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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

CONVENTION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DU PATRIMOINE
MONDIAL, CULTUREL ET NATUREL

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE / COMITE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

Thirty-first session / Trente et unième session

Christchurch, New Zealand / Christchurch, Nouvelle Zélande
23 June - 2 July 2007 / 23 juin - 2 juillet 2007

Item 7 of the Provisional Agenda: State of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List and/or on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Point 7 de l'Ordre du jour provisoire: Etat de conservation de biens inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial et/ou sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril

MISSION REPORT / RAPPORT DE MISSION

**Mosi-oa- Tunya/ Victoria Falls (Zambia/ Zimbabwe) (509)
Mosi-oa- Tunya/ Chutes Victorias (Zambie/ Zimbabwe) (509)**

20-25 November 2006 / 20-25 Novembre 2006

This mission report should be read in conjunction with Document:
Ce rapport de mission doit être lu conjointement avec le document suivant:

WHC-07/31.COM/7A

WHC-07/31.COM/7A.Add

WHC-07/31.COM/7B

WHC-07/31.COM/7B.Add

**MOSI-OA-TUNYA/VICTORIA FALLS WORLD HERITAGE SITE
(Zambia / Zimbabwe)**

**Report to the World Heritage Committee on the mission carried out from
20 to 25 November 2006**



**Mission Team:
Kishore Rao, UNESCO World Heritage Centre
Gilbert Adrian Robinson, IUCN**

**REPORT ON THE MISSION TO (Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls)
(Zambia / Zimbabwe)**

20 to 25 November 2006

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Victoria Falls was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1989 as a transboundary property shared between Zambia and Zimbabwe, under the then natural criteria (ii) and (iii). Over the years, considerable technical and financial assistance has been extended by the international community to support its effective conservation and management. Nevertheless, issues of conservation concern have arisen regularly, particularly in the absence of a joint coordination mechanism and management framework, which was first requested in 2002. As a result various pressures, associated mainly with tourism development, have continued to have an adverse impact on the state of conservation of the site.

As a follow-up to the decision of the World Heritage Committee in July 2006, a joint UNESCO-IUCN team carried out a monitoring mission in November 2006 to assess the state of conservation of the site and met with various stakeholders in both countries. The mission findings are that continuing developmental pressures within and adjacent the site are adversely impacting on its values and integrity. The situation has arisen primarily because no action has been taken to implement recommendations made for effective management and sustainable development of the property through a bilateral consultative process in 2002, principally the establishment of a transboundary cooperation mechanism and development of a joint management framework.

The mission concludes that a series of urgent actions need to be taken by the two States Parties of Zambia and Zimbabwe to ensure that outstanding universal values of the site are not compromised and effective conservation is assured. The key recommendations of the mission are as follows:

- i. Establish a Joint Ministerial Committee (including appropriate technical sub-committees) for effective transboundary coordination.
- ii. Develop a Joint / Integrated Management Plan for the World Heritage site by May 2007, and secure necessary approvals and funding for its implementation.
- iii. All issues related to development of infrastructure, tourism facilities and services, eradication of invasive species, control of pollution, abstraction of water from the Zambezi, etc should be fully considered and addressed in the Joint Management Plan, consistent with the recommendations of the 2002 bilateral workshop.
- iv. Pending action by the two States Parties on these points, there should be a complete moratorium on the construction and development of all tourism infrastructure, facilities or services within the World Heritage property.
- v. Zambia should not proceed with the development of the Mosi-oa-Tunya Hotel and Country Club Estate project along the bank of the Zambezi River within the World Heritage site, as currently planned. The World Heritage Committee should consider inscribing the site on the World Heritage in Danger List, if the project is approved for implementation.
- vi. Zambia should also reconsider the project under implementation to erect a tethered balloon as it will adversely impact the visual integrity of the site, because when raised the balloon is likely to appear within the viewing corridor of the falls.
- vii. The two countries should develop specific benchmarks and indicators, with reference to the statement of significance of the site, which can be assessed during the process of monitoring its state of conservation and better address management and protection concerns of the site.

1 BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

- a. The transboundary property of Mosi-oa-Tunya/ Victoria Falls, Zambia and Zimbabwe was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1989 under the then criteria (ii) and (iii), now re-numbered as (vii) and (viii).
- b. At the time of inscription, the evaluation report of IUCN noted that the focus of the site's values is clearly on the falls and the downstream gorges, and accordingly recommended that the limits of the property should be defined by all of the Victoria Falls National Park (Zimbabwe), the Southern half of Mosi-oa-Tunya National Park (Zambia), and a small portion of the riverine strip of Zambezi National Park (Zimbabwe). Accordingly, the World Heritage Committee agreed to the joint inscription of the property on the basis of the recommended boundaries and requested the two States Parties to consult with each other and with IUCN and report back to it on the agreed final boundaries.
- c. The natural site data sheet of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) for this property gives the following specific details on its location and area:

“**LOCATION:** On either side of the Zambezi River in southern Zambia and northwestern Zimbabwe. Mosi-oa-Tunya National Park follows the left bank between the Sinde River and the Songwe Gorge, bounded on the north by Dambwa Forest Reserve and the town of Maramba (formerly Livingstone). On the right bank Victoria Falls National Park is bounded by the river from 6km above to 12km below the falls and by the town of Victoria Falls on the west. A riverine strip of Zambezi National Park extending 9km west along the right bank of the Zambezi and islands in the river are all within the Park as far as Palm and Kandahar Islands. 17°55'S, 25°50'E.”

“**AREA:** 6,860ha. Mosi-oa-Tunya National Park, 3779ha. Victoria Falls National Park, 2,340ha; a riverine strip of Zambezi National Park, 741ha.” The remaining area of these protected areas is considered as the buffer zone.

- d. Both the Bureau and the Committee have regularly examined the State of Conservation (SOC) of the site between 1992 and 2001 in relation to: the proposed construction of the Batoka dam in Zambia (1992 and 1994); the workshop on Strategic Environmental Assessment of Tourism Development in the Victoria Falls Area; the development of the Joint Management Plan (1996); the proposed Mosi-oa-Tunya Hotel Complex development project in Zambia (1998 and 1999); and the organisation of a bilateral meeting, preceded by national meetings in the two countries (1999, 2000 and 2001).
- e. The national and bilateral meetings were held in 2002 and specific recommendations adopted for conservation of the site. However, these recommendations had not been implemented by 2006 when the Committee last reviewed the SOC of the property and adopted the decision which is at [Annex 1](#). On this basis the terms of reference for the mission was developed which is at [Annex 2](#). The mission was undertaken from 20 to 25 November 2006 by Kishore Rao, Deputy Director of WHC and Gilbert Adrian Robinson, representing IUCN. The itinerary and programme followed by the mission is at [Annex 3](#). The monitoring programme consisted of:
 - i. Meetings with stakeholders in the capitals of both States Parties
 - ii. Meetings with stakeholders in the World Heritage area
 - iii. Site visit in both countries

2 NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

- a. Mosi-oa-Tunya National Park was established under Zambia's National Parks and Wildlife Act of 1968 and is managed by the Zambian Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) and the National Heritage Conservation Commission (NHCC). The latter is particularly responsible for the falls area in the Eastern Cataract ([Fig. 2](#)). The Victoria Falls and Zambezi National Parks in Zimbabwe ([Fig. 1](#))

were established under the Parks and Wildlife Act of 1975 and are managed by the Zimbabwe Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management (ZDNPWLM). In addition to this Act, the State Party of Zimbabwe mentions that the National Museums and Monuments Act, Environmental Management Act, Tourism Act and Forestry Act are also applied in the management of the site. In Zambia the National Heritage Conservation Act and the Zambia Wildlife Act are used. The two countries do not have any specific legislation or regulations governing World Heritage properties.

3 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES / THREATS

- a. The principal threats to the natural values of the property arise from:
- i. the growing tourism infrastructure development and provision of visitor services;
 - ii. the abstraction of water from the Zambezi River, upstream of the Victoria Falls and its impact on the extent of the falls, particularly during the dry season;
 - iii. pollution, in particular sewage pollution from Livingstone, which reportedly goes into the Maramba River (although this was contested by a member of the Zambian Environment Council); and
 - iv. the anticipated destruction of the natural riparian vegetation by the proposed development of a 5-star hotel, golf course estate and conference facility on the Zambian side of the Zambezi River.

Moreover, there is no mechanism in place to systematically monitor all these critical factors and assess their impacts on the values of the property.

- b. It is clear that since inscription of the property on the World Heritage List in 1989, a number of hotels and resorts have been developed, or old ones renovated and expanded, within the boundaries of the inscribed property on either side of the Zambesi. However, the mission was not able to secure any details or maps on site to clearly explain these developments. Hence, it was agreed that the identified representatives from both countries will submit specific additional information before 15 December 2006. This information was received with some delays, and is summarised in the table below:

Item	Information requested	Received from Zimbabwe	Received from Zambia
1.	Map of the property showing boundaries of the core zone and buffer zones clearly demarcated, together with the location of existing infrastructure, and particularly those that have been developed or renovated since 1989. This map should also be available in electronic format	Map received electronically; hard copy not received. Details of infrastructure development not clearly shown, as requested	Map reportedly submitted electronically, but not received
2.	A tabular statement listing location and area details of all such developments undertaken since 1989 or those that are proposed to be undertaken	Furnished. Most developments are reportedly in the Municipality of Victoria Falls and some within the Special Tourist Zone	Furnished. Location of existing and proposed development expressed in distance from Eastern Cataract, but not clear if inside or outside the boundaries of WH site
3.	Annual statistics on tourists visiting the site over the last 5 years	A variety of visitor statistics provided, but rainforest entry figures show a total of 161,834 for 2005 and 134,010 for 2006	72,002 for 2004 and 179,786 for 2005; figures for 2006 not available
4.	Annual statistics on number of poaching cases detected and prosecuted in each of	In 2006 poaching of 17 wild animals with wire	Only one case detected in 2002 and

Item	Information requested	Received from Zimbabwe	Received from Zambia
	the last 5 years	snare and 5 cases of armed poaching are reported.	none thereafter.
5.	The number of helicopters and other aircraft, as well as cruise boats and jet boats that have been licensed to operate at the site	37 registered boats; average 20 helicopter flights per day	10 boats and 4 helicopters licensed
6.	Complete details on the proposed development by Legacy Holdings Zambia of the "Mosi-oa-Tunya Hotel and Country Club Estate" within the World Heritage property, including the EIA process and current status of the project's approval	Not applicable	Details summarised in paragraphs "l", "m", and "n" below
7.	Full details of the balloon project currently being developed within the property in Zambia	Not applicable	Details summarised in paragraph "i" below

- c. Since the last report to the 30th Session of the Committee, no specific action has been taken to implement the outstanding recommendations for the conservation of the property. The recommendations arising from the bilateral workshop of 2002, particularly in relation to the setting up of a joint coordination mechanism and the development of a joint management plan for the property remain unimplemented. The 2002 bilateral workshop was preceded in 1996 by a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of developments covering a 30 km radius around the property with specific recommendations which also remain largely unimplemented.
- d. One of the recommendations of the SEA pertains to the development of Combination Area Plans within each country, in order to coordinate and harmonise the activities of various agencies and organisations within the 30 km radius zone. However, these plans are yet to be developed, approved and adopted. Consequently, development plans and projects have been implemented in an uncoordinated and haphazard manner.
- e. The management plans of the three national parks comprising the World Heritage property have expired and are no longer current, but it is reported that the process of revising them has been initiated by the two countries. However, in the continued absence of any formal consultative mechanism it is not clear how the development of a "Joint Management Framework" for the property as a whole would be undertaken. The authorities of both countries were confident that as a result of the proposed KAZA Trans Frontier Conservation Area agreement which involves Botswana, Zambia, Namibia, Angola and Zimbabwe which will be signed on 7 December 2006, there will be enhanced cooperation even in relation to Victoria Falls (as it falls within the proposed TFCA), and that this will also give an impetus to the development of the joint management plan. The team had misgivings on the constant reference about the KAZA Trans-Frontier Conservancy Area "success story". The team observed that the area covers a much bigger landscape, and yet States Parties are failing to manage a small area of the Victoria Falls World Heritage site.
- f. The growth of tourism facilities and services is a cause for concern. The noise of helicopters flying overhead is almost constantly heard. The mission not only saw many helicopters operating over the falls, but also the equally noisy microlight aircraft. The Victoria Falls international airport in Zimbabwe is currently also being upgraded to receive aircraft of all sizes and this would clearly have an impact on the overall tourist volumes at the site.
- g. At a given point in time the mission saw at least a dozen cruise boats operating along a relatively short stretch of the Zambezi, just upstream from the falls. The Zimbabwean authorities reported that there are 20 boarding points along the shoreline and about 40 cruise boats, but that not all of them are currently operational. For Zambia 4 jetties are reportedly licensed to operate river cruises. The mission also witnessed a jet-boat moving at great speed and with very loud noise along this stretch of the river, very close to where a family of

hippopotamus were visible. The need for such a facility for the tourists, which could endanger the native wildlife and adds to the noise pollution, is very questionable. Similarly, extreme sport facilities like bungee jumping, gorge swing, abseil, and flying fox are being offered within the property, which also do not seem appropriate within the World Heritage context and in maintaining the aesthetic qualities of the property.

- h. While in the past a tethered balloon was available for visitors in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe it was reportedly dismantled in 2002. However, a new project to establish a similar balloon is being implemented within the property in Zambia and construction works were in progress at the site, which is in the core area (Fig. 6). The area covered by the launch pad is 100m x 50m and the infrastructure consists of one office block, one block for shower and toilets, and one small block as a waiting lounge for clients. The land falls within the area that had been allotted to the Zambian Electricity Supply Company (ZESCO) before the property was inscribed on the WH list. The helium balloon would reportedly be positioned at a height of 75 to 118 metres and coloured appropriately (white envelope) to reduce the visual impact and carry a maximum of 25 passengers. There would be 50 to 75 employees for managing the operations of the balloon.
- i. As noted earlier, the property is also inscribed under criteria (vii) and the various visitor facilities like hotels, helicopters and other aircraft, cruise and jet boats, balloon, etc undoubtedly have a negative impact on its outstanding universal value of “exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance” and disturb its visual integrity and hence, there is an urgent need to review and regulate these facilities and services.
- j. The mission was also shown the site of the existing helipad in Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe, as well as the site to which it is being relocated. The new site is being developed over an area of 6 ha at Chamabundo, which is 10 km from the falls. 10 helipads are currently under development at this site by the private operators to whom the land has been allotted. The team suggested setting a firm deadline by which everyone should move to the new site instead of renewing leases at the current site on a monthly basis. We were also shown the existing landfill site of the Victoria Falls municipality and informed that a feasibility study is underway on two alternative sites for relocating this landfill away from the municipality. Other sites visited included within the Victoria Falls Municipality were the site of an informal settlement of 2180 households which has since been cleared, and a brewery which has been closed down.
- k. Perhaps no other project around the property has attracted so much attention in recent times as the “Mosi-oa-Tunya Hotel and Country Club Estate” project, which is being promoted by Legacy Holdings Zambia Limited. Based on information obtained by the mission on site and a report subsequently submitted by Zambia, the project consists of a 5 star hotel (160 rooms) with a 250 delegate conference facility, a golf course/clubhouse and another 1000 delegate conference facility, an 18 hole international golf course with 400 luxury villas, a 4 star hotel (200 rooms), a second conference centre, and a marina, over a 200 ha site along the banks of the Zambezi River (Fig. 7) within the World Heritage property in Zambia at an estimated cost of US\$ 240 million.
- l. The mission team was shown a site plan (see plan at Annex 4) from which it is evident that most of the proposed development area lies within the property, south of the Maramba River and with the banks of the Zambezi River as its eastern boundary. A foundation stone for this project, laid by the President of the Republic of Zambia, on 28th July 2006, lies immediately outside the property on the northern side of the Maramba River (Fig. 8). In a meeting with the relevant Zambian authorities it was explained that the National Parks and Wildlife Act specifically allows for the identification of areas within national parks for tourism development. It was also reported that Legacy Holdings Zambia was only allotted land on the northern side of the Maramba River, but subsequently they had also applied for additional land for development on the southern side of the river. Numerous NGOs and others have objected to this development and the way in which the EIA process was conducted. They claim that their attempts to protect the property were brushed aside and not given proper consultation.
- m. In a report dated 22 December 2006 received by WHC from the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources of Zambia it is mentioned that the Environmental Council of Zambia has distributed the EIA report on the project (received from Legacy Holdings) to

various institutions and stakeholders for comments. After this process is over the Technical Committee of the Board (presumably the Zambian Wildlife Authority Board) will consider the application from Legacy Holdings and make a decision. The report concludes by stating that "For the project to be successfully implemented, Environmental Council of Zambia would have to issue a 'Decision Letter' in support of the project. If and when this happens the project may then be implemented." Therefore, it appears that no final decision has so far been taken on the project.

- n. In meetings with the mission, the Zambian authorities maintained that Zimbabwe had far more tourist infrastructure and that Zambia was only trying to catch-up, as it wants to encourage tourism to be the main economic driver for the country and Victoria Falls is the most important resource for them. They also stated that they did not see any problems associated with the development of tourism infrastructure, or services like helicopter rides, balloon, golf course, etc. However, they also asked for guidance on how tourism should be developed without impacting on the site. The mission clarified its position and stated that such developments had to be undertaken in a sustainable manner and without causing any adverse impacts on the OUV of the property. To begin with, it was not desirable for the hotels and resorts to be developed within the World Heritage property, considering the small size of the inscribed area, and such facilities could be easily located at some distance from it so that the possibilities of adverse impacts are minimised. Moreover, the 2002 bilateral workshop had made very specific recommendations on all aspects of sustainable development and management of the property, including details of total number of hotel beds and hotel area that could be developed in both countries, but these were not being followed and hence, the continuing concern expressed by the World Heritage Committee.
- o. There is no systematic monitoring programme for assessing management effectiveness of the property, in either country. However, vegetation monitoring plots have been created on the Zimbabwean side of the property to assess the impact of the Lantana (invasive species) eradication programme. The effort being made to control Lantana in the Zimbabwe part of the property (with the assistance of the NGO, Environment Africa) appears to be yielding positive results. However, on the Zambian side profuse growth of Lantana could be seen in the area across the knife-edge bridge which is close to the falls (Fig. 3). Water Hyacinth (another invasive species) is visible at several places along the banks of the Zambezi River in both countries, and focussed attention would be needed to control its further spread.
- p. The mission also noted that the presentation of the site is very poor (Fig. 10). On the Zimbabwean side there is no signage mentioning that Victoria Falls is a World Heritage site. No plaque has been erected in accordance with paragraph 269 to 272 Of the Operational Guidelines. Besides, the visitor centre is very basic and consists of disfigured and vandalized exhibits. On the Zambian side, although there is a signboard which mentions Victoria Falls as a World Heritage site (Fig. 9), there is no plaque commemorating that fact. The visitor centre here is also very basic and focuses only on the site's significance as an early settlement area. The whole entrance area has been taken over by numerous haphazardly developed souvenir shacks (Fig. 4).

4 ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY

- a. The various factors / issues affecting the property and an assessment of their impact on its state of conservation have already been discussed in detail in the previous section.
- b. Although there is no evidence at the property to show that the values associated with criteria (viii) are being compromised, but as noted in the previous section, the values pertaining to criteria (vii) are definitely being impacted by the manner in which various tourism infrastructure, facilities, and services have been and are continuing to be developed. These are also affecting the relevant conditions of integrity of the property. However, no follow-up actions have so far been taken by the States Parties concerned on the decision of the World Heritage Committee, principally on implementing the recommendations of the 2002 bilateral workshop, which provide clear guidance on sustainable development within and adjacent to the property.

- c. The visit of the mission to the site provided an opportunity for the relevant authorities from both States Parties to come together in a joint meeting, where all the outstanding and emerging issues were raised and discussed. It was made clear by the mission that all necessary guidance and recommendations for effective conservation and management of the site were outlined in the recommendations of the 2002 workshop and what is required is a firm commitment and action for their implementation.
- d. The mission also reminded the two sides of the decision of the 30th session of the World Heritage Committee whereby they are required to provide to the World Heritage Centre before 1 February 2007 reports on the state of conservation of the property and progress made in implementing an effective joint management framework and other recommendation of the 2002 bilateral workshop.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- a. The mission concludes that a series of urgent actions need to be taken by the two States Parties of Zambia and Zimbabwe to arrest and reverse the unsustainable scale and pace of developments within and adjacent to the World Heritage site of Victoria Falls, in order to ensure that its outstanding universal values are not compromised and effective conservation is assured. Principal among these is the need for a formalised institutional mechanism for regular and effective transboundary cooperation, and the development and implementation of an Integrated Management Plan. Following the joint meeting of the two States Parties at the time of the mission, the following agreements for time-bound action on this particular issue were reached:
 - i. Establishment by January 2007 of a Joint Ministerial Committee for effective transboundary coordination, which would meet twice a year.
 - ii. The Joint Ministerial Committee would establish under it a Joint Technical Committee which would meet at least four times a year, and several Stakeholder/ Technical Sub-Committees (on finance, legal, administration, tourism, conservation, research, etc) meeting on a regular basis.
 - iii. Both sides to integrate their respective national management plans by March 2007 utilising their own resources.
 - iv. Develop the Joint or Integrated Management Plan for the World Heritage site by May 2007, and secure necessary approvals and funding for its implementation.

(The two States Parties have since submitted a request for financial assistance from the International Assistance window of the World Heritage Fund to support the preparation of the Integrated Management Plan. This request was approved on 25 January 2007 for an amount of US\$ 30,000 by the Chair of the World Heritage Committee.)

- b. Pending action by the two States Parties on the above noted points, there should be a complete moratorium on the construction and development of all tourism infrastructure, facilities or services within the World Heritage property. This would also mean that no new licenses should be granted for the operation of additional helicopters, microlight or other aircraft, cruise boats or jet boats, balloons, etc. All these issues should be adequately considered and addressed in the national and joint management plans, in a manner which is consistent with the recommendations of the 2002 workshop.
- c. The decision taken by Zambia to erect a tethered balloon should be reconsidered. There is no doubt that this project will impact on the visual integrity of the site, because when raised the balloon is likely to appear within the viewing corridor of the falls.
- d. The joint management plan should *inter alia* also address the issue of pollution of the Zambezi and its tributaries upstream of the falls, as well as the issue of water diversion (including for hydropower generation) particularly in the dry season, with a view to ensuring adequate flows to sustain the quality and extent of the falls (Fig. 5).

- e. Zambia should make concerted efforts for control of lantana weed, particularly in the area across the knife-edge bridge near the Eastern Cataract. The action being taken by Zimbabwe for lantana eradication need to be sustained and its results should continue to be monitored.
- f. Zambia should not proceed with the planned development of the Mosi-oa-Tunya Hotel and Country Club Estate project along the bank of the Zambezi River within the World Heritage site. It is clear that such a project is inappropriate, as it is bound to alter the biophysical processes and landform features of the site, thus, adversely impacting on its outstanding universal values and conditions integrity. The project is anticipated to not only destroy the riparian vegetation, but also interfere with the catchment function and contribute to the pollution load of the river. In view of these potential dangers to the site it should be considered for inscription on the World Heritage in Danger List, if the project is approved for implementation.
- g. There is also need to develop specific benchmarks and indicators, with reference to the statement of significance of the site, which can be assessed during the process of monitoring its state of conservation. This would enable Zimbabwe and Zambia to better address management and protection concerns of the site.

- 1 Terms of reference
- 2 Decision of the World Heritage Committee
- 3 Itinerary and programme
- 4 Plan of proposed development by Legacy Hotels and Resorts in Zambia
- 5 List and contact details of people met
- 6 Maps (most recent maps of the boundaries of the property)
- 7 Photographs and other graphical material (showing issues of integrity):

Annex 1:

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Undertake the joint UNESCO-WHC / IUCN Reactive Monitoring Mission from 20 to 25 November 2006 to the **Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls** World Heritage property in **Zambia and Zimbabwe**. The mission should:

- (i) Assess the state of conservation of this property and the factors affecting the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in particular in relation to uncontrolled urban development, pollution and unplanned tourism development;
- (ii) Hold consultations with the Zambian and Zimbabwean authorities and relevant stakeholders in examining the progress made in relation to the recommendations of the 2002 bi-lateral workshop and in particular the preparation and implementation of an effective joint management framework to address the ongoing threats (see Decision 30 COM 7B.8 attached and previous Decisions);
- (iii) Clarify with and advise as necessary the Zambian and Zimbabwean authorities on the follow up on the recommendations of the 2002 bi-lateral workshop and the need to set a firm schedule for their follow-up;
- (iv) On the basis of the foregoing findings, make recommendations to the Government of Zambia and Zimbabwe and the World Heritage Committee for a better conservation and management of the property,
- (v) Prepare a joint report on the findings and recommendations of this Reactive Monitoring Mission following the attached format and submit it to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and IUCN Headquarters by 15 January 2007 at the latest in hard copy and an electronic version.

Annex 2: Extract of the Decisions adopted by 30th session of the World Heritage Committee (Vilnius, Lithuania, 8 – 16 July 2006)

Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls (Zambia / Zimbabwe) (N 509)

Decision 30 COM 7B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

Having examined Document *WHC-06/30.COM/7B*,

Notes with concern that the recommendations of the 2002 bi-lateral workshop have not been implemented;

Regrets that the integrity of the World Heritage property remains threatened by uncontrolled urban development, pollution and unplanned tourism development;

Urges both States Parties to urgently follow-up on the recommendations of the 2002 bi-lateral workshop and in particular the preparation and implementation of an effective joint management framework to address the ongoing threats; and requests the States Parties to set a firm schedule for their follow-up;

Also requests both States Parties to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN mission to assess the state of conservation and the factors affecting the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and progress made in implementing the recommendations of the 2002 bi-lateral workshop;

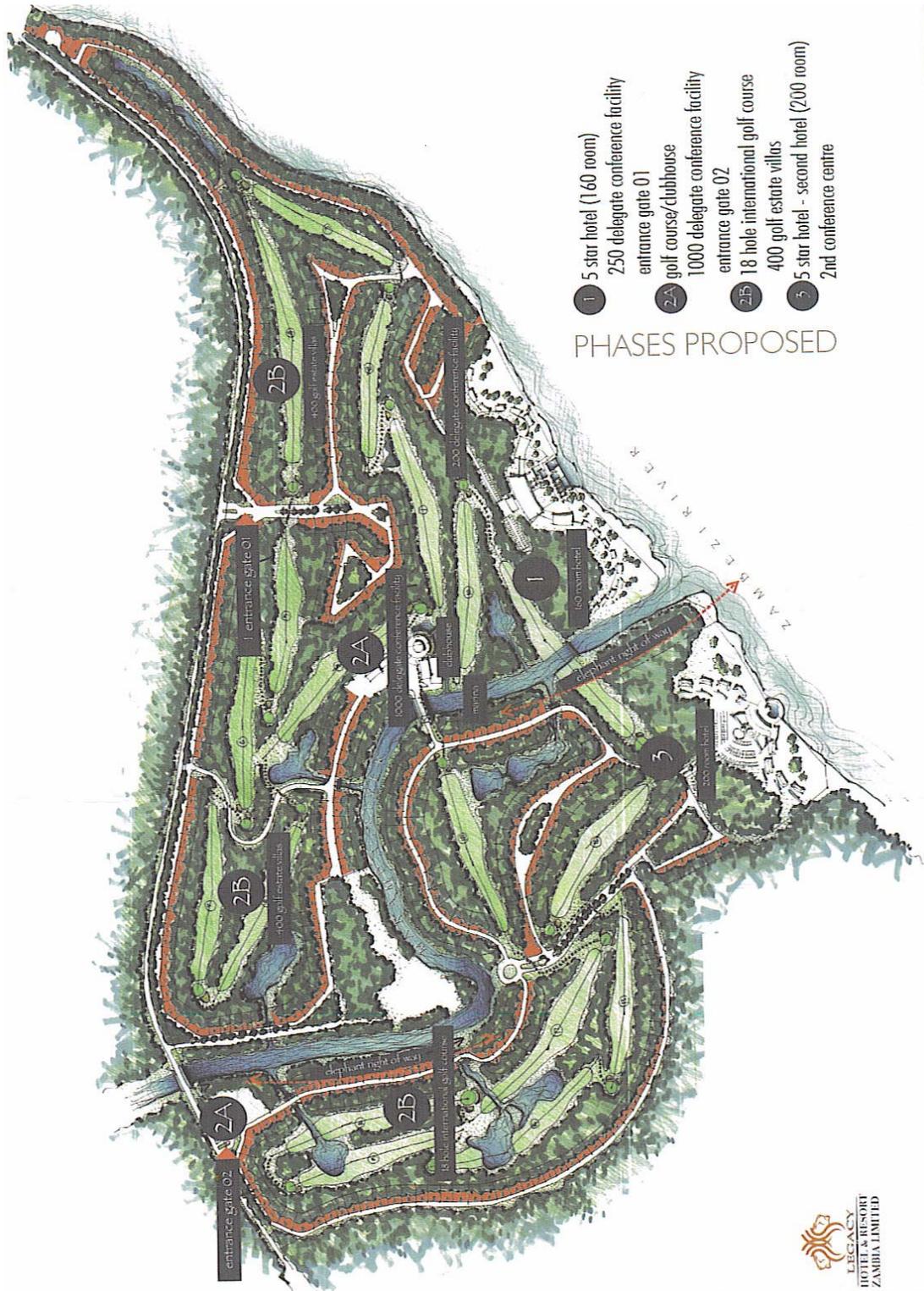
Further requests both States Parties to provide the World Heritage Centre before **1 February 2007** with reports on the state of conservation of the property and progress made in implementing an effective joint management framework and other recommendations of the 2002 bi-lateral workshop for examination by the Committee at its 31st session in 2007.

Annex 3: Itinerary and Programme for the UNESCO World Heritage Centre/IUCN Joint Mission to Victoria Falls World Heritage Site (Zambia/ Zimbabwe). 20 to 24 November 2006

Mission team: Kishore Rao, Deputy Director, World Heritage Centre
Gilbert Adrian Robinson, Consultant, IUCN

Date	Place and Activity	Time
Sunday 19/11/06	Kishore Rao departure from Paris to London BA323, departure from London to Johannesburg BA57	18:10
Monday 20/11/06	Arrival Harare Gilbert Adrian Robinson SA22	12h30
	Arrival Rao Kishore in Harare BA6267	14:05
	Meeting with NATCOM, National Parks, National Museum and Monuments, Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, and UNESCO; Board Room of Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education	16:30
Tuesday 21/11/06	Kishore Rao and Gilbert Robinson depart from Harare to Victoria Falls (Air Zimbabwe)	7:30- 10:25
	Site tour by IUCN and WHC in Zimbabwe	Afternoon
	Internal joint meeting between Zimbabwe/ Zambia	
Wed, 22/11/06	Preliminary briefing meeting with Zambia/ Zimbabwe stakeholders	All day
	Joint site tour with Zambia/ Zimbabwe stakeholders in Victoria Falls and on the Zambian side	
	Meeting with Zambia stakeholders in Livingstone	
Thu, 23/11/06	Joint debriefing meeting and preliminary recommendations, in Victoria Falls	morning
	Kishore Rao and Gilbert Robinson depart by plane from Livingstone to Lusaka (Zambia Airways)	13:20
Fri, 24/11/06	Consultation with Zambian Authorities, Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources; NATCOM	All day
Sat, 25/11/06	Kishore Rao departs from Lusaka to London BA254 Arrival in Paris at 20:50	09:05
Mon, 27/11/06	Gilbert Robinson departure from Lusaka SA65	14h25

Annex 4: Proposed development plan by Legacy Hotels and Resorts Zambia Limited



Annex 5: List and contact details of people met

Name	Organization	Contact details (Tel. Fax. E-mail)
Zimbabwean Stakeholders		
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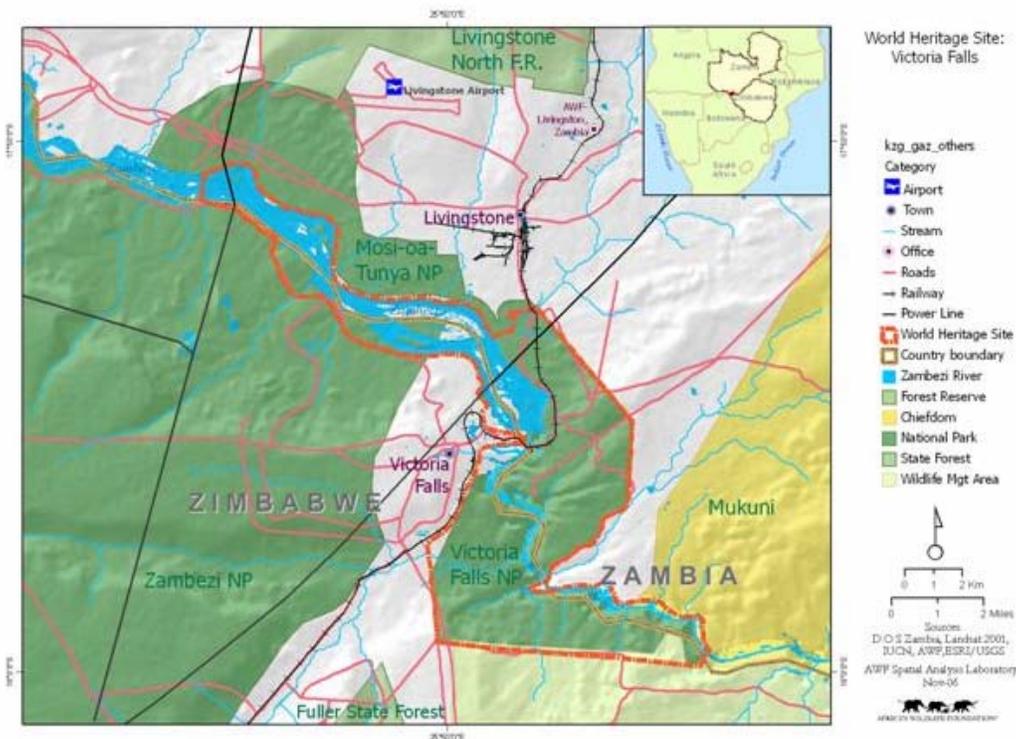
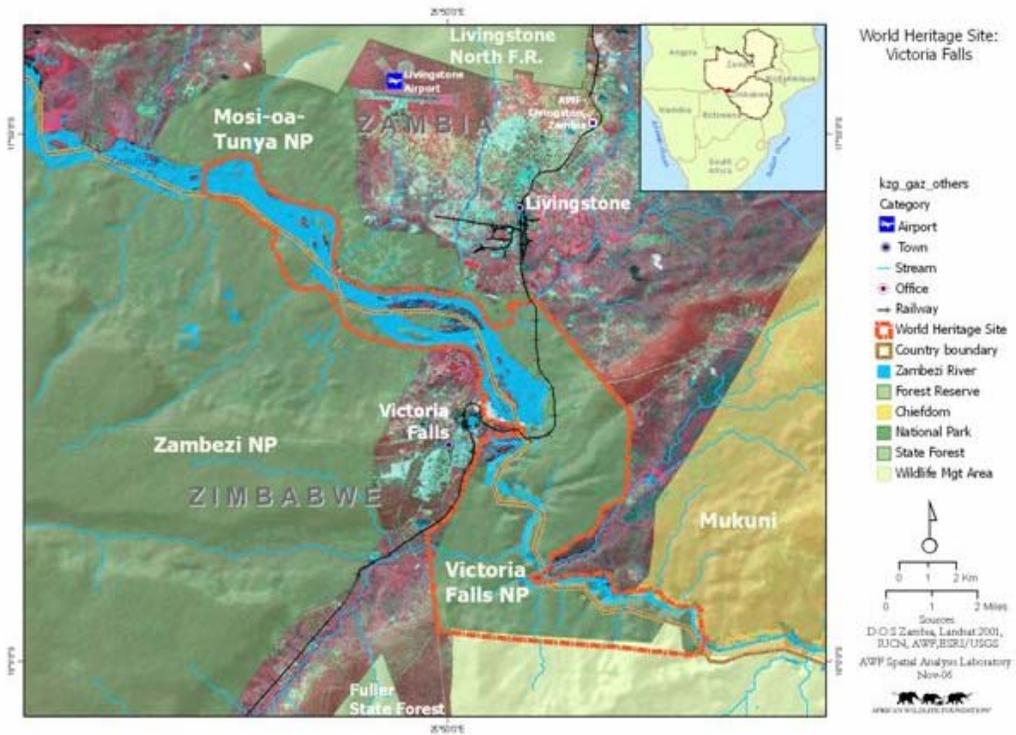
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Annex 6: Maps



Annex 7: Selected photographs



Fig. 1: Falls in Zimbabwe



Fig. 2: Falls in Zambia (Eastern Cataract)



Fig. 3: Lantana weeds



Fig. 4: Souvenir shops



Fig. 5: Water abstraction for power generation



Fig. 6: Balloon project site



Fig. 7: Site of new hotel complex



Fig. 8: Foundation stone of hotel project



Fig. 9: Only sign in the site where WH status is acknowledged



Fig. 10: Poor signage