



**República de Moçambique
Ministério da Cultura e Turismo
Direcção Nacional do Património Cultural**

**STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORT
(In compliance with Paragraph 169 of the Operational Guidelines)
(Island of Mozambique (Mozambique) (599))**

Executive Summary of the Report

The World Heritage Committee, meeting at its 40th Session (Istanbul, 2016) examined the conservation status of the World Heritage property of Island of Mozambique (C599), prescribed by Decision 40COM7B.15, concerning this property, from which was requested its submission of the Progress Report by February 1, 2017, and an updated State of Conservation of the property and the implementation of its Recommendations by 1 December 2017, to be appreciated at the 42nd Session in 2018.

Following to this request, the Government of Mozambique produced and submitted, on 1 February 2017, the Progress Report to the World Heritage Committee, and this updated Report on the State of Conservation of Property and the implementation of its Recommendations, to be submitted on 1 December 2017, is based on Decision 38 COM7B.51, adopted at the 38th Session (Doha, 2014), comprising the following components:

- (a) Takes note of ongoing progress in the restoration and rehabilitation of buildings on the World Heritage Site;*
- (b) Also notes that, to date, only the Terms of Reference have been finalized for the review of the Conservation and Management Plan for the Island of Mozambique (2010-2014) and reiterates its request that the new Plan be duly evaluated and updated with the close involvement of all stakeholders;*
- (c) Further notes that the State party has demarcated a revised buffer zone in 2011, but has not yet sent it to the World Heritage Center, awaiting a study on existing underwater archeology and urges the State party to finalize and adopt a revised buffer zone in accordance with paragraph 107 of the Operating Guidelines at the earliest opportunity;*
- (d) Also reiterates its request to the State party to approve the updated legislation for the protection and conservation of property;*
- (e) Requests the State party to submit details of the rehabilitation project of the Hospital de Ilha de Moçambique and Fortaleza de São Lourenço together with a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)*

for the project in accordance with Paragraph 110 of the Operational Guidelines, to the World Heritage Center for review by the advisory bodies and also to inform the Committee, through the World Heritage Center, of any future projects that may potentially affect the OUV of the property, including its authenticity or integrity, in accordance with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, before taking any decisions that would be difficult to reverse;

(f) Also requests the State party to invite a joint retrospective UNESCO / ICOMOS / ICCROM monitoring mission on the property to assess the state of conservation of the global stock of property buildings;

(g) Further requests the State party to submit to the World Heritage Center, by 1 February 2017, a progress report and, by 1 December 2017, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 42nd session in 2018.

1. Ongoing progress on restoration and rehabilitation of buildings on the World Heritage Site

In this regard, it is important to mention that the Conservation Office of the Island of Mozambique (GACIM), an entity that monitors the heritage of the Island of Mozambique, carried out several tasks, highlighting the following:

Made the survey of 41 ruins in an advanced state of degradation, many still exist; Formulated 22 analyzes of opinions received in the scope of the request for rehabilitation of the properties whose works are progressing significantly, and others are in the final phase (such as the rehabilitation of the municipal library at the Casa Girassol, the Professional School of the Island of Mozambique, paving of roads of access in 11000m of the planned 14000m); in addition to the rehabilitation of the Jardim de Memória.

Still in relation to the issuance of opinions, it is important to report the punishment of three rehabilitations with fines and an embargo due to non-compliance with the principles of conservation of the built heritage, by its owners. These penalties resulted from the observance of the new Regulation on Constructed and Landscape Heritage approved in November 2016 by the Government of Mozambique.

At the same time, the Conservation Office of the Island of Mozambique began the work of signaling the buildings considered in state of risk in order to mobilize their inhabitants to move to the settlement areas (continental zone), as these ruins need urgent intervention.

Challenges. In terms of challenges, it is important to report that the deterioration of buildings owned by the State and many other individuals buildings prevails, mainly due to the poor economic situation that the country is experiencing.

However, as part of the preparations for the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the Island of Mozambique, a movement is under way to create conditions for decent reception of visitors, which includes the restoration and rehabilitation of buildings and access roads.

Attached, the images on the rehabilitation and restoration of buildings.



2. Review of the Management and Conservation Plan for the Island of Mozambique (2010 - 2014)

In December 2016, the National Directorate of Cultural Heritage of Mozambique, in collaboration with UNESCO, and with financial support from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), organized a National Seminar on Heritage Conservation on the Island of Mozambique, with the participation of international actors involved in the conservation of the Island's World Heritage. The objective of the meeting was to assess the

degree of implementation of the Conservation and Management Plan (2010-2014), as well as the lessons learned from the application of five years of the HUL approach on the Island of Mozambique.

The Seminar also focused on the need to articulate and complement the HUL approach with other guidelines presented in the UNESCO Global Report on Culture for Sustainable Urban Development, the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. One of the outcomes of the Seminar was the Preparation of an Action Plan for the revision of the Conservation and Management Plan of the Island of Mozambique (2018-2022).

The Government of Mozambique is aware that the review of the Island Conservation and Management Plan will allow them to redefine a long-term strategy for the use, protection and development of this unique site, but also to respond to the recent decision of the World Heritage Committee during its 40th session in Istanbul in July 2016, requesting Mozambique to evaluate and update the Management and Conservation Plan of the Island of Mozambique in a participatory and inclusive manner.

This new Management Plan will assess the level of implementation of the Management and Conservation Plan of the Island of Mozambique (2010-2014), but above all, it will be a tool to define mechanisms for the involvement of stakeholders in the processes of periodic reporting on the conservation status of the Island of Mozambique.

Another extremely important dimension will be the revision of the buffer zone initially proposed in 2011 through an exercise carried out with assistance from the World Heritage Center. The Management Plan will suggest what the new buffer zone should be: such as what shall need to be done after approving the Plan, and this means that at nacional level, must be given a legal status (through a specific regulation clearly indicating what should and should not be done in the buffer zone); and at the international level, a proposal to adjust the buffer zone shall be submitted to the World Heritage Committee for approval by the Committee.

In regard to new constructions with the specific case about the Desportivo project, it should be stressed that there has been a consultation process that has already been finalized and here to highlight the engagement of Mozambique in the process of dialogue with the Center and the advisory bodies - ICOMOS for the outcome of this subject.

3. Demarcation and Review of the Buffer Zone to be submitted to the World Heritage Center and the Status of the study on existing underwater archeology

The Island of Mozambique was submitted to the World Heritage Committee in October 1990, following a proposal submitted by the Government of Mozambique. Its inclusion on the World Heritage List was made possible on the basis of criteria (iv) and (vi) of the Convention during the 15th session held in Carthage, Tunisia, from 9 to 13 December 1991. As it can be seen, the definition of the buffer zone was not an important item to consider at the time of approval, great importance had been given to the historical, architectural, natural and environmental value of this place, as witnessed by the Committee on Cultural Heritage. From 2011 to 2012, under the HUL (Hurbanas Historic Landscapes) project, the proposed map of the buffer zone of the Island of Mozambique was prepared. This map was submitted to the WHC on which it presented the following comment:

Notes the State party's work to clarify and expand the buffer zone to protect marine archeology as well as the surrounding islands and the coastal strip and further encourages the State party to continue its efforts to formalize and adopt the buffer zone in accordance with with no. 107 of the Operational Manuals.

Taking into account File 599 of 13.12.1991, from the WHC Naming Document, it defines the buffer zone of the Island of Mozambique as a coastal stretch of 3 km from Sancul to the airport south of Lumbo and a coastal stretch from 3 km from Mossuril Creek to Cabaceira Pequena. This definition of the buffer zone seems to be rather restrictive, since the Lumbo peninsula has been left out and the coastline is not clearly defined. It should be noted that this buffer zone map is based on Google Earth satellite imagery.

The new Management and Conservation Plan of the Island of Mozambique (2018 - 2022) revised and incorporated this buffer zone that was initially proposed in 2011, and now encompassing the whole area surrounding the Island of Mozambique and integrating the entire coast to the around the continent nearest to the Island, along with the lands that offer a view to the Island of Mozambique, covering an area of about 45,673 km², in particular the coast of the Cape of Sanculo, the bay Mossuril Cabaceira Grande, Cabaceira Pequena and also the islands of Goa and Sena.

The new Management Plan will suggest what the new buffer zone should be; what will need to be done after approving the buffer zone, and that this area must be given a legal status (through a specific regulation clearly indicating the conditions of access to the buffer zone); and at international level, it will be necessary to submit to the World Heritage Committee a proposal to adjust the buffer zone for approval by the Committee.

Following the two days of the Workshop on Management Planning Processes for World Heritage Sites, one of the tasks carried out was the survey and systematization of the buffer zone, with the consultants moving to the Mossuril, Goa Island and area Continental de Sanculo, where they demarcated the limits of the protection zone.

In the same objective, a local community group, guided by Archeologist Texeira Duarte - University Lecturer of Eduardo Mondlane, has been monitoring the activities in the data storage zone, from the year 2016 to 2017, in compliance with Paragraph 107 of the Operational Guideline, despite this study of Existing archeology has not yet been submitted to the World Heritage Center for adoption.

3. Approval by the Government of Mozambique of the updated legislation for the protection and conservation of heritage.

At the end of 2016, the Mozambican Government approved Decree No. 54/2016 of 28 November, which approves the Regulation on the Classification and Management of the Built and Landscape Heritage of the Island of Mozambique, the Glossary, the Coastal Protection Map, the Map of Open Beaches and Enfiamentos Visuais, the Road Infrastructures Map, the Classified Buildings Catalog of the Ilha de Moçambique of the City of Pedra and Cal. The Regulation is at the stage of its dissemination within proposers, local structures, associations and the local community at large.

- a. **The Ratification Resolution of the Unesco Convention of 2001 on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage by the Government of Mozambique**

The Government of Mozambique is aware of the strong potential of underwater cultural heritage that requires research, inventory, preservation and protection, due to its extensive marine area, rivers, lakes and lagoons that integrate a set of social and cultural aspects and practices with ancestral origins.

Recognizing that Island of Mozambique (World Heritage - 1991) was an epicenter of old maritime trade routes and an important port in the slave trade, as well as having extensive evidence on the seabed over trade and navigation since the mid-sixth century, the Government of Mozambique approved the Resolution Ratifying the UNESCO Convention of 2001 on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, a legislative exercise that appears as one of the great milestones for guaranteeing the protection of the underwater heritage of the Island. The 2001 Convention will be submitted to the Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique for ratification.



4. Details of the rehabilitation project of the Hospital of Island of Mozambique and the Fortress of São Lourenço

In relation to the hospital of the Island of Mozambique it is important to inform that the Government intends to continue to use the hospital for the health care of the populations of the Island and its surroundings. Thus, during this year, small interventions were made in the blocks that serve as patients' wards, by sealing the sites to be operated, in the first phase, by means of zinc sheets. These rehabilitations are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health.

In relation to the fortress of São Lourenço, the Conservation Office of the Island of Mozambique received a project from the company SALNATUR, last September 2017, and was submitted to the National Directorate of Cultural Heritage for evaluation and issuance of the relevant opinion, since the fortress is a Class A asset, whose interventions need to be decided by higher authorities.

5. Formulation of the invitation of the UNESCO / ICOMOS / ICCROM Joint Mission for Reactive Monitoring in the Island of Mozambique to assess the conservation status of the property

The Government of Mozambique, through the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, has already issued an invitation to the Joint Mission for Reactive Monitoring of UNESCO / ICOMOS / ICCROM for a visit to the Island of Mozambique, in the second half of January 2018, in order to evaluate the state of conservation of this heritage.

- a. In conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*, describe any potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction(s) intended within the property, the buffer zone(s) and/or corridors or other areas, where such developments may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including authenticity and integrity.**

The Desportivo project, which in the beginning created some misalignment among the main investors, it is important to underline that due to the engagement of Mozambique in the process of dialogue with the World Heritage Center, this project has today a favorable outcome for all parties. ICOMOS has already submitted its opinion presenting its positive position for the construction of the project and the specific recommendations to be observed, monitored and fulfilled by all parties involved.

Maputo, December 2017

Ilha de Moçambique, 4 a 6 de Setembro de 2017

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MOÇAMBIQUE

PRIMEIRAS NOTAS E CONSIDERAÇÕES NA ACTUALIZAÇÃO DA ZONA TAMPÃO 2017



ANÉZIA ASSE
ARQUEÓLOGA SUBAQUÁTICA
JANO PAIXÃO
ARQUITECTO E PLANEADOR FÍSICO
NOCA DA SILVA
OCEANÓGRAFO



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DA CULTURA E TURISMO



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DELIMITAÇÃO DA ZONA TAMPÃO APROVADA PELA UNESCO - 1990



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DELIMITAÇÃO DA ZONA TAMPÃO PROPOSTA - 2011



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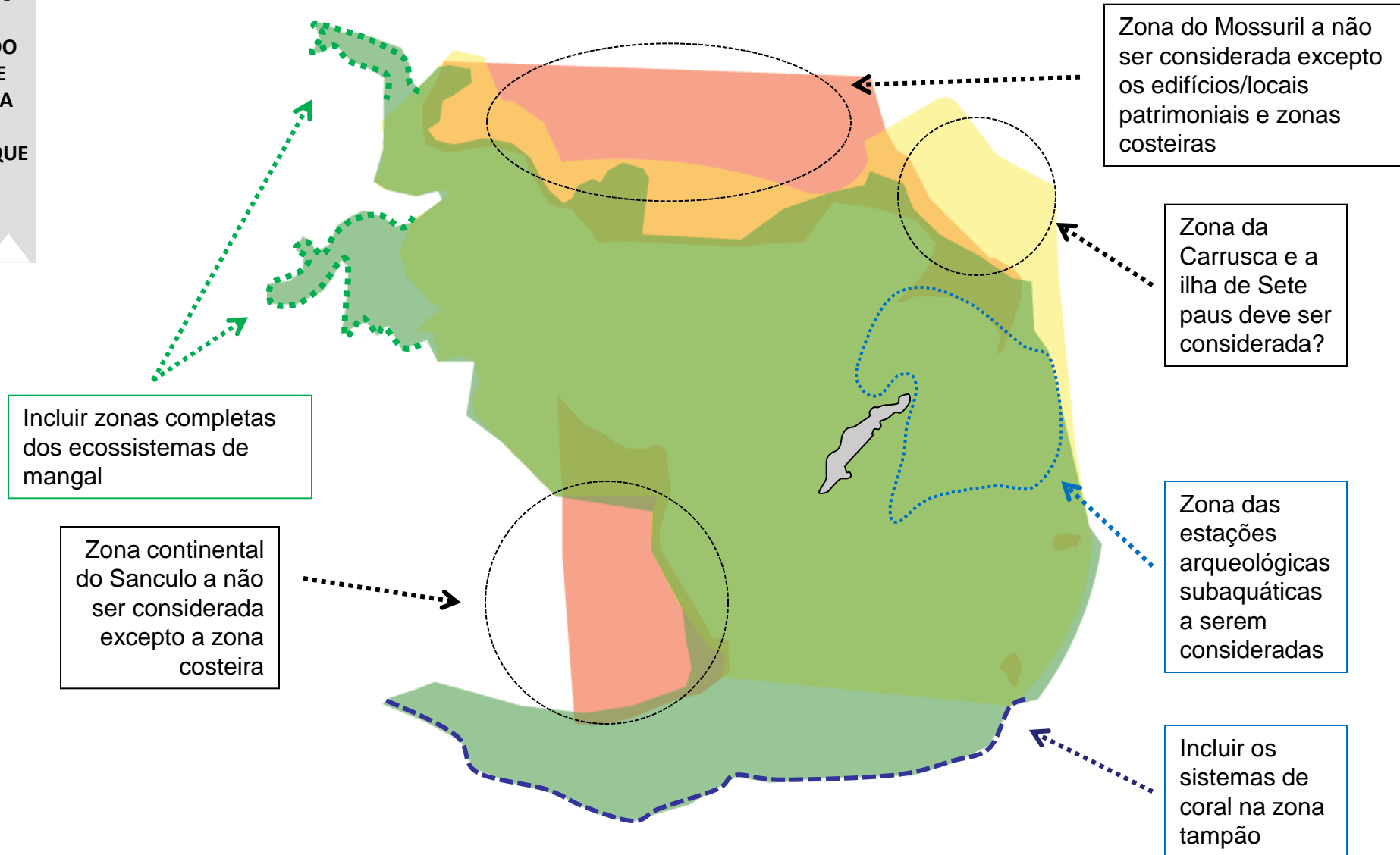
PRIMEIRAS CONSIDERAÇÕES SOBRE A ZONA TAMPÃO - 2017



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COMPARAÇÃO DAS TRÊS DELIMITAÇÕES DA ZONA TAMPÃO



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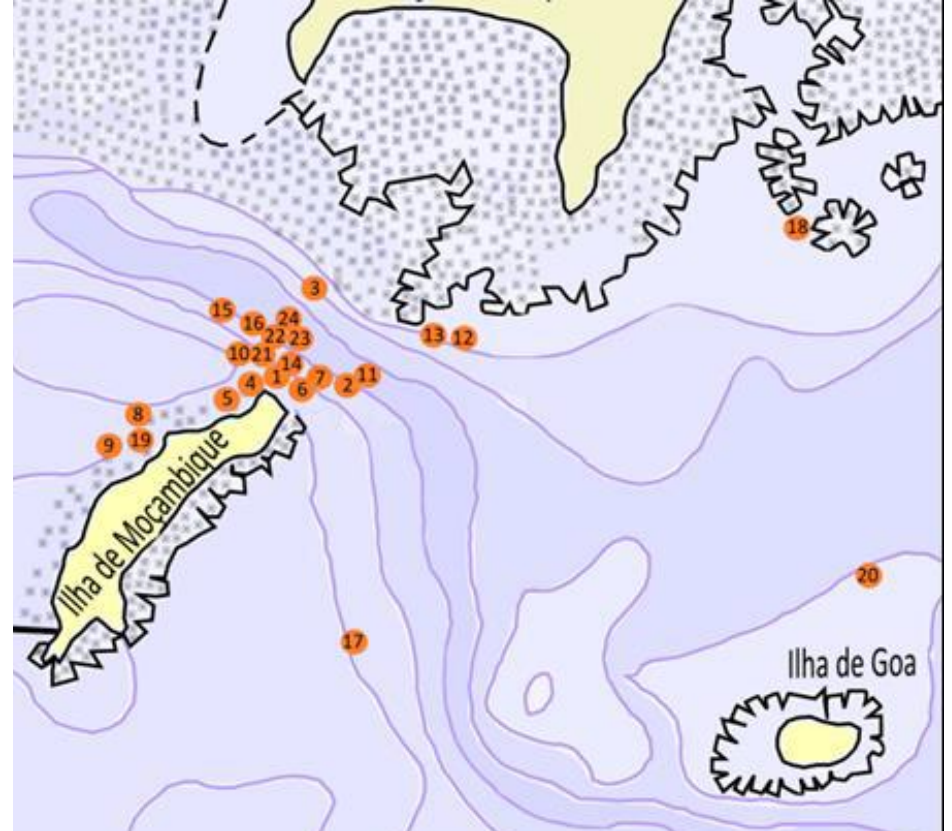
EXEMPLO DE UMA CONSIDERAÇÃO DO PATRIMÓNIO NATURAL A SER INCLUÍDO COMO JUSTIFICATIVA NA REVISÃO DA ZONA TAMPÃO



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EXEMPLOS DO PATRIMÓNIO CULTURAL SUBAQUÁTICO DA ZONA TAMPÃO



KUXUKURRO!
ASANTI SANA!
OBRIGADO!

