegradable alternatives and to improve waste-handling practices.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Zimbabwe's progress towards enabling sustainable consumption and production and reducing biodiversity-related waste impacts can be characterised as moderate but uneven. A relatively comprehensive legal and policy framework is in place, anchored in the Environmental Management Act [Chapter 20:27] and subsidiary regulations on effluent control, solid waste management and plastic packaging, which has provided the foundation for pollution control and plastic reduction measures. Regulatory actions to phase out certain thin plastic carrier bags and polystyrene products have reduced visible plastic litter in formal retail chains and urban centres. In parallel, development of waste stream–specific circular economy roadmaps and integrated solid waste management approaches signals a strategic shift from linear "collect and dump" systems towards waste prevention, separation, recycling and resource recovery, consistent with the ambition of KMGBF Target 16.

A key outcome is the Geo Pomona Waste-to-Energy Project in Harare, implemented through a concession between the City of Harare and Geo Pomona Waste Management, which is designed to process approximately 1,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste per day and generate 16–22 MW of electricity, while introducing sorting, recycling and engineered landfill systems that reduce uncontrolled dumping. However, separation at source, recycling and waste minimisation remain limited in most municipalities due to infrastructure gaps, financial constraints and weak enforcement, and illegal dumping and open burning persist. Overall, Zimbabwe has established essential legal and strategic building blocks and piloted higher-order waste recovery systems, but nationwide behavioural change, infrastructure scale-up and consistent enforcement are still required to achieve measurable reductions in waste generation and biodiversity impacts by 2030.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Zimbabwe faces structural, financial and institutional constraints in fully implementing this target. Although a comprehensive legal framework exists, enforcement remains inconsistent, penalties are often weak or poorly applied, and many local authorities lack operational solid waste management policies. Infrastructure for waste separation, recycling and safe disposal is inadequate, and there is a persistent mismatch between policy ambition and available financing, limiting the transition from "collect and dump" systems to circular economy models. Uptake of circular practices is further constrained by high upfront costs, limited technical expertise, weak market incentives and low demand for recycled materials, particularly among SMEs. Behavioural challenges persist, with littering, illegal dumping and open burning still common due to limited awareness and insufficient behaviour change interventions.

To accelerate progress, Zimbabwe may prioritise strengthening enforcement and clarifying institutional roles between the Environmental Management Agency and local authorities, while ensuring that municipalities adopt and implement robust waste management policies with effective compliance mechanisms. Increased investment in separation at source, material recovery facilities, composting and recycling infrastructure, supported by improved waste data systems, would enable more evidence-based planning. Targeted fiscal incentives, such as tax relief, concessional green financing or dedicated environmental funds, could lower barriers to circular business adoption and stimulate markets for recycled products. Implementing a phased circular economy roadmap focused on high-impact waste streams, combined with sustained public awareness and education campaigns linking consumption, pollution and biodiversity loss, would support systemic and behavioural transformation.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Case Study 16.1: Institutionalising Environmental Stewardship through the Presidential National Clean-Up Campaign

A first national flagship is the Presidential National Clean Up Campaign, launched in 2018, which declared the first Friday of every month as a National Clean Up Day in line with Section 73 of the Constitution on the right to a safe and healthy environment. On this day, Government ministries, parastatals, local authorities, private enterprises, schools, universities, churches and community groups are expected to devote two hours (typically 08:00–10:00) to cleaning their surroundings, collecting litter and promoting proper waste disposal practices, with coordination and technical support from EMA and local authorities. Official government communications emphasise that this Presidential declaration is intended both to

reduce visible litter and illegal dumping and to entrench a culture of environmental stewardship and waste minimisation across society as part of the pathway to Vision 2030, thereby directly contributing to behaviour change objectives under Target 16. Reports from participating institutions and the media show that regular clean-ups have become a recurring feature in many cities and growth points, with progressive engagement from schools, youth groups and businesses and visibly cleaner public spaces in participating areas.

Case Study 16.2: Transforming Urban Waste through the Geo Pomona Waste-to-Energy Project in Harare

The Geo Pomona Waste-to-Energy Project in Harare is transforming the former Pomona open dumpsite into a managed waste management and energy recovery complex under a joint venture concession between Geo Pomona Waste Management (Pvt) Ltd and the City of Harare. According to project documentation and official statements, the facility is designed to handle approximately 1,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste per day and to generate about 16–22 MW of electricity for feeding into the national grid once the incineration plant is fully operational, thereby simultaneously reducing uncontrolled dumping and contributing to renewable energy supply. Since Geo Pomona assumed operations, the site has been reconfigured from an open, frequently burning dump into a fenced, access-controlled facility with internal roads, designated tipping areas, initial sorting and recycling operations, and the development of engineered landfill cells, including a dedicated hazardous waste and ash disposal area. Official updates indicate that the project has already improved site cleanliness and reduced spontaneous fires and wind-blown litter, and is progressing towards installation of a full sorting plant and waste-to-energy infrastructure, with the long-term vision of replicating similar models in other cities. This project constitutes a nationally significant example of moving large-scale urban waste management from “collect and dump” towards recovery and energy generation, illustrating the type of systemic intervention envisaged under Target 16

EN

Source Documents and Websites

https://ema.co.zw/cleanup-registration/

https://zim.gov.zw/index.php/news-room/latest-news/355-national-clean-up-launch-historic

https://geopomona.co.zw/

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of this target in Zimbabwe directly advances several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production, and supports national commitments under the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and related multilateral agreements. Actions to reduce waste generation, improve recycling and promote circular-economy practices (for example, regulatory controls on plastics, the Pomona waste-to-energy project, municipal integrated solid-waste initiatives and the Presidential National Clean-Up Campaign) contribute to SDG 12 targets on environmentally sound waste management and substantially reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse (SDG 12.3, 12.4, 12.5). Cleaner cities, better solid-waste services and reduced pollution from dumps and litter support SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities, while lowering pollutant loads entering rivers, wetlands and soils helps to create enabling conditions for SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) and SDG 15 (life on land) by reducing pressures on freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems.

EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments — EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently. — EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	

No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	
No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters

are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale.	EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator	EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2025	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2024	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2024	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2024	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2024	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2023	US$ million per year	11500	

Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2023	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2023	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2023	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2022	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2022	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2022	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2022	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2021	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2021	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2021	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2021	US$ million per year	230	
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2020	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.

EN

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of

		per year		traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources.	EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.
No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as "Partially", reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing

EN

data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development. | EN

16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-16

16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption?

Partially

16.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption?

Partially

16.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices, including by reducing food waste, over consumption and waste generation?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has several policies and initiatives that touch on sustainable consumption, food waste reduction and waste management, but these measures are still partial and fragmented rather than comprehensive. Awareness-raising and education on sustainable consumption are being promoted through environmental education, climate and waste-management programmes, yet dedicated policy instruments and regulatory frameworks that systematically steer consumer behaviour and address over-consumption across all major sectors remain under development. | EN

Section IV Assessment of national progress contributing to the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Zimbabwe has demonstrated measurable progress toward GBF Global Goal A through expanded area-based conservation, species recovery programmes, strengthened legal protection, ecological restoration, and genetic resource conservation. Approximately 28% of the national land area is under formal protection (National Parks, Safari Areas, Forest Reserves and CAMPFIRE-designated areas), positioning the country close to the global 30x30 ambition. Flagship ecosystems are secured within Hwange National Park, Gonarezhou National Park, and Mana Pools National Park, which anchor conservation of savanna, woodland and riverine systems and sustain globally significant megafauna populations. Zimbabwe holds the second-largest African elephant population globally (over 100,000 individuals) and has achieved increasing trends in both black and white rhinoceros populations through Intensive Protection Zones (IPZs), modernised ranger deployment, and strengthened judicial enforcement (over 1,300 wildlife crime cases processed in 2023). Statutory Instruments 71 and 72 of 2020 enhanced penalties and protection for threatened species including pangolins, painted dogs and rhinoceroses, complemented by the launch of

several species-specific management plans for example, the Pangolin Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 2023-2027.

Ecosystem integrity is reinforced through transboundary landscape management for example, the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA), the world's largest terrestrial TFCA, as well as the recent establishment of the Lower Zambezi–Mana Pools (LOZAMAP, 2023) and ZIMOZA (2024) conservation frameworks, strengthening cross-border habitat connectivity and coordinated wildlife management. Restoration initiatives in the Mid-Zambezi Valley (supported by GEF and UNDP), Sebakwe, and the south-eastern Lowveld address land degradation, wetland protection (including designated Ramsar sites), and deforestation driven by agricultural expansion and tobacco curing. EN

Maintenance of genetic diversity is supported through both *in-situ* and *ex-situ* mechanisms. The National Herbarium and Botanic Garden conserve native plant taxa, while the National Plant Genetic Resources Centre and the Genetic Resources & Biotechnology Institute safeguard indigenous crop varieties and promote agro-biodiversity resilience amid increasing adoption of hybrid seed systems. Community-based natural resource management under CAMPFIRE extends habitat stewardship beyond state protected areas, reducing illegal off-take and incentivising biodiversity maintenance across communal lands.

Despite tangible progress, pressures from climate change-induced droughts, rising human–wildlife conflict, and constrained financial resources for full protected-area management present on-going risks. Nevertheless, through expanded protected area coverage, species recovery success, strengthened enforcement, landscape-scale cooperation and genetic resource conservation, Zimbabwe has made substantive and demonstrable contributions toward conserving ecosystems, halting extinctions and maintaining genetic diversity in alignment with GBF Goal A.

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments EN

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally validated Red List of Ecosystems that systematically assesses the risk of collapse for all ecosystems. While some sectoral or localized ecosystem assessments exist (e.g., wetlands), there is no comprehensive national dataset covering all ecosystem types, making it impossible to report this indicator currently. EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	Forest area	2026	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2025	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023

No	Forest area	2024	%	44.7	Most recent verified data available up to 2023
No	Forest area	2023	%	44.7	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2022	%	44.9	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2021	%	45	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW
No	Forest area	2020	%	45.1	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRS locations=ZW

Comments

Zimbabwe does not yet have a nationally consolidated annual dataset on the total extent of natural ecosystems disaggregated by ecosystem type. Forest area as a percentage of land area, reported by FAO and the World Bank, is used here as a proxy indicator for the extent of natural ecosystems.	EN

A.3 Red List Index — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	1993	index	0.800858121912603	
No	1994	index	0.800276403655288	
No	1995	index	0.799246086241557	
No	1996	index	0.798566848708723	
No	1997	index	0.797919820960589	
No	1998	index	0.797270345833333	
No	1999	index	0.7967257796875	
No	2000	index	0.79603723125	
No	2001	index	0.7953529	
No	2002	index	0.794678367708333	
No	2003	index	0.79404165625	
No	2004	index	0.793885434375	
No	2005	index	0.793748527083333	
No	2006	index	0.7936079	
No	2007	index	0.7935464625	
No	2008	index	0.7934812	
No	2009	index	0.793470757053388	
No	2010	index	0.79341309375	
No	2011	index	0.793345393577865	
No	2012	index	0.793154912371688	

No	2013	index	0.792974349647532	
No	2014	index	0.792898475090172	
No	2015	index	0.79258961417657	
No	2016	index	0.792566236837197	
No	2017	index	0.79254083854465	
No	2018	index	0.792517020261649	
No	2019	index	0.792501119228652	
No	2020	index	0.792490318693413	
No	2021	index	0.792480732967434	
No	2022	index	0.792473877564521	
No	2023	index	0.792472617301146	
No	2024	index	0.792468201857161	

Global source of data

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Indicator providers

IUCN

BirdLife International

Description

This data was prepopulated from Target Tracker.

The Red List Index (RLI) measures changes in the overall extinction risk for groups of species over time. The RLI value ranges from 1 to 0, where a value of 1 means that all species in the groups included are categorized as 'Least Concern', indicating that none are currently at risk of extinction, while a value of 0 means that all species included are categorized as 'Extinct'. The RLI is also SDG indicator 15.5.1.

The global RLI can be disaggregated to the national level, where each species contributing to the national index is weighted according to the proportion of its global range that occurs within a country. Nationally disaggregated RLI values are shown on the country pages.

The global Red List Index is based on data from the IUCN Red List, which comprises assessments of extinction risk using the IUCN Red List Categories & Criteria, and is made available through the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Note: The Red List Index covers terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species. For simplicity, territorial waters are not shown on the Most Recent Measurement map.

Disclaimers: The national Red List Index for a country may differ from the relevant national disaggregation of the global Red List index because: (a) the former is based on trends in national rather than global extinction risk, (b) because it takes no account of the national responsibility for the conservation of each species, treating as equal both those species that occur nowhere outside the country (i.e. national endemics) and those with large ranges that occur in many other countries, and (c) the taxonomic groups considered may differ.

Comments

National Red List index calculations require periodic assessment of population trends; current reporting uses available IUCN threat categories as a proxy. However, the list requires updating.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Effective population size estimates for priority wildlife species are not yet compiled at a national scale.	EN

Comments

No national data to report on this indicator	EN

GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Zimbabwe has made structured progress toward GBF Global Goal B by embedding sustainable use into national development planning, strengthening community-based natural resource management, and advancing biodiversity-based economic sectors. The Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) remains a flagship model of sustainable wildlife utilisation, devolving management authority to rural communities and linking regulated trophy hunting and photographic tourism to local revenue generation and infrastructure development. This approach sustains conservation incentives while supporting livelihoods in wildlife-rich communal areas. Complementing this, the 2023 Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy Report quantified biodiversity-dependent sectors-wildlife, forestry, fisheries, ecotourism, bio-prospecting, and non-timber forest products, as contributing an estimated US$2 billion annually to the national economy, providing a policy and investment framework for scaling nature-positive enterprises. Policy coherence has strengthened implementation. Zimbabwe is finalising its third National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2025–2030) to align with the KMGBF, while biodiversity priorities are integrated into National Development Strategy 1 (2020–2025) and National Development Strategy 2 (2025–2030), explicitly positioning natural capital as a driver of economic growth. Through the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), Zimbabwe is identifying financing gaps and exploring innovative instruments, including green financing mechanisms, to sustain biodiversity-based production systems. Agricultural biodiversity initiatives, supported by NGOs such as the FAO, promote sustainable land management, agro-biodiversity mainstreaming, and policy reform to balance productivity with ecosystem integrity. Sustainable use is reinforced by Zimbabwe's extensive protected area estate, which underpins ecosystem services such as water regulation, tourism revenue, and carbon storage, while stable or increasing populations of elephant and rhinoceros signal maintained ecological productivity. Fisheries co-management in Lake Kariba and value chains for products such as marula and mopane worms further demonstrate biodiversity's contribution to food security and rural incomes. However, progress is constrained by financing shortfalls, escalating human–wildlife conflict driven by land-use change and climate variability, and on-going deforestation and land degradation pressures. These challenges underscore the need to strengthen restoration efforts, scale sustainable production practices, and expand biodiversity finance. Overall, Zimbabwe demonstrates tangible advancement toward ensuring biodiversity is sustainably used and its ecosystem contributions are maintained and enhanced in alignment with GBF Goal B.	EN

Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems — Headline — GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2025	US$ million per year	11500	
Yes	Provisioning Services (incl. crops, livestock, wild harvest)	2025	US$ million per year	1233	
Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2025	US$ million per year	704	
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Yes	Total Ecosystem Services Value	2020	US$ million per year	11500	
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Yes	Regulating Services (water, erosion control, recharge)	2020	US$ million per year	704	
Yes	Cultural Services (tourism & recreation)	2020	US$ million per year	230	

Comments

Zimbabwe has developed indicative national estimates of the value of ecosystem services, disaggregated into provisioning, regulating and cultural services, and uses these figures to highlight the central role of nature in the economy and livelihoods. These values are, however, derived from a limited set of studies and assumptions and are not yet produced through a regular official accounting system, so they should be interpreted as approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise time-series.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Fully

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe has established a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to ensure the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people (NCP), justifying a "Fully" response to B.1. The NBSAP integrates ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management and ecosystem service valuation across sectors. The National Development Strategies 1 (2021-2025) and 2 (2026-2030), National Adaptation Plan, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution embed watershed protection, forest landscape restoration, wetland rehabilitation and climate-resilient land use within national development and climate policy. The National Wetland Policy (2021), Forest Act (as amended), Environmental Management Act, and carbon market regulations further institutionalize ecosystem protection and restoration. Additionally, Zimbabwe's engagement with BIOFIN and Natural Capital Accounting processes demonstrates a structural shift toward recognizing ecosystem services as economic assets underpinning water security, soil fertility, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction.

Similarly, Zimbabwe merits a "Fully" response to B.2, as it has long-standing and operational frameworks promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity. The Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legal basis for regulated wildlife utilization, including community-based natural resource management under the CAMPFIRE programme. Forestry, fisheries and environmental regulations govern harvesting, licensing and resource management, while carbon credit regulations incentivize sustainable land use. Sustainable agriculture and forest management initiatives under the AFOLU sector further reinforce biodiversity compatible production systems. These policies are not merely

EN

aspirational, they are actively implemented through quota systems, licensing regimes, enforcement actions and co-management arrangements.

However, responses to B.3 and B.4 are assessed as “Partially”, reflecting monitoring progress alongside systemic gaps. Zimbabwe monitors components of sustainable use through wildlife population surveys, SMART patrol systems, forestry inventories, fire monitoring, fisheries licensing data and carbon project Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. Ecosystem restoration and maintenance are tracked through forest cover assessments, wetland mapping, Land Degradation Neutrality indicators and climate reporting frameworks. Nonetheless, monitoring remains sectorally fragmented and not yet consolidated into a unified national biodiversity or ecosystem services dashboard aligned directly with KMGBF indicators. Baseline data gaps persist in communal landscapes, agrobiodiversity systems and urban ecosystems and ecosystem service valuation is not yet fully embedded in national statistical accounts. While substantive monitoring systems exist, full integration, harmonization and institutionalization across sectors are still under development.

GBF-G-C. Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and substantially increased

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Zimbabwe has established a substantive legal and institutional foundation for fair and equitable benefit-sharing from the utilisation of genetic resources, consistent with its obligations under the Nagoya Protocol to the CBD. The country continues to operationalise Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) measures through the Environmental Management (Access to Genetic Resources and Indigenous Genetic Resource-based Knowledge) Regulations (2009), which regulate access permits, prior informed consent, mutually agreed terms, and the protection of associated traditional knowledge. These instruments provide a clear compliance pathway for research and commercial utilisation of Zimbabwe’s biological resources while recognising local communities as custodians and rights-holders. Zimbabwe’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (including the 2015–2020 NBSAP and the forthcoming 2025–2030 revision) further integrate ABS principles into sectoral planning, reinforcing policy coherence between conservation, agriculture, research, and economic development.

Implementation progress includes operation of a National Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism to improve transparency in access procedures and information exchange, alongside institutional capacity-building initiatives supported by FAO under ACP-MEAs programmes. These initiatives have strengthened technical understanding of ABS compliance, particularly in the agricultural sector where safeguarding indigenous crop varieties and livestock breeds is linked to both conservation and equitable value capture. Growing policy emphasis on traditional knowledge ensures that community-held knowledge associated with plant, wildlife, and microbial genetic resources is recognised within negotiation frameworks for research and commercial partnerships.

EN

However, while the regulatory architecture is established, quantitative monitoring of benefit flows, both monetary and non-monetary, remains underdeveloped. Operational challenges persist in tracking downstream utilisation of genetic resources in research and biotechnology, particularly where materials or associated data move across borders. Zimbabwe is actively engaged in global negotiations under the CBD concerning benefit-sharing from Digital Sequence Information (DSI), recognising that modern genomic research requires multilateral solutions beyond traditional physical access frameworks. Financial and technical resource constraints further limit full enforcement, compliance monitoring, and reporting. Overall, Zimbabwe has laid a solid legal and policy foundation for equitable benefit-sharing under GBF Goal C, with on-going efforts focused on strengthening institutional capacity, improving tracking mechanisms, and positioning the country to capture increased benefits from both physical genetic resources and emerging digital sequence applications.

Indicator Data

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	US$ thousand per year	650	Projected increased monetisation if fair benefit-sharing is adopted in new ABS arrangements linked to genetic resource use in cosmetics, nutraceuticals and research.
No	2025	US$ thousand per year	550	Continued growth in rural biodiversity enterprise returns; some revenue tied to bioprospecting/licensing of traditional products for national and export markets.
No	2024	US$ thousand per year	420	Expanded value-added enterprises and community agreements generate broader income, though not recorded under formal ABS reporting.
No	2023	US$ thousand per year	300	Increased value-chain returns flowing to communities and processors; some contracts include benefit-sharing clauses (e.g., marula facility revenue distributions).
No	2022	US$ thousand per year	150	Estimated community benefit sharing from wild product value chains with ABS-like structures (e.g., marula, mopane worm processing pilot benefit flows).
No	2021	US$ thousand per year	0	As 2020; research access agreements and commodity value chains not systematically tracked as ABS revenue.
No	2020	US$ thousand per year	0	No formal national ABS benefit reporting; sporadic project-linked benefit flows not monetised at national scale.

Comments

Zimbabwe's legal framework, aligned with the Nagoya Protocol and the CBD, enables fair and equitable sharing of monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources. EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2025	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Implementation of revised ABS provisions within NBSAP 2025–2030 (draft); stronger institutional linkages supporting knowledge sharing and technology transfer.
No	2024	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Expanded technical exchanges with research institutions; improved community participation in genetic resource negotiations.
No	2023	Qualitative (4-High)	4	Formal training and guidelines developed for access permit officers; increased stakeholder awareness of ABS rights.

No	2022	Qualitative (3-Medium-High)	3	Technical workshops and ABS capacity support under FAO/ACP-MEAs projects; enhanced understanding among universities and research institutions.
No	2021	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) into draft policies; capacity building with FAO support.
No	2020	Qualitative (2-Medium)	2	Strengthened policy frameworks for ABS; national training workshops on ABS concepts for biodiversity officers.

Comments

In Zimbabwe non-monetary benefits from access and benefit-sharing (ABS) include collaborative research, capacity building, technology transfer, and sharing of research results, as outlined under the CBD and Nagoya Protocol.	EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Partially

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Partially

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Partially

Comments

Zimbabwe currently has some legal and policy frameworks in place, which provide a general basis for resource management. However, specific operational measures for the full scope of Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) are still considered partially implemented or under further development.	EN

GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Zimbabwe has taken concrete institutional and financial planning steps to address the biodiversity financing gap in alignment with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. A major milestone was the launch in October 2025 of BIOFIN in partnership with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Finance. BIOFIN provides a structured methodology to quantify national biodiversity expenditures, assess the financing gap, and develop a National Biodiversity Finance Plan that identifies domestic and international resource mobilisation pathways. The process strengthens fiscal transparency, expenditure tagging, and cross-sector budget alignment, thereby integrating biodiversity into macroeconomic and public finance planning. Zimbabwe is finalising its third NBSAP (2025–2030), aligned with the KMGBF and structured around 23 national biodiversity targets, including specific provisions for resource mobilisation and financial sustainability. Biodiversity priorities are further embedded within National Development Strategy 1 (2020–2025) and National Development Strategy 2 (2025–2030), reinforcing the treatment of natural capital as an economic asset rather than a peripheral environmental issue. Through BIOFIN, Zimbabwe is advancing innovative and "homegrown" financing mechanisms, including green bonds, payments for ecosystem services (PES), biodiversity offsets, and nature-linked private sector investment models, aimed at diversifying funding sources beyond traditional donor support and strengthening long-term sustainability of conservation financing. At the international level, Zimbabwe has actively advocated at CBD Conferences of the Parties, including COP16, for operationalisation and capitalisation of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, emphasising the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and the need for scaled financial flows to developing countries. Despite these advances, a significant gap persists between current biodiversity expenditure and the estimated resources required to effectively manage about 28% of national territory under protection, restore degraded ecosystems, and implement species recovery and community-based conservation programmes. Key constraints include limited fiscal space, dependence on external financing, slow pilot-to-scale transition of innovative finance instruments, and insufficient integration of biodiversity valuation into national accounting systems. Nonetheless, through BIOFIN implementation, NBSAP alignment, and international financial advocacy, Zimbabwe has established a credible framework for progressively mobilising and scaling financial resources toward closing the biodiversity funding gap under GBF Goal D.	EN

Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	7872952	
No	2025	USD	12735673	
No	2024	USD	15341008	
No	2023	USD	10160340	
No	2022	USD	4786182	
No	2021	USD	3414961	
No	2020	USD	3083147	

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

Use national data set

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
No	2026	USD	112172222	
No	2025	USD	19605556	
No	2024	USD	13379076	
No	2023	USD	16585722	
No	2022	USD	31013016	
No	2021	USD	38073091	
No	2020	USD	22763377	

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

At present, there is no national database or routine reporting system that aggregates private-sector funding for biodiversity across all relevant instruments and sectors — EN

Comments

Currently, Zimbabwe does not have a national system to systematically track and quantify private funding (domestic and international) for biodiversity. Private investments in wildlife-based tourism and hunting, private conservancies, forestry, fisheries and biotrade, as well as emerging green-finance instruments, are recognised but not yet captured in a consolidated database. The Zimbabwe Biodiversity Economy report and the launch of UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) mark important steps towards developing a Biodiversity Finance Plan and associated — EN

expenditure reviews, which are expected to generate methodological guidance and baseline data for future reporting under Indicator D.3.

Section V Conclusions on the national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Provide a summary assessment of the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including all its sections, and the main achievements and the major challenges encountered and, where applicable, resolved, in particular those related to capacity, technical, technological, institutional and financial gaps and constraints, and support provided for implementation.

Zimbabwe's implementation of the CBD and the KMGBF reflects a progressive shift from project-based conservation toward integrated, systems-oriented biodiversity governance embedded within national development planning. Over the reporting period, the country has aligned its NBSAP with KMGBF targets and integrated biodiversity considerations into climate policy, land reform, forestry, wildlife management, agriculture, water governance, and urban planning. Biodiversity is increasingly treated as foundational natural capital that underpins economic productivity, food security, disaster risk reduction, and climate resilience. This repositioning is evident in the integration of ecosystem services into national development strategies, climate commitments, restoration programming, and spatial planning instruments, signaling a transition from sectoral environmental management toward whole-of-government mainstreaming.

Significant achievements include strengthened legislative and regulatory frameworks; expanded protected and conserved areas; measurable progress in wetland protection and forest landscape restoration; improved wildlife management through community-based natural resource governance; and the incorporation of ecosystem-based adaptation into climate change policy. Restoration initiatives in degraded woodlands, wetlands and rangelands have contributed to improved carbon sequestration, watershed protection, soil stabilization, and biodiversity connectivity. Community-based conservation models have continued to generate livelihood co-benefits while reinforcing stewardship incentives. Biodiversity considerations are increasingly embedded in EIA procedures, land-use planning and national accounting discussions, reflecting growing institutional recognition of ecosystem services as economic infrastructure rather than peripheral environmental assets.

The national biodiversity monitoring architecture has also evolved. Data mobilization efforts, species inventories, ecological monitoring systems in protected areas and integration of geospatial tools have strengthened the evidence base for decision-making. Partnerships with academic institutions and technical agencies have enhanced biodiversity data digitization and reporting. However, while improvements are notable, monitoring systems remain uneven across ecosystems and production sectors. Baseline gaps persist, particularly in communal landscapes and aquatic systems and long-term ecological monitoring remains constrained by resource limitations. Efforts to integrate biodiversity indicators into national statistical and planning systems are underway but require further institutional consolidation and technical investment to ensure interoperability, consistency, and sustainability.

Financial mobilization represents both progress and constraint. Zimbabwe has undertaken biodiversity finance assessments and explored innovative instruments such as carbon market mechanisms, payments for ecosystem services, and biodiversity-linked investment models. These initiatives demonstrate institutional innovation and an expanding understanding of blended finance approaches. Nonetheless, domestic biodiversity financing remains insufficient relative to estimated national needs. Implementation continues to rely significantly on external project-based funding, which, while catalytic, can create discontinuities and limit long-term programme sustainability. Predictable, domestically anchored financing mechanisms are still developing and the biodiversity financing gap remains a structural challenge affecting scaling and replication of successful pilots.

Capacity-related constraints cut across institutional, technical, and technological domains. Although core environmental agencies possess experienced personnel, staffing levels are often inadequate relative to implementation mandates. Specialized expertise in ecological modelling, ecosystem service valuation, advanced remote sensing, genetic resource management, invasive species control and restoration ecology remains limited. Technological gaps such as insufficient laboratory infrastructure, limited access to high-resolution satellite data, biodiversity informatics platforms, and field monitoring equipment affect the depth and precision of national assessments. While training initiatives and international technical cooperation have partially mitigated these limitations, sustained capacity-building and technology transfer remain critical to achieving transformative biodiversity outcomes.

Institutional coordination has improved but remains an on-going challenge. Biodiversity governance intersects with agriculture, mining, infrastructure development, water management, local government, and finance ministries. Although cross-sectoral committees and coordination platforms exist, implementation sometimes encounters delays or inconsistencies arising from overlapping mandates, competing land-use priorities, and administrative fragmentation. Vertical coordination between national authorities and sub-national structures also varies in effectiveness, affecting enforcement consistency and data reporting reliability. Strengthening integrated spatial planning and inter-ministerial collaboration remains essential to minimizing land-use conflicts and aligning sectoral development with biodiversity objectives.

EN

Knowledge management and access to timely, reliable data continue to present obstacles. While national reporting capacity has improved, real-time biodiversity data streams and standardized indicator frameworks are still under development. Terminology inconsistencies, incomplete inventories, and variable data quality across provinces can complicate trend analysis and adaptive management. Furthermore, translating scientific knowledge into operational guidance for local planners, extension officers and community institutions remains uneven. Bridging the science-policy interface and institutionalising continuous learning mechanisms will be central to adaptive implementation of the Framework.

Climate variability and environmental pressures further compound implementation complexity. Recurrent droughts, shifting rainfall patterns, invasive species, land degradation and human-wildlife conflict intensify pressures on ecosystems and conservation budgets. These dynamics increase the cost of restoration and management while simultaneously heightening the urgency of ecosystem-based adaptation. Addressing biodiversity loss within a climate-constrained development context requires integrated financing, risk modelling and long-term resilience planning.

Support for implementation has been strengthened through international partnerships, technical assistance programmes, biodiversity finance initiatives, and capacity-building support. Such collaboration has facilitated policy development, pilot restoration projects, biodiversity valuation exercises and improved reporting systems. However, sustained domestic ownership and institutional resilience are necessary to reduce dependence on externally funded cycles and ensure continuity beyond donor timelines.

Section other information: Information as requested in related decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

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