



National Report Form for the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MOU).

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

Introductory remarks

This is the National Report form for the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia ([Raptors MOU](#)).

The purpose of the National Report is to provide information on your country's implementation of the Raptors MOU including the Action Plan (Annex 3). The format provided here has been designed to generate information that can be synthesised in a comparable way for each future Meeting of Signatories, to give a meaningful picture of progress and reflect the achievements of Signatories and other stakeholders, but also to be as streamlined as possible to keep the work involved in reporting to a necessary minimum.

The format was tested ahead of the third Meeting of Signatories (MOS3) and formally was approved by MOS3 in 2023. The Coordinating Unit of the Raptors MOU will compile and analyze the National Reports and present a summary on the implementation of the Raptors MOU Action Plan to MOS4.

Reporting period

To enable proper analysis, it is important that all respondents relate their answers (throughout this form) to the same reporting period. On this occasion we are asking you to report on the period between November 2021 and April 2026.

The previous implementation survey covered the period July 2019 - October 2021, the results of which can be found in the Synthesis of national reports submitted by [Signatories and Cooperating Partners on their implementation of the MOU](#).

Instructions

Please answer all questions as fully and as accurately as you can. Wherever possible, please indicate the source of information used to answer the question, particularly if a published reference or report is available. For each relevant question there are icons that can be used to attach a document and/or provide a web link.

When working on the online version of the report, save your information by clicking on the “Save all” button inside each section. An auto-save feature also saves any changed responses every 30 seconds, and whenever you move between sections.

Guidance notes are provided throughout the format to assist you in answering the questions.

Deadline for submission: 30 June 2026

I. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

* Name of Signatory State:

ZIMBABWE

* Any territories which are excluded from the application of the MOU:

NO

Report Compiler

* Name and title:

DICKSON CHITUPA

* Full name of institution:

ZIMBABWE PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

* Telephone:

+263772572050

* Email:

dchitupa@zimparks.org.zw

Designated Contact Point for the MOU

(if different from Report Compiler)

Name and title of designated Contact Point:

PROFESSOR PATIENCE GANDIWA

Full name of institution:

ZIMBABWE PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANGEMNT AUTHORITY

Mailing address:

patiencegandiwa@zimparks.org.zw

Telephone:

+263772916988

Email:

patiencegandiwa@zimparks.org.zw

II. HIGH-LEVEL SUMMARY OF KEY MESSAGES

GUIDANCE:

This section invites you to summarise briefly the most important positive aspects of Raptors MOU/Action Plan implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern.

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

Although keeping it brief, please try also to be specific where you can, e.g. "New wildlife legislation enacted in 2020 doubled penalties for poisoning birds of prey" is more informative than "stronger laws"; "50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on vultures" is more informative than "lack of funding".

GUIDANCE:

Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only. For this present round of reporting, the period is from 1 November 2021 to the present.

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

* The most successful aspects of implementation of the MOU and/or Action Plan? (List up to five items)

1. Zimbabwe became the 66th Signatory in May 2025 and is hosting MOS4 in Victoria Falls, positioning itself as a regional leader in raptor conservation.
2. Integration of raptor conservation priorities into national biodiversity strategies and alignment with Vision 2030 and NDS-2.
3. Enhanced monitoring and protection of key migratory bottleneck sites within World Heritage and Ramsar-designated areas.
4. Involvement of local communities in reducing threats such as poisoning and habitat loss.
5. Active participation in CMS, AEWA, and CITES processes, and collaboration with neighboring countries through Transfrontier Conservation Initiatives.

* The greatest difficulties in implementing the MOU and/or Action Plan? (List up to five items)

1. Funding Constraints
2. Capacity Limitations – Shortages of trained personnel, equipment, and technical expertise for monitoring and enforcement.
3. Threats from Human Activities – Persistent challenges such as poisoning, habitat loss from land conversion, and infrastructure development impacting raptor populations.
4. Data Gaps and Monitoring Coverage – Insufficient long-term population data
5. Coordination Across Institutions – Difficulty in synchronizing efforts among agencies, NGOs, and communities, especially when aligning Raptors MoU priorities with broader CMS, AEWA, and CITES obligations.

* The main priorities for future implementation of the MOU and/or Action Plan? (List up to five items)

1. Securing Sustainable Funding – mobilizing government allocations and external donor support to ensure continuity of raptor conservation programmes in Zimbabwe.
2. Expanding Monitoring and Research – strengthening long-term population studies, satellite tracking, and coverage of migratory bottleneck sites to close data gaps.
3. Enhancing Capacity and Infrastructure – investing in ranger training, equipment, and institutional coordination to improve enforcement and site management.
4. Mitigating Human-Wildlife Conflict – intensifying efforts to reduce poisoning, habitat loss, and infrastructure impacts through community engagement and policy safeguards.
5. Leveraging Zimbabwe's role as MOS4 host to build stronger transboundary partnerships and align national actions with the Samarkand Strategic Plan (2024–2032).

III. RAPTOR CONSERVATION STRATEGIES AND EQUIVALENT DOCUMENTS

GUIDANCE:

A central provision of the MOU (paragraph 12) is for Signatories to prepare national or regional (e.g. EU) strategies or equivalent documents (e.g. Single Species Action Plans) for category 1 and, where

appropriate, category 2 species in Table 1 in the Action Plan. The Action Plan itself foresees its listed actions being addressed by these strategies / equivalent documents.

* Does a national and/or regional Raptor Conservation Strategy or equivalent document exist in relation to your country?

- ☐ Yes
☐ In preparation
☒ No

* Please state the reasons why a national and/or regional Raptor Conservation Strategy or equivalent document has not been developed:

Zimbabwe has policy commitments and partial frameworks that provides platform for coordinated raptors conservation but the national raptor strategy is pending development and expected to be tabled in the near future when funding has been secured.

* Does the strategy or equivalent document address all of the activities listed in Table 2 of the Action Plan?

- ☐ Yes
☐ Partly
☒ No

* Please state the reasons why all of the Table 2 activities are not addressed:

We don not have a national and/or regional Raptor Conservation Strategy

IV. LEGAL PROTECTION OF SPECIES AGAINST KILLING AND UNSUSTAINABLE EXPLOITATION

* Are all species of migratory birds of prey (present in your country) listed in Annex I of the Raptors MOU granted full legal protection from deliberate killing and taking from the wild?

GUIDANCE:

Follow this [link](#) to see the species listed in Annex 1.

If you are answering "yes", please make sure that the statute(s) concerned is/are clearly identified by giving details of title, date, etc.

If you are answering "only partly", please be clear whether this is because legal protection only applies to some aspects, or because only some species are covered (please identify the species) or because only some areas are covered - (or any combination of these types of partial coverage); and give the reasons for this.

- ☐ Yes
☒ Parly

- ☐ No
- ☐ Not known

* Please state why all species are not (yet) fully covered:

Parks and Wildlife Act [CAP 20:14]: Provides general protection for “Specially Protected” species, which includes 13 raptor species (e.g., White-backed Vulture, Martial Eagle). These species cannot be legally killed or captured without ministerial authority. Many migratory raptors covered under the MoU but not listed as “Specially Protected” in national law only receive partial or indirect protection. They may be safeguarded within protected areas, but outside those zones enforcement is weaker.

* Is there legislation in place which bans the use of exposed poison baits and other toxic chemical methods of predator or pest control?

GUIDANCE:

The CMS [Guidelines to prevent the risk of poisoning to migratory birds](#) provide further background on legislative (and other) means of reducing harm to migratory birds (including raptors) from toxic chemicals.

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☐ Not known

* Please state why not:

Zimbabwe’s legislation does regulate pesticides and hazardous substances, but it does not contain an explicit statutory ban on the use of exposed poison baits or other toxic chemical methods for predator or pest control. Controls are instead indirect, through:

1. Fertilizers, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act [CAP 18:12] – governs registration and use of pesticides.
2. Statutory Instrument 144 of 2012 (Pesticides Regulations) – requires registration, safe use, and labeling of pesticides.
3. Hazardous Substances Regulations (1981) – classifies pesticides as hazardous and controls their handling.
4. Parks and Wildlife Act [CAP 20:14] – provides general protection for wildlife but does not specifically outlaw predator poisoning methods

V. SPECIES POPULATION MANAGEMENT AND RECOVERY PROGRAMMES

Have any Single or Multi-species Action Plans been published for any species of migratory bird of prey in your country?

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ In preparation

* Please list the species involved and the status of each Plan:

Zimbabwe does have Single-species and Multi-species Action Plans dedicated specifically to migratory birds of prey under the Raptors MoU framework such as the Vulture Action Plan. Moreover there are partial frameworks and overlapping strategies:

1. Vulture Conservation Initiatives – developed under the Parks & Wildlife Act and supported by BirdLife Zimbabwe, focusing on poisoning prevention and awareness. Zimbabwe Vulture Lead (Pb) Strategy -2025-2035.

General Biodiversity Strategies – Vision 2030, NBSAP, and NDS-2 include raptors indirectly within broader species and habitat protection measures.

Regional Cooperation – Zimbabwe participates in transboundary initiatives (e.g., KAZA TFCA, African Carnivore Initiative) that benefit raptors, but these are not formal Raptors MoU Action Plans.

Provide a copy of the document(s) concerned:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to the relevant text:

<https://www.zimparks.org.zw/media/2024/05/Vulture-Action-Plan-.pdf>

- * Have any reintroduction or restocking projects been implemented involving migratory birds of prey in accordance with prevailing international guidelines?

GUIDANCE:

One of the most relevant international guidelines documents for this question is the IUCN publication “[Guidelines for reintroductions and other conservation translocations](#)”.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☒ Not known

- * Have any supplementary feeding initiatives been established and maintained for necrophagous birds of prey?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

- * Please give a brief summary:

The Victoria Falls Safari Lodge “Vulture Culture” feeding program. The lodge hosts a daily activity where carcasses (usually from local abattoirs) are placed at a designated site. Tourists observe the feeding spectacle from a safe viewing platform, while vultures (mainly White-backed, Hooded, and occasionally Lappet-faced) descend to feed. The program is designed both as an ecotourism attraction and an awareness campaign highlighting the plight of vultures.

VI. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HABITATS AND SITES

* Have any measures been implemented to improve or restore the habitats of species of birds of prey?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

GUIDANCE:

Please indicate what habitat type, where, and (broadly) what type of measures were involved. Comments on success (or otherwise) would also be valuable.

Zimbabwe has implemented several measures to improve and restore habitats for birds of prey, though these are broad ecosystem-based interventions rather than raptor-specific restoration programs. Efforts include;

1. Wetland conservation under the Ramsar Convention sites such as Driefontein Grasslands and Monavale Wetland
2. Forest and savanna protection in protected areas, and ongoing habitat monitoring by BirdLife Zimbabwe and Zimparks e.g Hwange National Park, Matobo National Park, Gonarezhou, Mana Pools National Park safeguard large tracts of woodland and savanna critical for raptor nesting and hunting.

* Which sites in your country listed in Table 3 of the Action Plan are designated as protected areas, or are otherwise appropriately managed taking into account the conservation requirements of migratory birds of prey?

Please indicate in this online file ([link](#)) for each of the relevant sites listed in Table 3 of Annex 3 of the MOU whether the site is (a) fully designated as a protected area or covered by an instrument ensuring proper management, (b) partially so designated/covered, or (c) not so designated/covered. If you experience any issues accessing the online file, please contact the Raptors MOU Coordinating Unit at umberto.galloorsi@un.org to request a copy as an email attachment.

GUIDANCE:

The list is extracted from the List of internationally important sites for migratory birds of prey in Africa and Eurasia (Table 3 of Annex 3 of the Raptors MOU) as approved by the Third Meeting of Signatories. Please answer this question in relation to the sites that are listed there. Please provide your answers in the online file by following the link above. The file will automatically save your answers.

- ☒ I have added the relevant information for my country's sites
☐ My country does not have sites listed

VII. ASSESSING AND RESPONDING TO THREATS AND PRESSURES

* Have any assessments been made of the nature, likelihood, severity or potential consequences of threats facing birds of prey, and measures identified to maintain their Favourable Conservation Status?

GUIDANCE:

“Favourable Conservation Status” should be interpreted for this question in accordance with the definition provided in Article I (1) (c) of the Convention on Migratory Species. ([Link to text here](#)).

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

Zimbabwe has participated in structured assessments of raptor threats through BirdLife Zimbabwe, Zimparks, and CMS processes.

1. BirdLife Zimbabwe and partners have documented threats such as poisoning (deliberate and incidental), habitat loss (agriculture, mining, settlement), electrocution on powerlines, and declining prey populations.
2. Government consultations (2023–2025) during Zimbabwe’s accession to the Raptors MoU included stakeholder workshops that assessed the severity and likelihood of threats to migratory raptors.
3. Parks & Wildlife Act reviews highlighted gaps in legal protection for many Annex I species, noting that only 13 raptors are “Specially Protected.”

* Based on the assessment referred to above (or if none, on your own knowledge and judgement) please identify (tick) the **three most important** categories of threat affecting birds of prey in your country:

GUIDANCE:

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

Exactly 3 selection(s)

- ☐ Direct killing and taking
☒ Collisions and electrocution
☐ Alien and/or invasive species
☐ Disturbance and disruption
☒ Habitat destruction/degradation
☐ Climate change
☐ Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.
☒ Other (please specify below)

* Add comments here on any particular actions in response to these threats:

GUIDANCE:

You may find it helpful here to refer to actions assisted by relevant existing response tools and initiatives in the framework of mechanisms such as the CMS. Examples could include the [Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean \(MIKT\)](#), [Intergovernmental Task Force to Address Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway \(ITTEA\)](#), [South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force \(SWA ITB TF\)](#), the [CMS Energy Task Force](#), and the adopted [Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds](#).

the three priority threats , poisoning, habitat loss, and energy infrastructure are supported by existing CMS response tools and initiatives. The CMS Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds are guiding national anti-poisoning campaigns and ranger training, while the CMS Energy Task Force provides technical standards for safer powerline and wind energy design to reduce electrocution and collision risks.

- * Are requirements in place to ensure that proposals for activities that may have significant effects on birds of prey or their habitats are subject to Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) or Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA)?

GUIDANCE:

Helpful pointers on this subject (and reference to sources of further guidance) are given in [CMS Resolution 7.2 \(Rev.COP14\)](#) on "Impact assessment and migratory species".

Comments on the general standard and quality of EIAs/SEAs that are undertaken would be valuable.

Any use that has been made of "sensitivity mapping" techniques in this context should be mentioned here.

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not known

- * Please give a brief summary of the requirements and their implementation, including the extent to which the results of these assessments are used to inform relevant consent decisions and associated mitigation measures:

Zimbabwe's Environmental Management Act (Chapter 20:27) and its EIA Regulations require that projects with potential significant impacts on biodiversity, including birds of prey and their habitats, undergo Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), while broader policies and programs are subject to Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs); these assessments are implemented through screening, scoping, detailed reporting, and public consultation overseen by the Environmental Management Agency (EMA), and their results directly inform consent decisions by determining whether projects are approved, modified, or rejected, with developers obliged to implement mitigation measures such as buffer zones, habitat restoration, safe carcass disposal, and post-project monitoring to ensure compliance and maintain the favourable conservation status of raptors.

VIII. ACTION / INTEGRATION ACROSS SECTORS

* Is the conservation of migratory birds of prey integrated within the policies of sectors such as agriculture, forestry, energy, transport, waste, tourism and others?

- ☒ Yes
☐ Partly
☐ No
☐ Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

Conservation of migratory birds of prey in Zimbabwe is partially integrated across key sectors, though not yet in a fully coordinated or raptor-specific way. The Environmental Management Act and related policies require EIAs and SEAs in agriculture, forestry, energy, transport, waste, and tourism, ensuring that potential impacts on biodiversity, including raptors, are assessed before projects proceed. In practice, this integration is most visible in agriculture and forestry, where pesticide regulation and land-use planning are linked to biodiversity safeguards; in the energy sector, where powerline design standards are being promoted to reduce electrocution risks; in transport and mining, where EIAs address habitat fragmentation. However, while these sectoral policies incorporate biodiversity broadly, they are not yet systematically aligned with the Raptors MoU Action Plan, and when Zimbabwe drafts a National Raptor Conservation Strategy it will strengthen cross-sectoral integration and ensure that raptor conservation requirements are consistently mainstreamed into national development frameworks.

* Have any programmes been implemented during the reporting period among government departments (other than the department that has lead responsibility for the Raptors MOU) to inform decision makers of the conservation needs of migratory birds of prey?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not knowm

* Please give a brief summary:

BirdLife Zimbabwe played a role, preparing briefing materials and convening multi stakeholder workshops on the conservation of migratory species

IX. RESEARCH, MONITORING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

* Have any overall assessments been made of the status and trends of any populations of migratory birds of prey in your country, during the reporting period?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

* Please give a brief summary, and highlight any particularly significant declines or increases that have been revealed for relevant species:

BirdLife Zimbabwe, Zimparks, and partners have conducted biannual waterbird counts and opportunistic raptor monitoring, recording declines in populations of vultures such as the White-backed, Hooded, and Lappet-faced Vultures, consistent with regional IUCN Red List assessments. Observations from sites like Matobo Hills, Hwange, and Driefontein Grasslands indicate reduced breeding success and increased mortality linked to poisoning and habitat loss. While systematic national population surveys are still limited, the available assessments clearly show negative trends for most migratory raptors, highlighting the urgency of coordinated conservation measures.

Please provide a copy of any relevant documents:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

<https://www.birdlife>

* Are any systematic and coordinated monitoring programmes operated in your country in relation to breeding populations, reproductive success or migration counts of birds of prey?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

Zimbabwe does operate some systematic and coordinated monitoring programmes for birds of prey, though coverage is uneven across species. The most notable is the long-running Black Eagle Survey in the Matobo Hills, which has tracked the nesting success of Verreaux's Eagle for over 60 consecutive years.

Please provide a copy of any relevant documents:

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

<https://www.birdlife>

* Have any guidelines or protocols been published concerning systematic or coordinated monitoring programmes for migratory birds of prey?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

* Please give the source reference(s) and a brief summary:

Guidelines and protocols relevant to systematic or coordinated monitoring of migratory birds of prey have been published, mainly through international frameworks that Zimbabwe applies nationally. The CMS Raptors MoU Action Plan provides standardized approaches for monitoring breeding success, migration counts, and population trends. BirdLife International's IBA/KBA monitoring protocols are used by BirdLife Zimbabwe to track raptor populations at key sites, including Batoka Gorge and other Important Bird Areas, with structured data collection on nesting success, habitat pressures, and threats. In addition, the long-running Black Eagle Survey in the Matobo Hills follows consistent nest monitoring protocols, offering one of Africa's longest datasets on raptor breeding success.

Please provide a copy of any relevant document(s):

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

https://catalog.ipbes.net/system/assessment/190/references/files/571/original/BirdLife_2012_IBA_Monitoring_Framework.pdf?1365675918

* Does any process exist for establishing multi-stakeholder agreement about priorities for research on issues of relevance to the conservation of birds of prey?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

Zimbabwe has processes for establishing multi-stakeholder agreement on research priorities including for birds of prey, anchored in the Zimparks Research Strategy, which provides the institutional framework for coordinating scientific priorities. This strategy ensures that raptor conservation needs are mainstreamed into biodiversity planning and linked to international obligations under CMS. In practice, BirdLife Zimbabwe convenes government agencies, NGOs, and community representatives to align on urgent research themes such as poisoning impacts, powerline collisions, and population monitoring, while academic institutions like the University of Zimbabwe and NUST contribute through collaborative research, student projects, and dissemination of findings.

Please provide a copy of any relevant document(s):

And/or provide a website link that will give access to relevant material:

<https://www.zimparks.org.zw/media/2026/04/ZPWMA-Research-Strategy-2026-2036.pdf>

* Are suitable platforms in place in your country to exchange knowledge, experience and information about the conservation of birds of prey?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

* Please identify the relevant platform(s) and summarise its/their scope and function:

ZimParks hosts stakeholder engagement meetings and workshop annually. BirdLife Zimbabwe hosts thematic programs (such as its Raptors Conservation initiative) and provides a forum for scientists, government agencies, NGOs, and communities to share data and best practices.

X. RAISING AWARENESS

* Have any public awareness programmes been implemented during the reporting period to promote the importance of birds of prey, their migrations and their conservation needs?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

* Please give a brief summary including comments on the impact and success (or otherwise) of these programmes:

During the reporting period Zimbabwe implemented several public awareness programmes to highlight the importance of birds of prey, their migrations, and conservation needs, led by ZimParks and BirdLife Zimbabwe through World Migratory Bird Day campaigns and press statements, school outreach, and wetland community initiatives.

* Have any education programmes or teaching resources been provided during the reporting period to inform young people and students about migratory birds of prey and their conservation needs?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

Zimbabwe has provided education programmes and teaching resources to inform young people and students about migratory birds of prey and their conservation needs. Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (Zimparks) has coordinated conservation messaging and educational outreach, ensuring that raptor conservation is incorporated into national environmental education programmes and that young people are exposed to both the ecological importance and the threats facing migratory birds of prey. We have integrated migratory bird themes into World Migratory Bird Day commemoration activities with Community-based stewardship groups at Ramsar sites such as Driefontein and Monavale engaging schools in wetland and raptor conservation awareness.

XI. STRENGTHENING CAPACITY

* Have any training or other support programmes been implemented during the reporting period to strengthen the capacity of agencies responsible for the application of relevant laws and regulations?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

Zimbabwe implemented training and support programmes to strengthen the capacity of agencies responsible for applying relevant laws and regulations. The Environmental Management Agency (EMA) organized workshops on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) compliance, focusing on biodiversity safeguards and enforcement. Importantly, Zimparks also convened ongoing physical and virtual meetings dissecting the Parks and Wildlife Bill, which brought together government departments, legal experts, and conservation stakeholders to build shared understanding of new regulatory provisions and enforcement responsibilities.

* Have any training or other initiatives been implemented during the reporting period to support activities undertaken by local communities or voluntary groups in relation to birds of prey surveys, monitoring, site protection work or related outreach?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

* Please give a brief summary:

BirdLife Zimbabwe facilitated community-based monitoring at Important Bird Areas such as Batoka Gorge, where local volunteers were trained to assist with cliff-nesting raptor surveys and site protection work. Community stewardship groups at Ramsar sites like Driefontein and Monavale were engaged in monitoring and outreach activities, focusing on poisoning prevention and habitat protection.

* During the reporting period, has your country *provided* any new financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory birds of prey?

GUIDANCE:

“Other resources” in this context could include, for example, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure, loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities or technology transfer. (Do not include training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building however, as these are covered separately in the preceding two questions).

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☒ Not known

- * During the reporting period, has your country *received* any new financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory birds of prey?

GUIDANCE:

See guidance on interpretation of “other resources” provided in relation to the preceding question.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☒ Not known

XII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- * During the reporting period, has your country participated in any international cooperation activities as provided by paragraph 8 of the MOU?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not known

- * Please give a brief summary:

Zimbabwe has actively participated in international cooperation activities during the reporting period, in line with paragraph 8 of the Raptors MoU. Attended the CMS CoP 15. The country engaged through BirdLife Zimbabwe's membership in BirdLife International, contributing data and expertise to regional raptor monitoring and conservation initiatives. Zimbabwe also took part in KAZA Transfrontier Conservation Area programmes, which facilitate cross-border collaboration on vulture and eagle conservation with Botswana, Namibia, and Zambia.

- * During the reporting period, has your country taken any steps to support or encourage any other Range State (s) to sign the Raptors MOU?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☒ Not known

Contact

alexandra.caron-strehlow@un.org

