

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



**STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORTS OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES
IN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
JANUARY 2014**

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
1. Report on the State of Conservation of the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (c144):.....	6
2. Report of the State of Conservation of Stone Town of Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania) C 173 Rev.....	14
3. Report on the State of Conservation of Ngorongoro Conservation Area (c/n 39).....	28
4. Report on the State of Conservation of Serengeti National Park (n.156).....	35
5. Report on the State of Conservation of Selous Game Reserve (n 199).....	46

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the state of conservation of five World Heritage Sites in Tanzania. These are Serengeti National Park, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Stone Town of Zanzibar, Selous Game Reserve and Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara. State of conservation of the first three sites is presented in the context of decisions made during the 36th Session of the World Heritage Committee while the other two respond to decisions made during the 37th Session. The report is presented in five parts, each representing the state of conservation of each of the five sites.

Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara, which is currently on the list of World Heritage in Danger, has made significant progress in addressing the conservation challenges it faces. With support from Development Partners, the Site has been able to effectively implement the 2004 Management Plan which saw major restoration and rehabilitation works. The Site has also instituted an effective management structure, prepared an inventory and documentation of both tangible and intangible heritage. Rigorous public awareness campaigns have been conducted and these have prevented further encroachment of the site. Apart from awareness campaigns local communities have also been trained in conservation and entrepreneurship skills to ensure that they understand the benefits of conservation and to enable them take advantage of the Tourism market. The Site has also prepared and submitted a nomination dossier to extend the site to include Kilwa Kivinje.

Through national and international consultative process the Site is currently reviewing its Management Plan which will be submitted to World Heritage Centre (WHC) / Advisory Bodies by March 2014. Land Use Plans for Kilwa Kisiwani are being prepared alongside demarcation of the boundaries of the property. Other planned activities include planting mangrove seedling over 800 acres of land to halt sea wave action.

Stone Town Heritage Site in Zanzibar has been facing several challenges in addressing conservation issues. The Site was advised to undertake Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) which was done and submitted to World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies for review. The two organs proposed several mitigation measures for discussion with stakeholders. This was done and several recommendations to improve the state of conservation of the site were adopted for implementation. However, the State Party expresses concern over delays by the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies to respond to request to approve the proposed drawing for the Mambo Msige Hotel Complex.

Despite various financial and technical challenges, the site has registered some progress in addressing issues of open spaces, condition of buildings whereby a comprehensive assessment

of the same was done and findings integrated into this report. Other issues addressed include street vendors, metal grill doors, traffic congestion and streetscape features. Priority areas for intervention in addressing conservation challenges in a more comprehensive manner have been identified. A Monitoring Mission visited the Site in late 2013 and the State Party is expecting the mission to present its report with substantive recommendations for further action.

Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) reports progress made in addressing the recommendations of the 2012 Reactive Monitoring Mission. As a mixed heritage site the NCA was required to establish a cultural department to manage cultural heritage aspects of the site. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Antiquities Department which had the mandate to manage cultural heritage has been signed and a proposed organization structure for the department awaits the approval of the NCA Board.

The report on partial excavation of Laetoli was sent to World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies for review before convening an international Technical Committee to discuss the course of action for sustainable conservation and management of Laetoli.

To maintain harmonious relations with local communities, the Site has continued to undertake several collaborative conservation projects involving inhabitants. Other measures undertaken include joint efforts with relevant stakeholders to maintain roads within the sites and a strategic invasive species control programme which has shown positive results. Furthermore, rigorous anti poaching efforts undertaken recently, have yielded positive results.

The site maintains an effective monitoring plan for safeguarding the state of conservation and it intends to comply with the direction that technical and regulatory documents for management of site be presented to Advisory bodies for review.

Serengeti National Park has continued to implement several recommendations aimed at maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the site. It reports the decision by the State Party to abandon the proposed North road and to undertake a comprehensive Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in the context of proposed Master Plan for infrastructure development in the country which would take into consideration conservation requirement of heritage properties.

The report clearly explains the State Party's initiative to combat poaching, invasive species, wild fires, human wildlife conflicts and water scarcity. This includes a financial commitment to combat poaching and promotion of alternative livelihoods for local communities through outreach programmes. Efforts to annex Speke Gulf to the site are progressing well and currently, detailed discussions are being held on modalities for accomplishing the task. Furthermore, jointly with Ngorongoro Conservation Area, the Site is exploring means of stabilizing the 186Km road going through Serengeti. A feasibility study has been commissioned to that effect and the results will be shared with World Heritage Centre. Finally, the report notes that funding base for management of the Site has been adequately prioritized and that

internal consultations with relevant stakeholders on operational and financing modalities for the proposed Serengeti Eco System Forum are going on.

Selous Game Reserve has continued to undertake measures directed at strengthening the conservation status of the site after the decision to implement a minor boundary modification to allow for uranium mining.

The state of conservation report for Selous indicates that following serious poaching within the site, strategic measures have been undertaken, these include implementing a rigorous anti-poaching campaign, and facilitating the campaign by increasing the number of patrol staff, vehicles and anti poaching budget. These measures have shown positive results.

The status and the future the Stigler Gorge Project were assessed and a common understanding reached between the relevant stakeholders and the joint World Heritage Centre/Advisory Bodies mission. The State Party reiterates its commitment to comply with Operational Guidelines and its own National Environmental laws, in case it intends to undertake any development on the Site. .

Protection measures to maintain the OUV of the Site include a comprehensive project funded by the German Government, to be implemented soon. Meanwhile there has been substantive progress in the process of establishing the proposed Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA). Other measures include the constitution on an Inter- Ministerial Team of Experts to monitor mining activities and to advise the government accordingly. Furthermore, the State Party plans to conduct a Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) of the property as soon as funds become available.

Finally, a Reactive Monitoring Mission visited the Site in December 2013 and consulted extensively with all relevant National Stakeholders.

1. Report on the State of Conservation of the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (c144):

State Party: United Republic of Tanzania
Name of World Heritage Property: Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara

Geographical Coordinates: Kilwa Kisiwani: S8°57' 15", E39°29' 30"
Songo Mnara: S9°04' 15", E39°34' 00"

Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: 1981

Organization (s) responsible for Preparation of Report

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Signature on behalf of the State Party : 

Response of the State Party to the World Heritage Committee's Decision 37COM7A.22

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.

A: Approval and Implementation of the Management Plan

Prior to inscription of the site into the list of World Heritage Sites in Danger, the State Party with the assistance of the Government of France prepared a Conservation and Development Plan for the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara in 2001. This plan guided the major rehabilitation the project carried out in 2002-2004, after which the Kilwa 2004 Management Plan was developed, although it coincided with the inscription of the site into the list of World Heritage Sites in Danger. The implementation of this plan focused not only on restoration of the deteriorated monuments, but also on strengthening the management of the property through various measures such marketing, community involvement and law enforcement. So far, the State Party is of the opinion that implementation of this management plan has progressed well as expected. It is important, however, to acknowledge the support of all partners such as the Government of France, Japan, Norway and USA, organizations represented by UNESCO/WHC, World Monuments and World Bank through 'Tanzania's Marine and Coastal Management Program Project' (MACEMP) in accomplishing most of the achievements, some of which are listed below:

- a. The Management Structure is in place since 2009
- b. Condition survey of all monuments and sites has been completed and reported.
- c. Inventory and documentation of the intangible and tangible heritage of all Kilwa sites and houses has been accomplished.

- d. Site interpretation has been greatly improved - with signboards and brochures at both Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara.
- e. Awareness raising targeting communities around the sites, local schools and political leaders. Local Ruins Committees in both Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara are in place and active.
- f. Training of local communities in conservation and entrepreneurship skills to seize the tourism market of the site has been undertaken.
- g. The conservation status of Gereza Fort, Malindi Mosque and Cemetery, Makutani Palace and Songo Mnara houses has been greatly improved.
- h. A draft nomination dossier for consideration of extension of the site by including Kilwa Kivinje was prepared in 2005 and submitted to UNESCO WHC
- i. An EU project 'Promoting Heritage Sites in Kilwa to strengthen Social and Economic Development' was launched on the 24th January 2014. Its main objective is to reinforce the capacities of stakeholders, particularly at the grassroots to manage heritage and other natural resources to trigger the economic and social development of the area. Within the world heritage site, the project will provide equipments to improve visitors experience such as bird watching tower, establish a Guest House and work on land planning at the mainland which will help to protect the Kilwa Masoko skyline. The project will also focus on heritage assets within the entire Kilwa District. It aims to promote other heritage assets that can complement the World heritage site. In the long term, this will increase awareness on heritage values in the district but the world heritage site will not be substantially impacted by the project.
- j. The State Party has a cultural heritage policy that was developed in 2008. The process of writing a new law that will improve the conservation of heritage in the country is ongoing.

Despite these achievements, the Management Plan for the site is under review since November 2013 so as to reflect on current needs and challenges. The review process is transparent, participatory and widely consultative both locally and internationally.

B: Clarification of Boundaries of the Property

The State Party recognizes the relevance of delineation of the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and the Ruins of Songo Mnara as reflected in the objectives of the 2004 Management Plan (2004) for the site. The issue has also been emphasized in the two joint

WHC/ICOMOS missions to Kilwa in 2001 and 2004, respectively. The joint missions' 2004 Report asserts that without a clear boundary the whole listed property is likely to become a living thriving town with modern houses. However, 10 years since that report, no single new (built after inscription) house has been constructed near the monuments. The local communities are now well aware of the dangers of monument encroachment. The fact that the local communities themselves support and engage in the conservation and protection of monuments is an important input in the current efforts of protecting the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara, respectively. As a precaution to possible future encroachment however, the following measure have been undertaken.

a. Participatory social-economic surveys of the communities living adjacent both Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara was undertaken with the support of US Government through the World Monument Fund in 2012 and a draft report is available. A final report is expected in March 2014.

b. A highly participatory Land Use Plan (LUP) has been prepared for the Ruins of Songo Mnara in 2012 and a Swahili version of the Plan is available. The LUP includes a draft village five years plan, by laws and land use maps, respectively. Funds are also being mobilized so as to prepare a similar Interim LUP for Kilwa Kisiwani. Plans are to complete both these LUP by April 2014. The boundaries of the property will become clear after these exercises.

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

Revision of the management plan is still in progress. The final document approved by stakeholders and then by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism is expected by March 2014 after which the requested copies will be submitted to the WHC 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;

The State Party officially invited the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission in September 2013. The team visited Kilwa from 13th to 18th December 2013.

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.

Response

The States Party has complied with this request.

Corrective measures taken by the States Party in reply to the World Heritage Committee Decisions from 2004-2013

a) Rehabilitation of heritage monuments

Significant progress has been made in the restoration of heritage monuments to the benchmark of 70% of buildings rehabilitated as per the details below:

b) Establishment of boundaries and extension of the property and Land Use Plan

The State Party is committed to complete the task and funds are available to fully address the challenge in March 2014.

c) Fully established on-site administrative structures

As indicated in the 2013 State of Conservation Report, the site has a proper administrative structure with four sections under the site manager. Under the site manager there administration section that deals with general functions at the site, such cashiers, drivers, clerks and casual laborers; Public programs which deals with outreach programs, exhibitions; archaeology section that deals with all issues of archaeological researches and rescue operations; and Conservation that deals with issues of site conservation works, monitoring and evaluation of the monuments and site cleaning.

d) Halt Sea-Wave Action

The State Party will carry out a physical intervention at Kilwa Kisiwani by planting mangrove seedlings over a total area of 4,700 m² at Gereza. The seedlings will be planted at Makutani over a total area of 800m². This work is also in compliance with the recommendations made in the Final Coastal Erosion Report prepared and submitted by a consulting firm Samaki Consultancy Ltd in December 2012, which also details on the implementation process to follow. To implement this program successfully and sustainably collaboration by both the local and international

development partners is indispensable. In a longer term the states party intends to strengthen the monitoring actions occurring at the threatened area and will request emergency funds from World Heritage Centre, particularly for control of wave erosion at Gereza Fort.

Other current conservation issues identified by the State Party

Restoration works carried out from February 2013 to Present

a) Kilwa Kisiwani

Conservation works at Makutani Palace complex aimed at completing the remaining monuments as indicated in the 2013 State of Conservation Report for the site as follows;

A corner house near the German rest house is completely consolidated. The house had one story that collapsed. Like other monuments in Kilwa the site was in bad state of conservation characterized with huge cracks and overgrowths. The rubbles were not removed to protect the archaeological materials.

The Remains of an Enclosing wall north eastern tip running from a corner house to the mosques have been cleaned and then stabilized.

Makutani Mosque and its well. This is a 15th Century monument found on the northern side of the complex. The monument was characterized by undergrowth and weak masonry due to cracks and old age. All the threats have been put into control by removing of undergrowth and stabilizing the existing walls with new mortar.

Husuni Kubwa is an extraordinary large monument built by Al Hassan-ibn Suleiman, when Kilwa was at its zenith of development. The monument was built on a cliff characterized by porous soil. The monument was critically confronted with sea wave erosion threats and water infiltration on the floor of the main building. Since 2003-04 works have been done to address these threats. A gabion wall was erected below the hill where the monument is built to stop direct water impact on it. This action has been successful, however regular monitoring is ongoing to check for possible future sea action. The current preservation works focuses on stabilizing walls of the main building and the walls surrounding the open trading square. The work involved the removal of all rotten mortar and then replacing them with new mortar, filling all fissures and cracks, cutting and removing the trees and stabilizing the foundation. This stabilization work is expected to be completed by the end of March 2014.

b) Songo Mnara

In this area, the site features the well-preserved remains of more than 40 large domestic room-blocks, five mosques and hundreds of graves, surrounded by a small town wall. At the center of the town is an open area, where tombs, a walled cemetery and one of the mosques are located. Ordinary houses at Songo Mnara are made up of multiple interconnected rectangular rooms, each measuring between 4 and 8.5 meters (13-27 feet) long and 2-2.5 m (~20 ft) wide. As the 2003 State of Conservation Report for the site shows, the preservation works have been carried out in the interconnected rectangular rooms or houses. The following houses have been restored completely and are in a very good state of conservation: House number 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39, 40, 44 and other monuments such as the Central mosque and grave yards. The main task was either to remove or to prune the overgrowths and to remove all rubbles after archaeological excavation or loose stone and then the stabilization of walls followed. The work done by Researchers from Rice of USA and York of UK, have contributed immensely in documenting and describing the cultural history of the settlement and how it relates with Kilwa Kisiwani . Specifically, the following structures have been consolidated fully or partially:

House 18

The monument was in poor state of conservation, characterized by the presence of decayed mortar and presence of huge cracks, fissures due to overgrowths and no conservation works was ever done there. The monument was in bad state of conservation with huge cracks and overgrowths. The floor was full in rubbles from the collapsed walls and roofs. The restoration work was preceded by archaeological excavation by the Rice/York University research team conducted from the end of June to Mid-August 2013. The restoration works conducted include; stabilization weak wall and masonry by filling in new mortar as well as inserting new key stones at the stepped courtyard which aimed at stabilizing the steps as well as controlling loose soil. Also the work involved the insertion of stones on the doorsteps and reconstructing the missing coral porites of the doorways and decorative features.

House 26

Conservation works is complete. Overgrowths and loose stones have been removed. Rubbles have not been removed, however, to protect the archaeological materials deposited below.

House 29

This house was threatened by weaker walls due to the decay of masonry and mortar. The house is completely restored and loose stones removed

House 34

Also, known as a Great house, it is located near to the Friday mosque in the northeastern corner of the site. The monuments had large cracks, both macro and micro plants and full of rubbles. The entire house has been consolidated. The work was preceded by archaeological excavation done in the main room by York/Rice archaeological research team in the major rooms. The major works conducted includes; filling in all cracks with new mortar, removing trees, insertion of missing niches and linter on doors and windows and remove of loose stone in rooms where the excavation was not conducted.

House 36 and 37

The two houses are near the Friday mosque to the east and the great house to the South. The houses were characterized with weak masonry and huge cracks as many other monuments were at Songo Mnara. The major work done here includes the stabilization of wall by filling in new mortar and important coral porites on wall and stepped entrances. The houses are currently in stable condition.

A newly excavated mosque is on the extreme north-western side of the site near to the tower. It was almost totally buried and filled with rubbles. This mosque has been exposed through archaeological excavations under the supervision of Prof. Mark Horton of the Briston University of UK. After excavation work the ruins was left unstable with weaker wall and floor. The stabilization was undertaken to improve the stability of the walls. The stabilization work involved the insertion of some stone and fixing all cracks by filling all cracks with new mortar. The state of conservation of the mosque is therefore good.

In conformity with the paragraph 172 of the Operation Guidelines, please describe any potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction (s) within the protected area and its buffer zone and/or corridor might be envisaged.

No new construction is planned or has taken place within the Site. However, in 2012 there was a planned construction of a toilet unit at the German Rest house under the

MACEMP project but the structure was not built. Construction of this toilet will take place during the 2013/14 financial year. This work is aimed at improving visitor's facilities at the Site.

2. Report of the State of Conservation of Stone Town of Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania) C 173 Rev

- a) State Party: United Republic of Tanzania
- b) Name of the World Heritage Property: Stone Town of Zanzibar (C 173 Rev)
- c) Geographical Coordinates to the nearest second: S6o 09' 47'' E39o 11' 21''
- d) Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: Year 2000
- e) Organization (s) responsible for the preparation for the report:
- f) Organization Name: Zanzibar Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority (STCDA)

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- g) Date of submission of Report: 1 February, 2014

- h) Signature on the behalf of the State Party:



Response from State Party to the World Heritage Committee

Decision 4

Also notes

The Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) has been carried out and submitted to World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Board during the 36th Session of the World Heritage Committee at Saint Petersburg. For the purpose of reaching a consensus the discussion concentrated on mitigation from Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA). The State Party received recommendations through a document of mitigation from World Heritage Committee (WHC), which advised that they be carried out during redesign of the new hotel complex at Mambo Msiige. The State Party had taken proper initiatives to meet with the Developer and presented the recommended mitigation measures to be followed. The following are few examples of mitigation raised:-

- a) Seminar to all stakeholders explaining the agreement in mitigation between State party and UNESCO (WHC).
- b) Reduction of plot size from the side of Public Open Space.
- c) Reduction of the height of previous submitted drawings to the required level of Mambo Msiige building.
- d) Historic Mambo Msiige building has to be conserved under STCDA guidelines and approval.
- e) Beach to be accessible to public and others.

In the Stakeholders meeting, a number of people had the opportunity to air out their concerns in respect of HIA mitigation and the whole project of Mambo Msiige. In summary, the main concerns of the stakeholders centered on:-

- Accessibility to the beach; stakeholders emphasized that, accessibility of the beach to the public is necessary.
- Structural change; the stakeholders were concerned on structural changes on Mambo Msiige building. To them, since it is a Grade I building which is not subject to structural changes both inside and outside, the project should not affect negatively the integrity and authenticity of the building.

- Open space; stakeholders also raised their concern on the misappropriation of the open space which is adjacent to the Mambo Msiige building.
- The State Party appointed a Special Committee to deal with whole project of the Mambo Msiige complex. After the Committee went through the submitted revised drawings, it was satisfied with a number of rectifications done based on recommended mitigation of HIA. One set of the revised drawings was instantly sent officially to the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS as per the Saint Petersburg agreement among the three parties. The revised drawings were sent with a letter No. AB/133/172/01/15 of 27th November 2012. Unfortunately, there was no comments/directives/response from the WHC/ ICOMOS.

During the 37th session of World Heritage Committee held at Phenon Phen, Cambodia, the State Party Special Committee met again with the same Advisory Bodies and presented the work on progress of the construction of Mambo Msiige Hotel complex. The State Party had seen it was advisable to discuss with them during the Session as it has not received any response on the already submitted revised drawings as the construction was at lower levels. Then, the State Party requested the Advisory Bodies for a physical site visit – a Monitoring Mission (that was in June 2013) when the construction of the building was still at low level. In the discussion it was agreed that the State Party could request through a formal invitation letter. After the communication, an Advisory Monitoring Mission Expert visited the Site between 30th September and 2nd of October 2013 when the construction of the new building had already reached the top floor as per submitted drawings.

On 12th December 2013, State Party received a report of Advisory Mission to Zanzibar for Mambo Msiige Hotel Complex which proposed Stone Town of Zanzibar could be placed in the list of World Heritage in Danger unless the construction of the building considers the proposed rectification.

The State Party believes that this situation could have not happened if the submitted revised drawings were timely reviewed by World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS from November 2012 to October 2013. This interval of eleven months (almost a year) without response is the source of whatever shortfalls to the Project so far. While the Developer was pressing for the State Party's approval, there was a limit to the time that the State party would suspend decision while waiting for the response, especially in consideration of legal and penal risks the State party and its agents was facing. Without disregard to whatever circumstances that delayed WHC/ICOMOS response, it is highly unfair not to consider that the State Party was cornered into the situation by factors

beyond its control, and that it did all that was within its powers to ensure a successful completion of the Project according to all the standing rules and regulations.

The State Party still believes that the requirements of all the parties would have been reasonably fulfilled had WHC/ICOMOS simply worked on the presented drawings and provided timely advice the State Party. Any proposed changes could have been considered before the construction work began or, at the latest, during the initial construction stage.

Late or no response from WHC/ICOMOS made the State Party assume that there were no significant amendment proposals to the drawings, which made it come with the decision to carry on anyhow. This was important to the State Party in order to avoid expensive court litigations from the developer's agents who translated the (State Party's) delay in issuing the permit as an economic detriment to them.

State party agrees to some of the concerns raised in the Advisory Mission report for the ongoing hotel project but there was also delays on the other part, as such why don't we share the consequence.

Decision 5: Expresses its deep concern about the state of conservation of the property and the lack of significant progress in addressing the requests of the Committee

Response:

The State Party admits that there is lack of significant progress in addressing the request of World Heritage Committee. However, the State Party suffers from financial and technical problems that hinder progress in addressing the requests of World Heritage Committee. Despite all that, notable progress has been achieved by the State Party, as in the following areas:

Open Space

State Party with assistance from Minnesota University via UNESCO had implemented a project of taking inventory of all open spaces located in Stone Town area. The survey of all open spaces in Stone Town was done by interviewing communities associated with open spaces, analyzed, and documented with detailed site plans using database and finalized in a book.

Since all open spaces in Stone Town are owned by the State Party under the act no. 3 of 2010, in the documented form, it is now easy to monitor and plan for improvement (before invasion). Presently, the State Party prepared detailed proposed plans for three

open spaces ready for improvement, just waiting for comments from stakeholders before implementation. This exercise involved Minnesota University students, STCDA staff and local communities where a conducive environment for exchanging of experience and learning between the parties was present.

State Party received preliminary development drawings of open space – behind the Africa House Hotel from the local Developers who rehabilitated the second in size open space after the Forodhani Park. State Party conducted awareness campaign on the requirements of documentation and ownership of the protected open space that do not belong to individual, (as ownership remained to State Party meaning that any kind of development the State Party has to be fully involved as owner and is the one who can authorize any development).

Poor Building Conditions

State Party through STCDA staff inspected (building survey) all historic buildings in Stone Town. This is done twice a year for a period of two years. The exercise was carried out in nine (9) zones since the historic town (Stone Town) is distributed into those zones as follows;

1. Malindi North, 2. Malindi South, 3. Kiponda, 4. Forodhani, 5. Shangani, 6. Mkunazini, 7. Darajani, 8. Vuga and 9. Vuga South.

Condition of buildings varies from good, sound, poor and deteriorated. Hence all these conditions of buildings in Stone Town fall to Government, community, Wakf and private ownerships. The survey of buildings concluded that forty buildings are at poor conditions which are really in need of repair, due to their condition. State party provided alert to building owners or users on the conditions of the buildings and explained to them the ways to upkeep them to avoid any danger to happen for their lives and loss of properties. State Party requested some people to vacate the premises for their lives.

Due to the above case, experience shows another problem is vandalism especially to those vacant buildings, where all decorative timber elements, including doors, windows and balcony, brass knobs, ornamental stuff and alike, are marketable to other places. Apart from the economic condition of the country, State party devoted to work hard to make sure that no building is collapsing as the case when it was happening in the 1980's and 1990's, an average of three (3) to six (6) buildings were collapsed completely to cause deaths, injuries and loss of properties, however State party managed control from

such kind of damage by providing knowledge, awareness programs due to the importance of the site.. (More details with data can be seen on Decision 5)

Street Vendors

Stone Town was fully occupied by street vendors along good number of streets and open spaces, State Party by using STCDA and Municipal Council underwent a number of operations of sweeping all illegal vendors along those areas. This exercise was supported by the Government and therefore became easier to implement however, it is difficult to sustain the exercise as some vendors return to the areas after a while. This issue of increase of population, more influx again flooded the historic city much more than previously. State Party has been successfully for nearly 75% to replace them to market areas outside of Stone town with a proper guide, but still the historic Town was congested with petty traders. Recently, the State Party organized the removal of public Bus Stand from Darajani area to other areas away from city centre. This has shown relief to Darajani centre point and some vendors also moved away to follow the crowd.

Metal Grill Doors (hide decorative doors)

Since the early days of establishment of STCDA, State Party is battling with the community and developers of Stone Town on the usage of metal grilled doors in front of historic Zanzibar doors for security reasons. State party provided a number of alternatives to leave open the historic decorative doors outside with the metal grilled door inside for security and safety. As number of businesses is growing up in the Stone Town so as burglar's activities, hence this provides STCDA a challenge on the alternative for metal grill doors for security. State Party engaged with the community politely to support many of the habitants of the Stone Town to fix inside their metal grilled doors and leave the wooden decorated doors open through awareness and provide them with ample of time to finance the changes, nevertheless, few managed and still State Party tirelessly follow up to educate the community on the issue of metal grilled doors.

Traffic Plan

It is nearly three years since the Government announced the new Stone Town traffic plan to the public through STCDA. This was decided to be implemented in phases, where the first phase was to use one way from southern part of the historic city to northern part using western end road, like the other presented challenges of implementation of the orders of State party, this is also not fully successful, some

people are resisting and not ready to use the one way. Government/State Party through established Stakeholders' Committees aim to reinforce the few who resist the order.

Presently, Government will call on strong Special Committee which includes top official to seriously follow up on this matter.

Decision 6

a) **Complete and submit a comprehensive condition assessment of the property and identify priority measures for intervention, including required resources for information.**

Response

“Stone Town of Zanzibar “the conservation measures seek to protect those buildings considered architecturally and historically important, as well as significant features and public open spaces. The development measures identify those areas within the within Stone Town that are suitable for development including public areas in need of upgrading or comprehensive planning and seek to ensure that the modalities for the new development are in keeping with character of historic area”. (a plan for Historic Stone Town, Siravo, 1994) historic buildings that specified in listed buildings categorized grade I, and grade II.

State Party's Condition assessment for Grade I buildings surveyed in the past year accounted for twenty six historic buildings. Some of these buildings are in poor conditions in appearance and partly on structure, the condition was due to longer neglected period without major restoration works (an average of ten to twenty years).

S/NO	GRADE 1 BLDG	GOOD	MODERATE/SOUND	POOR	OWNERSHIP
1	Tippu Tipu			Poor	Government
2	Mambo Msiige	Good			Government (under restoration)
3	Roman Catholic Church			Poor	Public/Community
4	British		Sound		Government

	Residence				(under restoration)
5	Old Fort			Poor	Government
6	Bharmal building			Poor	Government (rehabilitation about to start)
7	Persian bath			Poor	Government
8	Bamnara Mosque		Sound		Wakf
9	Caravan Serai			Poor	Government
10	Astella market			Poor	Government
11	Chawl Building			Poor	Government (preparation of drawing with cost estimate)
12	Beit el Ajaib			Poor	Government (preparation of drawing with cost estimate)
13	Anglican Church			Poor	Public/Community (major restoration works started)
14	State House		Sound regular repair		Government
15	Kilosa building		Sound		Public/Community
16	People's Palace		Sound		Government

17	Peace Memorial Museum		Sound		Government
18	High Court	Good			Government Final work
19	Tembo Hotel	Good			Government
20	Aga Khan Mosque	Good			Public/Community
21	Hindu Temple	Good			Public/Community
22	Ithnasheir Dispensary	Good			Public/Community
23	Royal tombs	Good			Government
24	Royal bath	Good			Government
25	Khoja Ismailia Charitable Musafarkhan	Good			Community
26	Minarate of Shia Mosque	Good			Community

The above table shows the assessed condition of the Grade I buildings: 38.50% are in poor conditions, 23.00% are sound conditions and good conditions have 38.50%. This shows that over 50% are buildings with poor conditions.

The above table shows Grade I building owned by the Government are 65.38%, Public/Community are 30.76% and owned by Wakf are 3.84%.

Grade II buildings assigned to buildings of architectural significance, any exterior building work must be aiming at preserving the traditional materials and architectural

features, internal changes will be permitted subject to the discretion of the planning authority. Stone town has 233 Grade II buildings the recent thoroughly assessment inspected 135 buildings. 76 buildings out of those were at poor/bad condition and 67 sound and good; meaning habitable. Most of those falling to a poor/bad conditions, majority of them were undergoing minor repairs on areas of urgent needs. Things like damaged slabs constructed by mangrove poles supports (boriti) which are rotten to their ends caused by dampness associated by rain, leakage in wet areas. Masonry walls constructed by coral rag (coral bracia) with an average thickness of 1.00metre reduced in size on every upper floor have very seriously shear cracks and sometimes horizontal cracks which are not many developed for many reasons like of rising damp by capillary action from underground water table due to closeness to the sea, broken underground drainage pipes due to its age, damaged septic tanks were built over long period of time without having regular system of maintenance and other source of foul water stagnant close to the foundation of the buildings. Since these types of foundation were constructed those days without water proof membrane to stop any moisture to rise up, cause very serious damage from foundation to the above walls and such kind of cracks are developing

The main source of damage for boriti slab is dampness. The source mainly comes from rain, wet areas of the building like kitchen and washrooms. The result of which end of the poles get rot and after a period of time the slab comes down. It happens sometimes that the appearance of the boritis is sound on normal look, but the only safety measures to be taken is to check them physically especially at the ends to make sure that the slabs are safe.

From the above assessment, State party normally put more effort technically on reducing this kind of situation by provision of awareness, technical advice and even support on rescuing the situation to a reasonably habitable condition Most of the buildings were built up and covered with corrugated iron sheets in the 19th century. Iron sheets corrode with type of weather and mainly moisture content with salts from the sea. Many of the buildings are leaking. This becomes a serious issue for the number of problems which are created by leakage for instance rot of roof structural timber, ceiling boards, windows and doors and other associated components of the building.

Some of the rented buildings are the ones that face with deterioration, since the majority of tenants cannot afford to do repair, restoration and maintenance of these buildings

Therefore, grade I and II are the highly classified grades for conserving the Outstanding Universal Values of the property.

For the development of the heritage, State Party receives number of applications requesting for development but are not all agreed. Normally those requests which State party provides advices are related to conservation of the heritage without creating any threat to OUV, and on those of negative sides are rejected. Like as any other city Stone Town faces a number of development pressure; due to the growth of population and globalization.

Streetscape Features

Group of facades, tombs, ruins, landmark trees, street elements (fountains, entrances, ornamental fences etc) vistas, minarets and towers, building heights, still over percentage a group of facades are intact within the city, and most all tombs are well conserved and protected since tombs are seriously taken care with some ethnic groups as ritual areas. Landmark trees are most of them intact except for few of them that envisage endangering people's life nearby or passerby. Street elements (fountains, entrances, and ornamental fences) are well protected by State party by taking initiative of meeting with nearby people who were close to these elements to be aware and take care to protect and even conserve under State party supports. Until now likely numbers of them are well presented.

Priority Measures

- State party faces with inadequate number of cultural heritage and conservation staff both in quantity and quality in line of architects, engineers and other fields of profession (many do not have cultural heritage and conservation skills).
- Specific measures are needed to concentrate to Grade I (Monuments) for immediate rehabilitation and restoration before further deteriorations.
- Different regular awareness program are required to all kinds of communities.
- Local communities need to benefit from heritage.
- State party must have emergency funds for emergency works that emerged when immediate restoration is required.
- Development should concentrate outside the heritage town (outside conservation area).
- More financial and technical supports are greatly required from the Government, Development Partners, International Organizations and international nongovernmental organizations to upgrade the buildings to the required standard.

- UNESCO has to place specific attention on the rapid growing historic town demands contrary to its capacity.
- UNESCO is urged to immediate respond when State Party submits documents or request for technical directives.

b) Establish an effective monitoring system to control and enforce sanctions on illegal development, both at the inscribed property and within its buffer zone.

Response:

In establishing effective monitoring system, a new Urban Development Control Authority (UDCA) is in the pipeline to be formed for the whole Zanzibar town and other towns and the final draft of the regulations is at the Zanzibar Attorney General's Office for further legal rectifications. The new Urban Development Control Authority is aimed at improving permit mechanisms and enhancing capabilities to better exercise control at the property and the buffer zone.

The State Party also controlling illegal construction and it had established and maintained the following mechanisms to work on controlling and monitoring the site:-

Power of the Authority

The Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority has been mandated to issue permits to those who needs construct, repair, restore or undergo any changes in the Stone Town buildings and open spaces. Through this authority, a person who needs to carry out construction or repair works is required to request for a permit from Stone Town Authority. The Authority considers the request and when satisfied, it issues a permit accompanied with the directives for the construction and repair to be carried out. The issuance of permits (by the Authority) is not final. Under the new Act No. 4 of 2010, the Authority is empowered to conduct physical inspection by entering into any building, premises or open space within the Stone Town Conservation area to determine/monitor the state of the development of the building or premises. By exercising this power, the inspectors (conservators) from the Authority conduct regular sites visits to inspect the works in progress to ensure that the developer complied with directives provided by the Authority. However, occasionally, it is experienced when issued valid permits, some developers carry out construction or repair works contrary to the directives given by the Authority. This generates a challenge that contributes to the increasing of illegal construction within the area, but to

this power of this act can issue notice of default followed with stop order to stop the work completely.

1. Stakeholders Forum

The Stakeholders forum comprises of Inhabitants of Stone Town, Business Community and Partners. Through the Stakeholders forums, State party with the stakeholders manages collectively to maintain, control, conserve and develop the Stone Town of Zanzibar. By involving Stakeholders in conservation and development of Stone Town, an illegal construction is controlled properly as the stakeholders are aware and in the front line to advocate the importance of having World Heritage site in Zanzibar in terms of socio-economic aspects.

More importantly, the Stakeholders forum is statutory forum as it has been incorporated in the Stone Town Conservation and Development Act No. 4/2010. Despite the establishment of Stakeholders forum for the purpose of sustaining conservation and development of the Stone Town of Zanzibar, however its implementation has become a challenge due financial constraints to sustain the foru

2. Heritage Management Plan.

The preparation of Heritage Management is also one amongst the tool useful in protecting and conserving an Outstanding Universal Value of the Stone Town of Zanzibar. In its context, Heritage Management Plan includes not only ensuring the physical survival of the site and the historic buildings within the accessible historic landscape, but also enhancing the visual character of the landscape setting, improving the interpretation and understanding of the cultural landscape to visitors; and social and economic regeneration. The program identifies the main issues facing the World Heritage site and sets out a range of objectives/proposals and actions to address those issues whilst ensuring that the outstanding qualities and character of the World Heritage Site are protected. The plan acts as a planning tool complimenting the Strategic Conservation Plan and focuses mainly on the protection and conservation of the heritage qualities in Stone Town. The plan aimed at ensuring that any conservation work for enhancement, repair or restoration should be of the highest standard, using appropriate materials, design and workmanship.

On the side of evaluation of the adequacy of proposal for the new construction and development both at the inscribed property and within the buffer zone, the assessment shows that there is no limited number of the new construction in both inscribed property and buffer zone. This is due to the fact that the capacity of the Authority staffs

is low. Therefore, the staffs are in great demand of thorough short courses of restoration. Another hindrance that causes unlimited number of new construction within the property and the buffer zone is the clash that exists between the Authority and Zanzibar Municipal Council mainly in the aspect of issuing permits and building supervision.

The State party took initiative on discussing this matter involving these two Institutions between Authority and Zanzibar Municipal Council for aiming of solving this hindrance.

Aside from the friction between ZMC and the Authority, also there are other institutions which have been empowered under relevant laws in Zanzibar to issue licenses of establishing operation of the projects within the property and its buffer zone and worse enough. It happened that, Zanzibar Tourism Commission issue a license for the operation of Hotels within the property without first consulting or notifying the Authority. Luckily, these two institutions already sat down together discussed the matter in deeply and reach to a consensus. Therefore, presently the work environment is moving with harmony.

3. Establishment of the Heritage Board

After seeing the above overlapping, recently State party decided to establish the heritage board which was already proposed from the Heritage Management Plan document, this board will involve all stakeholders on making decision in all submitted major development projects.

Conclusion

On establishing an effective monitoring system to control and enforce sanction on illegal development, the above mentioned tools were inactive on application to the inscribe property and buffer zone, therefore establishment of the heritage board, stakeholder forum within the Heritage Management Plan will protect the outstanding universal value of the site.

3. Report on the State of Conservation of Ngorongoro Conservation Area (c/n 39)

- a. State Party: United Republic of Tanzania
- b. Name of World Heritage Property: Ngorongoro Conservation Area
- c. Geographical Coordinates: 3o 15'S, 35o 30'E
- d. Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: 1979 as Natural World Heritage and 2010 as Mixed World Heritage Site
- e. Organization responsible for the preparation of the report:

Organization Name: Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA)

Name: Dr. Freddy Safieli Manongi
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Date of Submission of Report: 1st February 2014

Signature on Behalf of State Party: 

Response from the State Party to the World Heritage Committee's

Decision 36 COM 7B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Document WHC-12/36.COM/7B.Add,**
- 2. Recalling Decision 35 COM 7B.36 adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011),**
- 3. Welcomes the progress made by the State Party in addressing the recommendations made by the 2007, 2008 and 2011 missions, particularly in relation to tourism management, control of invasive species, control of poaching and the pastoralism strategy;**
- 4. Urges the State Party to finalize the Memorandum of Understanding and secure the necessary resources to have a fully operational cultural department within the management structure of the property to implement recommendations made regarding the mapping, conservation and management of the cultural components.**

Response

The Memorandum of understanding between the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) and the Department of Antiquities was signed in September, 2013. NCAA commissioned consultants to review the organization structure in June 2013. The draft organization structure, which includes the Department of Antiquities, will be submitted to the Board of Directors of NCAA for approval. Operational funds for the new Department of Antiquities will be allocated in the 2014/2015 budget.

- 5. Takes note of the results of the 2012 Reactive Monitoring Mission to the property and urges the State Party to implement recommendations, with particular attention on;**
 - a) Convene an international technical committee meeting to review the reports from the partial re-excavation of the Laetoli footprints and to identify a potential course of action for its sustainable conservation and management,**

Response

The reports of the partial re-excavation of Laetoli footprints from photogrammetric, Conservation and Archaeology groups were sent to the Advisory Bodies (UNESCO, ICOMOS and ICROM) in January, 2014 for review and eventually advice to the State Party before convening the International technical committee meeting.

b) Develop the cultural component of the tourism strategy

Response

A 10-year General Management Plan is due for review in 2016. Nonetheless NCAA will examine the possibility of the review before 2016 by seeking the approval of the Board. During this review, NCAA will amend the GMP to incorporate the cultural tourism strategy.

c) Continue to explore alternatives to address pressures derived from growing pastoralist activities, including the improvement of livestock quality and improved livelihoods outside the property, among others.

Response

NCAA continued to explore alternatives to address pressures derived from growing pastoralist activities as follows:

An experimental farm block has been established at Ngairish sub-village of Kakesio in NCA. The project aims at improving the local cattle breed (the African Short Horn Zebu) to acquire high productivity in terms of milk, meat and other livestock products. The block is now complete with facilities such as boreholes, cattle troughs and it is currently being fenced. Artificial insemination is also currently ongoing to improve African short horn Zebu breed within the entire NCAA. Alternative land is being sought outside the conservation area for agriculture. The NCAA continues to sensitize the pastoralists to voluntarily relocate to the already acquired and developed land outside the conservation area (Jema Village within Ngorongoro District).

d) Carry out a participatory workshop, involving the Maasai, to address concerns regarding the management of the property and the implications derived from the World Heritage listing

Response

The project titled "People and Wildlife: Past, Present and Future; Connecting Wildlife Management and the Sustainable Development of Communities", which is jointly designed by the Government of Tanzania and UNESCO field office in Dar es Salaam is aimed at linking sustainable livelihoods and an increased wellbeing of local communities in Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) with the goals of wildlife conservation and ecosystem management, tourism and the protection of archaeological sites. The 3-year project will increase future community participation and management of the site's Outstanding Universal Values related to its natural and cultural assets, also taking into account the local values related to the historic and present linkages between the pastoralist Maasai communities, land and wildlife. The project also consists of a dialogue process between stakeholders, supported by training and capacity building preparing the respective stakeholders in understanding the site and its complexities. The dialogue process will be supported by increased and shared knowledge about the site established through mapping and studies, including traditional knowledge systems.

The project became operational in the second half of 2013. The communities were introduced through seven ward-level meetings, during which they also determined how they wished to be represented in the dialogue process. Further meetings, as well as a first capacity building workshop are planned for January 2014. In 2014, the project will focus on mapping and studies, as well as a range of capacity building workshops for selected stakeholder groups to prepare for the dialogue process. This will lead to thematic stakeholder workshops including community representatives, governmental and other stakeholders, to work towards the aims of the project. The first results are expected end of 2014 and early 2015 in the form of new concepts for sustainable livelihoods, shared governance and site management.

The project was developed in response to challenges on the ground as well as several subsequent Committee Recommendations highlighting the need for active participation of resident communities in decision-making processes and the development of benefit-sharing mechanisms to encourage a sense of ownership of, and responsibility for, the conservation and sustainable use of the property's natural resources (2009); the need for a dialogue between the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA), Maasai community leaders as well as other stakeholders, based on the results of a scientific study, to develop a joint strategy to address the issue of human population impact on the ecology of the property (2009); the importance to change the current governance framework so as to facilitate more meaningful stakeholder involvement in land-use planning and the development of more transparent and effective benefit-sharing

mechanisms (2010); as well as the recommendation inviting the state party to carry out a participatory workshop, involving the Maasai, to address concerns regarding the management of the property and the implications derived from World Heritage listing (2012).

e) Develop a clear road strategy for the entire Serengeti ecosystem in collaboration with the Serengeti National Park World Heritage Property and other agencies and carry out the corresponding Heritage and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and submit these to World Heritage Center and the Advisory Bodies, in accordance with para 172 of the Operational Guidelines, for review prior to implementation.

Response

Joint efforts between Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) and Serengeti National Park (SENAPA) have been pursued to explore the best alternatives for stabilizing the 186 km Lodwar-Naabi Hill-Seronera road section.

In 2009 two bio-enzyme stabilization technologies were imported from USA and carefully tested on sections of this road both in Serengeti and Ngorongoro. In addition, in December 2011 a joint NCAA/SENAPA team of experts visited Australia to learn on various alternative road stabilization techniques that may possibly be applied on this road. All these non-tarmac road stabilization methods are based on bio-binders and have a short life span of less than 5 years. When applied to the road as per the best practice, they deteriorated within one year. The general consensus after these trials and extensive consultations with road experts elsewhere is that they are unsuitable given the soil conditions within Serengeti/Ngorongoro. In 2012, a consultant Engineer was engaged to carry out a feasibility study on the best way of stabilizing the road, work that is still ongoing. The outcome of the consultancy will be shared with the WHC before any decision is made.

f) Maintain the outmost vigilance in addressing threats derived from invasive species and poaching

Invasive Species

A control program for invasive species (*Bidens pilosa*, *Gutierrezia cordifolia*, and *Eleusine jaegeri*) has been an ongoing in NCAA for years. The Invasive Alien Plants Management plan was developed and approved in 2011. Furthermore a combination of methods including late and early burning, uprooting, and mowing has been applied to

suppress the invasive plant species in the property. So far, *Bidens pilosa* and *Gutenbergia cordifolia* are rated as virtually controlled both within the crater and on the crater highlands. However, *Eleusine jaegeri* has not been fully controlled but this invasive survives only on highlands and not within the crater. Efforts to control this plant are still ongoing.

Poaching

NCA has intensified anti-poaching efforts with positive results during the reporting period. Recorded elephant deaths due to poaching have declined by a wider margin, from 11 during the year 2012/2013 to only three by January 2014. All the sighted carcasses were found on the southern part of the property that borders the agricultural farms. During October 2013 the State Party launched a country-wide anti-poaching operation which included all security organs of the state with remarkable successes in terms of apprehending poachers and weapons. In December 2013, and throughout the January 2014, NCAA is working with regional and international body on another law enforcement operation known as COBRA II. As a long-term solution to poaching and security threats, NCAA will design and implement wildlife law enforcement and security strategy aiming at addressing poaching and general security of the area. NCAA has already started liaising with key stakeholders on best approaches to design and implement this initiative.

g) Develop and implement a comprehensive monitoring plan for the property, using sustainable benchmarks and indicators to evaluate the impact of management interventions and the State of conservation of the property.

Response

Monitoring of the State of Conservation of the Property is generally within the framework of the implementation of the approved ten years General Management Plan (2006-2016), which amongst others provides a clear Action Plan and implementation indicators for safeguarding the State of Conservation of the Property.

6. Encourages the State Party to ensure that technical and regulatory documents (including EIAs) through which management of the property is effected be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies, preferably in draft form so that any recommended changes can be incorporated before they are finalized.

Response:

The States Party will comply with the decision.

7. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage centre, by 1 February 2014, a detailed report on the state of conservation of the property, including progress made on the implementation of the above and on the recommendations of the 2012 mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

Response:

The State Party has complied with the decision

4. Report on the State of Conservation of Serengeti National Park (n.156)

Name of World Heritage property: Serengeti National Park

Geographical coordinates: Long. 34° - 35°15' E, Lat. 1° 15' - 3° 20' S

Date of inscription on the World Heritage List: 30.10.1981

Organization(s) or entity (ies) responsible for the preparation of the report:

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Date of submission of the Report: 1st February 2014

Signature on Behalf of the State Party



Responses to Decision: 35 COM 7B.7 (Paris, 2011)

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B.Add;**
- 2. Recalling Decision 34 COM 7B.5, adopted at its 34th session (Brasilia, 2010);**
- 3. Notes with appreciation the statement by the State Party at the session, welcomes its decision to reconsider the North Road and to maintain the stretch of 53 km from Kleins gate to Tabora B traversing the northern wilderness area of the property as a gravel road, under the management of the "Tanzania National Parks" (TANAPA) and reserved mainly for tourism and administrative purposes, as it is currently;**
- 4. Calls upon the international community and the donor agencies to consider providing support for the construction of a southern alignment, which will avoid Serengeti National Park;**
- 5. Requests the State Party to finalize the on-going Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the above-mentioned proposed road works and submit to the World Heritage Committee for its consideration;**

Response

The ESIA for an earlier construction of a proposed road section traversing Serengeti National Park is now considered redundant given the decision of the State Party to abandon the plan.

- 6. Recommends that a larger Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SEA) of the northern Tanzania road network is conducted;**

Response

In February 2013, The State Party completed, a 'Comprehensive Transport and Trade System Development Master Plan' supported by the Government of Japan with technical assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). This Master Plan, prepared under the auspices of the Ministry of Infrastructure Development, highlights the transport and trade systems developments envisioned for the country for the period 2013-2030. With regard to transport infrastructure, the Master Plan covers

roads, ports (border, inland and sea), railways, pipelines, and aviation. This Master Plan is currently undergoing a rigorous Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as required by the National Environmental Management Act of 2004) prior to approval. It is considered that the ongoing SEA will accommodate the conservation requirements of World Heritage Properties of the State Party country-wide, including Serengeti National Park.

7. Commends the States Parties of Tanzania and Kenya for the progress achieved in addressing the issue of water management in the Mara Basin, and encourages the Lake Victoria Basin commission to ensure the full implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the Sustainable Management of the Mara River Basin;

Response

The States Parties of Kenya and Tanzania through the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) of the East African Community (EAC) implemented a project 'Trans-Boundary Water for Biodiversity and Human Health in the Mara River Basin' (TBWHH-MRB) Project from 2009-2011. Focus was on five major thematic areas - including the implementation Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) earlier developed for the basin. The BSAP focuses on enhancing the Catchment values of Mau Forest in Kenya, The Serengeti-Mara savannah Ecosystem, the basin riverine forests, and the swampy systems. The achievements so far include generation (and harmonization) of baseline information in several thematic areas such as information systems management, policy and legal frameworks, governance issues and research gaps. Community based trans-boundary (Kenya/Tanzania) stakeholder forums now exists and are being supported by LVBC to promote cross-border biodiversity conservation. Since 2010 Kenya and Tanzania have jointly set aside 1st September of each year as a 'Mara Day'. With support from LVBC and other stakeholders, this 'cross-border' day, already celebrated since 2011 is for national and international awareness-raising on the importance of Mara River Basin conservation. Institutions within the basin have also been strengthened both technically and financially especially with regard to water resources monitoring and management. The once rampant forest destruction within the upper Mau catchment has also reversed significantly and its water recharge potential has improved after a rigorous reforestation and land resettlement campaign supported by LVBC. Although the LVB TBWHH-MRB project ended in 2011 the local authorities in Tanzania and Kenya are at present variably sustaining, especially the local community based conservation initiatives within the basin although funding remains one of the major challenges.

8. Notes with concern the reports of a significant increase in rhinoceros and elephant poaching within the property as well as in other properties in Tanzania and eastern and southern Africa, and also requests the State Party, in cooperation with relevant States Parties in the region, to develop national and regional interventions for this threat;

Response

The state Party has a Rhino and Elephant Management Plans in place. It is also actively engaged in regional and international initiatives for conservation of wildlife. For instance, it is Party to the 1996 'Lusaka Agreement' signed or ratified by 10 eastern and southern African countries of Congo (Brazzaville), Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and the Kingdom of Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Swaziland. This regional co-operation provides for a common trans-border platform of strategizing on how to fight against wildlife (including Elephant and Rhino) crime across southern, eastern and central Africa.

9. Takes note of the conclusion of the mission that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is for the time is being maintained but notes a number of growing threats to the integrity of property including poaching, human-wildlife conflict, water scarcity, invasive species, fires and management constraints;

Response

a) Poaching

Elephant poaching escalated sharply in Serengeti within a surprisingly brief three year 2011-2013 period during which Serengeti lost a striking 85 elephants - an average of 28 Elephants per year as opposed to a long term mere of 1 elephant/year between the years 2002-2010. This rapid elephant kill is not specific to Serengeti; most elephant populations in Tanzanian and indeed in African protected areas have equally succumbed. With this unexpectedly hike in elephant poaching, anti-poaching efforts have been strengthened at the site. Forty one (41) more Rangers were recruited increasing the number from 261 in 2009/2010 to 313 in 2012/2013. Likewise, six (6) more patrol vehicles were purchased during the same period. A total of 2,710 poachers were apprehended during 2011-2013 period (an average of 903 poachers/month), which is within the longer term (10 years) range. However Additionally, the number of fire arms confiscated rose sharply by a factor of three during this period, from a previous

average of six between the years 2002-2010 to about 18 per year, which clearly reflects the an unusual poaching wave described above.

Serengeti also lost two Rhinos to poachers during the period 2011-2013. However, rhino security is the highest prioritized in Serengeti in terms of budget and ranger force especially following the poaching wave. The Ranger force, for instance, has now reached 111 in 2013 up from 41 in 2009, an increase of 126%. Overall, Rhino population within the Property is generally stable and increasing.

Apart from Elephants and Rhino, poaching of 23 medium and large sized ungulates was on average 4,571 carcasses per year between the years 2010-2011. The corresponding figure for the years 2012-2013 was 2,699 carcasses per year, which represents a drop of 41% in animals killed. Of the 211,539 total weapons confiscated between the years 2012-2013 a total of 205,572 or 97.2% were wire snares, which is within the long term trend. Indeed wire snares have accounted for 85-98.3% of all weapons confiscated in Serengeti in any one year between the years 2005-2010. Thus wire-snares continue to be a major poaching weapon within the property for animals other than elephants.

These site level Elephant anti-poaching efforts have recently been supplemented by National initiatives. In October 2013, the State Party launched a nation-wide anti-poaching operation involving all security organs (including the army) that has helped confiscate a large number volume of of poachers and weapons , and apprehended a large number of poachers, including from around Serengeti National Park. Although no animal census was done during the 2012-2013 reporting period, apart from the elephant poaching threat, the populations of other animal species including the keystone wildebeest is reasonably healthy and stable.

b) Invasive species

Control efforts on the most problematic invasive plant (*Opuntia* sp.) were intensified through a special project funded by Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) back in 1996 and virtually eliminated it from within the property. Other invasive plants such as *Amaranthus* and *Argemone mexicana* are annual herbs that are removed continuously as they sprout normally alongside major roads after rains or road works and currently pose no major ecological concern. Field visits in the adjacent Kenya's Masai Mara National Reserve (MMR) was undertaken back in 2009 to confirm the invasion and learn on the ongoing efforts to control a newly described invasive weed *Parthenium hyposporous* that had invaded MMNR. A survey within Serengeti National Park border with MMNR could not confirm the invasion in Serengeti, although the weed is

now common in many urban and rural areas in Tanzania and East Africa. Vigilance for the invasion of this exotic plant is currently being exercised.

c) Wild Fires

In general, fires in the recent five years within the property are more sporadic than many years back. Long-term records show that fire incidences have declined sharply in Serengeti (by almost 90%) since they compare the 2000's and late 60's. Nevertheless, the Property has just completed a Fire Management Plan (2014-2019) with technical assistance from the Nature Conservancy (USA). This plan is approved and due for implementation starting July 2014 subject to budgetary approvals. It is anticipated that its implementation will help to systematically manage wildfires within the property.

d) Human-wildlife conflicts

Human wildlife conflicts (especially elephant crop raiding) are aggravated by poor land use, including by increasing settlement by the local communities very close to the Parks boundary. To address this problem, the Serengeti National Park through its Outreach Program is now advocating and facilitating preparation and implementation of land use plans in these communities. Research on best practice human-elephant conflict control approaches through the use of chili fences has been experimented for years adjacent the property under the auspices of Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) with mixed results. In general, there are yet no widely accepted community-based wildlife-conflict resolutions tested as effective in Tanzania and Africa at large. Communities adjacent the park are assisted with emerging human-wildlife conflicts on a case by case basis.

e) Water scarcity

Water scarcity is still a persistent problem within the property due to its natural geo-hydrological formations. Efforts have been undertaken to drill some boreholes for domestic use with some success but generally water is scarce. The State Party requests both technical and financial assistance from the WHC to address this persistent problem with regard to carrying out a detailed hydrological survey to determine the maximum carrying capacity of water use in the property and develop a comprehensive plan to address water shortage issues.

Further requests the State Party to implement the following urgent actions as recommended by the 2010 World Heritage Centre/IUCN monitoring mission in order

to ensure that these threats and management issues will not impact the future integrity of the property:

a) Allocate more resources to anti-poaching efforts, especially in light of the increasing poaching pressure on rhinoceros and elephants

Response

Anti-poaching expenditure (including recruitment of Ranger Force, see Poaching on Item 9 above) has remained to a stable high, amounting to about 20-25% of the annual recurrent budget (of about 4m US\$) for the property over the past 5 years. In addition, as stated in item 9 on Poaching special effort has been given to Rhino management. This level of financial commitment is currently considered fair in view of other multiple other management needs facing the property and Tanzania National Parks in general.

b) Intensify efforts to develop alternative livelihoods to help stem subsistence and commercial poaching

Response

Alternative livelihood methods for local communities have been promoted and supported adjacent Serengeti National Park since 1992 as part of its regular Outreach Programme - the longest in Tanzania National Parks. Local communities are encouraged to propose and implement both developmental and livelihood improvement projects that are 70% funded by the park. Such budgetary commitment to local communities generally amounts to 5% of the total annual operational budget for Serengeti National Park. In addition, since 2008 Serengeti National Park in collaboration with Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) have supported and facilitated a pilot initiation of community-based savings and credit scheme in the name of Community Conservation Banks (COCOBA). Indications are that this approach is successful. There are now 309 local community members in 18 small groups from 11 villages adjacent Serengeti National Park with loans that have grown sharply from a seed money of 6,500 US\$ in 2008 to 17,000 US\$ in 2012. The major role of the park has all along been to facilitate training and monitoring. The Park plans to continue expanding on this endeavour so as to benefit more community members based on the experiences gathered so far.

f) Engage the local communities, currently residing in the Speke Gulf area, in an open dialogue to find options that would minimize the costs and increase the benefits of the proposed plan to secure the area for wildlife use,

Response

The major caveat for annexing the Speke Gulf to Serengeti National Park was not the local communities in particular, but a strong political resistance from some government leaders. Following extensive dialogue and consultations, this political pressure has recently been somehow relieved. Stakeholders including those previously resisting, now agree in principle on the ecological importance and the need to annex Speke Gulf to Serengeti National Park. Satellite imagery has been analyzed for social economic changes that have occurred in the area so far. Detailed discussions on the best modalities for accomplishing annexation including a legal compensation of those that will be evicted are currently in progress.

g) Carefully evaluate the options for improving the road from Naabi Hill to Seronera, in close cooperation with Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, taking into consideration all potentially damaging environmental impacts, before considering a decision to tarmac the road,

Response

Joint efforts between Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority and Serengeti National Park have been pursued to explore the best alternatives for stabilizing the 186km Lodware-Naabi Hill-Seronera road section. In 2009 two bio-enzyme stabilization technologies were imported from USA and carefully tested on sections of this road both in Serengeti and Ngorongoro. In addition, in December 2011 a joint (Ngorongoro/Serengeti) team of experts visited Australia to learn on alternative road stabilization techniques that may possibly be applied on this road. Stabilization methods including use of bio-enzymes, concrete pavements, interlocking blocks, cobble stones, and otta seals have been thoroughly considered. With the exception of bio-enzymes, all are extremely expensive for a large scale project. The bio-binders on the other hand, have a short life span of 5 years or less. When applied to the road as per the best practice, they deteriorated within one year. The general consensus after these trials and extensive consultations with road experts elsewhere is that they are unsuitable given the soil conditions within Serengeti/Ngorongoro. In 2012, a consultant Engineer was engaged to carry out a feasibility study on this road for the best way of stabilizing

the road, work that is still ongoing. The outcome of the consultancy will be shared with the WHC before the decision is made.

h) Strengthen the funding base for the implementation of the General Management Plan (including the newly developed fire management plan) and improve its monitoring,

Response

The funding level for implementation of the GMP at Serengeti National Park is currently considered adequately prioritized. This is because given that it is the Park that receives the largest budgetary allocation of a total of 16 Parks managed by Tanzania National Parks (see also 'Wildfires' under item 9 above).

i) Revive the Serengeti Ecosystem Forum to enhance collaboration and coordination between Tanzania National Parks, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, the Wildlife Division, local communities and other relevant stakeholders in the Serengeti-Mara ecosystem to collectively combat the numerous threats to the ecosystem;

Response

While the Serengeti Ecosystem Forum was proposed for its own right of improving ecosystem management through a widened stakeholder involvement there remains disagreements amongst key stakeholders especially on the operational and (sustainable) financing modalities. As a result, to date, three of the key stakeholders have not signed the agreement (Tanzania National Parks, Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute) to-date. Internal consultations are still ongoing to formally engage all the key stakeholders after streamlining the financial and operational modalities. Additional support from donors interested in Serengeti ecosystem such as KfW and GIZ is also being explored.

Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2012, a report on the state of conservation of the property, in particular on the completion of the ESIA mentioned in paragraph 5 and on progress on the implementation of the recommendations of the 2010 mission, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

Responses to Decision: 36 COM 7B.6 (Petersburg, June 2012)

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Document WHC-12/36.COM/7B;**
- 2. Recalling Decision 35 COM 7B.7, adopted at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011);**
- 3. Welcomes the substantial efforts made by the State Party to implement the recommendations of the 2010 mission as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session, and encourages the State Party to continue its efforts to fully implement them;**
- 4. Notes the commitment of the State Party to solicit funding for a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SEA) for the northern Tanzanian road and calls on donors to provide funding for this study as well as for the construction of a southern alignment, which will avoid Serengeti National Park;**
- 5. Also welcomes the announcement by the State Party that the planned railway linking the coast via Musoma to Kampala will not traverse the property but will go south of it;**
- 6. Remains concerned by the rise in poaching within the property, and request the State Party to continue strengthening its anti-poaching efforts and to provide specific information on the extent and impact of poaching in its next report;**

Response

Although no animal census was conducted during the 2011-2013 period, animal populations appear healthy and stable. There are also declined carcasses recovered from poachers compared to the years 2009-2010. However, elephant poaching is on a sharp rise in line with a regional elephant poaching wave observed all over Tanzania and Africa in general (see details on efforts to curb poaching under Poaching in item 9 above).

7. Takes note of reports of on-going deforestation of the Mau catchment area of the Mara River and other rivers in Kenya vital to the northern Serengeti ecosystem, and also requests the State Parties of Tanzania and Kenya, via the Lake Victoria Basin Commission to step up their efforts to implement the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP) for the Sustainable Management of the Mara River to address this;

Response

For detailed explanations, see item 7 above.

8. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2014, a report on the state of conservation of the property, in particular on progress in implementing the recommendations of the 2010 mission as well as detailed information on the evolution of poaching in the property, for examination by the World heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014.

Response

The States Party has complied with this requirement

5. Report on the State of Conservation of Selous Game Reserve (n 199)

- a. State Party: United Republic of Tanzania
- b. Name of World Heritage Property: Selous Game Reserve
- c. Geographical Coordinates: 7°20'-10°30'S, 36°00'- 38°40'E
- d. Date of Inscription on the World Heritage List: March, 1982
- e. Organization responsible for the preparation of the report:

Wildlife Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

Name: Prof. Alexander N Songorwa

Title: Director of Wildlife Division

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Telephone: +255 (22) 286 6408

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- f. Date of Submission of Report: 1st February 2014

g. Signature on Behalf of State Party 

Response from the State Party to the World Heritage Committee's Decision 37 COM 7B.7

The World Heritage Committee,

- 1. Having examined Documents WHC-13/37.COM/7B**
- 2. Recalling Decisions 36 COM 7B.5 and 36 COM 8B.43 as adopted at its 36th session (Saint-Petersburg, 2012);**
- 3. Deeply regrets that the State Party has not provided a progress report on the implementation of its conservation commitments in connection with the boundary modification at the Mkuju uranium mine, as requested in Decision 36 COM 8B.43 and urges the State Party to implement the commitments made and to immediately submit this report.**

Response

The State Party has continued to undertake measures aimed at strengthening the conservation status of Selous Game Reserve in response to the recent permitting of uranium mining activities at Mkuju River. Mining at Mkuju River was approved by the WHC through Decision 36 COM 8B.43 through a minor boundary modification to exclude the mining area from the Property. Progress reports detailing these conservation commitments were submitted in February and April 2013 to the WHC.

- 4. Welcomes the anti-poaching measures initiated by the State Party as well as the reinstatement of the retention scheme and requests the State Party to submit as soon as possible a report on the efficiency of these measures and to provide a clear timeframe for the creation of Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA);**

Response:

From July 2012 to date several, anti-poaching measures have been taken to alleviate poaching in Selous Game Reserve. Up to now, 50 new staffs have been recruited and 252 additional temporal staffs have been employed to enhance anti-poaching surveillance while the Government is processing the recruitment of more staff. This has brought a total anti-poaching force to 553 staff. The increase in the number of staff has raised the number of anti-poaching man-days (183%) from 66,440 to the current 121,660.

The increase has also enabled more areas to be covered during patrols and therefore an increase in the rate of interception of more poachers. On the other hand, the number of anti-poaching vehicles has been increased from 16 that were present in July 2012 to 36 (125%) that are available for anti-poaching activities. The budget of Selous Game Reserve during this period increased from USD 3,000,000 in the financial year of 2011/2012 to USD 3,700,000 (approximately 23%) this financial year (2013/2014). The reserve owns construction equipment that deteriorated when the retention scheme was rescinded. With the reinstatement of the retention scheme, up to 75% of the construction equipment will be recovered before the end of next financial year. During this period, graders and other earth-moving machinery were undergoing rehabilitation to allow for construction and maintenance of roads that are critical for anti-poaching activities. The increase in the number of staff, patrol vehicles and improvement of roads has substantially increased spatial (ground) and temporal (time of stay in the field) coverage by anti-poaching staff.

The measures taken to arrest the escalating poaching have started paying dividends. From July 2012 to December 2013, 167 poachers were arrested, 47 rifles were impounded and 342 elephant tusks weighing 712 kg were seized in and around the reserve. Accordingly, basing on reported cases/incidents and feedback from the field, the rate of poaching has declined substantially. The anti-poaching strategies that were espoused by the management of Selous Game Reserve during the period were augmented by a month-long strong national anti-poaching operation. The operation, christened “Operesheni Tokomeza Ujangili” literally translated as “Operation Wipe-Out Poaching”, was operationalized for one month from 1st October 2013 to 4th November 2013. The operation drew troops from the army, police, the Wildlife Division, Tanzania National Parks, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, the Tanzania Forest Service, the National Intelligence Unit, The National Security Apparatus, the Directorate of Public Prosecution and the Judiciary. The Operation registered a historical success. The finalisation of a report of the Operation is underway. The State Party has vowed to reinstate the Operation in the near future. The operation was a mirror image of the 1989 “Operesheni Uhai” translated as “Operation Life” that totally reversed the trend of poaching with indelible impact for five years that saw no poached elephant. The Operesheni Tokomeza Ujangili was a commitment by the State Party that entailed heavy financial inputs, a serious strain on its budget and indeed a “Hercules task”. People countrywide welcomed the operation and are waiting for its reinstatement as promised by the State Party. The Operation was a memorable boost to the protection of the Property. After the Operesheni Tokomeza Ujangili, the Selous Game Reserve Management has continued to consolidate the protection of the Property.

The returns of efforts of managing the Property are partly manifested in the results of the 2013 Selous Census. The results indicated that the elephant population in the Selous-Mikumi Ecosystem is 13,084 out of which 80% of the population is found in Selous Game Reserve. This figure indicates a drastic decline in the number of elephant in the ecosystem compared with previous censuses. The seizures of elephant tusks both within and outside the country are a sign that poaching is the main reasons for the decrease of elephant populations in the country. Even though the census has recorded the lowest number of elephants in Selous ecosystem (13,084 elephants) from the record of 1976 (110,000 elephants), the current level of protection will allow for quick recovery of the elephant population. The census results indicate that much fewer elephants (less than 5% of the carcasses estimated for the period between 2009 and October, 2013) elephants were killed in the last 18 months. The State Party commits itself to protection of wildlife resources in the country including conducting regular assessment of the resources based on scientific principles.

Regarding the status of Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA), the participatory process of its establishment is at the final stages. A draft cabinet paper for the establishment of TAWA has been submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat for review and subsequent improvement. The recent (December 2013) joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring Mission to Tanzania was informed on this status.

5. Takes note of the fact that no official notification has been made by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism on any proposed hydroelectric power projects in the Property but notes with concern that the planning of the Stiegler's Gorge dam project is reportedly advancing and a proposal for the development of the project was presented to the government;

Response

Official notification on the proposed hydroelectric power project was submitted to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism by the Ministry of Minerals and Energy in March 2013. The notification explained the project being handled by the Rufiji Basin Development Authority (RUBADA). Accordingly, the Ministry of Natural Resources is working up closely with RUBADA on the progress of this project.

The Stiegler's Gorge Dam Project is one of the potential energy sources in Tanzania and was launched in 1978 long before the Property was inscribed on the List of World Heritage Sites. However, in order to reconcile development of the project and the need for environmental protection of Selous Game Reserve as a World Heritage Site, the government of Tanzania has instructed that an Environmental Impact Assessment be

conducted for the Project as per the national environmental management law (Environment Management Act 2004).

The State Party would like to assure the World Heritage Committee that it will be kept abreast of the developments on this project for its necessary interventions so as to safeguard the Outstanding Universal Values (OUVs) of the Property. So far, no serious plans are underway for the development of the Project. RUBADA, which is the pioneering institution for the project has been officially notified of the preconditions for the development of the Project. In December 2013 the joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring Mission visited the project site and had protracted discussions with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, RUBADA and other relevant ministries and institutions. During the discussions, the status and the future of the project were assessed and a common understanding was reached.

6. Reiterates its position that the approval of any dam within the Property would constitute a clear basis for its inscription on the list of World Heritage in Danger, in line with Paragraph 180 of the Operational Guidelines, and urges the State Party to provide a clear commitment not to develop the Stiegler's Gorge dam project given that it is incompatible with the World Heritage status of the Property;

Response

The State Party will observe the conditions of Paragraph 180 of the Operational Guidelines of UNESCO and comply with national environmental management laws during the development of this project. However, in the wake of the available alternative energy sources (from gas and coal) in Tanzania the Government will develop these alternative energy sources for hydroelectric power generation if the environmental impacts of damming the Stiegler's Gorge will be beyond mitigation.

7. Also urges the State Party to implement the recommendations of the 2010 Reactive Monitoring Mission to the Property and fully implement its commitment agreed in relation to the excision of the Mkuju uranium mine, in particular adding valuable forestland to the Property and finalising compensation in line with the prescribed national legal procedures, including gazettelement

Response:

It is clear that the State Party, in relation to the excision of the Mkuju uranium mine, agreed that a valuable forestland be added to the Property and the compensation be

finalised in line with the prescribed national legal procedures, including its gazettment. When the Ministry started undertaking the preparations to annex the forestland to the Property, it realized that there was a company that was licensed to prospect for uranium in the area. This disqualified the idea of annexing the forestland to the Property. The complications of acquisition of an additional land to the Property were discussed with the members of the Reactive Monitoring Team who visited the area early December 2013. During the discussions, it was noted that the Selous Game Reserve has an expansive buffer zone covering an area in excess of 40,000 km². Most of this land is under protection as Wildlife Management Areas, Kilombero Game Controlled Area, Mikumi National Park and the Selous Niassa Corridor. On the other hand, it was recommended that the western part of Selous Game Reserve which is an uninhabited expansive area could be given a protection status or possibly annexed to Selous Game Reserve. This area is mountainous and rugged with vast wildlife potential. It was noted that if this area is added to Selous Game Reserve, it will add to the OUV of the Property..

The protection of the Wildlife Management Areas and the Selous Niassa Corridor has been accommodated in the six years 20 million Euro Selous Game Reserve Project. The project will be funded by the German Government and is planned to commence this year. The project aims at protecting Selous Game Reserve from an ecosystem approach. According to the projected layout of the project, the Selous Game Reserve shall be the central focus to the protection of the Selous Ecosystem.

Regarding the 2010 Reactive Monitoring Mission recommendations, the following have been achieved so far:

Establishment of Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA)

The participatory process of establishment of the Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA) is at the final stages. A draft cabinet paper for the establishment of TAWA has been submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat for review and subsequent improvement. The recent (December 2013) joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring Mission to Tanzania was informed on the status of establishment of the Authority. It is anticipated that, the creation of TAWA will boost revenue collection and allow more retention to Selous Game Reserve of accrued revenue and therefore assure sustainable financial resources to the property that will enhance its protection

Inter-ministerial Team for Monitoring of Mining Activities

An 11 person specialized government monitoring and enforcement team, with expertise on, inter alia, radiation physics, biodiversity, mining, water resources, sociology, occupation health and safety has been established under the Prime Minister's Office. The team is responsible for monitoring on the overall implementation of the project activities and advising the government on uranium mining accordingly.

Selous elephant survey

Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) has just concluded an aerial elephant survey in the Selous-Mikumi Ecosystem in October 2013. The objective of the census was to assess the population status and trends of large animals in the Selous - Mikumi Ecosystem. This survey revealed an overall decline in elephant population in the ecosystem as detailed in the response to Decision 4 above. The joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring Mission was informed of this aerial survey.

Local/external Environmental management and monitoring Teams

Establishment of these teams will be effected after the commencement of mining operations. To-date The Mining Development Agreement (MDA) between the Government and the prospective company (Mantra) has not been signed.

8. Also requests the State Party to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment to comprehensively identify the cumulative impacts of the following developments, asses least damaging alternatives and plan mitigation measures as appropriate: mining, energy, agriculture and associated infrastructure, such as road building, both within the Property as well as in important wildlife corridors and dispersal areas that are critical for maintaining the Outstanding Value and integrity of the Property;

Response

The State Party through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) plans to conduct a Strategic Environment Assessment for the Property. Consequently, the MNRT has initiated a process of soliciting financial support from the German Government through KfW/GIZ. The envisaged SEA will, inter alia, consider all the issues raised by the World Heritage Committee.

9. Further requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Committee/IUCN Reactive Monitoring Mission to the Property to assess the state of conservation of the Selous Game Reserve, including the impacts of elephant poaching, the management of the impacts of the Mkuju uranium mine adjacent to the Property, assess the status of the Kidunda and Stiegler's Gorge dams projects as well as the implementation of the 2010 monitoring mission;

Response

The States Party invited the joint World Heritage Centre/IUCN Reactive Monitoring Mission as requested. The Mission visited the State Party from 2nd-11st December 2013.

The areas visited by the Mission included the proposed locations of the Stiegler's Gorge and Kidunda dams, the location of the Mkuju uranium mine, the Selous-Niassa corridor between Tanzania and Mozambique, and the forestland areas that was earmarked for annexation to the Selous Game Reserve. The team had an opportunity to consult extensively with various local and national stakeholders and other relevant institutions.

10. Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Committee by 1 February 2014 a progress report on the implementation of the above, as well as the progress report on the implementation of Decision 36 COM 8B.43, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th Session in 2014, with a view to considering the case of confirmation of ascertained or potential danger, the inscription of the Property on the list of World Heritage in Danger

The State Party has complied with this requirement