

## 1.1 **INTRODUCTION**

Country - Zimbabwe

Year of Ratification - 1982

Responsible Organisation(s) i) National Museums & Monuments of Zimbabwe (NMMZ)  
ii) National Parks and Wildlife Management (NPWL)

Date of Report - April 2000

Signature on behalf of the State - Munjeri Dawson

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - NMMZ

Date - 28 April 2000

## 1.2 **IDENTIFICATION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL PROPERTIES**

### 1.2.1 **National Inventories**

a) NMMZ holds a national inventory (Archaeological Survey) of all the sites and monuments in the country. Some of these are administered by National Parks and Wildlife Management. At present the Archaeological Survey has ± 14000 entries and from these mere are selected (gazetted) 118 National Monuments includes both National and Cultural Sites or Mixed Sites.

b) Institutions Responsible : i) NMMZ  
ii) NPWL

Persons Responsible - i) NMMZ (Chief Monuments Inspector / National Monuments  
Co-ordinator - K T Chipunza)  
National Museums and Monuments  
Penrose Hill, 107 Rotten Row  
P O Box CY 1485  
CAUSEWAY, **HARARE**  
Tel. 263-4-752876 / 774208  
e-mail : natmus@utande.co.zw

Persons responsible - i) NPWL

## 1.2 Identification of the Cultural and National Properties

### 1.2.2 Submission of Tentative List

- a) Yes  
Matopos National Park (1996) (C/N)  
Ziwa National Monument (1996) (C)
- b) Provided above
- c) N/A
- d) The Tentative Lists are prepared by the administering organisation e.g. NMMZ. Usually the sites submitted for the World Heritage Tentative lists are gazetted National Monuments. The process of enlisting a monument on the National register is rigorous and involves a participating approach and includes all relevant stakeholders at various levels (see National Monument Nomination Form attached). The Chief Monuments Inspector with the team of regional Monuments Inspectors (address already provided) carry out the ground preparatory work and a proper survey is conducted to delineate the proposed property. The information is filed with the Executive Director of the organisation who in turn submits it to the organisation Board of Trustees for their confirmation. Both the local authorities, who in most cases are the landowners, and local populations especially in cases where the monument / site is on communal land are fully consulted in both cases of nomination for National and World Heritage status.

### 1.2.3.a) Properties nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List

- i) Great Zimbabwe 1986 C
- ii) Khami 1986 C
- iii) Mana Pools 1984 N/C
- iv) Victoria Falls 1989 N.

The nomination process follows the similar regulated procedures for nomination for National Monuments status. The procedures require for full consultation of concerned parties. It, however, falls short of social participation as it is mainly driven / dictated by law (NMMZ Act Chpt. 25/11). As such some stakeholders are not fully conversant with the implications of the World Heritage Convention (1972). Admittedly the sites so far inscribed on the World Heritage Lists are far removed from active social use due to about 100 years of isolation due to colonial administration and their location on state-owned land. In addition the concepts of participatory management had not been fully developed by the time all the sites were inscribed. Preparatory work with sites submitted on the tentative list is bound to be much more challenging.

### 1.3 **Protection, Conservation and presentation of Heritage**

- a) All our World Heritage sites enjoy national Monuments Status. They are recognised national gazetted Monuments. They are all protected by law (NMMZ act chapt 25/11 and or the NPWL Act chapt. ---). National Monuments are well incorporated into National Development Programmes. They receive special developmental aid in the form of Public Sector Investment Programme (P.S.I.P.) grants for approved projects from Government. They are marketed through the Zimbabwe Tourism Authority and are accessible to world visitors. They all have on-site administrative structures with staff compliments of more than 60 employees as the case of Great Zimbabwe. Provincial Authorities integrate the sites in their provincial development programmes whereas most if not all of them are the focus of development and / or social use in their localities.

#### 1.3.1 **General Policy Development**

- a) There are *no* formalised policies which aim to give the heritage a function in the life of the community. However, sites such as Great Zimbabwe and Khami which are cultural sites have a significant religious use value to local communities as well as the nation at large. In addition because of volumes of tourist traffic Great Zimbabwe has created a big downstream handicraft industry with local people taking advantages of the tourist clientele. The site also plays a significant symbolical role in the politics of the nation since the time of African Nationalism during the colonial period. NO policies exist to formalise the many roles Great Zimbabwe plays in the life of the community around it.
- b) There exist a Masterplan for *Conservation and Development of the Archaeological Resources of Zimbabwe (1992)*. The document serves two important issues :-
  - i) It is a National Monuments (World Heritage sites included) conservation strategy.
  - ii) It is a National Monuments development guide.

In addition to above document NMMZ has a 5 year strategic plan document which is an organic plan to utilise its resources for the achievement of the corporate mission statement.

#### 1.3.2 **Services for protection, conservation and presentation**

- a) Services are under the authority of NMMZ which is a parastatal under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- b) In particular the services aim at :
  - i) *protection and conservation* - There is the Monuments Inspectorate division which has 5/6 regional Monuments Inspectors and a Chief Monuments Inspector located at Head Quarters. The division runs a monuments protection programme.

- ii) *Presentation* - the Museums division presents artefacts of interest and interpretation of heritage aspects through the use of exhibits in its 5 Major Museums. In addition there exists a net work of site museums which offers on site interpretations at major sites.
- iii) *Exploitation* - Major sites are opened up to the public : entrance fees are charged at selected sites. An education programme carried out by 5 Museum Education officers assists with heritage interpretation particularly among the school going age groups. This service is offered free of charge.

c) **Capacities**

The existence of Museums and Monuments in one organisation allows for expertise sharing and utilisation of synergies. The organisation can deploy specialist staff to deal with specific technical needs of its sites. The decentralisation allows for quick discharge of functions.

**Other Resources**

Minimal resources exist to enable the organisation to carry out its duties.

d) **Capacity building**

- i) Specialist training in technical fields such as Conservation, Site Management, Documentation, Evidence gathering for prosecution purposes.
- ii) Equipment - (6) computers, (5) Total Stations, 2 x Video Cameras.

1.3.3. **Scientific and Technical Studies Research**

- a)
  1. Sasoon, H, (1982), The Preservation of Great Zimbabwe UNESCO Technical Report.
  2. Rodrigues J, and MauIshagen, L. (1987). Preservation of Great Zimbabwe and Khami Ruins. UNDP/UNESCO Technical Report, Zim. 85/008.
  3. Addyman, P. (1991). Tourism and the Presentation of Monuments in Zimbabwe. UNDP/UNESCO Technical Report, Zim 88/028.
  4. Dickens J.G., Mansell M.G. and Walker P.J. (1990). Engineering Aspects of the Preservation of Dry Stone Wall structures in Zimbabwe. UNDP/UNESCO Technical Document, Zim 88/028. (later bound in 3 volumes).
  5. Goodwin D. (1991). Survey requirements for Conservation of Monuments in Zimbabwe UNDP / UNESCO Zim 88/028 Project.
  6. Rogers, C (1991). Geographical Information Systems for Monuments Preservation in Zimbabwe. UNDP/UNESCO Zim 88/028 Project.
  7. Masterplan for Archaeological Resource Conservation an development. UNDP/UNESCO, Zim 88/028.

- b) All the above documents and research results are available for use by the site directors for Heritage Conservation.

Further access to scientific information can be obtained through :

Senurian / Conferences	-	Yes
Local media	-	only public information, not Scientific
Internet	-	No
Press	-	occasionally.

- c) Areas which require more work include :
- i) documentation (photogrametric / photographic/computerisation) of type sites and Monuments e.g. Rock Art, Stone Ruins and Historic buildings.
  - ii) Special Architectural documentation of Historic buildings
  - iii) Multi-media documentation of the Heritage
  - iv) Comparative documentation of agricultural terraces with those of Tanzania and dry-stone ruins with those that exist throughout Southern Africa.

#### **1.3.4 Measures for Identification, protection, conservation, preservation and rehabilitation**

- a) YES, the National Museums and Monuments Act (Chapt 25/11) protects all archaeological sites and Monuments. In addition specific by-laws stipulate the conservation / protection standards at particular sites and require for workers at sites to obtain permits for activities which may alter or undermine the integrity of concerned e.g. excavations. In addition for National Monuments reasonable boundaries are allowed for developmental prospects at the site as well as buffer ring to protect the site form outside developments. This has ensured the upkeep of surrounding landscape especially around World Heritage Convention.

Restorations and Conservation of Monuments in Zimbabwe are a major priority to the extend that the government of Zimbabwe has set up a special fund for the Restoration and Preservation of Great Zimbabwe and related sites (R.P.G.Z. fund). Rehabilitation of other major sites continues around the country, for example the old original town of Bulawayo.

To achieve the above, Zimbabwe (through NMMZ) has a selected 169 gazzeted National Monuments out of a total of  $\pm$  14000 recorded sites. The national Monuments are in turn subjected to further ranking into 3 classes. The class 1 sites are priority heritage sites and are focus of management Tactical Plans of NMMZ which means they are allocated a budget for their conservation.

NMMZ through its Masterplan for Archaeological Resource Conservation and development recognises the need for involvement of local communities in Heritage protection. It encourages communities to utilise sites / monuments in their localities

especially for religious and educational purposes. This system of adopt the site has helped NMMZ with maintenance programmes of lesser sites which are situated away from their administrative centres. In addition Primary Schools are each year involved in a National Heritage Quiz competition which involves not less than 640 primary schools. Further to that Zimbabwe is an active member of the UNESCO Heritage in Young Hands' programme.

- b) A major heritage policy reform is necessary to allow for more active participation of the public in Heritage matters.
- c) Other international conventions concerning the protection of the heritage signed / ratified by State Party.
  - i) Convention on Biological Diversity
  - ii) Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed conflict.
- d) NMMZ has a Monuments Inspectorate Division which is charged with the responsibility to identify, protect and conserve sites and monuments and conduct periodic inspections.
- e)
  - i) Publications - NMMZ produces a scientific journal - *the Zimbabwea* and a Human Sciences series papers publication called *the Cookea*.
  - ii) Postcards
  - iii) Monographs by Scientific Staff
  - iv) Occasional films usually produced by the Private Sector.

### 1.3.5 **Training**

- a) Through ICOMOS (Zimbabwe) different Institutions with an interest in Heritage Conservation co-ordinate their activities. In addition individual bodies/institutions e.g. Prehistory Society of Zimbabwe, History Society of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Archaeological Society, etc. draw members from across the heritage profession. The Historical Buildings Advisory committee works closely with NMMZ as an advisory body on issues relating to Historic buildings.

### **Training needs**

- a) The organisation has carried out a training needs audit for persons concerned with the protection of conservation of heritage.
  - i) Rock Art documentation
  - ii) Surveying
  - iii) Architectural Conservation
  - iv) Site Management Planning
- b) The organisation has also identified training opportunities within Zimbabwe.

- c) No training Modules as yet.
- d) Staff who have received heritage training.
  - i) All Monuments and curatorial staff - minimum University degree.
  - ii) Architectural Conservation
  - iii) Heritage Management
  - iv) Rock Art
  - v) Stone Masonry
- e) A national and regional Training Centre exists at Great Zimbabwe.
- b) NMMZ provides a standing budget for research into Heritage issues and has an in-house journal to publish results of scientific researchers.
- c) Efforts are underway to equip the regional training centre at Great Zimbabwe to enable it to offer regular Heritage Courses. In particular the laboratories need to be equipped and more computer facilities should be acquired to handle G.I.S. and other related database courses.

#### **1.4 International Co-operation and Fund Raising**

- a) YES, our Masterplan for Resource Conservation and Development of the Zimbabwe Heritage can help other countries in the application of the guidelines of World Heritage Convention.
- b) A Bi-lateral Agreement exists with the Zambian National Heritage Commission on the Management of the Victoria Falls World Heritage Site.
  - No twining with other World Heritage Sites exists.
  - No funding agreement for the implementation of the convention
- c) No specific site foundations for conservation / protection.
  - YES the organisation receives an annual grant for the protection.
  - The grant is part of a regular budget (recurrent) apportioned to NMMZ to cover for general maintenance of museums and sites. In special and deserving circumstances Public Sector Investment Programme funds can be released for specific developmental (capital) projects at specific sites.

#### **1.5 Education, Information and Awareness building**

- a) YES, public awareness is carried out through :-
  - i) The National Heritage Quiz Programme (involves primary schools).
  - ii) International Museums Day (entrance to Heritage Institutions and Sites is free on this particular day)

- b) Not enough has been done to integrate Cultural and natural heritage in the School curricula.
- c) YES, the country is an active participant in the UNESCO special Project *Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion*.

### **1.6 Conclusions and Recommended Action**

<b><u>Item</u></b>	<b><u>Main Conclusion</u></b>	<b><u>Proposed Action</u></b>	<b><u>Time</u></b>	<b><u>Ass.</u></b>
1.2	Need for proposed sites on the Tentative lists to be inscribed on the World Heritage List.	Prepare unprehesive documents for sites on the tentative list	2001	Technical and Financial
1.3	Capacity building	i) Need for more specialised training  ii) Need to strengthen the Regional Training Centre at Great Zimbabwe	2000-  2001 / 2002	Financial Technical Equipment
1.4 Expert  Advise	World Heritage Twining & Multi-lateral Agreements	Identify possible twining partners	2001-3	

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**PERIODIC REPORTING EXERCISE  
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD  
HERITAGE CONVENTION  
IN THE AFRICAN REGION**

**SECTION I**

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage  
Periodic reporting on the African sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

The *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* was adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its seventeenth session on 16 November 1972. The World Heritage Committee, established under the World Heritage Convention, has prepared the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* which guide the work of the Committee in establishing the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger, granting international assistance and treating other questions related to the implementation of the Convention.

- (I.ii) In ratifying or accepting the World Heritage Convention, States Parties accept their duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage (Article 4) as defined in the Convention (Articles 1 and 2). These measures are further defined in several Articles in the Convention, e.g. Articles 5, 6, 11, 16, 17, 18, 27 and 28.
- (I.iii) In Section I of the periodic report, States Parties are requested to "*give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field*" (Article 29.1 of the World Heritage Convention).
- (I.iv) States Parties are invited to provide information under the following headings:

( 162 State Parties  
21 elected state parties

# Annex II

## PERIODIC REPORTING EXERCICE ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION IN AFRICA

FORM

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage  
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- (I.iv) States Parties are invited to provide information under the following headings:

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage  
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I.1. Introduction

a	Country (and State Party if different)	ZIMBABWE	001
a	Year of ratification or acceptance of the Convention	1935 - and also by proclamation	002
a	Organisation(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report	<p>Organisation: NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE Management Fund.</p> <p>Person responsible: E.W. KANHANGA</p> <p>Address: P.O BOX cy 140 Causeway,</p> <p>City and post code: HARARE <del>2030</del></p> <p>Telephone: 724027</p> <p>Fax: 724914</p> <p>E-mail: National parks @ gta gov zw.</p>	003
a	Date of the report	01/03/01	004
a	Signature on behalf of the State Party	<p>Surname and Given Name: KANHANGA</p> <p>Function: Acting Director</p> <p>Date: 01/03/01</p>	005

## I.2. Identification of the cultural and natural properties

This item refers in particular to Articles 3, 4 and 11 of the Convention (see below) regarding the identification of cultural and natural heritage and the nomination of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List.

### CONVENTION

ARTICLE 3: It is for each State Party to this Convention to identify and delineate the different properties situated on its territory mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 above.

ARTICLE 4: Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

### ARTICLE 11:

1. Every State Party to this Convention shall, in so far as possible, submit to the World Heritage Committee an inventory of property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage, situated in its territory and suitable for inclusion in the list provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article. This inventory, which shall not be considered exhaustive, shall include documentation about the location of the property in question and its significance.
2. On the basis of the inventories submitted by States in accordance with paragraph 1, the Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, under the title of "World Heritage List," a list of properties forming part of the cultural heritage and natural heritage, as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention, which it considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of such criteria as it shall have established. An updated list shall be distributed at least every two years.
3. The inclusion of a property in the World Heritage List requires the consent of the State concerned. The inclusion of a property situated in a territory, sovereignty or jurisdiction over which is claimed by more than one State shall in no way prejudice the rights of the parties to the dispute.
4. The Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, whenever circumstances shall so require, under the title of "List of World Heritage in Danger", a list of the property appearing in the World Heritage List for the conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance has been requested under this Convention. This list shall contain an estimate of the cost of such operations. The list may include only such property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage as is threatened by serious and specific dangers, such as the threat of disappearance caused by accelerated deterioration, large-scale public or private projects or rapid urban or tourist development projects; destruction caused by changes in the use or ownership of the land; major alterations due to unknown causes; abandonment for any reason whatsoever; the outbreak or the threat of an armed conflict; calamities and cataclysms; serious fires, earthquakes, landslides; volcanic eruptions; changes in water level, floods and tidal waves. The Committee may at any time, in case of urgent need, make a new entry in the List of World Heritage in Danger and publicize such entry immediately.
5. The Committee shall define the criteria on the basis of which a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage may be included in either of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage  
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6. Before refusing a request for inclusion in one of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article, the Committee shall consult the State Party in whose territory the cultural or natural property in question is situated.
7. The Committee shall, with the agreement of the States concerned, co-ordinate and encourage the studies and research needed for the drawing up of the lists referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage  
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I.2. Identification of the cultural and natural properties (cont..)

I.2.1. National inventories

<p>a Inventories of cultural and natural heritage of national significance form the basis for the identification of possible World Heritage properties</p> <p>Indicate:                  If there exists, at local, state, and/or national level, inventories, lists and/or registers.</p>	<p>Have you undertaken the preparation of lists or of national inventories:                  YES/ NO</p> <p>If YES, date:</p> <p>Planned for a later date:                  Indicate when:</p> <p>Type of inventory:  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CULTURAL ✓  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NATURAL ✓  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MIXED ✓</p>	<p>000</p>
<p>b Indicate the institutions responsible for the preparation and updating of these national inventories.</p>	<p>Institutions responsible for the national inventories:</p> <p>Organisation: FOR NATURAL SITES: Dept of NATIONAL PARKS &amp; WILDLIFE</p> <p>Person responsible: FOR Cultural Sites: MUSEUMS AND national monuments</p> <p>Address :</p> <p>City and post code:</p> <p>Telephone :</p> <p>Fax :</p> <p>E-mail :</p>	<p>000</p>





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I.2. Identification of the cultural and natural properties (cont.)

I.2.3. Nominations

<p>a List properties that have been nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List.</p>	<p>Names of the properties nominated for inscription</p> <p>1. Name of the property: MATOPONATIONAL PARK                  Date of submission: MARCH 2001</p> <p>2. Name of the property:                  Date of submission:                  ...</p>	<p>000</p>
<p>a The States Parties are encouraged to provide an analysis of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the process by which these nominations are prepared,</li> <li>• collaboration and co-operation with local authorities and people,</li> <li>• the motivation,</li> <li>• the obstacles and difficulties encountered in that process, and perceived benefits and lessons learnt.</li> </ul>	<p>Process by which the nominations are prepared:</p> <p>Type of co-operation with the local authorities and people:                  MEETINGS HAVE BEEN HELD</p> <p>Obstacles or difficulties encountered:                  NIL</p> <p>Conclusions, lessons learnt and effectiveness of the method used for the preparation and drafting of nominations:                  Concluded by recommending for a Technical Committee to be set up to <del>to</del> compile the nomination dossiers.</p>	<p>000</p>

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage  
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**I.3. Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage**

This item refers in particular to Articles 4 and 5 of the Convention (see below), in which States Parties recognise their duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural World Heritage and that effective and active measures are taken to this effect.

CONVENTION

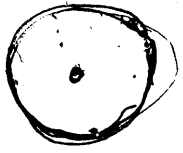
ARTICLE 4: Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

ARTICLE 5: To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavor, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:

- a. to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;
- b. to set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;
- c. to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;
- d. to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and
- e. to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.

<p>a Describe the efforts made by your country to integrate the Heritage in a national management and development policy, at the following levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) national</li> <li>b) provincial</li> <li>c) local</li> </ol>	<p>Process for integrating the heritage in a management and development policy at the following levels:</p> <p>National :</p> <p>Provincial :</p> <p>Local :</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>a meeting will be held at <del>the</del> to set up the National Committee which will in turn select the provincial and local committees</i></p>	<p>000</p>
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- \* Merging of Cultural & National
- \* Spiritual Values to stand on their own.
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**CONVENTION**

ARTICLE 4: Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

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- a. to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;
- b. to set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;
- c. to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;
- d. to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and
- e. to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.

<p>a Describe the efforts made by your country to integrate the Heritage in a national management and development policy, at the following levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) national</li><li>b) provincial</li><li>c) local</li></ol>	<p>Process for integrating the heritage in a management and development policy at the following levels:</p> <p>National :</p> <p>Provincial :</p> <p>Local :</p>
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If necessary, add additional Information on a blank paper

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage  
Periodic reporting on the African sites inscribed on the World Heritage List

**I.3. Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage (cont.)**

*I.3.1. General policy development*

a	<p>Provide information on the adoption of policies that aim to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community.</p> <p>If YES, give the dates of their elaboration and implementation.</p>	<p>Are the policy and plans aiming to give the Heritage a function in the life of the community:</p> <p>Available NO / YES - Date :</p> <p>Operational NO / YES - Date :</p> <p>Under preparation NO / YES - Date :</p> <p>Envisaged <del>NO</del> / YES - Date : 2002</p>
b	<p>Provide information on the way the State Party or the relevant authorities has(have) taken steps to integrate the protection of World Heritage properties into comprehensive planning programmes.</p>	<p>If it is the case, what are their main characteristics:</p> <p>a) Are they linked to a national development plan: YES / NO</p> <p>b) Are they linked to a national conservation strategy: YES / <del>NO</del></p>
c	<p>Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.</p>	<p>If such a policy exists:</p> <p>What progress has been made since its adoption and what are the difficulties encountered?</p> <p>In which areas would improvements be desirable, and towards which you should work?</p>

If necessary, add additional Information on a blank paper

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**I.3. Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage (cont.)**

*I.3.2. Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation*

<p>a Provide information on any services within the territories of the State Party which have been set up or have been substantially improved since the previous periodic report, if applicable,</p>	<p>Are the services responsible for conservation under the authority of:</p> <p>a) a Ministry YES / <del>NO</del>              which? <i>ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM</i></p> <p>b) an interministerial committee YES / NO  <i>NATIONAL committee is still to be setup.</i></p> <p>c) a multisectorial committee YES / NO</p>	
<p>b Particular attention should be given to services aiming at the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage,</p>	<p>Are these services responsible for :</p> <p>a) protection/conservation YES / <del>NO</del></p> <p>b) presentation YES / <del>NO</del></p> <p>c) exploitation YES / <del>NO</del></p>	
<p>c by considering their</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• appropriate staff</li> <li>• means to discharge their functions</li> </ul>	<p>Information concerning the resources:</p> <p>Workmanship:</p> <p>Other resources:</p>	
<p>d Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.</p>	<p>In which areas would improvements be desirable? <i>Game fencing and Communications Infrastructure (roads, bridges, fire breaks etc)</i></p>	

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**I.3. Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage (cont.)**

*I.3.3. Scientific and technical studies and research*

a	<p>List significant scientific and technical studies or research projects of a generic nature that would benefit World Heritage properties, initiated or completed since the last periodic report.</p>	<p>Significant scientific and technical studies concerning World Heritage sites.</p> <p><i>Vegetation Survey, Game counts, Aerial Surveys,</i></p>	
b		<p>Are the research results available for use by the site directors or the local community for the protection and conservation of the Heritage:                  YES / <del>NO</del></p> <p>Can access to scientific information be obtained through :</p> <p>seminars and conferences: YES / <del>NO</del>                  local media: YES / NO                  Internet : YES / NO                  the press : YES / NO</p>	
c	<p>List the areas where improvement would be desirable and towards which the State Party is working.</p> <p>Scientific studies or research projects concerning specific sites should be reported upon under Section II.4.</p>	<p>On which important improvements is the State Party working?</p> <p><i>Site Plans, Internet Links</i></p>	

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**I.3. Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage  
 (cont.)**

*I.3.4. Measures for identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation*

<p>a Indicate appropriate legal and administrative measures that the State Party or relevant authorities have taken for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural heritage. Particular attention should be given to measures concerning visitor management and development in the region.</p>	<p>Does your country have specific legislation and policies concerning the National Heritage:                  YES / <del>NO</del> <i>Parks and Wildlife Act,</i></p> <p>If YES, have they had an impact on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in your country: YES / <del>NO</del></p> <p>If YES, how: <i>By ensuring the conservation of the sites and the wildlife therein.</i></p> <p>Are restoration and rehabilitation of the Heritage considered as priorities in your country: YES / <del>NO</del></p> <p>If YES, describe the actions undertaken to identify the priority heritage sites and to mobilise the necessary resources for their restoration and rehabilitation.  <i>through budgets for conservation of the sites.</i></p> <p>Describe the actions undertaken to encourage the active participation of the local communities, including indigenous people and women, in the conservation and protection of the World Heritage.  <i>Use of Extension services within the service.</i></p> <p>Describe the actions undertaken to involve the private sector in the conservation and protection of the World Heritage sites:  <i>Voluntary groups within the private sector mobilize resources to support projects like Rhino conservation.</i></p>
<p>b The State Party is also encouraged to indicate if, on the basis of the</p>	<p>Do you feel that a general heritage policy reform</p>

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<p>experiences gained, policy and/or legal reform is considered necessary.</p>	<p>is necessary: <del>YES</del> / NO</p>	
<p>c It is also relevant to note which other international conventions for the protection of cultural or natural heritage have been signed or ratified by the State Party and if so, how the application of these different legal instruments is co-ordinated and integrated in national policies and planning.</p>	<p>Other international conventions concerning the protection of the heritage signed or ratified by the State Party:</p> <p>Convention on Biological Diversity ✓          Framework Convention on Climate Change          Convention to Combat Desertification          Convention on Migratory Species ✓          Ramsar Convention on Wetlands ✓          The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural              Property in the Event of Armed Conflict          Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the              Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of              Ownership of              Cultural Property          Etc.</p>	
<p>d Indicate relevant scientific, and technical measures that the State Party or relevant institutions within the State have taken for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural heritage</p>	<p>Scientific and technical measures taken by the State Party to identify, protect, conserve and present the cultural and natural heritage.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Research on Vegetation cover</i></p>	
<p>e Information on the presentation of the heritage can refer to:          publications,          Internet Web pages,          films,          stamps,          postcards,          books,          etc.</p>	<p>List the media used to diffuse information on the World Heritage sites:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Postcards and brochures.</i></p>	

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**I.3. Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage  
 (cont.)**

**I.3.5. Training**

<p>a Provide information on the training and educational strategies that have been implemented within the State Party for professional capacity building, as well as on the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training and education in the protection, conservation, and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage, and the degree to which such training has been integrated within existing university and educational systems.</p>	<p>Describe the mechanisms in place, or being introduced, to increase cooperation between the different institutions responsible for actions having an impact on the conservation and protection of World Heritage:</p> <p>Describe what has been done in the following areas:</p> <p>a) Have you identified the training needs for institutions or individuals concerned with the protection and conservation of the heritage:          YES / <del>NO</del></p> <p>If YES, list the primary needs:          - Staff development (diploma / degrees)          - Anti poaching;          - Research;</p> <p>b) Have you identified the existing training opportunities in your country and in other countries: YES / <del>NO</del>          colleges are available which can take up the training needs.</p> <p>c) Have you developed training modules or programmes for the World Heritage sites:          YES / NO</p> <p>If YES, give details :</p> <p>d) Has your staff received heritage training in or outside of your country : YES / <del>NO</del>          If YES, give details :          in form of seminars</p> <p>e) Do you have a national or regional training centre for the protection and conservation of</p>	<p>000</p>
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	the cultural and natural heritage: YES / <del>NO</del> national centre for training in natural heritage/conservation.	
b Indicate the steps that the State has taken to encourage scientific research as a support to training and educational activities.	Measures taken to encourage scientific research as a support for training and educational activities: National Parks issues research permits to researchers and has a research and extension branch.	
c Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.	Desired improvements towards which your country is working : - development of capacity in human resources. - Enhance research. - improve communications network.	

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**I.4. International cooperation and fund raising**

This item refers particularly to Articles 4, 6, 17 and 18 of the Convention :

**CONVENTION**

ARTICLE 4 : Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

ARTICLE 6 :

1. Whilst fully respecting the sovereignty of the States on whose territory the cultural and natural heritage mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 is situated, and without prejudice to property right provided by national legislation, the States Parties to this Convention recognize that such heritage constitutes a world heritage for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to co-operate.
2. The States Parties undertake, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, to give their help in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 if the States on whose territory it is situated so request.
3. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to take any deliberate measures which might damage directly or indirectly the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 situated on the territory of other States Parties to this Convention

ARTICLE 17 : The States Parties to this Convention shall consider or encourage the establishment of national public and private foundations or associations whose purpose is to invite donations for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention.

ARTICLE 18: The States Parties to this Convention shall give their assistance to international fund-raising campaigns organized for the World Heritage Fund under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. They shall facilitate collections made by the bodies mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article 15 for this purpose.

a	Provide information on the co-operation with other States Parties for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of the World Heritage located on their territories.	<p>Do you have any publications or documents which could help other countries promote and improve the application of the Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention : <span style="float: right;">YES-/</span> NO</p> <p>If YES, give details and attach copies of these documents.</p>
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<p>b Indicate which measures have been taken to avoid damage directly or indirectly to the World Heritage on the territory of other States Parties.</p>	<p>Describe briefly all bilateral or multilateral activities for the protection and conservation of the World Heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- implemented:</li> <li>- undertaken/ongoing:</li> <li>- planned:</li> </ul> <p>Do you have World Heritage sites that have been twinned with others at national or international level: YES / <del>NO</del></p> <p>If YES, give details</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Victoria Falls (Musiatungu)</i></p> <p>If your country has signed other international conventions, describe the mechanism that exists between the persons responsible for these conventions and the authorities in charge of the World Heritage:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>A meeting has been scheduled to look</i></p> <p>Does your country have bilateral or multilateral activities concerning the World Heritage sites: YES / NO</p> <p>If YES, give details :</p> <p>Do you have bilateral or multilateral agreements with funding institutions for the implementation of the Convention in your country: YES / NO</p> <p>If YES, give details</p>
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<p>c Have national, public and private foundations or associations been established for raising funds and donations for the protection of the World Heritage?</p>	<p>Do you have national, public or private foundations or a specific site foundation, for protection and conservation:  <del>YES</del> / NO</p> <p>Do you receive an annual budget allowance for the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites in your country:          YES / <del>NO</del></p> <p>If YES, is it only specific for a property or is it part of a regular budget covering culture and environment? <i>as part of a regular budget.</i></p>	
<p>d Has the State Party given assistance to this end?</p>	<p>Has your government set up a programme for assistance and does it include funds for conservation and protection in other countries:  <del>YES</del> / NO          If YES, give details</p> <p>Is there an advisory mechanism between the World Heritage administrative authority and the department responsible for training:  <del>YES</del> / NO          If YES, please describe.</p> <p>Do you know if your government has made voluntary contributions, besides the mandatory ones, to globally improve the work on the Convention: <del>YES</del> / NO          If YES, give details, year, amount, and indicate if they have been allocated to a particular site.</p>	



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	<p>If your country is in arrears with its contributions to the World Heritage Fund, give the reasons for this situation and indicate how these sums shall be paid.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p>	
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**I.5. Education, information and awareness building**

This item refers particularly to Articles 27 and 28 of the Convention on educational programmes:

**CONVENTION**

**ARTICLE 27**

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall endeavor by all appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples of the cultural and natural heritage defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention.
2. They shall undertake to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening this heritage and of the activities carried on in pursuance of this Convention.

**ARTICLE 28:** States Parties to this Convention which receive international assistance under the Convention shall take appropriate measures to make known the importance of the property for which assistance has been received and the role played by such assistance.

a	1. Indicate steps that the State Party has taken to raise the awareness of decision-makers, property owners, and the general public about the protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage.	Does your country have a national programme to educate the public and raise awareness about World Heritage: YES / NO If YES, what are the priorities and to whom do they apply?	
b	2. Provide information on education (primary, secondary and tertiary) and information programmes that have been undertaken or are planned to strengthen appreciation and respect by the population, to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening the heritage and of activities carried out in pursuance of the Convention.	Measures for the integration of the cultural and natural heritage values into the education programmes:  Give details. <i>The National Museums + Monuments runs a Museums heritage education programme for schools</i>	
c	3. Does the State Party participate in the UNESCO Special Project <i>Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion?</i>	YES / <del>NO</del>	

Information on site-specific activities and programmes should be provided under item II.4 below.

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I.6. Conclusions and recommended action

<p>a The main conclusions under each of the items of Section I of the report should be summarised and tabulated together with the proposed action(s) to be taken, the agency(ies) responsible for taking the action(s) and the timeframe for their implementation.</p>	<p>Main conclusions concerning:                  the identification of the cultural and natural heritage properties (I.2.):  <i>Currently, a new property has been identified. This site Matopo hills is a mixed site and will be jointly nominated by Dept. of National Parks and National Museums &amp; Monuments</i>                  the protection, conservation and presentation of the heritage(I.3.):                    international co-operation and fund raising (I.4.)  <i>: Assistance to be sought in 2001 for the erection of a protective fence at Victoria falls world heritage site.</i>                    education, information and awareness building (I.5.):</p>	
<p>b</p>	<p>Proposals for future action(s)  <i>Submission of nomination dossier for Matopos by 30 June 2001</i></p>	
<p>c</p>	<p>Institution(s) responsible for implementation                  Institution: <i>Dept. of National Parks + Wildlife Mgt.</i>                  Person responsible: <i>Director</i>                  Address: <i>Box CY 140</i>                  Post code and city: <i>Harare</i>                  Telephone: <i>263-04-724027</i>                  Fax: <i>263-04-724914</i>                  E-mail: <i>nationalparks@gtagw.zw.</i></p>	
<p>d</p>	<p>Implementation timetable</p>	

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e		Needs for international assistance: YES / <del>NO</del>  What kind?	
f	The States Parties are also requested to provide in their first periodical report:	Analysis of the process by which the Convention was ratified,	
g		Description of the motivation, obstacles and difficulties encountered during this process.	
h		Perceived benefits and lessons learnt.	

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