



generated January 2025

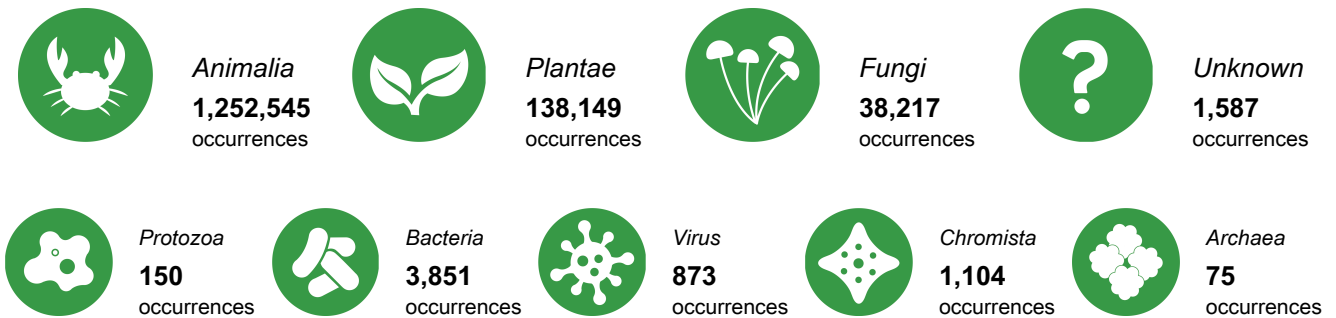
Zimbabwe

This report provides a series of summary charts, statistics and other details about the mobilization and use of open-access species data through the GBIF network, relating to users and participating institutions in Zimbabwe. These metrics show status at the time of report generation, unless otherwise noted. Taken together, the elements of this report can help guide and measure progress toward the information needs for biodiversity research, as well as for national commitments on biodiversity and sustainable development.

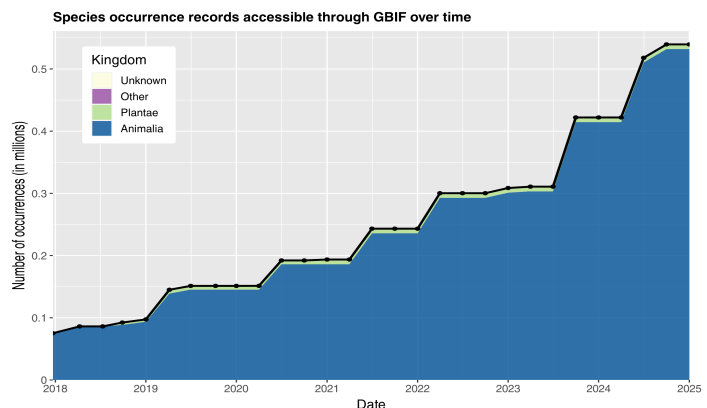
► Access and usage



► Data availability in Zimbabwe



► Data mobilization

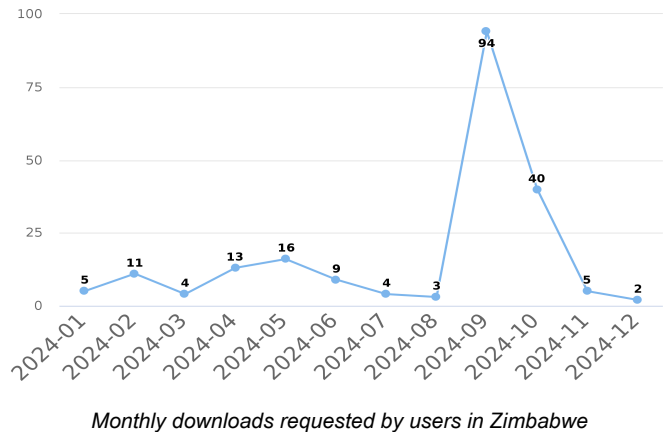
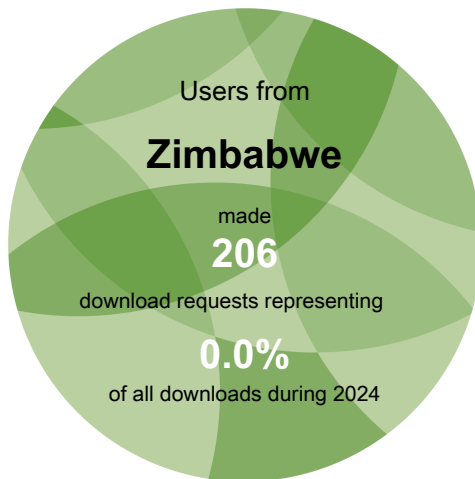


Number of records published by institutions in Zimbabwe, categorized by kingdom



Access and usage

Data downloads on GBIF.org from users in Zimbabwe



Recent peer-reviewed articles using GBIF-mediated data by co-authors based in Zimbabwe

The GBIF Secretariat maintains and reports on an ongoing literature tracking programme, giving priority to substantive uses of GBIF-mediated data in peer-reviewed literature while identifying the countries or areas of the authors' institutional affiliations. The citations below represent the five most recent journal articles with at least one co-author from Zimbabwe.

Those interested in assisting the Secretariat in identifying additional peer-reviewed uses of GBIF-mediated data may forward relevant citations to comms@gbif.org.

Jinga, Manyangadze. (2024) Variable intraspecific response to climate change in a medicinally important African tree species, *Vachellia sieberiana* (DC.) (paperbark thorn). *Ecology and Evolution*.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.11314>

Meltus, Mudereri, Mutamiswa *et al.* (2024) Host tree-based scenario modelling for predicting a key edible insect, mopane worm *Gonimbrasia belina* (Westwood, 1894) distribution in Southern Africa. *Journal of Insects as Food and Feed*.
<https://doi.org/10.1163/23524588-00001055>

Mutizwa, Kadye, Bragança *et al.* (2024) Hidden in the riffles: A new suckermouth catfish (Mochokidae, Chiloglanis) from the middle Zambezi River system, Zimbabwe. *ZooKeys*.
<https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1197.114679>

Ngarega, Chaibva, Masocha *et al.* (2023) Application of MaxEnt modeling to evaluate the climate change effects on the geographic distribution of *Lippia javanica* (Burm.f.) Spreng in Africa. *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10661-023-12232-3>

Mutematemi, Ndaimani, Muvengwi. (2023) Modelling the potential distribution of the common impala (*Aepyceros melampus melampus*) across Africa's changing climate. *African Journal of Ecology*.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/aje.13220>

See all research from this country or area
gbif.org/country/ZW/publications/from



Data availability

Total data available for selected taxonomic groups in Zimbabwe



Mammals
23,289
occurrences



Birds
1,081,608
occurrences



Bony fish
4,871
occurrences



Amphibians
11,176
occurrences



Insects
88,432
occurrences



Reptiles
23,430
occurrences



Molluscs
2,377
occurrences



Arachnids
13,453
occurrences



Flowering plants
130,759
occurrences



Ferns
4,268
occurrences



Gymnosperms
178
occurrences



Mosses
1,352
occurrences



Sac fungi
11,516
occurrences



Basidiomycota
25,341
occurrences

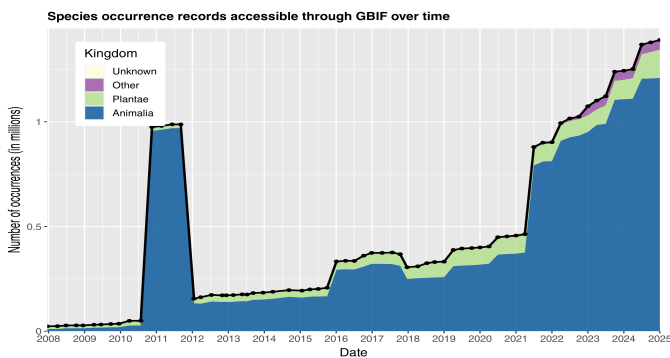
Mammals = Class *Mammalia*
Birds = Class *Aves*
Bony fish = Superclass
Osteichthyes p.p.
Amphibians = Class *Amphibia*

Insects = Class *Insecta*
Reptiles = Class *Testudines*,
Sphenodontia, *Squamata* &
Crocodylia
Molluscs = Phylum *Mollusca*

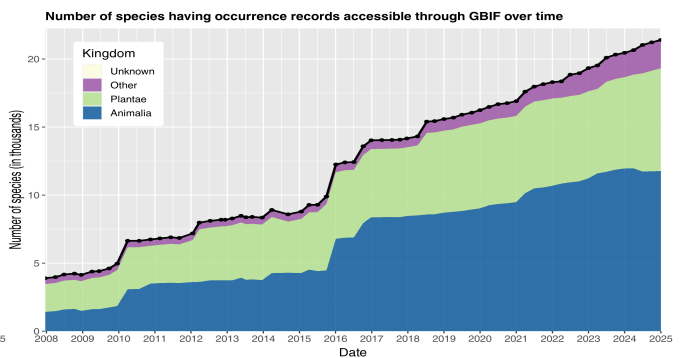
Arachnids = Class *Arachnida*
Flowering plants = Phylum
Magnoliophyta
Gymnosperms = Superclass
Gymnospermae

Ferns = Phylum *Pteridophyta*
Mosses = Phylum *Bryophyta*
Sac fungi = Phylum *Ascomycota*
Basidiomycota = Phylum
Basidiomycota

Change over time in records about biodiversity in Zimbabwe



Occurrence records available about species occurring in Zimbabwe



Species for which at least one occurrence record is available in Zimbabwe

WHY MIGHT THE AMOUNT OF MOBILIZED DATA DECREASE?

Datasets are sometimes removed by publishers, but more often decreases in the number of records are due to the removal of duplicate records and datasets.

SPECIES COUNTS

represent the number of binomial scientific names for which GBIF has received data records, organized as far as possible using synonyms recorded in key databases like the Catalogue of Life



Most recent datasets from publishers in Zimbabwe

Amphibians and Reptiles of Zimbabwe in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe.

Published by Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe

<https://doi.org/10.15468/72zu8j>

Amphibians and Reptiles of Zimbabwe in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe.

Published by Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe

<https://doi.org/10.15468/mtetqz>

Insect biodiversity data in Support of Sustainable food and feed, Natural History Museum Zimbabwe.

Published by Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe

<https://doi.org/10.15468/bbfxyy>

Checklist of Freshwater Macroinvertebrates of Umfurudzi River, Chimanimani, Umvumvumu, Mutare and Nyanyadzi Rivers Zimbabwe post Cyclone Idai sampling. *Published by Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe*

<https://doi.org/10.15468/6xbzjz>

Reptile of the protected areas of Zimbabwe in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe. *Published by Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe*

<https://doi.org/10.15468/t6dw97>

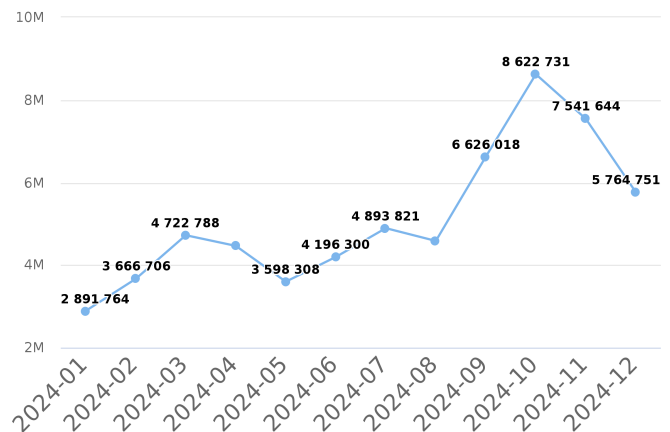
See all datasets from this country or area: gbif.org/dataset/search?publishing_country=ZW

Newest publishers from Zimbabwe

Bindura University Of Science Education

Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe

Occurrence records downloaded from GBIF.org, published by institutions in Zimbabwe



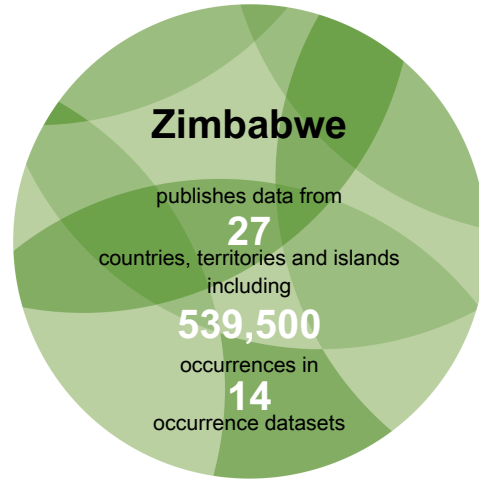
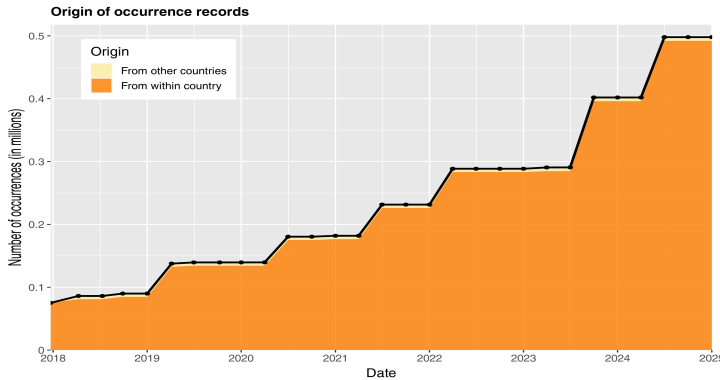
See all publishers from this country or area gbif.org/publisher/search?country=ZW

Number of occurrence records downloaded via GBIF.org published by institutions in Zimbabwe



Data mobilization

Data sharing with country or area of origin by national institutions in Zimbabwe



Data sharing with country or area of origin

The chart above shows the number of records shared over time by publishers within Zimbabwe, with separate colours for records about species occurring within undefined and those occurring elsewhere.

Top data contributors about biodiversity in Zimbabwe

Rank	Country or area	No. of occurrences
1	South Africa	626,406
2	Zimbabwe	531,930
3	United States of America	83,588
4	United Kingdom	60,459
5	Estonia	49,371
6	Belgium	19,437
7	Colombia	11,436
8	International organization or unknown country	10,176
9	Netherlands	9,864
10	Germany	6,086

Top datasets contributing data about Zimbabwe

- EOD – eBird Observation Dataset. 475,272 occurrences in Zimbabwe. (Last updated 27 Sep 2024)
- Southern African Bird Atlas Project 2. 464,863 occurrences in Zimbabwe. (Last updated 2 Jan 2025)
- SAFRING: Historical Bird Ringing Records (2005-2009). 85,328 occurrences in Zimbabwe. (Last updated 22 Nov 2017)
- iNaturalist Research-grade Observations. 50,311 occurrences in Zimbabwe. (Last updated 30 Dec 2024)
- Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew - Herbarium Specimens. 39,417 occurrences in Zimbabwe. (Last updated 2 Jan 2025)

Table 1. Ranking of countries or areas contributing data about Zimbabwe

See all contributing countries and areas or datasets: gbif.org/country/ZW/about



Zimbabwe participates in the following projects coordinated by GBIF

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

BID: Biodiversity Information for Development, 2021–2023

<https://www.gbif.org/project/BID-AF2020-026-INS>

Mobilizing specimen data on bats and rodents from Zimbabwe

BID: Biodiversity Information for Development, 2017–2019

<https://www.gbif.org/project/6Hh3Lq05zOcQuwUM42c60U>

Strengthening Zimbabwe's GBIF node through mentoring by GBIF Spain

Capacity Enhancement Support Programme, 2019–2020

<https://www.gbif.org/project/3Vkr6xal59hVPi68fCkpO>

Mobilization of data on non-timber forest species in biodiversity hotspots of Zimbabwe

BID: Biodiversity Information for Development, 2017–2019

Zimbabwean forests and woodlands are rich in biodiversity, supplying both timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for subsistence and commercial gains. However data about biodiversity are either scattered in many databases or reside on paper or other media not amenable to interactive searching. Therefore, policy makers and other development agents working on NTFPs in biodiversity hotspots are confounded by the lack of accessible, relevant and reliable biodiversity data to help in decision making. In this project, we aim to work with the Forestry Commission, the custodians of forest resources and the NHBC, the holder of biodiversity data, to create databases of NTFPs species used for food and medicinal purposes in Zimbabwe.

<https://www.gbif.org/project/d5AD8O2jAccecQIGawemcl>

Providing access to the zoology collection of the Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe

BID: Biodiversity Information for Development, 2016–2017

This project collates and digitizes biodiversity data from the Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe and targets the publishing of 11000 mammal specimen records.

<https://www.gbif.org/project/82771>

Digitizing the Matobo Hills Arachnid collections at the Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe

BID: Biodiversity Information for Development, 2017–2019

The Arachnid collection at the Natural History Museum of Zimbabwe contains information that can be useful to policy makers and medical practitioners, and it needs to be digitalized and organized in a multimedia database for easy access to every interested person. The database will be shared via GBIF for reliable access.

<https://www.gbif.org/project/1YbRi07NuQ8skM4E46sIY6>

Freshwater biodiversity of the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe:

Assessing conservation priorities using primary species occurrence data

BID: Biodiversity Information for Development, 2017–2019

This project seeks to mobilise data on freshwater biodiversity in the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe and will make use of Biodiversity Informatics tools to identify the important sites for Conservation of Freshwater biodiversity, with a focus on fish, invertebrates, amphibians and bird species in the region.

<https://www.gbif.org/project/3XfbOgESMgkEEcC8lsewwG>

[See all GBIF projects
gbif.org/resource/search?contentType=project](https://www.gbif.org/resource/search?contentType=project)