

Great Zimbabwe National Monument

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Great Zimbabwe National Monument

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Great Zimbabwe National Monument	-20.283 / 30.933	722	0	722	1986
Total (ha)		722	0	722	

1.4 - Map(s)

1.5 - Web and Social Media data of the property (if applicable)

2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

2.1 - Records indicate that your World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under the Conventions/programmes shown in the prefilled table below. Please check and amend as necessary.

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.2	List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.3	The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List) (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))		×
2.1.4	World Network of Biosphere Reserves Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		×
2.1.5	Global Geoparks Network UNESCO Global Geoparks		×

2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?

No

2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.5 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.6 - Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?

No

2.7 - Please indicate the level of cooperation at property level between designations under different Conventions/Programmes

2.7.1	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	
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2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.5	UNESCO Global Geoparks	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	

2.8 - Please add any further comments on cooperation with the other designation(s)/programme(s)

2.9 - Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?

No

2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware

N/A

2.11 - Are you aware of any documentary heritage listed under the Memory of the World Programme associated with the World Heritage property?

Not aware

2.12 - Please list any documentary heritage associated with the World Heritage property listed under the Memory of the World Programme of which you are aware.

N/A

3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

Great Zimbabwe National Monument is approximately 30 km from Masvingo and located in the lowveld at an altitude of some 1100 m in a sparsely populated region of the Bantu/Shona people. The property, built between 1100 and 1450 AD, extends over almost 800 ha and is divided into three groups: the Hill Ruins, the Great Enclosure and the Valley Ruins.

The Hill Ruins, forming a huge granite mass atop a spur facing north-east/south-west, were continuously inhabited from the 11th to 15th centuries, and there are numerous layers of traces of human settlements. Rough granite rubble-stone blocks form distinct enclosures, accessed by narrow, partly covered, passageways.

This acropolis is generally considered a "royal city"; the west enclosure is thought to have been the residence of successive chiefs and the east enclosure, where six steatite upright posts topped with birds were found, considered to serve a ritual purpose.

The Great Enclosure, which has the form of an ellipsis, is located to the south of the hills and dates to the 14th century. It was built of cut granite blocks, laid in regular courses, and contains a series of daga-hut living quarters, a community area, and a narrow passage leading to a high conical tower. The bricks (daga) were made from a mixture of granitic sand and clay. Huts were built within the stone enclosure walls; inside each community area other walls mark off each family's area, generally comprising a kitchen, two living huts and a court.

The Valley Ruins are a series of living ensembles scattered throughout the valley which date to the 19th century. Each ensemble has similar characteristics: many constructions are in brick (huts, indoor flooring and benches, holders for recipients, basins, etc.) and dry stone masonry walls provide insulation for each ensemble. Resembling later developments of the Stone Age, the building work was carried out to a high standard of craftsmanship, incorporating an impressive display of chevron and chequered wall decorations.

Scientific research has proved that Great Zimbabwe was founded in the 11th century on a site which had been sparsely inhabited in the prehistoric period, by a Bantu population of the Iron Age, the Shona. In the 14th century, it was the principal city of a major state extending over the gold-rich plateaux; its population exceeded 10,000 inhabitants. About 1450, the capital was abandoned because the hinterland could no longer furnish food for the overpopulated city and because of deforestation. The resulting migration benefited Khami, which became the most influential city in the region, but signaled waning political power. When in 1505 the Portuguese settled in Sofala, the region was divided between the rival powers of the kingdoms of Torwa and Mwene-Mutapa.

Archaeological excavations have revealed glass beads and porcelain from China and Persia, and gold and Arab coins from Kilwa which testify to the extent of long-standing trade with the outer world. Other evidence, including potsherds and ironware, gives a further insight to the property's socio-economic complexity and about farming and pastoral activities. A monumental granite cross, located at a traditionally revered and sacred spiritual site, also illustrates community contact with missionaries.

Criterion (i): A unique artistic achievement, this great city has struck the imagination of African and European travellers since the Middle Ages, as evidenced by the persistent legends which attribute to it a Biblical origin.

Criterion (iii): The ruins of Great Zimbabwe bear a unique testimony to the lost civilisation of the Shona between the 11th and 15th centuries.

Criterion (vi): The entire Zimbabwe nation has identified with this historically symbolic ensemble and has adopted as its emblem the steatite bird, which may have been a royal totem.

Integrity

The property, extending to almost 800 ha, is considered relatively intact and of an appropriate size to maintain the diverse cultural needs, functions and interactions of the traditional and urban communities in an ongoing process. The boundaries and buffer zone have been delineated and are of sufficient size to contain the natural and aesthetic attributes of the property. It is well protected from modern environmental pressures and alternative land uses by surrounding cultural and traditional barriers, and by the traditional communities themselves.

The natural environment within and around the Great Zimbabwe Estate is important for the survival of the archaeological remains and the understanding of the relationship between the built environment and its setting. Measures need to be continued so that this important attribute continues to be protected. The natural fauna has to a large extent been eliminated by poaching and other means. Although the flora is not much different from the surrounding areas, it needs to be kept under control, particularly from the invasive *lantana camara*.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the property is unquestionable, particularly the fossil localities which need to remain undisturbed. It is a non-functional sacred archaeological site that is still being used by contemporary communities for spiritual reasons.

The method of construction is unique in African architecture and, although they are examples of similar work elsewhere, none are as distinguished and imposing as Great Zimbabwe. It is an edifice which emulates that of the prehistoric people and is unquestionably of Bantu origin. The Shona word Zimbabwe means the house in stone. The divine soapstone figurines, the Zimbabwe Birds, found within the ruins are testimony to the use of the site as place of worship spanning from the ancient past to the present day.

Decay phenomena have occurred due to variations in temperature, soil moisture content, and tourism pressure, encroaching invasive vegetation and improper preservation methods. All of these factors need to be controlled through a sustained conservation and maintenance plan to maintain the conditions of authenticity. Particular attention needs to be put on the conservation techniques and materials employed as well as on the application of conservation standards that meet international requirements but are balanced with traditional uses at the property. Provisions should also be made to accommodate rituals and practices that substantiate the associative values of the property.

Protection and management requirements

The site has been legally protected since 1893 and is currently protected under the National Museum & Monuments Act Chapter 25:11 (1976) which provides for the legal protection of the resources within the property.

The National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe (NMMZ), under the Ministry of Home Affairs, is the entity directly responsible for the management of the property. Funding for the management and conservation of the property comes mainly from the central government with limited income generated by entrance fees, accommodation and sale of publications which are used to finance projects at the national level at the discretion of the NMMZ Board of Trustees.

Although there are management arrangements for the property, an updated and integrated Management Plan is critical to ensure the long term conservation of the property and address existing factors mainly potential encroachments, impacts from unplanned or inappropriate tourism development and public use. Adequate financial resources need to be provided to ensure the sustained implementation of conservation, maintenance and monitoring activities and skilled staff needs to exist to mitigate the progressive deterioration of the historic fabric. The Management Plan should also emphasize the implementation of programmes to enhance community participation and promote the continuation of the religious functions of the site.

3.2 - Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attributes (no more than 15 overall).

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	Hill Complex, Valley Enclosures, Great Enclosure	✗			
3.2.2	Dhaka structures		✗		
3.2.3	Soapstone Zimbabwe Birds	✗			

3.2.4	Traces of human settlement		×		
3.2.5	Archaeological artifacts	×			
3.2.6	Wall decorations		×		
3.2.7	Conical Tower	×			
3.2.8	Practice of traditional religion		×		
3.2.9	Archaeological sites within and outside the world heritage site	×			
3.2.10	Granite rubble stone blocks	×			
3.2.11	In-situ archaeological material			×	
3.2.12	Passageways	×			
3.2.13		×			
3.2.14				×	
3.2.15					

3.3 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The site is made up of immovable and movable attributes. They however, seem to be a preference for conservation of monumental attributes. These include monitoring and restorations of the dry stone wall structures. The Soapstone Birds and other artifacts are safely housed in the site museum. Dhaka structures and other in-situ artifacts at the site are eroding due to effects of runoff water and also movement of people on the structures.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✕ Relevant			Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕		×		×			↗

4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant			Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕		×		×			↗

4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✕ Relevant			Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	×		×	×		→	

Negative							
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4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

4.1.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.1 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The residential and commercial area of Nemanwa Growth Point which lies 1,5 kilometers away from the World Heritage Site is expanding at a high rate and fast encroaching towards the cultural landscape. This might affect the view of the cultural landscape. The construction of the houses, laying of a sewer and development of road network involves a lot of earth moving and this has an impact on the archaeological heritage resources in the area.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Positive, Potential, Outside

Relevant				Not relevant			
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4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant				Not relevant			
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4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Relevant				Not relevant			
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4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The car park is situated in an area where a lot of archaeological material lies underneath. Some of the exposed archaeological material is destroyed by the vehicles which park in the car park. There are plans to shift the car park to a lesser archaeologically sensitive zone. Road network system is increasing the number of visitors to the site though some of the major roads which lead to the site require attention.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕		✕					📈
🔴 Negative ✕	✕			✕			📈

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕		✕		✕			📈
🔴 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			📈

4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The installation of cellphone towers and power lines involve a lot of digging and this disturbs the archaeological material within the cultural landscape.

Telecommunication boosters negatively impacts the viewscape of the World Heritage property. Pipelines that pass through the estate to other neighboring institutes such as Great Zimbabwe hotel have a negative impact on the in-situ archaeological material.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

N/A

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕			✕			↗

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕			✕			↗

4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing

Positive							
Negative							

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Stray cattle pose a serious threat to the dry stone walls and the dhaka structures within the heritage property. Conversion of land affects the viewscape of the property. Poachers who hunt animals within the monument usually light fire, leading to veld fires. High temperatures from bush fires result in instability of walls and eventual collapse. Vegetation including some species with spiritual values is also destroyed and takes time to regenerate.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕		✕	✕			↗

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

There are some people who do illegal quarrying of stone blocks from granite outcrops within the property for construction of lodges, entrances and other stone built structures mimicking the Great Zimbabwe architecture. There are also prospective exploration of cement mining about 10km West of the property.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕				↗

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕		✕			→	

4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕		✕				↗

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕		✕			→	

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕		✕	✕			→	

4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕		✕				↗

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant				✕ Not relevant			
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4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Erosion exposes in-situ archaeological material. Heavy winds cause trees to fall and some of the trees fall on top of walls thus leading to collapse of walls. Animals such as baboons and monkeys climb on top of walls thereby causing toppling of upper blocks and eventually the collapse of walls. Fluctuation of temperatures cause cracking of dhaka structures. Dust affects on-display ethnographic objects at the Shona Village.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Outside












✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕		✕	✕	✕			↗
🔴 Negative ✕	✕		✕				↗

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside




✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕		✕	✕				
 Negative ✕	✕			✕			

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕		✕				

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕	✕		✕			

4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕			✕			

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕			
 Negative ✕		✕	✕	✕			

4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Tourism has improved livelihoods of local communities. There is a melting pot of groups who come to practice rituals at the site and these groups have various agendas, some which affect the ambience of the heritage property. Practicing rituals at the site also reflects the importance of the site to the society. The increase in the population from outside emanates to some of the problems affecting the property.















4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside









✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 							

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

 Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 							

4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
----------	--

4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
----------	--

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant	 Not relevant
----------	--

4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Stone blocks have been stolen from other sites within the monument. Stealing of stone blocks destroys walls within the monument. Deliberate destruction of heritage is usually done by tourists who climb on top of walls despite being told not to do so. Stone blocks have collapsed in the Hill Complex, Great Enclosure and the Valley Enclosures due to these actions by some tourists. Wood poaching causes environmental degradation and desertification.

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant












 Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 							

4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant


 Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		

Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 							

4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):


- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
----------	--

4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
----------	--

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant














Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

 Relevant	Not relevant
--	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 							

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
----------	--

4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Cyclones destroy archaeological material. The Conservation Centre where most archaeological artifacts recovered from the site are housed experienced some near flooding levels during the floods of 2000 caused by Cyclone Eline. Floods may affect collections and computers storing vital information about the management of the site.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside















Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

 Relevant	Not relevant
--	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 							

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

✗ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive							
➖ Negative ✗	✗		Negative ✗	✗			↗

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✗ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive							
➖ Negative ✗	✗		✗	✗			↗

4.11.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Since 2006, the site has been experiencing minor earth tremors causing a serious threat to the stability of the dry stone walls and other infrastructures of the property. Veldt fires burn indigenous trees within the monument and this can have negative effects on the environment of the site., for example the 2015 veld fire which burnt a considerable extent of the property.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✗ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive							
➖ Negative ✗	✗		✗	✗			↗

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Weeds such as lantana camara play a larger role in the deterioration of stone walls. Lantana grows between courses resulting in the dislocation of courses and blocks and ultimately in the collapse of walls. It also suffocates the indigenous vegetation growing within the estate. It has also rendered some parts of the monument inaccessible as it tends to form thickets wherever it grows. This has made the fire fighting efforts difficult as it is impossible to put out fires in these impenetrable thickets

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕		✕			➡	
🔴 Negative							

4.13.2 - Legal framework

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕		➡	
🔴 Negative							

4.13.3 - Governance

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕		✕	✕	✕			📈
🔴 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			📈

4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕			📈
🔴 Negative ✕		✕	✕	✕		➡	

4.13.5 - Financial resources

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕			↗
Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕		↘		

4.13.6 - Human resources

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕			↗
Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕				↗

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕			→	
Negative							

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/10/2010):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive ✕	✕		✕				↗
Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	↘		

4.13.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.13 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

There are ongoing efforts of reviewing the site management plan. The site is receiving financial support from the American Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation (AFCP). Through AFCP's financial assistance, lantana camara is being controlled and monitoring equipment has been installed at the site. Recently there has been collaborative large scale projects that have been employing destructive and non-destructive fieldwork.

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

Not applicable

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.1 Housing						
	✕		↗		↗	↗
4.1.2 Commercial development						
	✕		↗		↗	↗

4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.4 Localised utilities						
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3 Land conversion						
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						
4.5.5 Crop production						
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection						
4.5.9 Subsistence hunting						
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.1 Mining						
4.6.2 Quarrying						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.1 Wind						
4.7.2 Relative humidity						
4.7.3 Temperature						
4.7.5 Dust						
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
4.7.7 Pests						





4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting						
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1 Storms						
4.10.2 Flooding						
4.10.6 Temperature change						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.2 Earthquake						
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						
4.13.2 Legal framework						
4.13.3 Governance						
4.13.4 Management activities						


						
4.13.5 Financial resources						
						
4.13.6 Human resources						
						
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						
4.13.8 High impact research/monitoring activities						
						
Legend	 Current	 Potential	 Negative	 Positive	 Inside	 Outside




4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.1 Housing						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.2 Commercial development			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes


	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure			






Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact




	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing





Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent












	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.4 Localised utilities	<div> <div>+</div> <div></div> <div>📌</div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>↗</div> </div>
	<div> <div>-</div> <div>📌</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>↻</div> </div>	<div> <div>↗</div> </div>

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing

	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.5 Major linear utilities	  	 	
	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major








Management response - Capacity of management to respond

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.3 Land conversion	  	 	
	 	 	





Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact




	One off or rare
--	-----------------

	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.5 Crop production			
	 		 






Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources






Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection	 	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare



	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.9 Subsistence hunting						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.6.1 Mining			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes




✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.6.2 Quarrying			
			




Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.1 Wind						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity

✕	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.2 Relative humidity						
	⊖	📌		🕒		➡

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major




Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.3 Temperature						
	⊖	📌		🕒		↗



Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.5 Dust						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity

	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)			
			




Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources








Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.7 Pests			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread









Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses	 	 	
	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity

	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
						



Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.3 Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting						
						





Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive

	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity

	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community			
	 		 








Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources





Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	 	 	
	 	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive




	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.9 Other human activities

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity

✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread



Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.1 Storms			
			



Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted

✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.2 Flooding			
	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>
	<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>



Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	

	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing





Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.6 Temperature change			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events





Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.2 Earthquake			
			
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor			

	Restricted
	Localised
X	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
X	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
X	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
X	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
X	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
X	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
X	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
X	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)			
	 	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor							
	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact							
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Impact on the attributes							
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Management response - Capacity of management to respond							
	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Development over the last 6 years							
	Decreasing						
	Static						
	Increasing						

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted					
	Localised					
	Extensive					
	Widespread					
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact						
	One off or rare					
	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
	On-going					
Impact - Impact on the attributes						

	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework	<div> <div>+</div> <div>🚩</div> </div>	<div> <div>📍</div> <div>🔄</div> </div>	<div>➡</div>

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
------	--------	--------	-------

4.13.3 Governance						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.4 Management activities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
--	---------------

	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.6 Human resources						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor							
	Restricted						
	Localised						
✕	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact							
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
✕	On-going						
Impact - Impact on the attributes							
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
✕	Significant						
	Major						
Management response - Capacity of management to respond							
	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
✕	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Development over the last 6 years							
	Decreasing						
	Static						
✕	Increasing						

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor

	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.8 High impact research/monitoring activities	<div> <div>+</div> <div>🚩</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>📍</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>↗</div> </div>
	<div> <div>-</div> <div>🚩</div> <div>🚩</div> </div>	<div> <div>📍</div> <div>↻</div> </div>	<div> <div>↘</div> </div>

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

4.17.1 - If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor

4.18. Prediction of the state of conservation at next cycle of Periodic Reporting.

4.18.1 - Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	Hill Complex, Valley Enclosures, Great Enclosure	×			
4.18.1.2	dhaka structures		×		
4.18.1.3	Soapstone Birds	×			
4.18.1.4	Archaeological artifacts	×			
4.18.1.5	Traces of human settlement		×		

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

5.1.1 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries are **adequate to maintain** the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?

The boundaries **are known by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

5.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The property has **no buffer zone, but there is a need for one**

5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?

The property has **no known and recognised** buffer zone

5.1.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

There are ongoing efforts of engaging stakeholders to establish a buffer zone for Great Zimbabwe World Heritage site.

5.2. Protective Measures

5.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional).

The property is protected under the National Museums and Monuments Act 25:11 (1972)

Source: Periodic Reporting Cycle 1; Periodic Reporting Cycle 2

5.2.2 - Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning- contractual, institutional or traditional) not included in 5.2.1 and indicate the category

2005 / Environmental Management Act 20:27 / Act of Parliament / Environmental Management Agency / 1998 /

Traditional Leaders Act 29:17 / Act of Parliament / Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing / 1998 / Regional, Town and Country Planning Act CAP 29:12 /

5.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation including spatial planning) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

5.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The property has **no buffer zone**

5.2.5 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) in the broader setting of the World Heritage property adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** for the broader setting of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis** for effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity

5.2.6 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) be enforced?

There is **acceptable capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain

5.2.7 - Please provide a short summary of how the legislation, including spatial planning and other regulation, works in practice

NMMZ Act provides National Monument status to the property which regulates on what can be done around the property. Other above listed legislations complement the NMMZ Act in preserving the attributes of the site. NMMZ also collaborates with other institutions such as the Rural District Council, Environmental

Management Authority and Traditional Leaders in maintaining the values of the site.

5.2.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations about the information related to the measures taken to protect the World Heritage property

NMMZ Act is under review and has taken into consideration a number of legal issues that will enhance the protection of the property such as the concept of buffer zones, involvement of local communities and expanded view of heritage. Other cited legislations are also being reviewed to align with the New Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (20) of 2013. There is need to translate the above legislations into local languages and carrying out awareness campaigns among the local communities.

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

5.3.1 - Please check the box which most closely match the character of the governance and management system of the property

Public management system at national level

If 'Other', please specify

5.3.2 - Management System: Please indicate which of the various management tools listed below are used to help protect the property.

Traditional ways of management recognised by local communities and other specific groups

Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property

A management plan

An annual work plan or business plan

5.3.3 - Please give a brief description of the management system currently in place at your property

The site is under the custody of NMMZ which is a national authority and also serves as the Regional centre for Southern Region. Staff at the site not only oversee Great Zimbabwe but other cultural sites within the region thus there is no site-dedicated management approach. The local community also participates in the decision making of the site through a Local Management Committee drawn from the three chieftainships surrounding the World Heritage property.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

5.3.5 - Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in developing policies and best practices for the protection of this property?

No use has been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

5.3.6 - If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.

The property is located within a rural setting. The Heritage Managers at the site are not well conversant with the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation.

5.3.7 - Has any use been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property?

No use has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

5.3.8 - If the Climate Change policy has been used, please briefly describe what has been done along with any research on the impacts of Climate Change on the property:

The policy is yet to be used at the site.

5.3.9 - Has any use been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property ?

Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

5.3.10 - If the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has been used, please briefly describe what has been done

Fire awareness campaigns and training of staff at Great Zimbabwe and the local community around the site on how to manage fires. The site developed a beekeeping project around the monument for local communities as a measure to safeguard the site against veld fires.

5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved

5.3.12 - Is the management system/plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The management system/plan is fully adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being only partially implemented

5.3.14 - Is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work/action plan exists but few of its activities are being implemented

5.3.15 - Does the management system include formal mechanisms and procedures that ensure participation and contribution of the following groups, living within or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
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5.3.15.1	Local communities				×	
5.3.15.2	Local authorities			×		
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone			×		
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples			×		
5.3.15.5	Women			×		
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups			×		
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify	Universities; Primary and Secondary Schools ; Zimbabwe National Army, Zimbabwe Republic Police; Hoteliers				

5.3.16 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship between the World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff and the following groups

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities				×	
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities			×		
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples				×	
5.3.16.4	Landowners				×	
5.3.16.5	Women			×		
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children				×	
5.3.16.7	Researchers					×
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists				×	
5.3.16.9	National/International tourists				×	
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry				×	
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries				×	
5.3.16.12	NGOs			×		
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups				×	
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	Religious groups; Politicians; Intergovernmental organisations; Diplomatic Missions				

5.3.17 - Please rate the extent to which the management system of your property contributes towards achieving the objectives of the World Heritage Committee's Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention

		Not applicable	No contribution	Limited	Significant	Full achievement
5.3.17.1	The management system of the property contributes to gender equality			×		
5.3.17.2	The management system of the property provides ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)				×	
5.3.17.3	The management system of the property contributes to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status			×		
5.3.17.4	The management system of the property integrates a human rights-based approach		×			
5.3.17.5	The management system of the property contributes to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood				×	
5.3.17.6	The management system of the property contributes to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property			×		

5.3.18 - Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in the table above

Currently, the property has limited mechanism and policies which enhance gender equality , human rights and other multi-vocal interest groups. However, there is controlled access and harvesting of natural resources such as as firewood, thatch grass, bamboo, gum trees among the local communities. The site is also used by local businesses as a focal point for promotion of their businesses particularly tourism which benefit locals through employment, manufacturing and selling of curios.

5.3.19 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the management system/plan

The site's first management plan is now due for review. This offers opportunity of taking into consideration some of the emerging pertinent issues of effectively managing the attributes of the property. Taking into consideration the multiple stakeholders associated with the site it is important that an inclusive World Heritage

Management Committee be established. In addition there is need to ensure that the property has a stand alone management system under the regional administration.

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

6.1.1 - If your funding sources do not exactly fit those shown, put the relevant amounts against the funding type that most closely represents your situation, and use the comment box below to provide more details.

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	90 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	2 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	0 %	60 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	3 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	5 %	40 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

6.1.2 - Please comment here on any other aspects of funding sources not covered in the table above

The past and ongoing large scale research projects has been largely funded by international universities such as the University of Pretoria; University of Cape Town; University of Witwatersrand (South Africa) and Uppsala University (Sweden). Few national universities such as Bindura University of Science Education have also sponsored conservation projects such as beekeeping and fire management.

6.1.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available **budget is inadequate** for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage

6.1.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding are **not secure**

6.1.5 - Comments, conclusion, and/or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

Currently, Great Zimbabwe does not have a dedicated budget as it is subsumed in the Regional budget. There is need to separate the budget for Regional expenditure and that of the World Heritage property.

6.1.6 - Estimate the distribution of men and women involved in the management, conservation, interpretation of the World Heritage properties and the extent to which they are drawn from local communities.

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %
6.1.6.1	Men	70 %	60 %
6.1.6.2	Women	30 %	40 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

6.1.7 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property

6.1.8 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Conservation	Fair
Environmental sustainability	Not available
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good

Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Good
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

6.1.9 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Fair
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Poor
Marketing and promotion	Poor
Interpretation	Poor
Visitor management/tourism	Poor
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Not available

6.1.10 - Has any use been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building at the property?

Some use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

6.1.11 - If the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building has been used, please briefly describe what has been done.

The site has been used as a training venue for AWHF training programmes such as the disaster preparedness workshop held in 2013. Communities have also benefited from capacitation from beekeeping projects. Management of the site has also engaged Zimbabwe Tourism Authority to conduct training on customer care for its staff.

6.1.12 - Are there site-specific capacity building plans or programmes that develop local expertise and that contribute to the transfer of skills for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property?

A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, **but most technical work is carried out by external staff**

6.1.13 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

Traditional stone masonry constitute one of the key skills, practices and knowledge on the preservation of the dry stone walls. Due to retirement, death and other unforeseen circumstances the property is losing experienced and skilled Stone Masons. On the other hand the government has frozen the posts making it difficult to develop a skill transfer programme for Stone Masons at Great Zimbabwe.

7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

7.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is **acceptable** for most key areas but there are gaps

7.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is **considerable research** but it is **not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value**

7.3 - Are results from research programmes publicly available and disseminated?

Research results **are shared with local communities and some national agencies**

7.4 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

A number of researches have been carried out by researchers from different institutions. There is a lack of integration of these different researches and as such their contribution to management needs is flimsy. There is also a need for researchers to work more closely with local community and to ensure that their publications are in simplified forms that can be appreciated by locals.

8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

8.1 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Fair
Landowners	Good
Women	Poor
Youth/children	Fair
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Good
National/international tourists	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industries	Fair
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Good
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	Religious groups

8.2 - Does the property have a heritage education programme(s) for children and/or youth, that can contribute to a better understanding of heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue?

There is a **planned and effective education and awareness programme** for children and youth that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

8.3 - Who are the target audiences for education and awareness programmes at your property?

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Indigenous peoples
Landowners
Youth/children
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry

8.4 - Please rate the adequacy of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property for education, information, interpretation and awareness building

Visitor centre	Not provided but needed
Site museum	Fair
Information booths	Not provided but needed
Guided tours	Good
Trails/routes	Fair
Printed information materials	Poor
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Not provided but needed
Transportation facilities	Not provided but needed
Other	Not provided but needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	hand held listening devices for guided tours

8.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

The site needs vehicles to reach out to disadvantaged children and youth especially those leaving in rural areas. This will enable them to know and understand the values of the site. Great Zimbabwe requires a stand alone website which informs people about the existence of the site , its attributes and its Outstanding Universal Values. There is need for a state of the art museum that holistically interprets and presents the property's attributes

9. Visitor Management

9.1 - Please provide estimated annual visitor numbers (including national and international visitors) since the last Periodic Report

39 143 / 77 717 / 61 474 / 51 688 / 61 520 /

9.2 - What information sources are used to collect visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries

Accommodation establishments

9.3 - What is the average length stay of a visitor to the World Heritage property?

One to three hours

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

sold entry tickets/ receipts

9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)

USD \$50-00 / USD \$80-00 / USD \$40-00 / USD \$18-00 / USD \$10-00 / USD \$60-00 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Strategic Business Unit's monthly and annual reports

9.7 - Does the management system/plan for the World Heritage property include a strategy with an action plan to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts?

There is a **strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

9.8 - Please provide any comments relating to the answer provided above in question 9.7

Recently there has been an establishment of the Strategic Business Unit headed by the Tourism and Promotions Officer who works very closely with the Guest Relations Officer to ensure that tourists' facilities and services meet the international standards. In addition, there is an experienced team of Tour Guides and Monument Security personnel that monitor and controls the movement of visitors within the property.

9.9 - Is visitor use effectively managed to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

No

If a different system, please specify

9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?

There is **contact** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry but this **is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters**

9.12 - How well is the information on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property **is acceptable but improvements could be made**

9.13 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In **many locations** and **easily visible** to visitors

9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

Fees are collected, and make **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

local communities sell souvenirs, entertain tourists, carve soapstones and do basketry

9.16 - Are the benefits of tourism shared with local communities?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Local communities are engaged in conservation work at the site for example, grass cutting, making fireguard and restoration of collapsed walls. Social corporate responsibilities, for example paying school fees for the underprivileged children from the local community

9.17 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to visitation/tourism/public use of the World Heritage property

There is need to intensify awareness programmes to various groups such as women, local businesses, industries and NGOs. The organisation should diversify the social corporate responsibilities towards local communities.

10. Monitoring

10.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property directed towards management needs and/or towards improving the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme of monitoring**, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value

10.2 - Is necessary information available in order to define key indicators for measuring the state of conservation and are they used in

monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **adequate** and **key indicators have been defined** but **monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved**

10.3 - Are key indicators defined and in place for the following principal aspects of the property?

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation				×
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system				×
10.3.3	Character of governance		×		
10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations				×
10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development				×
10.3.6	Capacity development				×

10.4 - Please provide information on relevant key indicators adopted at the property

Recently the property installed a real time automated wall monitoring system on the major architectural zones of the property. There is also ongoing biological and chemical control programme for invasive species in particular *lantana camara*.

10.5 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups:

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Fair
Local communities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Poor
Women	Poor
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industry	Non-existent
NGOs	Non-existent
Other specific groups	Fair
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	Religious groups

10.6 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

10.7 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee.

The property has not received recommendations from the World Heritage Committee in the period under review.

10.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Monitoring

There has been much focus on monitoring immovable attributes of the site. Limited efforts have been made in monitoring movable and spiritual attributes of the property. There is therefore need to come up with broad monitoring mechanisms that cater for all the attributes of the site.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones
5.1.3	The property has no buffer zone , but there is a need for one
5.1.4	The property has no known and recognised buffer zone
5.2	Protective Measures
5.2.4	The property has no buffer zone
5.2.6	There is acceptable capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain
5.3	Management System/Management Plan
5.3.5	No use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property

5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.9	Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	✕
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	
5.3.13	The management system at the property is only being partially implemented	
5.3.14	An annual work/action plan exists for the property but few of the activities are being implemented	
5.3.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to gender equality In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status The management system of the World Heritage property does not integrate a human rights-based approach In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property 	✕
6.1	Funding	
6.1.3	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage the World Heritage property	
6.1.4	Existing sources of funding are not secure	✕
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	
6.1.10	Some use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	
6.1.12	A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff	
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects	
7.2	There is considerable research in the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	✕
9	Visitor Management	
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are some deficiencies in implementation	✕
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made	
9.11	There is contact but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory mattersThere is contact between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made	
10	Monitoring	
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	

Please select 5 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.1	Buildings and Development						
4.1.1	Housing						
4.5	Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3	Land conversion	Criterion iii Traces of human settlement; archaeological artifacts	Establish a buffer zone with legal and customary protection. Organise meetings with local community, landowners and local authorities.	Tansect surveys of the area around the heritage property Application of GIS software packages	on a yearly basis	National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe , Masvingo Rural District Council; Ministry of Lands and Resettlement ; Environmental Management Agency; Ministry of Mines	There is an urgent need to establish a buffer zone that will regulate future land uses around the property. There is need for inter-institutional coordination to tackle issues within and outside the World Heritage property.
4.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						

4.7.7		Pests						
4.8		Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	Criterion iv Practice of traditional religion	Facilitate the establishment of on-site spiritual centre in collaboration with local community and other key stakeholders.	Carrying out ethnographic researches to monitor the trends in terms of the traditional religious practices	Establishing spiritual centre- 1-3 years Ethnographic researches - ongoing	NMMZ; Ministry of Local Government; Traditional Leaders; Spirit Mediums	There is a proliferation of religious groups interested in using the property for spiritual purposes. However, there is no consensus among these religious groups on how to use the site	
4.8.6		Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.11		Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.6	Fire (wildfire)	Criterion i Hill Complex, Valley Enclosures, Great Enclosure Criterion iii Dhaka structures; Evidence of human settlement; cultural landscape; Archaeological artifacts Criterion vi Sacred objects	Fire management equipment is required on site. Fire awareness campaigns Develop an implement disaster management plan Appointment of skilled disaster management team	Installing smoke detectors Automated early fire warning system Installation of hose points around the property Monitoring through local networks	Drafting of plan -6 months Fire awareness campaigns-ongoing	National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe; Environmental Management Agency; Masvingo Fire-brigade; Local Traditional Leadership; Donors	Considering the veld fires that have been recorded at the site, there is need for a disaster management plan and mobilisation of state of the art fire monitoring and fighting equipment.	
4.12		Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.2	Invasive/Alien terrestrial species	Criterion i Hill Complex; Valley Enclosures and the Great Enclosure Criterion vi Archaeological artifacts	Implement an integrated control programme for invasive species.	Continuously assess areas where control has been implemented.	ongoing	National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe;Environmental Management Agency; Local Communities; Masvingo Rural District Council; Donors	Lantana camara destroys walls and disturbs the archaeological artifacts lying beneath the ground. There are ongoing efforts at controlling lantana but this is at a very small scale in comparison to the size of the property.	
4.13		Management and institutional factors						
4.13.3	Governance	Criterion i Hill Complex; Valley Enclosure; Great Enclosure Criterion iii Traces of human settlement; archaeological artifacts Criterion vi Practice of traditional religion; sacred objects	Review of NMMZ Act and other relevant legislations such as Traditional Leaders Act, Rural District Council's Act; Coordination of institutions that are relevant to the management of the OUVs of the property ;Apply principles of good governance	Carrying out periodic studies on the governance of the property	ongoing	NMMZ ; Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage; Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing; Ministry of Lands , Agriculture ,Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement; Office of the President and Cabinet	Currently there is limited coordination of legislations and institutions relevant in the management of the OUVs. There is therefore need for legal and institutional reforms	
4.13.5		Financial resources						
4.13.6	Human resources	Criterion i Hill Complex, Valley Enclosure, Great Enclosure Criterion iii Traces of human settlement; archaeological artifacts Criterion vi Practice of traditional religion; sacred objects	Review of study policy Offering scholarships for long and short term relevant courses Facilitating in-house training Staff motivation (financial and non-financial)	Initiating staff monitoring and evaluation system	ongoing	NMMZ; Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage; Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; Heritage inter-governmental organisations (ICCROM; ICOMOS; ICOM;AWHF)	Over the past years, the site has lost skilled and experienced workforce who are going for greener pastures. There is therefore need for intellectual and skill capacity development and other motivational mechanisms	

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.3.9	Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	Draft and implement a disaster management plan for the site Conduct workshops , conferences and awareness campaigns	Drafting disaster management plan -6 months Workshops- on a quarterly basis	National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe ; Donors; Masvingo Fire-brigade; Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing; Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage	There are ongoing periodic efforts of engaging local communities and other stakeholders in reducing risks that emanates particularly from veld fires. However, there is need to broaden the efforts to curb other disasters such as earthquakes ;floods
5.3.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a limited manner , the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to gender equality • In a limited manner , the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status • The management system of the World Heritage property does not integrate a human rights-based approach • In a limited manner , the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property 	There is need for a policy that deals with gender equality and other vulnerable social groups such as the disabled ,gender equality , children and other ethnic minority groups. Carry out research on how the inclusion of the sidelined social groups.	Development of a policy- 1 year Research- 2 years	National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe; Universities; NGOs;Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development; Minister of State for Provincial Affairs and Devolution	There is need for gender equality in both the management and conservation of the site

6.1	Funding				
6.1.4	Existing sources of funding are not secure	Identify sustainable funding solutions for the property. Re-engage international and national donor community	ongoing	National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe; Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Provincial Development Coordinator	Strategic Business Unit (SBU) was established in 2010. However, there is need for a sustainable business plan and ways of channeling the financial proceeds of the site towards the management of the property.
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects				
7.2	There is considerable research in the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	Develop research themes directed towards identified needs and issues at Great Zimbabwe Develop MOUs with universities (local and international) Implementation and publicisation of research outcomes Develop an electronic database of researches	ongoing	NMMZ; universities; Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage;	Setting out research agendas is critical towards addressing management needs and/or understanding of the OUVs of the property
9	Visitor Management				
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are some deficiencies in implementation	Establish a world class visitor centre. Develop a Visitor Management Plan. Implement and monitor the Visitor Management Plan	Establish a world class visitor centre-3-5 years Develop a Visitor Management Plan-6 months	National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe; Zimbabwe Tourism Authority; Local hoteliers; Travel agencies; Tour Operators; Ministry of Roads and Transport	A visitor centre; proper signage and proper accommodation facilities are required at the site but the preservation of the monument should be taken into consideration when building these facilities

Summary - Management Needs completed

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

12.3.1 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Authenticity of the World Heritage property?

The Authenticity of the World Heritage property **has been compromised** by factors described in this report

12.3.2 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Integrity of the World Heritage property?

The Integrity of the World Heritage property **has been compromised** by factors described in this report

12.3.3 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value **has been impacted by factors described in this report, but this situation is being addressed through effective management actions.**

12.3.4 - What is the current state of the property's other values?

Other important cultural and/or natural values are being **partially degraded** but the state of conservation of the World Heritage property has **not been significantly impacted**

12.3.5 - Comments. conclusions and/or recommendations related to the state of conservation of the property.

Most of the enclosures at the site are still intact and the collapsed walls are being restored. Many dhaka structures at the site have been eroded and there is need to come up with better methods of preserving them. Seven of the original Zimbabwe Birds recovered from the site are safely kept in the site museum. There is need to lobby for the return of the eighth Bird that is still at Rhodes' house in South Africa

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

13.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive

Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	No impact
Legal/Policy framework	Positive
Advocacy	Positive
Institutional coordination	No impact
Security	Positive
Gender equality	No impact
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	No impact
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Positive
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

13.2 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage status and its impacts

Because of its World Heritage status, Great Zimbabwe has attracted funders and potential funders as well as international researchers. For example, in 2018, the site received US\$475 000 from the U.S. Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation (AFCP) aimed towards controlling lantana camara as well as documentation and monitoring of walls. Potential funders such as the French Development Agency (AFD) came in October 2019 to identify possible projects that can be implemented at the site.

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 property level

Conservation of dry stone wall structures: The conservation of the monumental stone built structures is undertaken by a multi-disciplinary resident Research and Conservation team. Over the last six years, minor and major restoration work have been conducted in accordance with international and national legal frameworks and other policy documents (NARA +20 document; BURRA Charter; Venice Charter; Lausanne Charter; NMMZ Act) as well as traditional practice and knowledge. In 2016, the Research and Conservation team managed to carry out a complex restoration work of the Conical Tower, one of the most striking dry stone walled structure at Great Zimbabwe. This project involved thorough archival research and wide consultation with the dry stone walling conservators within and beyond Zimbabwe. In 2018, a collaborative archaeological and conservation work was undertaken on Wall 55 (Hill Complex terraces). The project involved the participation of tertiary institutions such as University of Cape Town; University of Zimbabwe and the Great Zimbabwe University - a key element in capacity building. Funding has also been sought from international donor community towards improvement of dry stone wall monitoring. Currently, there is an ongoing experiment project of making use of the real-time automated wall monitoring system funded through the AFCP project (2019-2020). Due to the expertise in dry stone walling conservation, the Research and Conservation team has been seconded to render assistance at similar archaeological sites in Southern Africa (South Africa; Botswana; Lesotho).

14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of best practice at the property level

Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
Capacity Building

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

15.1.1 - Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following?

The <i>World Heritage Convention</i>
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and/or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and/or Authenticity
Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting

15.1.2 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

State Party	Fair
Site Managers	Fair
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Good

15.2. Use of Data

15.2.1 - How do the authorities in charge of the property plan to use the data recorded from this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Update of management plans
Fundraising
Awareness raising
Advocacy
Other
Setting research agendas; institutional and legal reforms

15.2.2 - Comments on use of data from the Cycle of Periodic Reporting

Data from the Cycle of Periodic Reporting has given an opportunity to review management and conservation systems. The exercise has opened up some of the deficiencies in terms of application of key international recommendations and charters. Going forward the management intends to understand and evaluate the applicability of some of these policy documents in the management of the property.

15.3. Timing and resources

15.3.1 - Entities involved in the filling out of this online questionnaire (tick as many boxes as applicable)

Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff
Staff from other World Heritage properties
UNESCO National Commission
Local communities
ICCROM International/regional

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

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

15.3.3 - Were you given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in this questionnaire?

Yes

15.3.4 - Please estimate the time (working hours) needed to complete this questionnaire

60 hours / 30 hours / 45 hours /

15.3.5 - Did you mobilise any additional resources to fill out this questionnaire?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources		×
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training	×	

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

15.4.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete this questionnaire?

Most required information was accessible.

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

		Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
15.4.2.1	Ease of use of questionnaire				×
15.4.2.2	Clarity of questions			×	

15.4.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

The questionnaire should also include questions on disabled people (the deaf, the blind, the crippled etc). It should also ask questions on how brain drain can affect the conservation and management of World Heritage Sites. Great Zimbabwe is one of the sites that has been seriously affected and continues to be affected by brain drain as Heritage Managers and Curatorial Assistants leave for greener pastures elsewhere. Brain drain has serious implications on how the site is conserved and managed

15.5. Training and Guidance

15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable
ICCROM international/regional	Good
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable

15.5.2 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Reporting questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Good
National Commission for UNESCO	Good
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
ICCROM International/regional	Good
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable

15.5.3 - Were the online training resources prepared by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for you to complete this questionnaire?

Yes

15.5.4 - If you found that the online training resources were not adequate, what changes would you like to see implemented?

Online training resources were adequate

15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

15.6.1 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

No item were proposed for update

15.7. Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

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

In coming up with the template of the periodic reporting, there is need for active engagement and participation of indigenous communities so that their philosophies, worldviews, perceptions and voices are represented.

15.7.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions. Please contact your National Focal Point for validation.