

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

II.1. Introduction

a	State Party	Zimbabwe	001
b	Indicate the name of the property as inscribed on the World Heritage List	Name of the property Great Zimbabwe Monument	002
c	Indicate the geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second	Localisation: Latitude: S 20° 16' 20" Longitude: E 30° 56' 06"	003
d	Date of inscription on the World Heritage List	28 November 1986	004
e	Organisation(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of this report. Give the necessary details to enable possible contact.	Organisation: National Museums & Monuments of Zimbabwe Person responsible: Edward Matenga Address: City and post code: Masvingo Telephone: 263 39 62080 Fax: 263 39 63310 E-mail: greatzim@mweb.co.zw	005 006 007 008
f	Date of the report	6 March 2001	009
g	Signature on behalf of the State Party	Surname and given name: Edward Matenga Function: Site Director	010

If necessary, add additional Information on a blank paper

II.2. Statement of significance

II.2.1. Information provided at the time of inscription

a	<p>At the time of inscription of a property on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee indicates its World Heritage values by deciding on the criteria for inscription. Please indicate the justification for inscription provided by the State Party.</p>	<p>Justification for the inscription provided by the State Party</p> <p>Great Zimbabwe is correctly thought of as this country's prime prehistoric national monument and is of great archaeological importance to the African continent. It has been proved to have been built between 11 00 A.D. and 1450 A.D. and the site was probably occupied before that time. In particular its importance in prehistoric times has been proved beyond doubt, as it was the centre for trade, particularly gold and had an enormous influence on the people of the region. The method of construction is unique in African architecture and although there are many examples of similar work elsewhere, particularly in this country, none are so grand and imposing as Great Zimbabwe. Great Zimbabwe itself is an edifice of the prehistoric people of this country and it is unquestionably of Bantu origin. The word Zimbabwe, Shona in origin, means the house in stone.</p> <p>In today's context the Great Zimbabwe is a symbol of past civilisations in this country with a meaning of strength and unity, and as a consequence the country has been named after it. The Zimbabwe Birds, soapstone figurines found within the ruins and recovered from South Africa and restored to their rightful place, are depicted on many everyday objects coins, flags, insignia and batons – and act as a further reminder of the past glories of the Munhumutapa kingdom.</p> <p>On these grounds it is imperative that Great Zimbabwe be preserved for future generations. Its historic significance demands it. The natural</p>	
---	--	---	--

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

		<p>environment within and around the Great Zimbabwe Estate is equally important to the survival of the ruins. Whilst the vegetative content is not in any way different from the surrounding areas, it is important that it be kept under control, particularly <u>lantana camara</u>, a noxious weed.</p> <p>The natural fauna has to a large extent been eliminated by poaching and other means, and this aspect could be considered for introduction.</p>	
b	<p>as well as the criteria according to which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>Circle the numbers of the relative criteria.</p>	<p>Criteria retained for the inscription:</p> <p>Cultural criteria: <u>i</u> – ii – <u>iii</u> – iv – v – <u>vi</u></p> <p>Natural criteria: i – ii – iii – iv</p>	
c	<p>Observations made by the advisory body during evaluation</p>	<p>The proposed cultural property should be included on the World Heritage List on the basis of Cultural Criteria I, III and VI.</p>	
d	<p>Observations made by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription</p>	<p>The Committee recommended that measures should be studied of strengthening the surveying, restoration and maintenance programme of the site (Photogrammetry of stonewalls, mapping of site, clearance of trees on top of walls, support for the collapsing walls).</p>	

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

e	Reactions to these observations	Training of Photogrammetrist/Surveyor (1988,1994), study of the engineering behaviour of dry stonewalls (1986-92), eradication lantana camara (1986- to present), setting up of Conservation Centre (1989), photogrammetric documentation of the site (1992), informed restorations and stabilisations of stonewalls.	

If necessary, add additional Information on a blank paper

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

II.2.2. Update of the statement of significance

a	In the view of the State Party, does the statement of significance adequately reflect the World Heritage values of the property?	YES / <u>NO</u>	
b	or is a re-submission necessary? This could be considered, for example, to recognise cultural values of a natural World Heritage property, or vice-versa. This may become necessary either due to the substantive revision of the criteria by the World Heritage Committee or due to better identification or knowledge of specific outstanding universal values of the property.	<p>Is there cause to reconsider these values? <u>YES</u> / NO</p> <p>If YES, why? The value of the property clearly also satisfies Criteria II and IV. In the statement of significance it has to be amplified that the property is a living site used for ritual and other social functions by the people of Zimbabwe.</p>	
c	Another issue that might be reviewed here is whether the delimitation of the World Heritage Property, and its buffer zone if appropriate, is adequate to ensure the protection and conservation of the World Heritage values embodied in it.	<p>Does the delimitation of the World Heritage property seem adequate: YES / <u>NO</u></p> <p>Does the delimitation of the buffer zone seem adequate YES / <u>NO</u></p>	
d	A revision or extension of the boundaries might be considered in response to such a review.	<p>Is the State Party considering asking for a revision of the boundaries: <u>YES</u> / NO</p>	
e	<p>If a statement of significance is not available or incomplete, it will be necessary, in the first periodic report, for the State Party to propose such a statement. The statement of significance should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reflect the criterion (criteria) on the basis of which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List. 	<p>New statement of significance: Great Zimbabwe is this country's prime prehistoric national monument and is of great archaeological importance to the African continent.</p>	

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

<p>• It should also address questions such as: What does the property represent, what makes the property outstanding, what are the specific values that distinguish the property, what is the relationship of the site with its setting, etc. Such statement of significance will be examined by the advisory body(ies) concerned and transmitted to the World Heritage Committee for approval, if appropriate.</p>	<p>It has been proved to have been built between 1100 A.D. and 1450 A.D. and the site was probably occupied before that time. In particular its importance in prehistoric times has been proved beyond doubt as it was the centre a powerful kingdom controlling trade, particularly gold in southern Africa. While the method of construction is unique in African architecture, the site had an enormous influence on the people of the southern African region, giving rise to many examples of similar work on a smaller scale elsewhere, particularly in this country, although none are so grand and imposing as Great Zimbabwe. Great Zimbabwe itself is an edifice of the prehistoric people of this country and it is unquestionably of African origin. The word Zimbabwe, Shona in origin, means the house of stone.</p> <p>The Zimbabwe Birds, divine soapstone figurines found within the ruins, are testimony of the use of the site as place of worship, a practice that has been carried over from the ancient past to the present. The figurines are depicted on many everyday objects, coins, flags, insignia and batons – and act as a further reminder of the past glories of a Shona kingdom.</p> <p>In today's context the Great Zimbabwe is a symbol of past civilisations in this country with a meaning of strength and unity, and as a consequence the country has been named after it.</p> <p>The natural environment within and around the Great Zimbabwe Estate is equally important to the survival of the ruins. Whilst the vegetative content is not in any way different from the surrounding areas, it is important that it be kept under control, particularly <u>lantana camara</u>, a</p>
---	---

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

		<p>noxious weed.</p> <p>On these grounds it is imperative that Great Zimbabwe be preserved for future generations. Its historic significance demands it.</p>	
--	--	--	--

If necessary, add additional Information on a blank paper

II.3. Statement of authenticity / integrity

a	<p>Under this item it is necessary to review whether the values on the basis of which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and reflected in the statement of significance under item II.2 above, are being maintained.</p> <p>This should also include the issue of authenticity/integrity in relation to the property.</p>	<p>What was the evaluation of the authenticity / integrity of the property at the time of inscription?</p> <p>The history of the conservation and preservation of Great Zimbabwe has been varied. Indications are that some stone robbing was undertaken for other purposes prior to European colonization. During the early period of colonization (1890/1900) extensive improper excavation was undertaken for treasure, some was undoubtedly removed. During the 1910 to 1960 period several attempts at restoration of stonewalling have been undertaken by the Public Works Department, Curator in charge and others. This practice has been stopped and the Sassoon report is now used as our guideline.</p>	
b	<p>What is the authenticity/integrity of the property at present?</p>	<p>Have there been changes in the authenticity / integrity since inscription? YES / <u>NO</u></p> <p>Are changes in the authenticity / integrity of the property foreseeable in the near future? YES / <u>NO</u></p> <p>What are the main causes of changes in the authenticity / integrity since inscription?</p> <p>Modifications to the authenticity / integrity since inscription?</p>	

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

		None	
c	Please note that a more detailed analysis of the conditions of the property is required under item II.6 on the basis of key indicators for measuring its state of conservation.	Have the values on the basis of which the property was inscribed been maintained? <u>YES</u> / NO	

If necessary, add additional Information on a blank paper

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

II.4. Management

II.4.1. Legal and institutional framework

A	Under this item, it is necessary to report on the implementation and effectiveness of protective legislation at the national, provincial or municipal level and/or contractual or traditional protection as well as of management and/or planning control for the property concerned,	<p>Ownership: State – Region – Private State</p> <p>Legal status: Protected under the National Museum & Monuments Act Chapter 25:11 (1976)</p> <p>Legal framework (national and local) National</p> <p>Institutional framework (local) Local Administrative Office and Conservation Centre</p>	
		<p>Agency(ies) responsible for the management:</p> <p>Responsible: National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe Address: Box 1060 Masvingo Post code and city: Masvingo Telephone: 263 39 62080 Fax: 263 39 63310 E-mail: greatzim@mweb.co.zw</p>	
b	as well as on actions that are foreseen for the future, to preserve the values described in the statement of significance under item II.2.	<p>Actions foreseen to preserve the values for the future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation of the dry stonewall buildings - Environmental management - Public education - Community involvement (ritual functions) 	

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

--	--	--

If necessary, add additional information on a blank paper

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

II.4.2. Management and planning

a	<p>The State Party should also report on significant changes in the ownership, legal status and/or contractual or traditional protective measures, management arrangements and management plans as compared to the situation at the time of inscription or the previous periodic report.</p>	<p>Under which authority is the property managed:</p> <p>the site Conservation centre the region Regional Office, NMMZ central administration NMMZ</p> <p>Changes occurred at the site since inscription with regard to :</p> <p>ownership None</p> <p>legal status None</p> <p>protective measures Fencing, conservation programme, staffing, equipment, research</p> <p>boundaries None</p> <p>available resources Manpower, equipment (now obsolete)</p>	
b	<p>In such case, the State Party is requested to attach to the periodic report all relevant documentation, in particular legal texts, management plans and/or (annual) work plans for the management and maintenance of the property</p> <p>Indicate the different plans relating to the property, prepared and/or implemented by different authorities (national, regional, local) and which have a direct influence on the way in which the property is developed, conserved, utilised or visited. You may provide either a substantial summary of these plans, or significant extracts, or the complete plan in annex to this form.</p>	<p>Registered plans relating to the property:</p> <p>regional plan: Tactical Plan of NMMZ for Masvingo Province</p> <p>local plan: None</p> <p>conservation plan: None</p> <p>tourism development plan: None</p> <p>etc.</p>	

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

--	--	--

If necessary, add additional Information on a blank paper

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

II. 4.3. Management plan of the site and statement of objectives

a	<p>The management plan is a basic tool for the management of the site designed to organise the conservation and to base the actions for development relative to the property. Brief extracts of the management plan could be cited and the plan could be joined in annex to the dossier.</p>	<p>Does a functional management plan exist: YES / <u>NO</u></p> <p>Is a management plan being prepared or updated : <u>YES</u> / NO</p> <p>Has the local community been consulted and informed about the management plan: YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan take into account the available human resources: YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan take into account the actual financial resources: YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan include aspects of personnel training: YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan include zoning and multiple uses of the site : YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan take account of a delimited buffer zone : YES / NO</p> <p>Does the management plan include regular monitoring actions of the site : YES / NO</p>
b		<p>Implementation of the management plan:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">In accordance with specific legislation</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Agency responsible for the implementation: Governmental institution NGO</p> <p>Involvement of the local community in the implementation of the management plan : YES_ /</p>

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

		<p>NO</p> <p>Evaluation of the management plan: Periodicity: Defined indicators: Trained personnel:</p> <p>Revision scheduled every ... years</p>	
c	(provide a copy of the plan in annex)	<p>Financial support for the implementation of the management plan: No financing foreseen Financing guaranteed National financing Bilateral financing Intergovernmental financing</p> <p>Obstacles to the implementation of the management plan : Lack of funds Lack of trained personnel Administrative or legislative problems</p> <p>Date of implementation of the present management plan:</p>	
d	Full name and address of the agency or person directly responsible for the property should also be provided.	<p>Person responsible for the property : Name : Edward Matenga Function: Director Address: Box 1060 Masvingo Post code and city: Masvingo Telephone: +263 39 62080 Fax: +263 39 63310 E-mail: greatzim@mweb.co.zw</p>	

If necessary, add additional Information on a blank paper

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

II.4.4. Capacities in human and financial resources at site level

a	The State Party should also provide an estimate of the site's human resources,	<p>Human resources</p> <p>Level of staff:</p> <p>1. Management: Regional (Site) Director</p> <p>2. Managerial staff / engineers (number, role) :</p> <p>Land Surveyor/Photogrammetrist (x 1) Land Surveyor (x 1) Curator/Archaeologists (x2) Education officer (x 1)</p> <p>3. Manpower (number, role) :</p> <p>Stone masons (x 2) Conservation Assistants general (x 8) Assistant collections manager (x 1) Assistant (keeping documents) (x 1) Assistant (lab) (x 2) Administration and Accounts (x 8) Education and tour-guiding (x 9)</p> <p>Guards (x 20) Trackers None Chauffeurs Drivers - (x 2) Secretaries (x 1) Workers Maintenance (x 6) Unskilled workers - Seasonal/temporary labour (x 10)</p>	
b	and the financial resources available and necessary for the management of the property,	<p>Regular financial resources:</p> <p>Funding from central government</p> <p>Sources and level of financing:</p> <p>Central government, approx. 95%</p> <p>Income generated directly by management:</p> <p>Type Entrance fees accommodation, sale of publications</p> <p>Amount US\$15 000 per year</p> <p>Utilisation National Museums and</p>	

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

		<p>Monuments Development Fund, used to finance NMMZ national projects at the discretion of the Board of Trustees</p>	
c	<p>as well as an estimate of its personnel needs.</p>	<p>Personnel training needs</p> <p>Observed shortcomings: Training of middle managers such as curators, engineers, conservators, archivists</p> <p>Personnel training needs : Conservation, documentation, presentation, collections management, stone masonry, computer applications</p> <p>Types of training desired: Refresher courses, diploma, degree, contact experience</p>	

If necessary, add additional Information on a blank paper

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

II.4.5. Additional information concerning protection and conservation

a	Protection and conservation	<p>Sources of expertise for the training in conservation and management techniques : Universities, bilateral contacts with ICCROM, WHC etc.</p> <p>Protection measures and means of implementation: Monitoring, Security guards, boundary fencing</p> <p>Existing local programmes: Restoration work, environmental management (removal of exotic trees and re-planting of indigenous trees)</p> <p>Policies and programmes for the safeguard of the site (status of implementation):</p> <p>Financing (origin, amount): Central Government Approx. US\$4 000</p>							
b	<p>Technical assistance:</p> <p>Indicate technical assistance from which the property has benefited, either from a United Nations agency, or from bilateral cooperation.</p>	<p>Technical assistance provided by the United Nations system:</p> <p>a. World Heritage Centre <u>Yes</u> b. UNESCO International Campaign, <u>Yes</u> c. National and/or regional projects of the UNDP or another agency <u>Yes, 1986-1992</u> d. Other assistance O.D.A 1989-1991</p> <p>Technical assistance provided by bilateral co-operation</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Japanese Aid</td> <td>1992</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finida</td> <td>1992</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIDA</td> <td>1990-1993</td> </tr> </table>	Japanese Aid	1992	Finida	1992	SIDA	1990-1993	
Japanese Aid	1992								
Finida	1992								
SIDA	1990-1993								

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

		SIDA	2000	
--	--	------	------	--

If necessary, add additional Information on a blank paper

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

II.4.6. Scientific, technical and educational activities

a	The State Party is also encouraged to provide information on scientific studies,	<p>Scientific studies</p> <p>Research facilities at the site: A Conservation Centre that can potentially be upgraded to serve southern African programmes on dry-stone building conservation</p> <p>Laboratories: Yes, but ill-equipped</p> <p>Housing for researchers: Yes</p> <p>Vehicles: Yes, but inadequate</p> <p>Scientific equipment: Yes, but inadequate</p> <p>Databases: Yes, but incomplete</p> <p>Herbaria: None</p> <p>Zoological collections : None</p> <p>Skilled personnel (technicians, laboratory staff) No, No trained laboratory staff</p>	
b	On research projects: for each research programme carried out at the site, provide relevant information.	<p>Research and development programmes</p> <p>Name of the programme : Conservation of dry stonewalls</p> <p>Agency(ies) sponsoring the research: NMMZ</p> <p>Participation of national and/or foreign teams: Both</p> <p>Objectives of the programme: Skills improvement</p> <p>Progress status: Good, on-going</p> <p>Results obtained: Good</p> <p>Publications: Yes</p> <p>Human resources involved: NMMZ, University, foreign consultants</p>	
c	New management techniques: Including computerised management, as well as database management, access to the Internet or the creation of a Geographical Information System.	<p>New management techniques</p> <p>Availability of computer equipment:</p> <p>Type PC</p> <p>Capacity 286 to Pentium</p> <p>Year 1990-1996</p>	

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

		<p>Possible access to the Internet: <u>YES</u> / NO But, do not have own server Operational access to the Internet: <u>YES</u> / NO But there are frequent telecommunication interruptions Use of the E-mail: <u>YES</u> / NO But there are frequent telecommunication interruptions</p> <p>Is there a Geographical Information System for the site:</p> <p>planned? <u>Yes</u> in progress? operational ?</p>	
d	<p>Educational activities, if there are educational programmes aimed at schools</p>	<p>Educational activities</p> <p>Does the site receive schools' visits? <u>Yes</u> How many? An average of 210 per year, About 12 000 students/pupils</p> <p>Are there educational programmes aimed at schools : <u>YES</u> / NO</p> <p>Is there an environmental education policy: YES / <u>NO</u></p> <p>Which themes, target public, means for implementation.</p>	
e	<p>Public information activities and awareness building in direct relation to the property: indicate how the property's World Heritage values are transmitted to residents, visitors and the public.</p>	<p>Public information and awareness building</p> <p>How are general public information activities organised? Public lectures and gatherings e.g. International Museums Day, World Tourism Day and traditional</p>	

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

	<p>ceremonies</p> <p>How are the World Heritage values transmitted to residents and visitors? Guided Tours, lectures, guidebooks, brochures, site museum</p>	
--	--	--

If necessary, add additional Information on a blank paper

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

II.4.7. Diverse elements

<p>A Other elements could be mentioned, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether the site has a plaque identifying it as a World Heritage site; • whether special events and exhibitions are organised; • what infrastructures, welcome centre, site museum, special paths, guides, information material, etc. are available to the visitor; • the impact of World Heritage inscription on the programmes and activities. 	<p>World Heritage logo plaque No</p> <p style="text-align: center;">World Heritage property signs Yes</p> <p>Visitor information/interpretation centre No</p> <p>Site museum Yes</p> <p>Discovery paths Yes</p> <p>Hotel infrastructure (lodging, restaurant) Yes But privately run</p> <p>Parking lot <u>Yes</u></p> <p>Toilets <u>Yes</u></p> <p>First aid and rescue station <u>No</u></p> <p>Ad hoc personnel and training received <u>No</u></p> <p>Information material: leaflets, books, slides, videos, CD-ROMs, etc. Books, slides</p> <p>Open house days International Monuments Day, International Museums Day</p> <p>Special events or exhibitions, Yes Traditional Ceremony</p> <p>Targeted communication actions: radio, tv, press Yes</p> <p>Impact of inscription on visitor numbers Yes</p> <p>Other actions:</p>	
<p>B Based on a management study of the</p>	<p>Is it necessary to revise the legislative texts</p>	

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

property, the State Party might wish to consider whether a significant revision of the legislative and administrative texts governing the property could be advisable.	governing the property: YES / <u>NO</u> Is it necessary to revise significantly the administrative texts governing the property YES / <u>NO</u>	
--	---	--

If necessary, add additional Information on a blank paper

Annexes : Attach legal texts, management plans, work plans, information documents, etc.

II.5. Factors affecting the property

II.5.1. Degree to which the property is threatened

a	<p>Please comment on the degree to which the property is threatened by particular problems and risks.</p> <p>Factors that could be considered under this item are those that are listed in the nomination format, e.g. development pressures,</p>	<p>Development pressures:</p> <p>Visual integrity:</p> <p>Sites Waste and refuse None Constructions None Buildings Yes but most are concealed Badly integrated infrastructures Yes, water tank Illegal grazing and overgrazing Yes Wood cutting and clearing Controlled</p> <p>Structural integrity:</p> <p>Roads None Dams None Mines None Water pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) None Air pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) None Earth pollution (type, source, scope, consequences, cost) None Disappearance or significant reduction of animal or <u>Vegetal</u> species Yes</p> <p>Functional integrity:</p> <p>Conservation of biological productivity Conservation of diversity Functioning of the cycles (water, etc.)</p>	
b	<p>environmental pressures</p>	<p>Environmental pressures:</p> <p>Visual integrity:</p>	

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

	<p>Modifications of the relief None Modification of the vegetal cover Yes</p> <p>Structural integrity:</p> <p>Disappearance of significant reduction of animal or <u>vegetable</u> species Yes Reintroduction of animal or vegetable species Rehabilitation of ecosystems or natural environments Suppression of introduced animal or vegetable species</p> <p>Functional integrity:</p> <p>Quality of the life sustaining systems Conservation of biological productivity Conservation of diversity Functioning of the cycles (water, etc.) Predictable climatic changes</p>	
<p>c natural catastrophes and preparatory planning,</p>	<p>Natural threats and catastrophes (possible or real) concerning the site :</p> <p>Earthquakes: None</p> <p>Land slides: None</p> <p>Avalanches : None</p> <p>Floods: None</p> <p>Droughts: Yes Occasional droughts</p> <p>Fires: Yes</p> <p>Volcanoes: No</p> <p>Others:</p>	

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

d	visitor/tourism pressures,	<p>Tourism and its consequences:</p> <p>Yearly visitor statistics:</p> <p>Number of visitors per year, 100 000 Origin of the visitors, local and foreign Evolution of visitor statistics over the years Annual income from tourism</p> <p>Accessibility of the site (from the capital ?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distance 320 km - Paved roads Yes, 320 km - Seasonal routes None - Airports 30 km <p>Circulation within the site:</p> <p>for handicapped, Limited for vehicles, Limited according to the seasons Open</p> <p>Pressures from tourism:</p> <p>Collecting of samples (fauna, flora, objects) Yes Damage (trampling) Moderate Waste management (dustbins, WC) Moderate Fires Minimal</p> <p>Tourist infrastructures:</p> <p>Picnic areas, Camping site Halts, Yes Waste bins, Yes Path markers Yes etc..</p> <p>What is the tourist capacity of the site? Not determined yet</p>	

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

	<p>Can one speak of sustainable tourism? Not necessarily, although the said annual visitorship of 100 000 has not adversely affected the integrity of the site. The revenue generated does not equal the cost of maintaining the site.</p>	
--	---	--

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

e	and the number of inhabitants.	<p>Relations with the neighbouring residents of the site</p> <p>Evaluation of the local population Number of inhabitants living at the site, 100 Number of inhabitants living in the buffer zone (20 km) 40 000 Evolution since the creation of the site. Relations with surrounding communities were strained at the advent of white settlers in 1890. Generally, local communities were alienated from use of the site. From 1980 programmes have been initiated to re-integrate local communities in the religious functions of the site.</p> <p>Geographical distribution of human habitats or the zones of illegal activity Villages (location, population) or encampments (duration) : Illegal settlement constructing homesteads within 2 km radius of the site. Activities (cf. socio-économique considerations): Construction and cultivation</p> <p>Cultural specificities of this population: Local, African</p> <p>Socio-economic considerations Main systems of production: Subsistence farming and handicraft. Use of natural resources at the World Heritage site (activities of the inhabitants with regard to the natural environment). Controlled harvest of firewood and thatching grass, grazing.</p>	
---	--------------------------------	--	--

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

	<p>Implications on sustainable development : Minimal Co-development contracts or agreements with the local population Involvement of the local personnel in the site management Community Advisory Board to be formed</p> <p>Specific problems of refugees None Causes Geographic origin Number of refugees Beginning of the phenomenon Consequences Solutions envisaged</p> <p>Insecurity situations and consequences None</p> <p>Other factors affecting the property <u>Vandalism, theft, looting</u> Yes <u>Deforestation</u> Yes Poaching <u>Illegal grazing</u> Yes</p> <p>Indicate steps taken to counteract these threats. Policing, consultation with local communities Fencing</p> <p>Describe the evolution of each of these factors since the inscription of the site on the WH List (increase, stability, decrease) On the decrease because of increased consultation with local communities, employment of security guards and fencing.</p> <p>Was the community involved in the nomination of</p>	
--	---	--

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

	<p>the site to the World Heritage List: YES / <u>NO</u></p> <p>In what way?</p>	
--	---	--

If necessary, add additional Information on a blank paper

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

II.5.2.Prevention of threats and natural and human pressures

a	<p>Considering the importance of forward planning and risk preparedness, provide relevant information on operating methods that will make the State Party capable of counteracting dangers that threaten or may endanger its cultural or natural heritage. Problems and risks to be considered could include earthquakes, floods, land-slides, vibrations, industrial pollution, vandalism, theft looting, changes in the physical context of properties, mining, deforestation, poaching, as well as changes in land-use, agriculture, road building, construction activities, tourism. Areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working should be indicated.</p> <p>This item should provide up-to-date information on all factors which are likely to affect or threaten the property. It should also relate those threats to measures taken to counteract them.</p>	<p>Methods of counteracting threats and pressures</p> <p>Natural disasters: Earthquakes: Land slides: Avalanches : Floods: Droughts: Replanting of trees Fires: Fire fighting and prevention Volcanoes: Others:</p> <p>Industrial pollution:</p> <p>Vandalism, theft, looting: Policing</p> <p>Industrial infrastructures: Dams Mines <u>Electrical network</u> Underground cabling of telecommunications <u>Communications network (roads, railways, canals)</u> maintaining gravel roads</p> <p>Changes in land use Plans to Increase buffer zone</p> <p>Pastoralism Policing</p> <p>Poaching</p> <p>Urbanism</p> <p>Tourism Monitoring their conduct at the site.</p>	
b	<p>An assessment should also be given if the impact of these factors on the property is increasing or decreasing.</p>	<p>Evolution of the impact of these factors since the inscription of the site The situation generally under control.</p>	

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

c	and what actions to address them have been effectively taken or are planned for the future.	Actions taken to address them Actions envisaged Continued monitoring	

If necessary, add additional Information on a blank paper

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

II.6. Monitoring

a	<p>Whereas item II.3 of the periodic report provides an overall assessment of the maintenance of the World Heritage values of the property, this item analyses in more detail the conditions of the property on the basis of key indicators for measuring its state of conservation.</p> <p>If no indicators were identified at the time of inscription of the property on the World Heritage List, this should be done in the first periodic report. The preparation of a periodic report can also be an opportunity to evaluate the validity of earlier identified indicators and to revise them, if necessary.</p>	<p>Previous monitoring exercises (periodic or reactive monitoring) (give dates and results) Monitoring started in 1986 Is there regular monitoring of the site (yearly, for example): <u>YES/NO</u></p> <p>Periodic monitoring of flora resources: Frequency Weekly, monthly, quarterly. Methodology Walking surveys, scientific observations Inventory No Estimates No results and/or</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of the vegetable resources: frequency Weekly, monthly, quarterly. Methodology Walking surveys categories results and/or</p> <p>Periodic monitoring of the fauna resources: frequency methodology inventory estimates results and/or</p> <p>Landscape monitoring: Frequency Daily Methodology Walking surveys categories</p>
---	---	---

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

		and/or	
		<p>Monitoring of the constructions and buildings Legislation prohibits the siting of building at or near the site without permission</p> <p>Human resources allocated for this monitoring (20 people)</p> <p>Associated material means</p>	
b	Up-to-date information should be provided in respect of each of the key indicators. Care should be taken to ensure that this information is as accurate and reliable as possible, for example by carrying out observations in the same way, using similar equipment and methods at the same time of the year and day.	<p>Key indicators for measuring the state of conservation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stability of stonewall structures 2. Stable cultural landscape 	
c	Indicate which partners if any are involved in monitoring and describe what improvement the State Party foresees or would consider desirable in improving the monitoring system.	<p>Monitoring partners None</p> <p>Administrative provisions for organising the monitoring of the property Conservation Centre</p> <p>Evolution of the monitoring methodology 1986 to present</p>	
d	In specific cases, the World Heritage Committee and/or its Bureau may have already examined the state of conservation of the property and made recommendations to the State Party, either at the time of inscription or afterwards. In such cases the State Party is requested to report on the actions that have been taken in response to the observations or recommendations made by the	<p>Dates of the previous monitoring exercises: It is an on-going exercise</p> <p>Results of the previous monitoring exercises: Generally stable</p>	

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

Bureau or Committee.	Actions taken in response to the observations / recommendations of the Committee/Bureau.	
----------------------	---	--

If necessary, add additional Information on a blank paper

II.7. Conclusions and recommended actions

a	<p>The main conclusions under each of the items of the state of conservation report, but in particular as to whether the World Heritage values of the property are maintained, should be summarised and tabulated together with :</p> <p>Main conclusions regarding the state of the World Heritage values of the property (see items II.2. and II.3. above)</p>	<p>Main conclusions concerning the Statement of significance of the site as a World Heritage property (see item II.2 above)</p> <p>The Statement embraces Cultural Criteria I I and IV. Criteria VI though identified from the beginning should be on the basis of the continued use of the site by local communities in religious, ritual and social functions.</p> <p>Main conclusions concerning the Statement of authenticity / integrity of the property as a World Heritage property (see item II.3 above)</p> <p>The following sentence in the statement of authenticity/integrity conveys a falsehood and must be removed. "I ndications are that some stone robbing was undertaken for other purposes prior to European colonization".</p>	
b	<p>incl Main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property (see Items II.4 and II.5. above)</p>	<p>Main conclusions concerning the management of the property (see item II.4 above)</p> <p>A site management plan is urgently needed. National legislations adequately express the need to preserve the property. Injections of funds necessary to procure of new equipment and to finance manpower training.</p> <p>Main conclusions concerning the factors affecting the property (see item II.5 above)</p>	

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

		Generally well-managed, but stated threats need to be controlled.	
c	Proposed future action/actions	<p>Proposed future action(s): i) Production of Site Management Plan ii) Consultation with Local Communities to form Co-Management Board iii) Training iii) Procurement of computers and other equipment</p>	

d	<p>Responsible implementing agency/agencies</p> <p>Provide the necessary details for eventual contact.</p>	<p>Responsible implementing agency(ies):</p> <p>Agency: National Museums and Monuments Person responsible: Site Director Address: Box 1060 Telephone : +263 39 62080 Fax: +263 39 63310 E-mail: greatzim@mweb.co.zw</p>	
e	Timeframe for implementation	<p>Timetable for implementation June to December 2001</p>	
f	Needs for international assistance	<p>Needs for international assistance: <u>YES</u> / NO</p>	

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

		<p>Type of assistance desired: Manpower Training and equipment Assistance to produce a site Management Plan</p>	
g	<p>The State Party is also requested to indicate what experience the State Party has obtained which could be relevant to others dealing with similar problems or issues. Please provide names of organisations or specialists who could be contacted for this purpose.</p>	<p>Resource persons or organisations who could be involved in monitoring:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name: ICCROM Address : 2. Name: Mr. Webber Ndoro Address: History Department, University of Zimbabwe, P O Box MP 167, Mt. Pleasant E-mail: wndoro@hotmail.com 	
h	<p>Address where the inventory, records and archives are kept.</p>	<p>Agency: Zimbabwe Museum of Human Sciences Person responsible: Mr. T. Masona Address: P O Box CY 33, Causeway, Harare, Zimbabwe. E-mail: nmmz@pci.co.zw</p>	

II.8. Documentation enclosed

Maps and plans of the site layout

Site map (zoning)

Illustrations of the state of conservation of the site (photographs, slides and, if available, film/videos):

General view (overall view of the site)

Details of the important aspects (landscapes, animal and vegetable species, installations)

Photos illustrating the physical state of conservation of the site

Photos illustrating the main threats to the site and its surroundings

Copies of the management plans of the site and extracts of other plans relating to the site

Indicative bibliography