REPORT ON THE REACTIVE MONITORING MISSION
TO THE RUINS OF KILWA KISIWANI AND SONGO MNARA
(UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA)
14 - 18 DECEMBER 2013
# Table of Contents

**Acknowledgements**

**Executive Summary and List of Recommendations**

1. **Background to the Mission**
   1.1 Inscription History
   1.2 Inscription Criteria
   1.3 Authenticity issues raised in the ICOMOS evaluation report at the time of the inscription
   1.4 Examination of the State of Conservation by the World Heritage Committee
   1.5 Justification for the Mission

2. **National Policy for the Preservation and Management of the World Heritage Property**
   2.1 Heritage Legislation & Institutional Framework
   2.2 Management Structure

3. **Identification and Assessment of Issues/Threats**
   3.1 Management Effectiveness
   3.2 Nature and extent of threats to the property, taking into consideration the criteria and attributes for which the property was inscribed and specific issues outlined by the World Heritage Committee
   3.3 Positive or negative developments in the conservation of the property since the last report to the World Heritage Committee
   3.4 Information on any threat or damage to or loss of outstanding universal value, integrity and/or authenticity for which the property was inscribed
   3.5 Findings and Observations

4. **Assessment of the State of Conservation of the Property**
   4.1 Review whether the attributes of outstanding universal value, on the basis of which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and the conditions of integrity and authenticity are being maintained
   4.2 Review any follow-up measures to previous decisions of the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of the property and measures which the State Party plans to take to protect the outstanding universal value of the property

5. **Conclusions and Recommendations**
   5.1 Summary of Findings
   5.2 Recommendations for any additional action to be taken by the State Party, including draft recommendations to the World Heritage Committee
5.3 Recommendation as to whenever further action is needed, with clear benchmarks indicating the corrective measures to be taken in order to improve the state of conservation and management of the property

5.4 Recommendation as to whether the level of mitigation of threats to the property warrants the property being removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger

6 ANNEXES

A.1 Terms of Reference 28
A.2 Composition of the Mission Team 29
A.3 Itinerary and Programme 29
A.4 List of People Met 30
A.5 Organigram of the management structure of the Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Manra World Heritage Site. (Source: Mr R Bugumba, Site Manager) 31
A.6 Maps 32
A.7 Notes from the Management Workshop held on 17 December 2013 35
A.8 Decision of the World Heritage Committee 38
A.9 Photographs 39
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We would also like to credit the 2009 reactive monitoring mission team (Dr. Ron Van Oers and Prof. Karel Bakker) for the valuable background information their report provided.

Last but not least, we wish to extend our sincere gratitude to the local communities of Kilwa Kisiwani, Songo Mnara and Sanje ya Kati for the friendly reception and open dialogue established during our consultation meetings. Asante sana!
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the decision made by the World Heritage Committee (Decision 37 COM 7A.22) regarding the state of conservation of the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara World Heritage property in the United Republic of Tanzania, the mission team assessed the progress achieved by the State Party in the implementation of the corrective measures for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage Danger. These included the development of the management plan, the operational management system, the establishment of the boundaries and review of the proposed buffer zone and the implementation of the Land Use Plan.

From 14 to 18 December 2013, the mission team met with all of the key stakeholders for the property including the site manager, community members and senior level representatives of Tanzanian government. They inspected the islands of Kilwa Kisiwani, Songo Mnara and Sanje ya Kati during the visit. The main accomplishments observed at the property include:

- Increase in conservation of the remains (70 % of structures have been stabilized);
- Action being undertaken on the updating of the management plan and development of an action plan (expected submission to World Heritage Centre on 1 February 2014);
- The current process being undertaken in the creation of Land Use Plans for the islands of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara, an interim Land Use Plan in the case of the former. Kilwa Kisiwani will eventually fall under the Master Plan for the Kilwa Masoka Township, which will include a Land Use Plan. The process now underway of defining (Interim) Land Use Plans and an eventual Master Plan will better define boundaries of the property and its buffer zones; and
- Actions to halt Sea wave erosion identified/undertaken since the 2009 mission:
  - On Kilwa Kisiwani:
    - Strengthening the barrier on the beach front of the Malindi Mosque;
    - Repair undertaken to the base of the tower of the Gereza;
    - Repair and strengthening to the beachfront guard house and beachfront mosque at Mukutani;
    - Commissioning of a report on the longer-term interventions required to permanently safeguard the Gereza, Mukutani beachfront mosque and Malindi Mosque.¹
  - On Songo Mnara:
    - No physical interventions undertaken to mitigate the threat of sea-wave action as no great threats are encountered here. The threat of sea-wave erosion to the Songo Mnara memorial was covered in the abovementioned commissioned report. None of the recommendations have been implemented yet.

Based on the thorough review of the implementation of corrective measures, and taking into consideration the current administrative and management structure, the progress made in conservation and rehabilitation of monuments, the strong relationship with the local communities established, and the progress made in establishing Land Use Plans as well as the competence

¹ This report was submitted to the World Heritage Committee in 2013.
and understanding required to manage the sea wave action, the mission team concludes that significant progress has been made and that this property is no longer in danger of losing its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

The Mission recommends:

- That the World Heritage Committee considers the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger. The Committee might also wish to commend the State Party for the progress made in the stabilization of the ruins, and the overall rehabilitation of the heritage monuments. It might also consider commending the World Monuments Fund (USA) for their commitment and contribution to the stabilization of the ruins and maintenance education carried out on the islands of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara;
- Maintain and reinforce the existing management structure and team in order to ensure the sustainability of the progress made in rehabilitating the heritage monuments and involving local communities;
- Continue with the compilation of Land Use Plans for Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara with due diligence;
- Finalise the Management Plan and Action Plans and enact these with due diligence;
- Create an on-site archive facility and develop a record of all past and current interventions at the site to be safeguarded as part of the property’s archives, and that photo documentation of all components of the property be carried-out on a yearly basis to further documentation; these should remain accessible for monitoring and use in future conservation actions (partnerships with universities could support this);
- Designate a budget to fund the development of a Sustainable Tourism Development Plan, potentially to be augmented by third party contributions, in order to prepare for the potential new influx of tourists from the completion of the paved road linking Dar es Salaam to Kilwa Masoko. This plan will build upon the initial tourism development activities currently underway in partnership with CRAterre (Grenoble, France) and could include requesting participation in the ‘entrepreneurship training activities’ planned for 2014 by the World Heritage Centre and the African World Heritage Fund as part of the Implementation Programme of the Action Plan of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for the Africa Region;
- Protect Kilwa Kivinje and Sanje ya Kati under national legislation and compose an inventory of heritage resources in Kilwa Kivinje. Additionally the architectural heritage monuments of Kilwa Kivinje should be stabilised and development managed to avoid the potential loss of attributes.
- Investigate the feasibility of an oral history project on Sanji ya Kati Island, and if found probable to yield new information or perspectives, an academic partner be found to execute said oral history project.
1 BACKGROUN TO THE MISSION

1.1 Inscription history
Date of inscription: 1981

Property information:
The remains of two great East African ports admired by early European explorers are situated on two small islands near the coast. From the 13th to the 16th century, the merchants of Kilwa dealt in gold, silver, pearls, perfumes, Arabian crockery, Persian earthenware and Chinese porcelain; much of the trade in the Indian Ocean thus passed through their hands.

1.2 Inscription criteria
The property was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1981 on the basis of cultural criteria (iii), to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara provide exceptional architectural, archaeological and documentary evidence for the growth of Swahili culture and commerce along the East African coast from the 9th to the 19th centuries, offering important insights regarding economic, social and political dynamics in this region. The Great Mosque of Kilwa Kisiwani is the oldest standing mosque on the East African coast and, with its sixteen domed and vaulted bays, has a unique plan. Its true great dome dating from the 13th was the largest dome in East Africa until the 19th century.

1.3 Authenticity issues raised in the ICOMOS evaluation report at the time of the inscription
At the time of the inscription (1981) and given the archaeological and monuments heritage of these two islands, ICOMOS expressed the desire that the Government of Tanzania instigate the necessary procedure for their inclusion on the World Heritage List in Danger.

In 2004, the property was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger due to deterioration and decay, which led to the collapse of some of the historical and archaeological structures for which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List.

1.4 Examination of the State of Conservation by the World Heritage Committee
The last state of conservation report on the property was submitted by the State Party of Tanzania in February 2013, and was reviewed by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013). The report included information on the current conditions as well as a detailed chart on the progress made towards the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The last Committee session noted (See Annex 7) the significant progress made by the State Party in addressing the conditions that warranted the inclusion of the property in the List of World Heritage in Danger. Moreover, the Committee recommended that the State Party invite
this Reactive Monitoring Mission to the property to ascertain whether the conditions for removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger have been met.

The Mission addressed the following current conservations issues:

- The management system for the property
- The clarification of the boundaries and delineation of the buffer zone for the property
- The compilation of Land Use Plan/s
- The progress made in the implementation of the corrective measures
- The impact of sea wave erosion factors affecting the property

1.5 Justification for the Mission

Please see annexes:

Annex 1: Terms of reference

Annex 2: Composition of the Mission team

Annex 3: Itinerary and programme

Annex 4: List of people met

Annex 5: Organogram of the management structure of the Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Manra World Heritage Site.

Annex 6: Maps

Annex 7: Notes from the Management Workshop held on 17 December 2013

Annex 8: Decision of the World Heritage Committee

Annex 9: Developmental notes addressed to the State Party and Site Manager including economic and tourism development potential

Annex 10: Photos
2 NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

2.1 Heritage Legislation & Institutional Framework

The sites comprising the property are legally protected through the existing Cultural Heritage Policy (2008) produced by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, by the Antiquities Law (the Antiquities Act of 1964 and its Amendment of 1979) and by the established Rules and Regulations. The property is administered under the authority of the Antiquities Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. In addition, the Antiquities Division listed and gazetted Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara in their National Cultural Heritage Register on 12 October 1937.

Note: A revision of the Tanzanian Antiquities Act of 1964, amended 1979, is currently being undertaken. The mission team requested a copy of this new act but it could not be made available as this is still in Draft format.

2.2 Management structure

The Management Structure is composed of a site manager, two conservation technicians, a visitor services manager and two security guards. The security guards are each allocated to one half of the island, the eastern or western. No guards are stationed on Songo Mnara.

The Management of the property falls directly under the authority of the Antiquities Department of the Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources. See Annex 5 for an organogram provided to the Mission by Mr Bugumba, Site Manager of the Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara World Heritage Site.

Both the United Republic of Tanzania’s Cultural Heritage Policy and the National Cultural Heritage Register further define the administrative structure.

The 2006 management plan made provisions for the on-going rehabilitation and promotional activities at Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara to be managed by a steering committee at the national level under the chairmanship of the Director of Culture in the Ministry of Education and Culture; however, this steering committee is not yet in place.

3 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES/THREATS

3.1 Management effectiveness

The current management plan was established in 2006. The 2009 joint UNESCO-ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission report noted that the management plan had not been fully revised from the 2004 plan but just renewed in in 2006 without updating it. The February 2013 State Party Report noted that the compilation of a new management plan was underway.
This mission team reviewed the management plan under development and its progress together with the site manager and Mr. Emmanuel J. Bwasiri. Mr Mwasiri is a staff member from the Department of Antiquities and has been assigned to revise and update the management plan with the site manager, in order to establish a fully operational management system for the property that would include the updated management and conservation plan together with a detailed and yearly budgeted Action Plan.

The previous plan did not contain an Action Plan nor did it identify any Action Plan associated components such as budgets or timelines, nor did it prescribe activities such as who was responsible for each activity or how, through what means and when it would be achieved.

During the mission, a suggested format was developed together with the site manager and Mr. Bwasiri during a morning workshop, based upon examples from other World Heritage site management plans as well as guidance from the new UNESCO Resource Manual on *Managing Cultural World Heritage* (published in November 2013). It is expected that the revised management plan will be submitted to the World Heritage Centre on 1 February 2014 in conjunction with the State Party’s State of Conservation Report for the property. For an outline of the proposal developed during the workshop (see Annex 6).

During the mission the site manager was encouraged to develop a cost-estimated yearly Action Plan to assist in mobilizing further funds for the site. This is inline with past recommendations (Decision 31COM 7A.15). Moreover it was recommended that a disaster risk management plan and tourism management plan be developed and annexed to the Management Plan.

It should also be noted that the previous management plan enabled the site manager to solicit extra-budgetary project funding from the World Monuments Fund (US Ambassadors Fund for Culture) and from CRAterre (Grenoble, France) in order to respond to some of the objectives and associated activities defined in the plan, an aspect that was engaged in with great success.

Meeting notes from consultations with local communities were shared with the mission team. These notes confirmed the Mission’s findings from its own community consultations. It is expected that these concerns will be addressed in the new management and conservation plan as well as through current and future extra-budgetary project activities. The Mission’s meetings with the communities of Kilwa Kisiwani, Songa Mnara and Sanje ya Kati demonstrated that the site manager and his staff have established good communication and open relations with the various communities. It was clear from our meetings on Kilwa Kisiwani and Songa Mnara that the communities understood the heritage values of the site, considered themselves guardians of the ruins and are interested in developing entrepreneurship opportunities to benefit directly from any increased tourism to the site after the paving of the main road from Dar es Salaam is completed in the coming months.

While spending time in the site manager’s office, meeting his staff and counterparts, visiting the site with him and meeting the local communities together, it became clear to the mission team that the site manager enjoys close relationships with stakeholders and is effectively managing conservation efforts for this site. Moreover, meetings with the District Commissioner and District Executive Director confirmed that the site manager has clearly communicated the needs and
ambitions for the site, and that these are being taken into consideration in district planning, including the Master Plan for the Kilwa Masoka Township, which is currently being compiled.

As far as resources for the management of the site, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is actively supporting the administrative structure in place. Although the annual budget for the site allocated by the State Party is only 36,000 USD, the Government also offers in-kind support to the property, for example through punctual secondments (such as assigning Mr. Bwasiri to assist the site manager with updating the management plan). In addition, the Antiquities Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism is well aware of the property’s needs and conservation and management goals. The Director of Antiquities informed the Mission that the annual budget allocated by the Ministry is based upon the extra-budgetary funding obtained from donor sources for its conservation and development needs, and is adjusted accordingly.

3.2 Nature and extent of threats to the property, taking into consideration the criteria and attributes for which the property was inscribed and specific issues outlined by the World Heritage Committee

The property was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2004 due to:

* Deterioration and decay leading to the collapse of the historical and archaeological structures for which the property was inscribed.

3.2.1 Extant known factors affecting the property identified in previous reports:

The World Heritage Committee Decision (37 COM 7A) outlined the factors affecting the property identified in previous reports as:

a) Lack of approved boundaries for the property and buffer zones linked to the Land Use plans and appropriate protection

The State Party has appointed Mr. Simon Mpyange, Associate Lecturer, Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam, to compose a Land Use Plan for Songo Mnara and an Interim Land Use Plan for Kilwa Kiswani as eventual part of a larger Master Plan for the Kilwa Masoka Township. This process is still underway and was therefore neither completed by April 2013 as communicated by the 07 February 2013 report on the conservation of the property submitted by the State Party, nor completed by the time of the Mission visit in December 2013.

* The Songo Mnara Land Use plan

The delineation of Land Use areas for Songo Manara is a relatively easy process as the site containing the attributes is compact and other activity takes place away from the attribute-carrying area. The State Party is currently undertaking the task of delineating the Core Zone and Buffer Zone of the Songo Mnara Island site. During a meeting with the Land Use planning team, it was mentioned that the Land Use Plan will allow for a 100 meters buffer
zone where grazing will not be permitted. The Mission made a counter proposal that a 500m radius around the site be defined as the core zone with an additional 60m-radius buffer zone.

The Kilwa Kisiwani Interim Land Use plan
The Interim Land Use Plan that is in the process of being drafted for Kilwa Kisiwani will have a validity of 10 years. Kilwa Kisiwani Island falls within the Kilwa Masoko Township Area for which a Master Plan is being drafted. The State Party plans to include restrictions on the use and settlement around the attribute-bearing structures on Kilwa Kisiwani as part of this Master Plan. Because the known attribute-bearing elements of Kilwa Kisiwani are spread out along the coast of the island these form part of the habitation area of the islanders and have done so for a prolonged period of time. The previous Mission Report (2009) recommended “an elaborated mapping and establishment of conservation areas surrounding the individual monuments, with accompanying guidelines for local development”. It was indicated to the Mission that this recommendation would be taken up in the drafting of the Kilwa Masoko Township Master Plan.

The Tanzanian Government has approved the budget for the Master Plan. Therefore the Mission holds only some slight concerns about the timeframe required for the approval process of the Songo Mnara Land Use Plan as well as the period of time required to bring the Kilwa Masoko Township Master Plan to fruition. The Mission was informed that Parliament had already approved the process for the establishment of a Master Plan and thereof it is unlikely that its implementation would not go ahead. In the meantime, the Interim Land Use Plan, currently being written, will provide the requisite protection to the monuments.

A lot of strategic progress has in effect been made in the process of delineating the boundaries of the protection zones of the sites and the boundaries of the sites themselves, but this strategy still needs to be completed and implemented. In a different environment with development pressures, this would have been of grave concern; but in this context, there is not a short-term threat to the attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Nevertheless, the State Party must be strongly encouraged to continue with the current process and finalize the plans with great urgency to ensure the long-term sustainability before development pressures arise.

b) Deterioration of the architectural heritage fabric
The deterioration of the architectural fabric was the driver for inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger. Since the previous mission in 2009, the State Party has called in the assistance of the World Monuments
Fund (WMF). These two parties have jointly undertaken a stabilization project coupled with a skills transfer and education project, continuing the good work already undertaken by the State Party with the support of the Norway Funds-in-Trust (2005-2008) and before that the French Government (2002-2005). Progress was gauged against the photographs taken by the previous 2009 mission and archival photos as well through on-site discussions with the site manager and the excellent documentation compiled by the WMF.

This process has included: removal of destructive vegetation, re-pointing decayed joints and exposed surfaces of the architectural monuments with lime mortar, replacement of worn/missing architectural features in caved coral stone by master stone carvers and further archaeological exploration coupled with rubble clearance at Songo Mnara, all under the guidance of the WMF experts. The Mission found the processes and techniques employed to be sound. The process has reversed a lot of deterioration in a non-intrusive manner, in line with the prescripts of international best practice such as the ICOMOS Nara Document on authenticity.

**Kilwa Kisiwani**

Structures on Kilwa Kisiwani that have been brought to a good state of conservation include the Husuni Kubwa, the Malindi Mosque and associated graveyard, the Tombs of the Sultans, the whole Makutani Complex, the Small Domed Mosque, and the Gereza. The only sites that still require substantial intervention is the Husuni Kubwa, Jangwani Mosque and Great House sites. This is a small body of outstanding work in comparison to the extent of the Makutani Complex and the Husuni Kubwa Palace complex that have already been consolidated. All of these above mentioned sites have been cleared of encroaching vegetation and are in a reasonably stable condition but will require the same level of attention to complete the consolidation process as the other sites have received as well as on-going monitoring and maintenance. They do not, however appear to be under immediate threat due to a lack of maintenance. Sea encroachment and the impacts of wave action will be dealt with under the following section (C).

**Songo Mnara**

Significant progress has been made on Songo Mnara. Monuments have been consolidated and, where required, this has been undertaken in conjunction with archaeological studies undertaken in collaboration with Rice University (USA) and the University of York (UK). This partnership supported the process of stabilization. Work was still in process on site at the time of visit by the Mission. This included the clearing of trees, re-pointing of joints using lime mortar, and clearing of rubble in tandem with archaeological investigation. In the process, 20 people, including local islanders, mostly
women, have been employed, strengthening the knowledge base established under earlier projects. In addition, four trained stonemasons from Kilwa Kisiwani Island have been replacing worn or missing coral carvings as guided by the WMF specialists.

Work at Songo Mnara is set to continue under the WMF project (700 000 USD over 27 months, a large portion of which was spent on the stabilization process). Approximately 60% of the ruins of Songo Mnara have been brought to a very good level of conservation. This excludes the hill mosque located outside the main site. In general, the Mission was very satisfied by the progress made and found the process of deterioration of the monumental architectural fabric to have been halted over more than 70% of the total ruins.

The Mission is, however, concerned by the potential impact of reduced external funding, especially in the event of the removal of the site from the List of World Heritage in Danger, on the continued process of stabilization of the whole site as well as the future maintenance of the architectural monuments containing the attributes contributing to the Outstanding Universal Value of the site. In response to these concerns the mission team was assured by the Department of Antiquities that the annual budget for the World Heritage site is allocated in relation to the extra-budgetary funds obtained for its management and conservation. Despite the above elucidation, the Mission wishes to highlight the risk of halting or even reversing the progress made should the appropriate funding not be made available for the management and conservation of the property.

The State Party could be able to achieve 100% stabilization within 18 months, should the funds to undertake the work be dedicated or sourced from third parties. External experts will still be required to assist in the process, including documentation of the work undertaken.

c) **Sea wave erosion**

Sea wave erosion is a historic problem on Kilwa Kisiwani and requires continued attention. The 2009 report mentioned that sea-wave erosion is not a problem at Songo Mnara but identified four specific locations that require urgent attention: the Gereza, Malindi Mosque, Husuni Kubwa and the on-beach located structure at Makutani Palace. The 2004-5 project during which rock filled gabions were provided at the base of the cliff below the Husuni Kubwa and the 2011 rock break-waves provided at the Guard House at Makutani (on beach structure as mentioned in the 2009 report, this provided for under Emergency Funding from the UNESCO World Heritage Fund) have proven to be successful. The Gereza has seen substantial work undertaken since the mission including the reconstruction of the base of the Northern (Broken) Tower. The 2008 rock filled gabions constructed the northern edge of the Gereza under funding of the Norway Funds-in-Trust also seem to be
contributing to the preservation of the site. The area in front of the Malindi Mosque received attention in 2007. In 2010, the sea defence was further given attention, and in 2011 this was strengthened with Portland-cement mortar. The situation at the Malindi Mosque beach seems stable and the Malindi Mosque is deemed to be out of danger at present, but requires continuous monitoring by the site manager.

The Gereza, the Guard House at Makutani and the cliff face above the beach at Husuni Kubwa as well as the stairs leading from the beach between the Malindi Mosque and the Village School all still require additional interventions to be undertaken.

The State Party has, through the auspices of the World Monuments Fund, commissioned Samaki Consultants Limited (Dar es Salaam), to undertake a study of the coastal environment of Kilwa Kisiwani and to develop recommendations for proposed interventions. This technical report (dated 6 December 2012) makes proposals for the Makutani Palace Mosque, Gereza and Husuni Kubwa Northern Staircase. The situation of the beachfront Guard House at Makutani is not addressed. This document also recommends action to be taken at Songo Mnara within the mangrove swamp that gets inundated at high tide.

The Samaki report recommendations at the Gereza area consist of a combination of re-establishment of mangroves and a physical intervention that will include the construction of two breakwaters and land reclamation seaward of the Gereza through the creation of a sheet-piling retained platform, to be backfilled with earth. This plan is expected have a large impact on the attributes of the Gereza, a beachfront fort, by divorcing the structure from its immediate marine environment. This part of the proposal by Samai Consultants Limited is not deemed to be implementable by the Mission and must be reconsidered. It will also be financially onerous to implement. Such reconsideration must include an assessment of the impact of the proposal at the hand of the heritage attributes, specifically those that are crucial to sustaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Additionally any such heritage impact assessment must include the assessment of the impacts on the visual qualities of the property from both shore and sea.

The State Party is undertaking the replanting of mangroves in the channel in front of the Gereza from January 2014 (funded by the WMF) and will employ staff to ensure these newly planted seedlings do not get grazed on by village goats. This valuable action to create a natural barrier against the scouring action of water washed through the extant channel is supported by the Mission.
The other recommendations of the Samaki Report of 2012, one for the Husuni Kubwa and the Malindi beachside mosque are more feasible. However all recommendations should be tested through a Heritage and Environmental Impact Assessment process before implementation.

d) **Theft of stones from the ruins for use as building material**
The issue of theft of material is most pertinent at Kilwa Kisiwani where the attribute-bearing architectural monuments stand scattered among the houses and extant village. No theft of material from the ruins here was noted when compared to the 2009 mission photographs and no new housing construction was identified. In the case of Songo Mnara theft of material from the ruins is unlikely as the site is isolated from the village and theft of material from the site would be a cumbersome and unrewarding task.

During two of the Mission’s stakeholder meetings (one on Songo Mnara and one on Kilwa Kisiwani), it was noted that the local community presented a great appreciation for the ruins, and all people interviewed saw the ruins as an important asset. On Songo Mnara, this appreciation of the ruins was especially strongly worded. The community also expressed its appreciation to the international community for assistance in consolidation of the site. On Kilwa Kisiwani the community expressed their concern about the oceanic impact on the Gereza.

The site manager has appointed two guards to patrol the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani. At the time of the mission one guard was on prolonged sick leave so there was only one guard on the island of Kilwa Kisiwani. His main responsibility is to safeguard the ruins and to ensure visitors do not land at the site without permission. No guards have been posted on the island of Songo Mnara. This arrangement is satisfactory seen in the light of the isolation of the ruins on Songo Mnara.

Taking into consideration the lack of evidence of theft, appreciation for the ruins as expressed by the local communities including respect by the children who did not play on the ruins, and the actions of the management in guarding the ruins, the theft of stones from the ruins is not deemed to be threat by the Mission, though the management plan should foresee regular monitoring of the site, especially should tourism and its associated developments start to grow.

e) **Lack of functioning local consultative committee**
The lack of functioning committees remains a problem, although the site manager has very good personal ties with the local communities on both islands and arranges meetings on an ad hoc needs-be basis. The Kilwa
Kisiwani community expressed the wish to have meetings with the site management on a quarterly basis while the more isolated Songo Mnara community envisaged a bi-monthly meeting cycle.

The establishment of a formal community consultation forum would need to be addressed in the new management and action plans currently in the process of being composed. The Mission deduced that the absence of regularly planned consultation meetings leads to feelings of neglect within the communities. This is not an immediate threat to the attributes embedded in the OUV. However, should the pace of change on the sites grow, be it through development, tourism, immigration from outside, etc., regular meetings with the community will become more important to the sustainable development and management of the attributes as an integral part of the property as a whole.

f) Lack of implementation of the conservation and management plans
The State Party was in the process of finalizing the revision and updating of the Management Plan during the Mission’s visit. Therefore, the site is still being managed under the 2006 management plan. This does not pose an immediate threat to the attributes that convey OUV or authenticity or integrity of the site. Nevertheless, a yearly, budgeted Action Plan should be developed, based on the update Management Plan, to guide all future activities on the site and help secure needed funding.

3.2.2 Newly identified factors affecting the property
The 2009 mission Report reported that the State Party had, with assistance of international donors, ‘managed to get a grip on the situation’ and did not identify new threats. This Mission presents new threats identified. None of these pose immediate threats to the attributes that convey the OUV of the property, but are presented here, as they will need attention in the longer term and can inform current revision and future evaluation of the Management Plan and Action Plans.

a) Envisaged tourism growth
The completion of the newly paved road from Dar es Salaam to Kilwa Masoko in the foreseeable future will lead to an increase in tourism uptake and visitors to the property. The communities and the management of the property are not in a state of preparedness for this eventuality. In 2012, the property counted 875 visitors of which 226 were Tanzanian nationals. This average of 2,4 visitors per day can be expected to increase with the improved access to the property. Some specific developments will have to take place to accommodate this, including:

1. Improved transportation facilities (including boat transportation between Kilwa Masoko and the islands of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara);
2. Better landing provision on both islands, but especially at Songo Mnara. This site is difficult to access, especially at high tide, when the pathway through the mangrove swamp becomes impassable;
3. Maintenance work at the Kilwa Kisiwani landing jetty;
4. More site interpretation, including images of digital reconstructions of the architectural monuments;
5. Public provisions, including adequate and acceptable toilet facilities and waste disposal;
6. Eventual development of restricted pathways/boardwalks within architectural ensembles;
7. Education of tourists as to their impact within the cultural environment of the islands;
8. More direct benefit for the local community;
9. Development of tourism products and services (see Annex 9).

With regard to the above, the Mission notes that all development on the property needs to be screened through the appropriate impact assessment process, be that Heritage, Visual or Environment Impact Assessment or a combination of all three before implementation.

b) Low level of community benefit from heritage resources and limited education

The communities of both Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara were vocal in expressing their sense of ownership and respect for the heritage resources among the inhabitants, but also articulated a growing feeling of disappointment in the limited benefit they have received due to their association with the World Heritage property. This might in the near future lead to a lack of enthusiasm within the local population. The State Party should be vigilant in ensuring that external parties are not given priority over local communities in the benefitting from resources of eventual tourism activities associated World Heritage property. This could develop into a latent threat to the integrity of the site. The State Party may also wish to consider establishing open communication channels or even memorandums of understanding with the local communities for any major development projects envisioned for the property.

The local community urgently requires capacity-building to gain direct economic benefits from the World Heritage listing. The property does not currently receive a high amount of visitors, but the improved access to the property upon completion of the main road from Dar es Salaam is expected to increase visitor numbers, and will require the establishment and management of tourism visitor resources and services. There is currently a project underway with CRAterre to put a few of the necessary structures in place, but the local communities of the World Heritage islands as well as the community of Kilwa Masoko, which provides the unique access to the property, will need to be offered training and
assistance to develop business plans for site and visitor services that will benefit the conservation and management of the property as well as the well-being of visitors. Should the capacities of the local communities not be addressed, this could pose a potential threat to the integrity and custodianship of the property.

During consultation meetings, the Mission informed both the site manager and the local communities of upcoming training activities being planned in 2014 for local communities to gain direct economic benefits from World Heritage listing. The State Party is encouraged to contact the World Heritage Centre and the African World Heritage Fund to enquire about how to get the site manager and relevant community members involved in these opportunities for capacity building.

c) Staffing
Two pertinent issues need to be addressed in terms of staffing of the site office:

1. Reallocation
The staff contingent of the Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara World Heritage Site Office has over their many years of association with the site achieved a very high level of technical expertise relative to their context. They have also proven their ability to address problematic conservation and management issues and deal with foreign donor agencies. Should Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara be removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger, the Mission is concerned that current members of the World Heritage staff could be transferred to reinforce other “more problematic” heritage sites, which would be highly detrimental to the property. The State Party should be urged to retain – and reinforce if possible – the current staffing of the property in order to ensure the sustainable management and conservation of the property.

2. Pending retirement
Succession planning is required to manage the transition of knowledge and expertise from near-retirement age members of the staff of the World Heritage Site Office to new appointees with care taken to ensure deep knowledge transfer replacement staff.

3.3 Positive or negative developments in the conservation of the property since the last report to the World Heritage Committee
The consolidation of large portions of the architectural monuments on Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara has brought the site up to a high level of conservation. This is the single most important achievement of the State Party and its partners since the last (2009) report. The continued regulation of vegetation on and around the architectural monuments is also an indication that management is in control of the conservation of the property.
During the on-site visits, a number of minor developments were observed which need noting, but no specific reporting or impact assessment had been undertaken by the State Party before implementation. The first is the construction of a pit latrine in the vicinity of the Husuni Kubwa site of which the base had been completed at the time of the 2013 mission visit. It is not clear what process of site selection or impact assessment was undertaken, what design process was followed, what the appearance or efficacy of the latrine will be or whether different options were investigated. Although the site manager did inform the Mission that archaeological exploration had been done before the digging of the cesspit, no documenting of this investigation was presented.

A positive development is the involvement of the Universities of York (UK) and Rice (USA) in the archaeological excavations at Songo Mnara. However, specific reporting on these activities and other such partnerships should be duly presented to the World Heritage Centre.

A negative development is the theft of the photovoltaic (PV) panels from the roof of the German Guest House on the island of Kilwa Kisiwani, the site manager’s base of operations on the islands. This act led to the loss of electricity at the house meaning the site manager cannot overnight on the island any more. This has resulted in a lower level of presence for the site manager on the island as well as a longer commuting time for him. This has a potential negative impact on the future conservation of the architectural heritage fabric on the island as well as the site manager’s relationship with local communities. The positive side of this is that the site manager now by default spends more time at the World Heritage Site office, which is located within the Tanzanian Revenue Authority building complex. This potentially increases opportunity for engagement with the District Commissioner’s Office and the District Executive Director’s Office, both of whom are important partners for the future conservation and development of the property.

3.4 Information on any threat or damage to or loss of outstanding universal value, integrity and/or authenticity for which the property was inscribed

The property was inscribed under:

Criterion (iii): Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara provide exceptional architectural, archaeological and documentary evidence for the growth of Swahili culture and commerce along the East African coast from the 9th to the 19th centuries, offering important insights regarding economic, social and political dynamics in this region.

The Great Mosque of Kilwa Kisiwani is the oldest standing mosque on the East African coast and, with its sixteen domed and vaulted bays, has a unique plan. Its true great dome, dating from the 13th century, was the largest dome in East Africa until the 19th century.

The recent consolidation and stabilization of the site has been done with care and has not negatively affected the authenticity of the property. However, it should be noted that the Mission advised the site manager that it would be good to carve their date of manufacture onto new
carved coral block elements before they get consolidated into the architectural monuments in order to facilitate their future identification and dating.

Archaeological sites not yet excavated could be better protected, but caution should be taken as this protection might highlight their potential value and lead to illegal investigations.

During consultations with the Mission team, both communities on Songo Mnara and Kiliwa Kisiwani expressed the need to have the architectural ensembles fenced off to protect them from free-roaming animals, especially goats. This is a real, but minor, threat and more pertinent to the ruins at Kiliwa Kisiwani than at Songo Mnara. The implementation of Land Use Plans will help in the mitigation of this threat.

3.5 Findings and observations

The property was generally found to be in a very good state of conservation and those ruins not yet consolidated had, at the very least, been cleared of vegetation. Conservation work still needs to be undertaken, but the methods and quality of craftsmanship of the work already executed was of a high standard.

The ad-hoc development of a pit-toilet on the island is however indicatory of an issue that needs to be addressed to avoid future negative impacts: Ad-hoc development of facilities on the islands by the State Party should be coordinated, their impact properly assessed, according to the ICOMOS Guidance for Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties, and the World Heritage Centre kept duly informed, here noted with the specific focus on the correct procedures for notification of the intent to develop.

The sites remain challenging to access and no facilities exist for tourists, aside from one small shop selling drinks and small amenities in the middle of Kiliwa Kisiwani town. There is great potential for sustainable tourism development opportunities on the islands that could benefit both the safeguarding of the World Heritage property and the improved livelihoods of the local communities. However, as aforementioned, careful planning and heritage impact assessments are needed before infrastructure or facilities are developed.
4 ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY

4.1 Review whether the attributes of outstanding universal value, on the basis of which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and the conditions of integrity and authenticity are being maintained

The property is both an architectural and archaeological site. The attributes are therefore vested in the physical fabric, be it above or below ground. Only excavated archaeological sites and architectural monuments could be inspected during the Mission’s site visits.

The state of conservation of the architectural fabric has been brought to a high level, in the majority of sites within the property. More than 70% of the architectural fabric is now considered to be in a very good state of conservation. The Mission noted no disturbance of sites.

Through the recent consolidation process of architectural monuments, the integrity of the majority of the built sites has been guaranteed for the foreseeable future, proper maintenance assumed. Those not yet consolidated will require intervention, but with the clearing of vegetation, a larger part of the threat has been mitigated.

The process of consolidation, utilizing traditional techniques of lime mortar jointing and hand-carving of coral blocks where these needed to be replaced, in conjunction with the good documentation of the process compiled by the WMF has contributed to the maintenance of the authenticity of the architectural monuments.

The property is in general deemed to be in a good state of conservation.

4.2 Review any follow-up measures to previous decisions of the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of the property and measures which the State Party plans to take to protect the outstanding universal value of the property

The State Party have not been able to meet the timeframe for implementation of the corrective measures as proposed by the World Heritage Committee (32Com7A.14), and have so far only met the requirements of:

a) at least 70% rehabilitation of the heritage monuments;
b) demonstrated progress in the implementation of the management and the conservation plan;

The following have not been fully met yet:

a) surveyed and demarcated boundaries as well as the possible extension of the property to include Kilwa Kivinje and Sanje ya Kati;
b) established proper Land Use plan;
c) fully established on-site administrative structures;
d) halted sea-wave action.
It is important to highlight that the State Party has demonstrated its willingness to complete the above measures, except for the inclusion of Kilwa Kivinje and Sanje ya Kati in the property, arguing for the consolidating of the property and removal from the List of World Heritage in Danger before considering extension of the property. This latter decision was communicated to the World Heritage Committee in the State Party’s state of conservation report of 7 February 2013.

The site manager is currently overseeing the planting of mangroves in front of the Gereza to mitigate sea wave action, but sea wave action will remain a perennial problem requiring continuous monitoring and periodic action. A workable longer-term solution to the wave action impact on the Gereza, such as a low level breakwater, must be found. This is not only an engineering problem and will require the input of a built environment heritage specialist.

The State Party is further continuing with consolidation works at Songo Mnara until end-March 2014; however, not all architectural ruins on this portion of the property will have been consolidated through this action, nor are any plans set for the consolidation of the Husuni Ndogo or Jangwani Mosque on Kilwa Kisiwani.

Administrative structures, located in the Site Office at Kilwa Masoko should be further developed as part of the management plan. A site archive needs to be established and managed.

The above requirements should stand as action points for the State Party, but the non-compliance of the requirements not yet achieved has not been deemed by the Mission as posing any immediate threat to the authenticity and integrity of the attributes that convey the OUV of the property.

**Follow up measures proposed:**

The State Party should be urged to budget for the maintenance of the property from within its own national budget and allocate, or find external funds for the completion of the consolidation process, especially at Songo Manra, and the Husuni Ndogo and Jangwani Mosque.

The inclusion of Sanj ya Kati and Kilwa Kisivinge should remain part of future planning for the property, but the State Party should endeavour to instigate preservation measures under its National Legislation in preparation for the eventual inclusion of these sites as an extension of the current World Heritage listing.
5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of findings
The Property has been brought to a good overall level of conservation, with limited work still to be undertaken.

Although Land Use issues remain, the respective plans are currently being finalized as part of a larger plan for the Kilwa District. The Management Plan is also currently being revised. The lack of fast progress with these plans does not pose immediate threat to the authenticity and integrity of the property.

Sea encroachment, a historical problem, also remains an issue and needs careful and continuous consideration.

No theft of fabric from the architectural monuments was observed. The site management has controlled encroachment onto the site.

The extension of the property to include Kilwa Kisivnje and Sanje ya Kati is a long-term option; however, the State Party’s attention is currently focused on getting the site removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Staffing is adequate for the time being but plans need to be set in place to mitigate changes in the future.

Access to the islands remains problematic.

Tourism potential is poorly developed and will require future planning and investment beyond the initial activities currently being elaborated with the support of CRAterre. The potential for poverty alleviation from tourism development should not be underestimated for the communities living in and around this property.

5.2 Recommendations for any additional action to be taken by the State Party, including draft recommendations to the World Heritage Committee
Issues:

The Land Use Plans, Management Plans and Action plans must be completed with due diligence for submission to the World Heritage Committee.

In terms of access, better modes of transport will need to be developed to and from Kilwa Masoko, Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara, and proper landing stages provided.

Visitor safety: the open unused wells on the island, many of them dry, but still deep, should be secured to avoid possible accidents. This can best be done through the installation of lockable operable steel gratings below the openings of the wells.
Extendable ladders should be provided at all sites to allow continuous control of vegetation on ruins. Guards, already employed to safeguard the architectural monuments should be trained in correct procedure, including aspects of health and safety, of removal or pruning of vegetation on and around the ruins.

During consultations both communities on Songo Mnara and Kilwa Kisiwani expressed the need to have the architectural ensembles fenced-off to protect them from free-roaming animals, especially goats. This is not always feasible and should only be undertaken after careful consideration of the heritage and visual impact, along with a proper archaeological investigation. The Mission is not of the opinion that this is an urgently required action. The fencing of the graveyard at the Malindi Mosque should however receive priority attention.

Current partnerships with universities and researchers should be fostered and other should be established as they could reinforce the current staff by providing researchers, masters and doctorate students with internship opportunities to contribute to the development of tourism initiatives and the establishment of documentation and archives for the property, which the Mission has highly recommended.

Research outcomes by third parties must in future be communicated to both site management and the resident communities on the islands alike. Inhabitants of the islands expressed their dismay at not knowing what the findings of research projects were. Urgent oral history research should be undertaken on both the islands of Kilwa Kismani and Songo Mnara as well as on Sanje ya Kati.

Stone carvers should be urged to each develop an insignia or mark and to add these and the year of carving to any new carvings done by them during the consolidation of the ruins. These need not be added to the visible face of the carvings but can be added to the rear of elements. Additionally, each carver’s insignia should be recorded by the site management along with the name, background and training of each carver, and duly recorded in the recommended conservation documentation and archives for the property.

The State Party should ensure that at least two boats are made available for the use of the site management seeing as the management staff has to be able to service the two islands.

The District Commissioner should be made aware of needs for increased public boat transport among the islands.

Threats:

New threats have been identified, none of them with an immediate impact on the OUV of the property, including the potential negative impact of a lack of direct benefits to the local communities from tourism development activities.

Sea wave action should continue to receive focussed attention but all actions tested through Heritage Impact- and Visual Impact Assessments.
The consolidation process of architectural monuments should be continued and periodic adequate maintenance undertaken. This will require the State Party to budget for a yearly maintenance budget. Moreover, documentation of conservation interventions needs to be recorded and saved as part of the property’s archives in order to be used as reference for future conservation efforts. Such an archive will also help reduce the risk of loss of knowledge about the site and interventions from changeover in personnel.

Ad-hoc development of facilities on the islands by the State Party should be planned and coordinated, their impact properly assessed, according to the ICOMOS Guidelines of Impact Assessment of Cultural World Heritage Sites, and the World Heritage Centre kept informed. The State Party and site management should be reminded of Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines* regarding notification of intent to undertake or authorize major restorations or new constructions which may affect the outstanding universal value of the property.

Tourism will grow in the foreseeable future, potentially impacting negatively on the property and its associated communities if not adequately planned for. A sustainable tourism development plan should be developed to include the property and its wider context. It should also include plans to ensure direct benefits for the local communities through tourism development while mitigating the impact of tourism on the cultural context. Infrastructure development for the property will go hand-in-hand with tourism development, and will require the support and investment of the national, regional and district authorities. The current lack of electricity, waste disposal and other facilities and services is greatly needed by local communities, and will surely be required by eventual tourists.

5.3 Recommendation as to whenever further action is needed, with clear benchmarks indicating the corrective measures to be taken in order to improve the state of conservation and management of the property

In the opinion of the Mission, no further action is required to warrant the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger. However, should this recommendation be supported, a short-term follow-up mission is proposed within three years of the date of removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger.

The State Party should complete the Management Plan and Action Plans by February 2014 and bring to fruition the Land Use Plans by September 2014 and, in the case of Kilwa Kisiwani, the incorporation of the to-be completed Interim Land Use Plan (10 year validity) into the for the Kilwa Masoko Township within the next 5 years.

The State Party should identify financial and human capital resources by the end of 2014 to continue the consolidation of the architectural monuments that have not received attention and continue to monitor and address sea level impact, noting the requirements for notification to the World Heritage Committee and potential impact assessments should intrusive actions be planned.
Tourism Management and Disaster Risk Management Plans should be developed by early 2015 and annexed to the Management Plan of the property. A documentation and photo archive should be established and managed by the end of 2014.

5.4 Recommendation as to whether the level of mitigation of threats to the property warrants the property being removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger

The Mission is of the opinion that the necessary corrective measures have been carried-out, and that architectural monuments of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara have been consolidated to a level (70%) that warrants the removal of the site from the List of World Heritage in Danger in accordance with paragraph 191 (b) of the Operational Guidelines.

The State Party and its partners should be congratulated with the quality and amount of work undertaken to achieve the high state of conservation the Mission encountered on the site. However, the State Party must be urged to continue with the process of consolidation of the remaining structures, establishing of boundaries through the Land Use Plans as currently underway and to enact a new management plan with yearly budgeted action plans. The lack of the latter two, however, do not pose an immediate and great threat to the integrity or authenticity of the attributes, architecture, and archaeological remains, of the property.

Sea wave actions remain a problem, and will remain an issue that requires continuous action in the future. The State Party has been addressing and monitoring this and must continue to do so. The State Party, with the assistance of the international community should continue to search for viable, low impact solutions, and review them on a yearly basis.

It is further recommended that the State Party submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2016, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property, including the progress achieved on the abovementioned measures, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 40th session in 2016.
6 ANNEXES

A.1 Terms of reference

Joint World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Mission
Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara – Tanzania
11 to 18 December 2013

As its 37th session, the World Heritage Committee requested the State Party of Tanzania to invite a joint World Heritage / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (Decision 37 COM 7A.22).

The mission shall:

1. Review the developed management plan and progress made in formalizing its adoption, as well as in securing adequate resources, to ensure its implementation and the establishment of a fully operational management system for the site. The evaluation of the proposed management arrangements should include assessments of provisions to integrate local communities into the management of the property, the verification on site of the establishment of administrative structures and the proposed conservation plan to ensure that OUV is adequately sustained;

2. Review the establishment/ delineation of boundaries and the proposed extension of the property, with particular attention paid to the inclusion of Kilwa Kivinje and Sanje ya Kati. Review the proposed buffer zone and the regulatory measures foreseen to address its protection and management to ensure that the conditions of integrity continue to be met;

3. Review the proposed Land Use Plan, including the adequacy of provisions to address the encroachment of cultivation near the monuments and potential land conflicts and examine the feasibility for its implementation, including measures to ensure its formal adoption and enforcement;

4. Evaluate the rate of progress made in the rehabilitation and conservation of heritage monuments and plans foreseen for the finalization of conservation processes as well as actions proposed for regular maintenance;

5. Evaluate the impact of sea wave erosion factors affecting the property, giving consideration to the World Monument Fund 2012 study of the coastal environment in the Kilwa Kisiwani area and the actions foreseen to halt sea-wave action;

6. Review the progress made in the implementation of the corrective measures to achieve the Desired State of Conservation for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage Danger.

6. Prepare a joint mission report, following the attached format, in English or French, for review by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session (Doha, 2014).

The State Party should facilitate necessary field visits to key locations and also kindly arrange all the meetings with the relevant institutions and communities involved in the management of the World Heritage property.
A.2 Composition of the Mission team

The Mission team was composed of Mr. Nicholas Clarke from ICOMOS, and Ms. Karalyn Monteil from the Africa Unit of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

A.3 Itinerary and programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 Dec 2013</td>
<td>08:00-15:00</td>
<td>Travel by car from Dar es Salaam to Kilwa Masoko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15:00-17:30</td>
<td>Meeting with site manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Dec 2013</td>
<td>08:00</td>
<td>Travel by boat to Kilwa Kisiwani with site manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>09:00-2:00</td>
<td>Visit Kilwa Kisiwani</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Meeting with local community representatives</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13:00-19:00</td>
<td>Continue visit of Kilwa Kisiwani</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19:00</td>
<td>Travel back to Kilwa Masoko by boat</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Dec 2013</td>
<td>09:00</td>
<td>Meeting with District Commissioner</td>
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<td></td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Travel by boat to Songo Mnara with site manager</td>
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<td></td>
<td>14:00</td>
<td>Meeting with local community representatives</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15:00</td>
<td>Visit to Songo Mnara with site manager</td>
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<td></td>
<td>16:00</td>
<td>Travel by boat to Sanje ya Kati</td>
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<td></td>
<td>17:00</td>
<td>Meeting with local community representatives</td>
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<td></td>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>General visit to ruins and island</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18:30-20:00</td>
<td>Travel by boat back to Kilwa Masoko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Dec 2013</td>
<td>08:00</td>
<td>Courtesy visit with District Executive Director</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>08:30-14:00</td>
<td>Workshop to review Management Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14:00-20:00</td>
<td>Travel by car from Kilwa Masoko to Dar es Salaam</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 Dec 2013</td>
<td>08:00</td>
<td>Debriefing meeting-Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Meeting with Mon the Land Use Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>End of mission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A.4  List of people met

1) Mr. Donatius Kamamba, Director of Antiquities Department, United Republic of Tanzania Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

2) Mr. Mwita S. William, Head of Cultural Heritage Promotion & Communication Section, Division of Antiquities, United Republic of Tanzania Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

3) Ms. Jane John Kessy, Acting Assistant Director, Research, Training and Statistics, United Republic of Tanzania Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

4) Mr. Kigadye Fabian, representing the Assistant Director for conservation and technology

5) Mr. Revocatus Bugumba, World Heritage Site Manager for Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara

6) Mr. Frednand Mizambwa, Senior Conservation Technician, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

7) Mr. Emmanuel J. Bwasiri, Researcher, Department of Antiquities

8) Mr. Mohamed Chidoli, Assistant Conservator for Antiquities

9) Mr. Idiphonce Mlowoka, Technician-Conservator

10) Mr. Abdallah H. Ulega, District Commissioner Kilwa

11) Mr. Adolf Mapunda, District Executive Director for Kilwa District

12) Mr. Simon Mpyange, Consultant, Land Use Plan for Kilwa District

13) The Kilwa Kisiwani Community

14) The Songo Mnara Community

15) The Sanje ya Kati Community
A.5 Organigram of the management structure of the Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Manra World Heritage Site. (Source: Mr R Bugumba, Site Manager)

Acronyms:
DC – District Commissioner (Kilwa District)
SM – Site manager
DED – District Executive Director (Kilwa District)
4 AC – Four Artisan Craftsmen
Kilwa Kisiwani. Walking Route taken during site visit by Mission on 15 Dec 2013. (Adapted from Chittick, 1974)
Songo Mnara Walking Route taken during site visit by Mission on 16 Dec 2013. (Adapted from Google Earth 2013)
Sanji ya Kati. Walking Route taken during site visit by Mission on 16 Dec 2013. (Adapted from Google Earth 2013)
A.7 Notes from the Management Workshop held on 17 December 2013

Structure of Management Plan as developed during workshop of 17 December 2013 at the Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara World Heritage Office, Kilwa Masoka.

1. Note that this a plan for:
   - Management, valorization, development of the Kilwa Kisiwane and Songo Mnara WH site.
   - Based on UNESCO resource manual for management of cultural heritage and examples of approved Management Plans from other WH sites.

2. Date submitted

3. Note from the Minister including that:
   - Inscribed on the WH list, state party has given it priority
   - Community based. This is a second plan.
   - Note if new plan to be supported by extra-budgetary funds
   - How previous plans helped in the management
   - Who wrote this Management Plan and their roles
   - The plans includes input from tourist office, historian, mayor etc. Other stakeholders

4. Thanks abbreviations etc.

5. Description process of approval of management plan (but preferably contained in the appendix)
   - Site level
   - District level
   - National level
   - International

6. Presentation of the site
   - Description of site and maps.
   - OUV: values continued in the site.
   - Historical
   - Description
   - Intangible
   - Integrity
   - Threats, constraints, values and potentials of the site.
   - Economic and other values
   - Additional values not included in the OUV. Their management requirements!

7. Summary of past conservation actions (but preferably contained in the appendix)
   - Impact of environment on the site
   - History of work undertaken
   - Actions undertaken under previous management plan: chronological

8. Economic review (but preferably contained in the appendix)
   - How much the site costs to manage. How much came from minister, how much came for ticket sales, are they self-sufficient?

9. Current status and situation of the site (administration and management)
   - Legal framework
   - Management partners and conservation works
   - State of conservation
   - Management processes
   - Tourism

10. Synthesis
    - Respond to WH criteria (looking through the lens of its WH status)

11. Plan for period xxx-xxx
12. Resources
- Institutional framework
- Roles of: (include organogram)
- Manager and team of the site
- Management committee
- Role of
  - Director of cultural heritage
  - District Commissioner and Deputy Executive Director,
  - Mayor, tourism office
  - Partners
- Resource requirements
- People needed and qualification and training required.
- Succession planning

13. Community engagement
- Requirements
- Benefits etc.
- Schedule

14. Management plan
- Community committees
- Management committees
- Inter-departmental committee (social and other (tourism, refuse, oral history project etc.) issues)

15. Tourism
- Tourism development requirements
- Tourism goals for community benefit
- Tourism impact assessment and mitigation of negative impacts

16. Financing
- National financing
- Tourism financing
- International and bilateral
- Allocations of percentages of income (for instance how much of the revenue goes to the to community school?)

17. Maintenance requirements

18. Development requirements
- (The development of this can be an action under the management plan)

19. Research requirements
- Documentation center requirements
- Oral history projects (including old man from Sanje ya Kati)

20. Implementation of development plans
- Procedures
- Notification
- Archaeological investigation
- Site management and impact mitigation process (heritage, visual, community, visitor, environmental impact bench marks) - refer to ICOMOS HIA Guidelines

21. Partners
- Partnership goals
- Partnerships - district, national, international, NGO
- Action plans for partnership interactions
- Contingency plans should partnerships not provide required results

22. Risk management
- Including fire, contingency plans should action plans not be implemented according to Management Plan based on goals asset in Management plan.

23. Reporting follow up monitoring
- Indicators and means for verification
- Rules and procedures for committees

24. Action plans
- Implementation of action plans
- Including action plan to get off WH Danger list
- Financial management plan
- Training
- Tourism
- Land use plans
- Research - external and internal including feedback procedure

25. Plan for unforeseen circumstance
- Management and approval process
- Notification process to WHC

26. Annexes (Note: as much as possible of the supporting info should be contained in the annex rather than in the main doc., leaving the main document short and allowing quick access to the management plan and action plans)

27. Bibliography
A.8 Decision of the World Heritage Committee

Decision 37COM 7A.22

Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (United Republic of Tanzania) (C 144)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-13/37.COM/7A,
2. Recalling Decision 36 COM 7A.19 adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012),
3. Notes with appreciation the progress made by the State Party in the implementation of the corrective measures and encourages it to continue its efforts, particularly in the approval and the sustained implementation of the management plan and the clarification of the boundaries of the property;
4. Requests the State Party to provide three printed and electronic copies of the draft revised management plan for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;
5. Also requests the State Party to invite a World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property to review the current state of conservation and evaluate whether the conditions for the removal of the property from the List of World Heritage in Danger have been met;
6. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2014, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014;
7. Decides to retain the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (United Republic of Tanzania) on the List of World Heritage in Danger.
A.9 Photographs
A.9 Photographs (issues of integrity and other important remarks noted in RED)

CONTENT

1. KILWA MASOKO 15 AND 16 DECEMBER 2013 ................................................................. 37

2. KILWA KISIWANI 15 DECEMBER 2013 ........................................................................ 38
   2.1 HUSUNI NDOGO .................................................................................................... 39
   2.2 HUSUNI KUBWA .................................................................................................... 41
   2.3 KIWLA KISIWANI VILLAGE .............................................................................. 44
   2.4 MUKUTANI PALACE COMPLEX ...................................................................... 47
   2.5 SMALL DOMED MOSQUE ............................................................................. 52
   2.6 JANGWANI MOSQUE ..................................................................................... 53
   2.7 TOMBS OF THE KIWA SULTANS ..................................................................... 54
   2.8 GREAT HOUSE ............................................................................................... 55
   2.9 GREAT MOSQUE ............................................................................................. 55
   2.10 GEREZA ......................................................................................................... 59
   2.11 MALINI MOSQUE AND GRAVEYARD ........................................................... 63
   2.12 INTERPRETATIVE SIGNAGE ON KILWA KISIWANI ..................................... 66

3. SONGO MNARA ISLAND 16 DECEMBER 2014 ............................................................ 68
   3.1 LANDING SITE: SONGO MNARA ................................................................... 68
   3.2 SONGO MNARA SITE .................................................................................... 69
   3.3 THE HILL MOSQUE ....................................................................................... 72

4. SANJI YA KATI ISLAND 16 DECEMBER 2013 ............................................................. 73
1. KILWA MASOKO 15 AND 16 DECEMBER 2013

Figure 1. Main street of Kilwa Masoko with World Heritage Site office on left

Figure 2. Tanzanian Revenue Authority/District offices where the Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara WHS site office is located

Figure 3. Signage at entrance to Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara WHS site office is. The Site Office is not indicated on the street.

Figure 4. The broken entrance sign to the Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara World Heritage Site. This sign was knocked over by a vehicle, and since then there is no visual indication of the WH site.

Figure 5. Entrance to Kilwa Masoko harbor.
Figure 6. Kilwa Masoka Harbour

Figure 7. View towards Kilwa Kisiwani from Kilwa Masoka

Figure 8. Kilwa Masoka Pier

Figure 9. Access to Kilwa Kisiwani below Husuni Kubwa

Figure 10. Cliff face below Husini Kubwa.

2. KILWA KISIWANI 15 DECEMBER 2013
2.1 HUSUNI NDOGO

Figure 11. Beachfront at Husuni Kubwa

Figure 12. Sea defenses at Husini Kubwa cliff base (with on-site annotation)

Figure 13. Repaired structure at base of cliff under Husuni Kubwa (with on-site annotation)

Figure 14. Stairway from beach up to Husuni Kubwa. Repaired in 2013. (with on-site annotation)

Figure 15. Inside Husuni Ndogo
Figure 16. Perimeter wall of Husuni Ndogo seen from within the enclosure. The whole wall still needs to be consolidated.

Figure 17. Perimeter wall with bastion outside the enclosure.

Figure 18. Well inside Husuni Ndogo. (Note: visitor safety hazard)

Figure 19. Ruins within the Husuni Ndogo enclosure.

Figure 20. Inside the Husuni Ndogo enclosure (with on-site annotation)

Figure 21. Husuni Ndogo perimeter wall (with on-site annotation)
2.2 HUSUNI KUBWA

Figure 24. Husuni Kubwa Trading Courtyard

Figure 25. Husuni Kubwa – view towards north-west from within the Audience Court (note repair work in progress)

Figure 26. Husuni Kubwa. View northwards over Palace Court
Figure 27. Husuni Kubwa. Stairs at Audience Court. Repair undertaken in 2004

Figure 28. Husuni Kubwa. Wall showing recent (2013) grouting repair undertaken

Figure 29. Husuni Kubwa. General view over Palace (Great) Court (with on-site annotation)

Figure 30. Husuni Kubwa. View towards Kilwa Masoka over ruins of Sultans Rooms (north most end of the complex)

Figure 31. Husuni Kubwa: Side Chamber showing 2013 grouting repair (note: with on-site annotation)

Figure 32. Husuni Kubwa. Palace (Great) Court
Figure 33. Husuni Kubwa. Carved coral stone fragments in rooms around Trading Court

Figure 34. Husuni Kubwa. Domestic Court

Figure 35. Husuni Kubwa: rooms surrounding Traders Court (2013 repairs visible)

Figure 36. Husuni Kubwa. Rooms around Traders Court (2013 repairs visible)

Figure 37. Well located south of the Husuni Kubwa complex

Figure 38. Pit latrine under construction southwest of Husuni Kubwa. (Note: There are no public toilets on the island aside from one at the German Guest House.)
2.3 KIWLA KISIWANI VILLAGE

Figure 39. Open space (football pitch) in Kilwa Kisiwani village

Figure 40. Scene en route from Husini Kubwa to the village

Figure 41. The well at Kilwa Kisiwani, the water of which is believed to have special qualities.

Figure 42. Typical wattle and daub dwelling in the Kiwla Kisiwani village. Note the characteristic doorway.

Figure 43. Typical village scene with refuse dump in foreground.
Figure 44. Kilwa Kisiwani Village.

Figure 45. Timber and reed structure on Kilwa Kisiwani.

Figure 46. During the meeting with the Kilwa Kisiwani Community on the porch of the German Guest House.

Figure 47. Participants of the meeting between the mission and community members. (Photo: Fernand Mizambwa)
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Figure 48. Record of names of community members who participated in the meeting on 15 December 2013
2.4 MUKUTANI PALACE COMPLEX

Figure 49. Guard house close to the German Guest House

Figure 50. Guard house close to the Dispensary

Figure 51. Signage indicating work being undertaken at Kilwa Kisiwani

Figure 52. Traditional boat building on the beach at Makutani. This kind of activity should be supported.

Figure 53. Makutani Mosque after repair work has been carried out.

Figure 54. The well at Makutani (beach-side) mosque
Figure 55. Makutani (beach-side) Mosque

Figure 56. The Mihrab of the Makutani (beach-side) Mosque

Figure 57. The Makutani Madrasa

Figure 58 Niches in the wall of the Makutani Madrasa

Figure 59. The western Guard House of Makutani. Wave action is causing erosion of the structure here.

Figure 60. The sea-wall of the eastern guard house. This wall needs constant attention due to wave action erosion.
Figure 61. The sea-wall of the eastern guard house. The red arrow indicates the proximate high water level.

Figure 62. Interior of the eastern guard house.

Figure 63. Interior of eastern guard house.

Figure 64. Eastern guard house with site notes indicating information provided orally on site.

Figure 65. Makutani grounds. In the foreground Mr R Bugumba.

Figure 66. Makutani Palace. Eastern wall. Light mortar indicates recent repairs.
Figure 67. Makutani palace from the south

Figure 68. Makutani palace from the south

Figure 69. Large courtyard of the Makutani Place. In the foreground: cistern for lime mortar (potential for interpretative signage regarding maintenance).

Figure 70. Makutani Palace within.

Figure 71. Makutani Palace. Light mortar is indicative of recent repairs

Figure 72. Makutani Palace interior with timber beam indicated inserted in 2009 to stabilize wall.
Figure 73. 15th Century Residence. This has not undergone any significant recent stabilisation.

Figure 74. 15th Century House. Some plant growth needs to be controlled and the whole house requires stabilisation.

Figure 75. 15th Century House. Carved coral blocks scattered within the ruin.

Figure 76 and 77. Details of walls of the 15th Century Residence showing cracking and structural decay which will soon require urgent maintenance.
Figure 78. 18th Century house in eastern corner of the Makutani complex. Good condition.

Figure 79. 8th Century house in eastern corner of the Makutani complex. Good condition.

2.5 SMALL DOMED MOSQUE

Figure 80. Small domed Mosque seen from the west.

Figure 81. Well at the Small Domed Mosque. This is the only well with a cover.

Figure 82. Small Domed Mosque seen from the east.

Figure 83. One of the domes of the Small Domed Mosque.
2.6 JANGWANI MOSQUE

Figure 86. Jangwani Mosque site still requires consolidation and repair.

Figure 87. Well at Jangwani also requires re-pointing of joints.

Figure 88. Jangwani Mosque seen from the east.

Figure 89. Part of a collapsed dome at the Jangwani Mosque.
2.7 TOMBS OF THE KIWA SULTANS

Figure 90. General view of the tombs site

Figure 91. Detail view of a portion of the tombs site

Figure 92. Recently repaired tombs

Figure 93. Recently repaired tombs
2.8 GREAT HOUSE

Figure 94. Courtyard at the Great House. The Great House requires consolidation.

Figure 95. Portion of the Great House. The ruin is not structurally unstable but does require consolidation.

Figure 96. Portion of the Great House

Figure 97. View towards Great Mosque from the Great House

2.9 GREAT MOSQUE

Figure 98. General view over the Great Mosque site seen from the west.
Figure 99. Western wall of the Great Mosque

Figure 100. Interior of Great Mosque. Relatively recent repairs are discernable

Figure 101. Interior of Great Mosque. The ruin is in a very poor state of maintenance.

Figure 102. A dome in the Great Mosque

Figure 103. Front courtyard of the Great Mosque.

Figure 104. Well in the courtyard of the Great Mosque. Note: Planting needs to be controlled.
Figure 105. 15th Century Mihrab in the Qibla wall of the Great Mosque.

Figure 106. South eastern corner of the Great Mosque.

Figure 107. Close up of 15th Century Mihrab in 11th Century Qibla Wall.

Figure 108. Interior looking west.
Figure 109. Historic graffiti or date of repair? Replacement stone should be dated on faces that cannot be defaced.

Figure 110. Column within the Great Mosque

Figure 111. Mine cart utilised in the excavation of the Great mosque. This along with the rails should be preserved as part of the history of the site. Interpretation should be provided.

Figure 112. House in the vicinity of the Great Mosque.

Figure 113. House located east of the Great Mosque

Figure 114. Ruins of unsanctioned tea garden reported in the 2009 report, since closed down by the site management.
Figure 115. General view over interior of the Gereza.

Figure 116. Gereza with newly restored entrance way. Note: The original door is in safe keeping with the Department of Antiquities at the National Museum in Dar es Salaam.

Figure 117. Gereza seen from the Great Mosque. Note the abandoned tea garden in the foreground. Activity here was stopped in line with the recommendations of the 2009 Mission report.

Figure 118. The Reconstructed doorway of the Gereza from outside.

Figure 119. The Reconstructed doorway of the Gereza from inside.
Figure 120. Gereza courtyard

Figure 121. Inside the only enclosed space in the Gereza with reconstructed *makuti* ceiling.

Figure 122. View from Gereza courtyard towards the beach

Figure 123. Gereza courtyard.

Figure 124. The southeastern wall of the Gereza

Figure 125. The southeastern corner of the Gereza
Figure 126. Signage on site at the Gereza providing information on conservation activities.

Figure 127. Mangroves in front of the Gereza. Some mangroves have survived from the first planting and are just visible above the water.

Figure 128. Beach-front at the Gereza

Figure 129. Current sea defences at the Gereza.

Figure 130. North-eastern tower of the Gereza. Recent repair work has been carried out at the base of the structure, halting sea-wave impact for now.

Figure 131. Duplication of Fig. 129 with on site notes.
Figure 132. The north-eastern tower of the Gereza with recent repairs visible.

Figure 133. The north-eastern tower of the Gereza with recent repairs visible, however this is still vulnerable.

Figure 134. North-western corner of the Gereza. The ruin needs monitoring here.

Figure 135. Base of the north-eastern tower showing current sea defences.
2.11 MALINI MOSQUE AND GRAVEYARD

Figure 136. Malindi mosque seen from the beach. The sea defences are visible.

Figure 137. View into Mosque recent repairs visible

Figure 138. Replacement coral block at Malindi Mosque – part of recent repair works undertaken.

Figure 139. Malindi Mosque Mihrab. Recent repairs are visible.
Figure 140. Malindi Mosque main entrance

Figure 141. Malindi Mosque Qibla wall

Figure 142. Malindi Mosque courtyard

Figure 143. Malindi Mosque with sea defences seen from the beach.

Figure 144. Malindi Mosque graveyard

Figure 145. Malindi Mosque graveyard
Figure 146. Malindi Mosque graveyard
Figure 147. Malindi Mosque graveyard
Figure 148. Recently constructed rainwater furrow at the Malindi Mosque graveyard
Figure 149. Malindi Mosque graveyard
Figure 150. Steps to the beach at the Malindi Mosque graveyard
Figure 151. Sea wall at the Malindi Mosque graveyard
2.12 INTERPRETATIVE SIGNAGE ON KILWA KISIWANI
3. SONGO MNARA ISLAND 16 DECEMBER 2014

3.1 LANDING SITE: SONGO MNARA

Figure 164. Landing site at Songo Manra

Figure 165. Songo Mnara harbour

Figure 166. Makuti construction at Songo Mnara fishing village

Figure 167. Palm leaf construction at Songo Mnara fishing village

Figure 168. En-route to Songo Mnara Ruins

Figure 169. En route to Songo Mnara the visitor has to wade through a mangrove swamp. This is only possible at low tide.
3.2 SONGO MNARA SITE

Figure 170. Songo Mnara. Repari work being carried out in left foreground

Figure 171. Recently constructed site office

Figure 172. Meeting with community members

Figure 173. Songo Mnara interpretative signage

Figure 174. Songo Mnara: repair work in process.

Figure 175. Lime dams at Songo Mnara

Figure 176. Meeting with community members employed at Songo Mnara in repair and maintenance work.
Figure 177. Songo Mnara

Figure 178. Songo Mnara Mosque

Figure 179. Songo Mnara: recent repairs

Figure 180. Songo Mnara

Figure 181. Bracing of perimeter wall

Figure 182. Repaired entrance to a house

Figure 183. Portions of Songo Mnara still require repair such as this house.

Figure 184. Portions of Songo Mnara still require repair such as this house.
Figure 185. Repairs to an archway at a courtyard of a house at Songo Mnara

Figure 186. The archway depicted in Figure 185

Figure 187. Stone masons workshop with block of new-crafted coral stone

Figure 188. Site of recent archaeological excavations at Songo Mnara conducted by the Universities of Rice and York.

Figure 189. Repaired niches in a wall at Songo Mnara

Figure 190. Cut-back vegetation at Songo Mnara
3.3 THE HILL MOSQUE

Figure 191. The Hill Mosque complex at Songo Mnara still requires maintenance. Distant view.

Figure 192 The Hill Mosque complex at Songo Mnara still requires maintenance. Close up view.
4. SANJI YA KATI ISLAND 16 DECEMBER 2013

Figure 193. Arrival at the Sanji ya Kati fishing village

Figure 194. Route through the mangroves at Sanji ya Kati

Figure 195. Meeting with elders at Sanji ya Kati

Figure 196. Ruins at Sanji ya Kati. These have never been excavated.

Figure 197. Sanji ya Kati. These have never been excavated.
Figure 198. Ruins at Sanji ya Kati. These have never been excavated or mapped.

Figure 199. A small portion of the ruins were excavated some years ago at Sanji ya Kati.

Figure 200. Excavated and consolidated ruins at Sanji ya Kati

Figure 201. Excavated and consolidated ruins at Sanji ya Kati

Figure 202. Ruins at Sanji ya Kati. These have never been excavated or mapped.

Figure 203. Ruins at Sanji ya Kati. These have never been excavated or mapped.