

Zimbabwe

1. Introduction

1.1 - State Party

Zimbabwe

1.2 - Date of ratification/accession/acceptance of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
16/08/1982

1.3 - Groups and institutions involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage

National Commission for UNESCO

Focal points of other international Conventions/programmes

World Heritage site managers/coordinators

External experts

2. Synergies with other Conventions

2.1. Multilateral Environmental Agreements

2.1.1 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, in addition to the World Heritage Convention, your State is party to/not party to/in the process of adhering to the following agreements. Please check and amend as necessary.

		Not Party to	Party to	Adhesion in Progress
2.1.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage		✗	
2.1.1.2	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)		✗	
2.1.1.3	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)		✗	
2.1.1.4	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)		✗	
2.1.1.5	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)		✗	
2.1.1.6	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)		✗	
2.1.1.7	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)		✗	

2.1.2 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party is/are also designated (in whole or in part) as (a) Ramsar site(s) under the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List). Please check and amend as necessary.

Mana Pools National Park, Sapi and Chewore Safari Areas, Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls

2.1.3 - Does your State Party intend to designate any World Heritage property(ies) (in whole or in part) for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance in the next three years?

No

2.1.4 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies) your State Party intends to designate (in whole or in part) for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance in the next three years.

None

2.1.5 - Please list any other relevant global or regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) on natural heritage which have been joined by your State Party.

Kavango-Zambezi Trans-frontier Agreement /

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change /

Great Limpopo Trans-frontier Park /

Zimbabwe-Mozambique-Zambia Trans-frontier Conservation Agreement /

2.2. UNESCO Culture Conventions

2.2.1 - The table below indicates which of the UNESCO cultural Conventions your State is party to, not party to or in the process of adhering to. Please check and amend as necessary.

		Not Party to	Party to	Adhesion in Progress
2.2.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage		×	
2.2.1.2	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict		×	
2.2.1.3	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict			×
2.2.1.4	1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property		×	
2.2.1.5	2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	×		
2.2.1.6	2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage		×	
2.2.1.7	2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions		×	

2.2.2 - Please list any other relevant global or regional Conventions or agreements on cultural heritage to which your State Party is party to or in the process of adhering to.

2.2.3 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre the following World Heritage property(ies) located in your State Party have been included on the List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

According to information available, no property in your State Party is currently listed.

2.2.4 - Does your State Party intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection for any of its World Heritage properties under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict in the next three years?

No

2.2.5 - Please list any World Heritage properties for which your State Party intends to request the granting of Enhanced Protection.

2.3. UNESCO Programmes

2.3.1 - The table below indicates which of the selected UNESCO programmes your State Party participates in. Please check and amend as necessary.

		No	Yes
2.3.1.1	Man and the Biosphere Programme		×
2.3.1.2	UNESCO Global Geoparks	×	

2.3.2 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party is/are also designated (in whole or in part) as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme.

Mana Pools National Park, Sapi and Chewore Safari Areas

2.3.3 - Does your State Party intend to nominate any of its World Heritage properties (in whole or in part) as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme?

No

2.3.4 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies), (or part(s) thereof), your State Party intends to nominate as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme:

2.3.5 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party are also designated (in whole or in part) as UNESCO Global Geopark(s)

According to information available, no property in your State Party is currently listed.

2.3.6 - Has your State Party applied for any of its World Heritage properties (or part(s) thereof) to be designated UNESCO Global Geopark(s)?

No

2.3.7 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies) (or part(s) thereof) is/are (a) UNESCO Global Geoparks applicant(s).

2.4. Cooperation and synergies between the Conventions and programmes your State is party to/is associated with/intends to join

2.4.1 - Is there communication between the World Heritage Focal Point and the Focal Points of the Convention(s)/programme(s) listed below?

		Not Applicable	No	Yes
2.4.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage			✗
2.4.1.2	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)			✗
2.4.1.3	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)			✗
2.4.1.4	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)			✗
2.4.1.5	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)			✗
2.4.1.6	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)		✗	
2.4.1.7	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)		✗	
2.4.1.8	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict		✗	
2.4.1.9	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	✗		
2.4.1.10	1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property		✗	
2.4.1.11	2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	✗		
2.4.1.12	2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage			✗
2.4.1.13	2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions			✗
2.4.1.14	Man and the Biosphere Programme			✗
2.4.1.15	Global Geoparks	✗		

2.4.2 - Please comment, if applicable, on the communication between the World Heritage Focal Point and the Focal Points of the other Convention(s)/programme(s):

The level of communication among focal points is not satisfactory and more can be done to create collaboration and exchange of information and ideas between these conventions and the World Heritage Convention.

2.4.3 - Are World Heritage Focal Points involved in the revision and implementation of national natural heritage strategies, policies and action plans, beyond specific issues related to World Heritage?

Yes

2.4.4 - Are World Heritage Focal Points involved in the revision and implementation of national cultural heritage strategies, policies and action plans, beyond specific issues related to World Heritage?

Yes

2.5. UNESCO Recommendations

2.5.1 - Is your State Party using the provisions of the 1972 Recommendation and the 2011 Recommendation to set policies or strategies for the protection of cultural and natural heritage?

		Yes	No
2.5.1.1	1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at the National level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage	✗	
2.5.1.2	2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape	✗	

2.5.2 - Please describe how effectively each of the Recommendations is used:

The 1972 recommendation has been used in setting policy for management of national heritage in the country. In particular the national authorities have managed to develop inventories of both cultural and natural heritage using a number of national legislations that protect the various heritage typologies in the country. The state party has also worked with local communities in the management of heritage. The CAMPFIRE project remains one of the good case study of community collaboration

3. Tentative List

3.1 - In the process of preparing your Tentative List, did you use any of the following tools to make a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value?

ICOMOS thematic studies
IUCN thematic studies
Filling the gaps – an Action Plan for the future by ICOMOS
Meetings to harmonize Tentative Lists within your region

3.2 - Have you used the Upstream Process in the revision of your Tentative List?

No

If you selected 'Yes', please comment on which forms of upstream guidance you have used and on their effectiveness of this guidance.

3.3 - Do you intend to use the Upstream Process during the next revision of your Tentative List?

Yes

3.4 - Do any of the sites registered on your Tentative List have the potential to generate dialogue and cooperation among States Parties and different communities?

Yes, among States Parties and communities

3.5 - Please name the site(s) considered to have this potential

Ziwa National Monument

3.6 - Please rate the level of involvement of the following (if applicable) in the preparation of the Tentative List

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional/provincial/state government(s)	Poor
Local government(s)	Poor
Other government departments	Fair
UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Fair
Local communities/residents	Poor
Indigenous peoples	Poor
Other specific groups (please specify below)	Not applicable
Landowners	Good
Local industries/tourism and other stakeholders	Good
Non-Governmental Organization(s)	Fair
Consultants/experts	Good
Site manager(s)/coordinator(s)	Good
If 'Other specific groups' applies, please specify	

3.7 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered and implemented in the process of preparing the Tentative List?

Gender balance **has been given limited consideration** and implementation in the process.

3.8 - Do any sites on your Tentative List already benefit from other international designations either under other UNESCO Conventions/Programmes or under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands?

No

If you selected 'Yes', please list the site(s), identify the other designation(s)/programme(s) from which it/they benefit(s), and state the additional benefits you expect to gain from inscription on the World Heritage List.

3.9 - Please provide any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Tentative List (Questions 3.1 to 3.8)

The last Tentative revision for the country was done in 2018 but was focused on nominating only one property which the State Party is now working to inscribe on the List. As such in 2020 the State Party is working on a broader Tentative revision, which is broad based.

4. Nominations**4.1 - Please rate the level of involvement of the following entities in the preparation of the most recent nomination dossiers**

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional/provincial/state government(s)	Not applicable
Local government(s)	Good
Other government departments	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good

Local communities/residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Other specific groups (please specify below)	Not applicable
Landowners	Good
Local industries/tourist sector and commercial stakeholders	Fair
Non-Governmental Organization(s)	Fair
Consultants/experts	Good
Site manager(s)/coordinator(s)	Good
If 'Other specific groups' applies, please specify	

4.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered and implemented in the preparation of the most recent nomination dossiers?

Yes

4.3 - Please rate the perceived benefits in your country of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List

Promoted environmental sustainability, valuing places which are essential for human well-being	High
Enhanced inclusive social development, with full inclusion and equity for all stakeholders	Some
Strengthened protection and conservation of heritage (legislative, regulatory, institutional and/or traditional)	High
Enhanced conservation practices	High
Enhanced wider community appreciation and participation in heritage processes	Limited
Improved presentation of sites	High
Enhanced honour/prestige	Some
Increased funding	High
Additional tool for lobbying/political influence	None
Fostered peace and security, including promotion of partnerships and conservation	None
Increased number of tourists and visitors	High
Promoted inclusive economic development, including decent income and employment for communities	High
Other(s)	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

4.4 - Please rate the extent to which the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List will contribute to achieving the objectives of the 2015 World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Protecting biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services and benefits	High
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change	Some
Contributing to inclusion and equity	Some
Enhancing quality of life and well-being	Limited
Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights	Limited
Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities	Some
Achieving gender equality	Limited
Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods	Limited
Promoting economic investment and quality tourism	High
Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship	Some
Ensuring conflict prevention	Limited
Protecting heritage during conflict	Some
Promoting conflict resolution	Limited
Contributing to post-conflict recovery	Limited

Other(s)	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

4.5 - Please provide any additional comments and/or recommendations related to the nomination of properties (questions 4.1 to 4.4).

5. General Policy Development

5.1. Principal pieces of national cultural and/or natural heritage legislation

5.1.1 - Principal pieces of national legislation for the protection, conservation and presentation of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage

5.2. Comment on principal pieces of legislation

5.2.1 - Please comment, especially if prefilled legislation is no longer in force

There are efforts currently in place to review the principal cultural heritage legislation i.e. the National Museums and Monuments Act.

5.3. Other principal pieces of legislation

5.3.1 - If there are principal pieces of legislation for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage not listed in the previous question, please add them here.

Traditional Leadership Act Cap 29:17 / Both / National/local /
Forestry Act 19:05 / Natural / National /

5.4. Contribution of legislation and/or regulations at other levels to the identification, conservation and protection of the cultural and/or natural heritage

5.4.1 - Please describe briefly how legislation and/or regulations at other levels contribute to the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage.

Heritage legislation in Zimbabwe (both cultural and natural) provides for the identification of heritage properties, which are ranked according to a set national system. The highest recognition is that of national heritage. Consideration for properties to the Tentative List of World Heritage List is done for those that are normally recognised as national heritage. Legislation also provides a framework within which professional interact with heritage places either during conservation or research

5.5. Adequacy of the legal framework for the identification of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage

5.5.1 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) adequate for the identification of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no legal framework for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is inadequate for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is partially adequate for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is adequate for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.	×	×

5.6. Adequacy of the legal framework for the conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage

5.6.1 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) adequate for the conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no legal framework for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is inadequate for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is partially adequate for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is adequate for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.	×	×

5.7. Enforcement of the legal framework

5.7.1 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) for the conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage be enforced?

		There is no legal framework.	There is no effective capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework.	Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework could be strengthened.	Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework are adequate.
5.7.1.1	Culture			×	
5.7.1.2	Nature			×	

5.8. Comments on the enforcement of the legal framework

5.8.1 - Please comment on particular problems of enforcement

Limited funding for carrying out the provisions of the legislation Lack of understanding of the legislation by other stakeholder - police, judiciary etc Land wrangles among different communities Wrangles over control of heritage places - communities, spirit mediums, recently relocated groups etc

5.9. Policies giving cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities

5.9.1 - How effectively do the State Party's policies give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities?

	Culture	Nature
There are no specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities.		
There are no specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities but this is being achieved on an ad hoc basis .		
There are specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.	✗	✗
There are specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities that are effectively implemented .		

5.10. Examples of specific policies giving heritage a function in the life of communities

5.10.1 - Please provide examples of specific policies that give heritage a function in the life of communities

The Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources seeks to ensure that the benefits of the natural heritage in the country benefit local communities in the areas in which the heritage is found.

5.11. Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies

5.11.1 - How effectively does your State Party integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies?

Protecting biological and cultural diversity and providing ecosystem services and benefits.	High
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change.	Some
Contributing to inclusion and equality.	Some
Enhancing the quality of life and well-being.	Some
Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights.	High
Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities.	High
Achieving gender equality.	Some
Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods.	No integration
Promoting economic investment and quality tourism.	High
Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship.	Some
Ensuring conflict prevention.	High
Protecting heritage during conflict.	High
Promoting conflict resolution.	High
Contributing to post-conflict recovery.	Some
Other (please specify).	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

5.12. UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), adopted in 2011

5.12.1 - In relation to the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), adopted in 2011, please indicate which of the following steps your State Party has taken (you can check multiple boxes):

Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for the identification and protection of historic layering in urban environments

5.13. Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes

5.13.1 - How effectively does the State Party integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes?

There **are policies** but there are **some deficiencies in their implementation**.

5.14. Use of policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set

national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage

5.14.1 - Is your State Party using policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage?

	UNESCO World Heritage Policy or Strategy	No	Yes
5.14.1.1	Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties		✗
5.14.1.2	Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties		✗
5.14.1.3	World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy		✗
5.14.1.4	World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy	✗	

5.14.2 - Is the implementation of multilateral agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies coordinated and integrated into the development of national policies for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

There is **limited coordination and integration** of the implementation of these multilateral agreements, Programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies into national policies.

5.15. Specific national policies developed using World Heritage policies and strategies

5.15.1 - Please give details of specific national policies developed using World Heritage policies and strategies

1. National Environmental Policy - The policy seeks to protect the environment at a national level in this regard it sets out parameters for this through the implementation of impacts assessments, a key policy within world heritage 2. Guideline for carrying out Archaeological Impact Assessments

5.16. Comments on General Policy Development (Questions 5.1 to 5.15)

5.16.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to General Policy Development (Questions 5.1 to 5.15)

It is important that the State Party seriously considers reviews the cultural heritage legislation in the country so that it speaks to other international heritage instruments.

6. Inventories/Lists/Registers of Cultural and Natural Heritage

6.1 - If the State Party has already established inventories/lists/registers of cultural and natural heritage, at which level(s) are they compiled, and what is their current status?

	Cultural heritage	Natural heritage
National/federal	Process completed or continuously updated	Process completed or continuously updated
Regional/provincial/state	Not applicable	Not applicable
Local	Process completed or continuously updated	Process completed or continuously updated
Other	Not applicable	

6.2 - Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage of your State Party?

	Culture	Nature
No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.		
Inventories/lists/registers are inadequate to capture the diversity of heritage.		
Inventories/lists/registers capture some of the diversity of heritage.	✗	
Inventories/lists/registers capture the full diversity of heritage.		✗

6.3 - Are inventories/lists/registers used to protect the identified cultural and natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.		
Inventories/lists/registers are not actively used for the protection of heritage.		
Inventories/lists/registers are sometimes used for the protection of heritage.		
Inventories/lists/registers are frequently used for the protection of heritage.	✗	✗

6.4 - In addition to heritage practitioners and academic institutions, does the State Party involve communities and indigenous peoples in the identification of natural and cultural heritage for inclusion in inventories/lists/registers?

	Culture	Nature
The State Party does not involve communities and indigenous peoples in the identification of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.		
The State Party plans to involve communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers in the future.		

The State Party sometimes involves communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.		
The State Party regularly involves communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.	×	×

6.5 - Are inventories/lists/registers used for the identification of sites for the Tentative List?

	Culture	Nature	Mixed
No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.			
Inventories/lists/registers are not actively used for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.			
Inventories/lists/registers are sometimes used for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.			
Inventories/lists/registers are frequently used for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.	×	×	×

6.6 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to inventories/lists/registers of cultural and natural heritage (questions 6.1 to 6.5)

7. Status of Services for the Identification, Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Natural and Cultural Heritage

7.1 - How effectively do the principal agencies/institutions responsible for cultural and/or natural heritage cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of this heritage?

There is **limited cooperation** between the principal agencies/institutions for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.

7.2 - How effectively do other government agencies (e.g. those responsible for tourism, defence, public works, fishery, etc.) cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage?

In general, **cooperation exists** between other government agencies and the principal agencies/institutions for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage **but there are still deficiencies**.

7.3 - How effectively do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no cooperation between different levels of government for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
There is limited cooperation between different levels of government for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.	×	
In general, cooperation exists between different levels of government for identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage but there are still deficiencies .		
Different levels of government cooperate effectively for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		

7.4 - How effectively do different levels of government cooperate with all segments of civil society in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
There is limited cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
There is some cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage but there are still deficiencies .	×	
Different levels of government cooperate effectively with all segments of civil society, in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		

8. Financial Status and Human Resources

8.1 - Please assess the relative importance of the following sources of funding for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage in your country.

National government funds	Major source of funding for running costs/maintenance
Other levels of government (provincial, state, local)	Minor source of project funding
International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	Major source of project funding
Funds from other international conventions/programmes	Major source of project funding
International multilateral funding (e.g. World Bank, IDB, European Union, etc.)	Major source of project funding

International bilateral funding (e.g. AFD, GIZ, DGCS, GEF, etc.)	Major source of project funding
Non-Governmental Organizations (international and/or national)	Major source of project funding
Private sector funds	No funding/Not applicable
Other	No funding/Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

8.2 - Does the State Party have policies to allocate site revenues for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage?

		No	Yes
8.2.1	Culture		✗
8.2.2	Nature		✗

8.3 - Do you consider that the current budget is sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively?

	Culture	Nature
The available budget is inadequate for basic conservation, protection and presentation and is a serious constraint on the capacity to conserve and protect cultural and natural heritage.	✗	
The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the conservation, protection and presentation needs.		
The available budget is adequate to meet the current conservation, protection and presentation needs.		

8.4 - Please indicate the percentage of total annual public expenditure that is spent on the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage

	Category	percentage %
8.4.1	Cultural	0.10
8.4.2	Natural	0.13

8.5 - Please estimate the percentage of the total annual public expenditure (as stated in 8.4) that is spent on cultural and natural heritage at each governmental level

Percentage		Cultural	Natural
8.5.1	National/Federal	90 %	85 %
8.5.2	Regional/Provincial	0 %	0 %
8.5.3	Local	10 %	15 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

8.6 - Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively?

Human resources	Culture	Nature
Human resources are inadequate for conservation, protection and presentation needs of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
A range of human resources exist, to conserve, protect and present cultural and/or natural heritage, but these are below optimum .	✗	✗
Human resources are adequate to meet the current needs of cultural and/or natural heritage conservation, protection and presentation.		

8.7 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to financial and human resources (Questions 8.1 to 8.6)

Zimbabwe has a centralised system in heritage management which is dependent on national government for resources. Current provincial structures also rely on national government for resources. However local level government do allocate resources for heritage conservation at district, ward/council and village levels. It is however important that the State Party seriously consider increasing its heritage budget to ensure the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of heritage.

9. Capacity Development

9.1 - Please prioritise the capacity building needs in the following fields identified in your country for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

	Culture	Nature
National/federal	High priority	High priority
Statutory processes: Tentative Lists	Medium priority	Medium priority
Statutory processes: Nominations	High priority	High priority
Statutory processes: Reporting and monitoring	Medium priority	High priority

Statutory processes: International assistance	High priority	High priority
Conservation and management of heritage sites	High priority	High priority
Technical and scientific issues	High priority	High priority
Traditional conservation processes	Medium priority	Low priority
Sustainable resource utilisation and management	Medium priority	Medium priority
Interpretation/communication of World Heritage properties	Medium priority	High priority
Risk preparedness and disaster risk management	High priority	High priority
Impact assessment tools (environmental, heritage and social)	High priority	Medium priority
Sustainable tourism use and management	High priority	High priority
Management effectiveness assessment	Medium priority	High priority
Management approaches and methodologies (including HUL)	Medium priority	High priority
Awareness raising and outreach	Medium priority	Medium priority
Governance: legislative, institutional and financial frameworks and mechanisms	Low priority	Low priority
Sustainable development	Medium priority	Medium priority
Protection and integration of biological and cultural diversity in management systems	Medium priority	Medium priority
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change: adaptation and mitigation	High priority	High priority
Adoption of rights-based approaches to heritage management	Medium priority	Medium priority
Development of inclusive, equitable and effective management systems: enhancing quality of life and well-being through heritage	High priority	High priority
Inclusive social development in World Heritage management systems	Medium priority	High priority
Gender balance in management systems	Medium priority	Medium priority
Inclusive economic development in World Heritage management systems	High priority	High priority
World Heritage as an enabler and a driver of peace and security	Low priority	Medium priority

9.2 - Please rate the priority for training target audiences for each of the specific topics/themes/capacity building needs identified below for conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

	Administrators and government bodies at all levels	Communities, indigenous peoples, landowners, local businesses, other social groups etc.	Universities, NGOs etc.	Heritage practitioners
Implementation of the <i>Convention</i>	Medium priority	High priority	High priority	Not applicable
Statutory processes: Tentative Lists process	Medium priority	High priority	Medium priority	Not applicable
Statutory processes: Nomination process	Medium priority	High priority	High priority	Not applicable
Statutory processes: Reporting and monitoring process	Low priority	High priority	High priority	Not applicable
Statutory processes: International assistance, etc.	Medium priority	High priority	High priority	Not applicable
Conservation and management of heritage sites	Medium priority	High priority	Medium priority	Not applicable
Technical and Scientific issues	Medium priority	High priority	Medium priority	Not applicable
Traditional conservation processes	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Not applicable
Sustainable resource utilisation and management	Low priority	High priority	High priority	Not applicable
Interpretation/communication of World Heritage properties	Medium priority	Medium priority	High priority	
Risk preparedness and disaster risk management	Medium priority	High priority	High priority	
Impact assessment tools (environmental, heritage and social)	Medium priority	High priority	High priority	
Sustainable tourism use and management	Medium priority	High priority	Medium priority	
Management effectiveness assessment	Low priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	

Management approaches and methodologies (including HUL)	Medium priority	Medium priority	High priority	
Awareness raising and outreach	Medium priority	High priority	High priority	
Governance: legislative, institutional and financial frameworks and mechanisms	Low priority	High priority	High priority	
Sustainable development	Medium priority	High priority	High priority	
Building environmental and social resilience	Medium priority	High priority	Medium priority	
Integration of eco-social diversity in management systems	Medium priority	High priority	Medium priority	
Adoption of rights-based approaches to heritage management	Medium priority	High priority	High priority	
Development of inclusive, equitable and effective management systems	Medium priority	High priority	High priority	
Adaptation to and mitigation of climate change	Medium priority	High priority	High priority	

9.3 - Please indicate how the State Party is using the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (2011).

		No	Yes
9.3.1	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level.		✗
9.3.2	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level.		✗
9.3.3	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities.		✗
9.3.4	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes.		✗
9.3.5	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage.		✗

9.4 - Does the State Party have a national training/educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management?

There is a **national strategy** for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but there are some **deficiencies in implementation.**

9.5 - Comments: Please provide any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Capacity Development (Questions 9.1 to 9.4).

At the present moment four national universities are offering programmes related to heritage management up to postgraduate level. This is a positive thing. However there is a need to improve focus on world heritage issues in the curriculum of universities. There is also a need for specialised focused training for those that are already working in the heritage sector so that they keep abreast of trends on the global arena.

10. Policy and Resourcing of World Heritage Properties

10.1 - If there are principal pieces of legislation specific to the protection, conservation, presentation and management of World Heritage not listed in 5.1 (which focuses on policy general to all heritage), please list them here.

10.2 - Please describe briefly how legislation and/or regulations at other levels contribute to the identification, conservation and protection of the State's Party cultural and natural heritage. Please provide web links for the legislation listed above.

10.3 - Are the services provided by agencies/institutions adequate for the protection, conservation, presentation and management of World Heritage properties in your country?

There is **some capacity** to protect, conserve, present and manage World Heritage properties but **some deficiencies** remain.

10.4 - How does the State Party encourage and support World Heritage properties to manage and develop visitation/tourism sustainably?

By developing policies and/or requiring sustainable tourism strategies to be developed

By facilitating network cooperation and stakeholder engagement through the development of governance structures or other mechanisms for cooperation

10.5 - Please indicate here any additional information or clarify how the State Party supports sustainable tourism planning and management at a property level.

10.6 - Does the State Party require the use of impact assessments for programmes (e.g. strategic environmental assessments) or development projects (e.g. environmental impact assessments, heritage impact assessments) that may have an impact on the World Heritage property, its buffer zone and the wider setting?

There is a **regulatory framework** that requires the use of impact assessments for programmes or development projects and it is **effectively implemented.**

10.7 - Please list the different assessment methods used. Please provide weblinks to the guidance for the assessment methods.

10.8 - Does the State Party have a national capacity building strategy for World Heritage conservation, protection, presentation and

management?

There is **no national capacity building strategy** in relation to World Heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management **but capacity building is being done on an ad hoc basis**

10.9 - Does the State Party have the institutional capacity to conduct research specifically for World Heritage issues?

There **is capacity** at the institutional level to conduct research specifically for World Heritage issues **but it could be improved**.

10.10 - Has the State Party helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and receiving donations for the protection of World Heritage?

No

10.11 - Please add any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage policies and resources

11. International Cooperation

11.1 - Has the State Party promoted international cooperation and the establishment of cooperation mechanisms for heritage since the last Periodic Report? If so, please indicate the type of cooperation that best describes your activities.

Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars

11.2 - Do you have World Heritage properties that have been twinned with others at a national or international level?

No

11.3 - Please add any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to International Cooperation (Questions 11.1 to 11.2). If you have twinned World Heritage properties, please list them along with their twins.

12. Education, Information and Awareness Building

12.1 - Does the State Party have a strategy to raise awareness among communities and different stakeholders about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage?

There **are strategies** to raise awareness about the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage **but there are some deficiencies in its implementation**.

12.2 - Please rate the level of general awareness of the following groups about World Heritage in your country

Communities living in/around heritage sites	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Youth	Fair
General public	Poor
Decision makers and public officials	Fair
Private sector	Fair
Tourism industry	Good
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

12.3 - Does the State Party have heritage education programmes for children and/or youth, that contribute to improving understanding of heritage, promoting diversity and fostering intercultural dialogue?

There **are heritage education programmes** to improve understanding of cultural and natural heritage, promote diversity, and foster intercultural dialogue **but there are deficiencies in implementation**.

12.4 - Please rate the level of frequency of the following activities to improve understanding of cultural and natural heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue among children and/or youth

Teacher training courses on the use of the World Heritage in Young Hands Kit	None
Courses/activities for students within school programmes	High
Youth forums	Medium
Skills-training courses for students	High
Organized school visits to World Heritage properties/cultural and natural sites	High
Activities linked to heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs/Associations	Medium
Other	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other', please specify	

12.5 - Does the State Party participate in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme?

The State Party **participates** in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme and **has integrated World Heritage Education into School Curricula**.

12.6 - Please add any additional comments, description of best practices in World Heritage Education, conclusions and/or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building (Questions 12.3 to 12.5)

The country has recently introduced the teaching of heritage studies from Early Childhood Development (ECD). It is anticipated that this will go a long way in increasing awareness on heritage and world heritage issues in the country.

13. Conclusions and Recommended Actions

13.1. State Party's implementation of the World Heritage Convention

Synergies with other relevant Conventions, Recommendations and Programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is limited coordination or integration of the implementation of multilateral agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies
Identification of heritage
National inventories
Tentative List
Effectiveness of legal framework
Function of cultural and natural heritage in the life of the community
Contribution of heritage to sustainable development policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is no integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in:There is limited integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate changeContributing to inclusion and equalityEnhancing the quality of life and well-beingAchieving gender equalityStrengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurshipContributing to post-conflict recovery
Larger-scale planning
Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is limited cooperation between different levels of government for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural heritage
Financial status
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The available budget is inadequate for basic conservation, protection and presentation and is a serious constraint on the capacity to conserve and protect Cultural heritage
Human resources
Capacity development
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national levelThe State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional levelThe State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building prioritiesThe State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmesThe State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none">There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but there are some deficiencies in implementation
Policy and resourcing of World Heritage properties
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The services provided by agencies/institutions have some capacities to protect, conserve, present and manage World Heritage properties but some deficiencies remainThere is no national capacity building strategy in relation to World Heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but capacity building is being done on an ad hoc basis
Research on World Heritage properties
International cooperation

Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report:

- Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars

Education, information and awareness building

13.2. Actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention (identified from table 13.1).

13.2.1 - Please select the top issues (up to ten)

5.11	Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies			
5.11.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: • There is limited integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change • Contributing to inclusion and equality • Enhancing the quality of life and well-being • Achieving gender equality • Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship • Contributing to post-conflict recovery 			✕
5.14	Use of policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage			
5.14.2	There is limited coordination or integration of the implementation of multilateral agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies			✕
7	Status of Services for the Identification, Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Natural and Cultural Heritage			
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is limited cooperation between different levels of government for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural heritage 			✕
8	Financial Status and Human Resources			
8.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The available budget is inadequate for basic conservation, protection and presentation and is a serious constraint on the capacity to conserve and protect Cultural heritage 			✕
9	Capacity Development			
9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level • The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level • The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities • The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes • The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage 			✕
9.4	There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but there are some deficiencies in implementation			✕
10	Policy and Resourcing of World Heritage Properties			
10.3	The services provided by agencies/institutions have some capacities to protect, conserve, present and manage World Heritage properties but some deficiencies remain			✕
10.8	There is no national capacity building strategy in relation to World Heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but capacity building is being done on an ad hoc basis			✕
11	International Cooperation			
11.1	Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars 			✕

Please select 0 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

13.3. Priority Actions Assessment

13.3.1 - Please indicate priority actions to address items rated as poor

2.5	UNESCO Recommendations				
	Action	Short description	Authority(ies) responsible	Timeframe	May this action require International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund?

2.5.1		Conduct a National Workshop that address the two instruments to increase awareness among stakeholders	National Workshop addressing the two instruments. It is also important that the two instruments be discussed at a sub-regional level to increase awareness and exchange of experience and expertise	Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe	Threemonths	Yes. This could be in the form of funding and technical expertise
5.11	Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies					
5.11.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods 	There is a need to develop an overarching authority that manages World Heritage be it natural or cultural	Establish a World Heritage authority Strengthen the current National World Heritage Committee	Zimbabwe National Commission for UNESCO	Medium term	no
5.14	Use of policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage					
5.14.2	There is limited coordination or integration of the implementation of multilateral agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies	Workshops and meetings of Focal Points of different instruments Participation of World Heritage Focal Person at national fora of other international instruments	Encourage Focal Points to collaborate on issues of mutual interest	Zimbabwe National Commission for UNESCO Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe Other Agencies	12 months	Yes. Technical expertise
7	Status of Services for the Identification, Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Natural and Cultural Heritage					
7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is limited cooperation between different levels of government for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural heritage 	Strengthen the capacity of local levels of government in heritage conservation and management	There is a need to synergise local and national level heritage protection	Local authorities Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe Zimbabwe National Commission for UNESCO	12 MONTHS	Yes
8	Financial Status and Human Resources					
8.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The available budget is inadequate for basic conservation, protection and presentation and is a serious constraint on the capacity to conserve and protect Cultural heritage 	Mobilise for resources for basic conservation, protection and presentation	Agencies face difficulties in carrying out basic conservation, protection and presentation of heritage due to limited resources	Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe	4 years	Technical Assistance
9	Capacity Development					

9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage 	Develop mechanisms to strengthen capacity building initiatives by the State Party Encourage State Party to participate in regional capacity building initiatives	This action calls for increased collaboration among the different agencies with a world heritage mandate in the country	Zimbabwe National Commission for UNESCO Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe	Long term	Yes
9.4	There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but there are some deficiencies in implementation	Revise the national strategy to reflect policies enunciated by the World Heritage Committee from time to time Create awareness of the strategy in the State Party	While policies and legislation do exist some require revision so that they reflect the policies of the World Heritage Convention	Zimbabwe National Commission for UNESCO Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe	3-4 years	yes
10	Policy and Resourcing of World Heritage Properties					
10.3	The services provided by agencies/institutions have some capacities to protect, conserve, present and manage World Heritage properties but some deficiencies remain	Resource agencies to ensure effective protection, conservation, presentation and management of World Heritage properties Strengthen existing capacity within agencies	Lack of resources is now a major hindrance to conservation works hence the need to mobilise for resource both locally and internationally	Zimbabwe National Commission for UNESCO Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe	Long term	Yes
10.8	There is no national capacity building strategy in relation to World Heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but capacity building is being done on an ad hoc basis	Workshop to revisit the capacity building strategy	Workshopping is important as it brings together all the stakeholders involved in developing a capacity building strategy for the State Party	Zimbabwe National Commission for UNESCO Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe Research institutions	1-2 years	Yes
11	International Cooperation					
11.1	Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars 	Experts in the State Party to actively participate in international fora such as Advisory Bodies membership State Party to create synergies with other State Parties	Cooperation is a critical element in the effective management of heritage. In this context the State Party is encouraged to build synergies that positively impact on world heritage development	Zimbabwe National Commission for UNESCO Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe	Long term	Yes

Please indicate priority actions to address items rated as poor completed

13.4. Additional actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention

13.4.1 - Please indicate any additional actions for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*

Strengthening of the National World Heritage Committee so that it becomes an effective body with statutory responsibilities

14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the State Party level.

Matobo Hills Rock Art Documentation Zimbabwe has always employed an agency based approach to the management of heritage in the country. However in the Matobo Hills Cultural Landscape a community centred approach has been adopted giving the local communities an opportunity to contribute to the management and conservation of the rock art sites in their localities. To date the project has focused on the documentation of the rock art sites and drawing up of management plans. The management plans have largely been drawn by the locals with technocrats contributing. Terminology has been simplified using local languages where necessary to ensure that the locals follow through what would have been proposed in the management plans. This has greatly contributed in the short-term to the protection of rock art sites in the cultural landscape. Communities have also begun to open up some of the heritage properties that were not previously recorded in the Archaeological Survey Record thus enhancing the cultural values of the property. These initiatives are meant to be used as springboards for the development of projects that are anticipated to have economic spin offs for the communities in these areas. 2. The country has also introduced heritage studies from Early Childhood Development level of learning. In addition some universities and tertiary institutions also make heritage courses compulsory at the first year of training irrespective of programme one is enrolled in. This is also complimented by the State Party's participation on the UNESCO'S World Heritage in Young Hands programme.

14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of good practice at the State Party level.

Sustainable Development
State of Conservation
Management
Governance

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Primary institution responsible for communicating with UNESCO on the World Heritage Convention

15.1.1 - Which primary institution is responsible for communicating with UNESCO with regards to the World Heritage Convention?

Zimbabwe National Commission for UNESCO

15.2. Relevance and Objectives of Periodic Reporting

15.2.1 - Relevance and Objectives of Periodic Reporting

State Party	Good
Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
Advisory Bodies	Good

15.3. The four Objectives of Periodic Reporting

15.3.1 - How well does the current questionnaire address each of the four Objectives of Periodic Reporting?

	Objective	Not at all	Partially	Adequately
15.3.1.1	Provide an assessment of the implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> by the State Party			✗
15.3.1.2	Provide an assessment as to whether the values of World Heritage properties are being maintained over time			✗
15.3.1.3	Provide updated information about World Heritage properties to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of the property		✗	
15.3.1.4	Provide a mechanism for regional cooperation and exchange of information and experiences between States Parties about the implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> , and World Heritage conservation			✗

15.4. Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.4.1 -

15.5. Use of Data

15.5.1 - How does your State Party plan to use the data?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Fundraising

Awareness raising
Improve the States Party implementation on the Convention

15.6. Timing and resources

15.6.1 - Were your national authorities given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in the questionnaire during this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Yes

15.6.2 - Please estimate the time (working hours) and the number of people involved in completing Section I of the questionnaire.

	Time & people	Number of hours worked	Number of people involved
15.6.2.1	Gathering data	80	6
15.6.2.2	Consulting stakeholders	30	6
15.6.2.3	Filling in the questionnaire	40	1

15.6.3 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered and implemented in the filling out of this questionnaire?

Gender balance has **not been explicitly considered** or implemented in the process.

15.6.4 - Did your national authorities mobilise any additional resources to carry out this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.6.4.1	Human resources		
15.6.4.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/training		×

15.6.5 - Please provide details on any additional resources mobilised.

15.7. Format and Content of the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire

15.7.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

Most of the required information was accessible

15.7.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

Using the questionnaire	good
Understanding the questions	good

15.7.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement

15.8. Training and guidance

15.8.1 - Please rate the level of support received in terms of training and guidance from the following entities for the completion of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Good
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable
ICCROM International/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable
Category 2 Centres	Good
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

15.8.2 - Were the online training resources provided by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for your national authorities to complete the online questionnaire?

Yes

15.8.3 - Please provide further comments on the online training resources

The online training resources made it easy to make reference when there were technical issues that one wanted to understand.

15.9. Comments

15.9.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.9.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions.