



**REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DA CULTURA E TURISMO
DIRECÇÃO NACIONAL DO PATRIMÓNIO CULTURAL**

**To:
World Heritage Center- UNESCO- PARIS**

N/Ref^ª/ /GAB/DNPC/01/ 2019

01 de December 2019

Subject: State of conservation of Mozambique Island Report

Dear,

In response for decision n° 42 COM 7B.47 of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee we would like to present to you the report about the current state of conservation of Mozambique Island (World Heritage).

Kind regards,

Maputo, 1 de December de 2019

The National Director


Celio Tiane



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DA CULTURA E TURISMO

(World Heritage Site N° 599)

(Contrat N° 4500007986)

**REPORT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF MOZAMBIQUE ISLAND
IN 2019¹**

DECISION: 42 COM 7B.47



**By: MOZAMBIQUE ISLAND CONSERVATION OFFICE (GACIM) IN
COLLABORATION WITH THE NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF CULTURAL
HERITAGE**

¹ Translation and edition by Celio Tiane, National Director of Cultural Heritage

INTRODUCTION

This progress report reflects the actions that were taken in 2019 concerning the management, conservation and preservation of the Cultural Heritage of the Island of Mozambique (World Heritage, UNESCO 1991).

It should be noted that in this report the major focus is on the built heritage of the Island of Mozambique and we also mention some elements of the intangible dimension of the World Heritage Site which has a general and broader influence on the historical and heritage value of the city. Thus, the restoration works of real estate by state and private initiatives are described here. On the other hand, the report points out the main challenges and threats that are currently facing in the preservation actions of the Cultural Heritage of the Island in a context where the contemporary dynamics of the globalized world directly or indirectly have some impact on the Exceptional Universal Value of the Site.

RESPONSE TO DECISIONS OF THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

By Decision 40 COM 7B.15 the World Heritage Committee also recommended to the Government of Mozambique a reactive monitoring mission to assess the conservation status of the property's overall property stock and the implementation of other measures underlined in Decision 40 COM 7B .15. In response to this Decision, the Government of Mozambique invited the UNESCO World Heritage Center, the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) to be part of a reactive monitoring mission, which took place from 7-12 March 2018. The mission team met with central and local authorities, as well as with the various stakeholders, and noted progress made by the Government, partners and communities of the Island since the last Reactive Monitoring Mission (2010). This mission produced 17 recommendations (Annex 2) which were reviewed during the 42nd Session of the World Heritage Committee, held from 24 June to 4 July in Manama (Bahrain). The World Heritage

Committee adopted Decision: 42 COM 7B.47, the main recommendations of which are as follows:

5. Urges the State Party to complete this process swiftly and to include in the provisions of the Conservation and Management Plan provisions on Disaster Risk Management, Heritage Impact Studies, as well as conservation principles to guide renovation and restoration projects;

Answer: The Management and Conservation Plan of Ilha de Moçambique (2018-2024) is already finalized and is awaiting its approval by the Mozambican Government. It is a multisectoral document which implies its adoption by the different sectors of activity of the State. at the World Heritage Site, focusing on the Buffer Zone (Buffer Zone). It is important to mention that the Island of Mozambique Conservation and Management Plan 2018-2024 also addresses aspects of Disaster Risk Management, noting that the process of engagement with the various stakeholders also allowed the identification, discussion and analysis of the dangers faced by the Island of Mozambique. Mozambique, making it possible to integrate, albeit in a summary form, the identification and assessment component of disaster risks that threaten the Island, as well as proposals for its management (prevention and mitigation). In this Plan, the definition of disaster is extended to include its impact not only on people and goods, but also on the heritage values of the Island of Mozambique, including its ecosystems. Thus, although the Island has a Local Climate Change Adaptation Plan (2017), this disaster risk identification, assessment, prevention and mitigation component incorporated in the 2018-2024 Plan needs to be reinforced through the completion of the Integrated Management Plan Mozambique's Heritage Center for Disaster Risk Management, which began in 2014. The Local Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2017 (PLA) includes, for example, the construction of resilient housing, which in the World Heritage Site should respect the basic principles of conservation and preservation, as well as the dissemination of environmental awareness among the inhabitants of the island.

6. Calls on the State Party to rapidly complete the proposed buffer zone demarcation to facilitate the submission of the proposed buffer zone modification as a minimum change to the World Heritage Site boundaries for consideration by the advisory bodies and

consideration by the World Heritage in accordance with paragraph 164 of the Technical Guidelines;

Answer: The new buffer zone delimitation is already completed and is an integral part of the Ilha de Moçambique Management and Conservation Plan 2018-2024. The new proposal for the Protection Zone (Buffer Zone), in addition to encompassing environmental protection zones and maritime ecosystems, covers the in situ safeguarding of the remains of the island's underwater archaeological heritage, as shown in the image below:



Protection Zone adopted in 2017 / Built, Landscape and Environmental Heritage, source: 2018-2024 Island Management and Conservation Plan.

7. Calls also on the State Party to undertake emergency conservation and consolidation work to safeguard the hospital building and accelerate the resumption of the renovation project;

Answer: The conservation and safeguarding of the Hospital da Ilha building is satisfactorily and gradually ensured. In this table it is worth mentioning that two buildings in the complex have already been rehabilitated (Relief and Maternity Bank)

and were also properly equipped (Photos below). Currently two more (2) buildings are currently being restored to accommodate other hospital services. However, the island community and local authorities are still anxiously awaiting the start of work on the main block of the Monument.

Fotos de Cláudio Zunguene, GACIM (2019)



8. Notes the establishment of a legislative framework for the identification of property categories on the island and the completion of an inventory of the stone and lime city real estate, and calls on the State Party to extend the inventory to include the Macuti area;

Answer: This year 2019 the " Specific Norms for the Conservation of the Built Heritage of the City of Macúti " were elaborated and are in the final phase of its discussion and socialization with the Municipality of the Island and other local actors, and its submission to the Council Municipal Assembly of the Island for its approval in the form of Resolution and subsequent implementation from early 2020. This document was prepared in light of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Code of Municipal Postures (2010) that

argues that forms of heritage conservation the city of macuti will be defined according to reality, and it is the responsibility of GACIM and Municipio to define the legal instruments and procedures.

9. Further requests the State Party

a) Amend the regulations guiding the Island of Mozambique Conservation Office (GACIM) to give this body the appropriate authority to be the last resort approving the proposed developments in order to safeguard the exceptional universal value (VUE) of the Site;

Answer: A proposal to amend the GACIM Organic Statute was sent to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2015. The document has not yet been answered. However, the Municipal Code of Postures approved in 2010 states in Article 103 (7) that " Building permits may not be issued without the favorable technical opinion of the Conservation Office of Ilha de Moçambique, which is responsible for monitoring and supervise the follow-up of the approved project. The challenge of ensuring effective coordination between GACIM and the Municipality of Ilha.

b) Appoint suitably qualified personnel to adequately strengthen GACIM and ensure that GACIM can fulfill its designated tasks;

Answer: GACIM resents the lack of an architect and an archaeologist in its staff. As a result of a memorandum of understanding signed with the Portuguese Cooperation - Cluster of the Island, GACIM has been assisted by an Architect from Lúrio University and also by an architect from the Directorate General of Cultural Heritage of Portugal - DGPC. However, efforts are being made to open a competition to strengthen the institution's technical and human capacity.

10. Calls, furthermore, for the State Party to develop strategies that:

a) Institute a regular maintenance regime for all publicly-owned buildings on the property

Answer: Two public institutions that used to occupy buildings in a high state of degradation (District Education Directorate and District Directorate for Planning and Infrastructures) already have new facilities in the continental zone which reduces the carrying capacity and risks associated with their constant use. However, there are still some buildings that claim maintenance and restoration, such as the Court of the Island for example (a monument that is on the list of buildings mentioned in the island's application dossier in 1991). Most public buildings on the Island have been taken precautionary conservation actions to ensure the continuity of the exceptional Universal Value attributed.



Edifício do Tribunal da Ilha, foto de Cláudio Zunguene, GACIM (2019)

b) Address the living conditions in the macuti town in a way that is appropriate regarding the OUV of the property,

Answer: Many community programs are underway in Ilha de Moçambique in order to improve the living conditions of Macuti city inhabitants and increase their sense of belonging and identity. For example, the 'One Student One Family' program implemented from 2018 at Lúrio University through the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences of the Island of Mozambique has been giving impetus to the empowerment of local communities, especially the city of macuti. Other environmental and heritage

education actions as well as the promotion and enhancement of local immaterial practices have been a boost for local communities.

c) *Counter traffic increase in the property,*

Answer: It has started in 2019 and the elaboration of the " Urban Structure Plan for the Island of Mozambique District " is under way, which in its Diagnosis, 2019 (a public consultation on the situation diagnosis report of the urban structure plan of the Municipality of Ilha de Moçambique). One of the objectives of the Island of Mozambique Urban Structure Plan is to " Define the general principles for the circulation of public and private means of motor transport and the progressive creation of pedestrian traffic zones in tertiary residential areas " (PEU, 2019: 5). Thus, issues related to urban mobility and accessibility were previously raised in the city of Pedra e Cal and Cidade de macuti, as well as in the rest of the territory of the District of the Island that extends to the continental zone. The Plan may help to clearly define better road traffic control strategies and predictability of their impacts on the Island's Cultural Heritage.

d) *Further educate the property's inhabitants on their role as custodians of the OUV of the property,*

Answer: From 18 to 22 November 2019 was held on the Island of Mozambique and with the funding of the UNESCO World Heritage Center-Paris, the Seminar on Community Participation in Management and Monitoring Processes on the Island of Mozambique, World Heritage of Humanity Ilha de Moçambique, 18 - 22 November 2019. The seminar was attended by local public entities (GACIM, Municipio; Government of the District; Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism of Nampula; National Directorate of Cultural Heritage, Portuguese Cooperation / Cooperation Partners; and Island Museum of Mozambique), as well as members of local communities from representatives of economic and cultural associations, local community and religious leaders, and civil society. This action contributed to the continuation of the various heritage and environmental education activities that GACIM has been carrying out each year and has had positive impacts and a great contribution to the promotion of local communities' culture and leadership in the preservation of the island's cultural heritage. . The gaps regarding the inclusion of different social groups in the island's management system were reiterated during the 40th Session of the World

Heritage Committee held in July 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey, where the Committee requested the Government of Mozambique to evaluate and update. Mozambique Island Conservation and Management Plan (2010-2014) in a participatory and inclusive manner (Decision 40 COM 7B.15). According to this World Heritage Committee Decision, the new Plan (2018-2024) should take into account, inter alia (i) the participation of all stakeholders, especially local communities and (ii) the ongoing strengthening of the Office Conservation Institute (GACIM) and coordination between the various institutions involved. By way of example, the elaboration of this State of Conservation Report also took the communities' view of the current state of the island's heritage, and some information was gathered and produced during the above mentioned seminar.

The Island Management and Conservation Plan 2018-2024 provides for the existence of the Heritage Management Committee (CGIM) to act as the guardian of this World Heritage site and its primary duty is to ensure the conservation of the Cultural Heritage of Ilha de Mozambique. This management committee may function as the coordinating body for heritage management and conservation within the framework of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The major challenge at the moment is its creation and operation on the Island within the framework of conservation and heritage preservation actions.

e) Ensure appropriate maintenance and repair regimes for both the stone and lime town as well as for the macuti town,

Answer: Awareness actions for residents about the need to focus on preventive conservation have been successful. On the other hand, the great progress made with the elaboration of the Norms for the conservation of the heritage of the city of macuti, which may make it easier for the residents, especially those of low economic possession, because it will no longer be necessary to hire architects and designers services for the elaboration. of architectural projects. The document presents three (3) dominant volumetric models that, according to the housing characteristics, can be adopted in the restoration and or reconstruction of the buildings of the city of macuti. In the case of buildings that respect the integrity of people, the competent entities (GACIM and Municipality) have required owners to apply mitigation and safety measures

f) Provide for capacity building at the national and local levels to ensure the proper management and conservation of the property,

Answer: GACIM and Municipality technicians have participated in various capacity building actions to meet the growing challenges in heritage management and preservation both in Ilha de Moçambique and in different parts of the country. For example, a GACIM technician affecting the environment and cultural tourism participated in the training of Geological Heritage in the context of the Portuguese-speaking African Countries (PALOPS) from 09 to 14 September 2019 in Maputo City, with the aim of providing the technicians with capacities for the management and preservation of Geological Heritage to meet tourism interests, community education and maintain the integrity of geoconservation relevant sites. At the level of the Municipality of the Island it is important to mention that the technicians are capacities every year in the organization of the register and management of solid residues carried out in the last two (2) years by the Portuguese Cooperation Cluster in the Island of Mozambique | UCCLA, Institutional Support and Development of the Municipality of Ilha | Axis 2-Urbanism. On the other hand, it should be noted that a GACIM technician assigned to the Department of Architectural, Historical and Archaeological Protection completed in 2018 the Master's degree course in Preservation of Cultural Heritage in Brazil through a scholarship offered by the Institute of National Historical and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN) from Rio de Janeiro.

g) Address the reported growing social inequality on the property,

Answer: The issue of social inequalities in the island can only be resolved by adopting public policies aimed at meeting the basic needs of the island's inhabitants. On the other hand, the opportunities that each inhabitant achieves within the possibilities offered by the tourism resource for income generation should serve as an example to be followed by others. In fact, the city of macuti lacks the improvement of social infrastructures so that it develops to the rhythm of the city of stone and lime.

OTHER RELEVANT ASPECTS OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

3. Other current conservation issues identified by the State(s) Party (ies) which may have an impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value [I Note: this includes conservation issues which are not mentioned in the Decision of the World Heritage Committee or in any information request from the World Heritage Centre]

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COASTAL PROTECTION BARRIER IN MOZAMBIQUE ISLAND CONTRACTOR

The destruction of the counter-protection wall was a major concern and danger to the local authorities and people of the island. This worrying situation arises as a result of climate change characterized by the sharp and increasingly aggressive tides that tend to invade the mainland of the island. In 2017 the protective wall did not resist the force of the sea waters and collapsed, constituting the great danger to the very existence of the Island that by its topography is a low level of sea waters.

As a response from the Government of Mozambique in 2018 (444 thousand euros) was invested, channeled through the National Fund for Sustainable Development, from the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development, to the City Council of Ilha de Moçambique. This action made a great contribution to the maintenance of the integrity and authenticity of the Island and also its state of conservation.



Public square requalified with the reconstruction of the protection wall. Photo of Claudio Zunguene, GACIM (2019)



Rebuilt Punch (Seascape), Photo by Claudio Zunguene, GACIM (2019)

ISSUE OF TECHNICAL OPINIONS CONCERNING ARCHITECTURE AND WORKS SUPERVISION PROJECTS IN THE WORLD HERITAGE

In the period from January to November 2019, a total of 46 technical opinions were issued, compared to 20 from the same period of 2018. The inspections carried out totaled 87 against 25 of 2018. The increase in the number of technical opinions is partly a reflection of the approach of GACIM to the residents, which contributes to raising the level of awareness regarding the need to preserve the cultural heritage of the island. However, we recognize that there is still much that needs to be improved to ensure full compliance with GACIM's technical guidelines in the execution of works at the World Heritage Site.

Examples of restored buildings (Photography- Cláudio Zunguene, GACIM 2019)





CHALLENGES ADDRESSED IN DAILY MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION ACTIONS ON THE ISLAND CULTURAL HERITAGE

DEMOGRAPHIC PRESSURE AND SANITATION

Urban population, as well as population density, is an indicator that measures pressures on environmental resources such as water, soil, air and biodiversity. The approximately 6,837 inhabitants living in the island part of Mozambique's island district (urban environment) in 1980 have now increased to 13,350 inhabitants (according to 2007 census data), inhabiting an area of approximately 1 km², which means a very high population density (CMIM 2006^a; INE 2007). Excessive demographic pressure has also led to the progressive invasion of private and public spaces for new housing and the

subdivision of existing housing and plots, resulting in increasingly tight spaces. For example, four or more families now occupy a house where a single family used to live. Here each room of the house is left to a different family, each residing on an average area of 5m², resulting in the impoverishment of the overall quality of life, as well as the disruption of basic services such as water and sewage (Nguirazi 2008; CESO -CI 2009; Forjaz 2010). There is thus a saturation and progressive degradation of infrastructures and common spaces in the face of increasing demographic pressure that poses serious challenges to the conservation of the island's heritage (JOPELA ET AL 2018: 98).

The Island has a serious stormwater drainage and sanitation problem, especially in Macuti City. Most homes are built below sea level, especially in the Esteu and Litine Neighborhoods, which prevent inhabitants of these areas from opening improved landfills or latrines, resulting in the proliferation of sewage and garbage on beaches and ruins (GACIM 2010 : 62). Such situations have brought dramatic consequences at all levels, such as the proliferation of open-air fecalism and the dumping of rubbish from different sources on beaches and ruins. Of concern is also the case of some buildings using public toilets with open-air drainage channels discharging directly onto the beach, with the foreseeable negative effects especially in periods of low tide. The lack of a stormwater drainage system in the island zone causes problems of flooding and permanence of stagnant water in all neighborhoods of Ponta da Ilha and to a lesser extent in the Museum Quarter.

4. 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.

GOA ISLAND

Goa Island located on the island's inlet channel is rich in marine biodiversity and natural ecosystems that deserve protection as one of the world's rare species sanctuaries. In 2018 a group of businessmen presented to GACIM a proposal to build a tourist complex in Goa Island. According to the proposal presented, its implementation would almost entirely occupy the physical part of the Island including some sea-based buildings in the surrounding areas of the same Island (stilts). GACIM has submitted the project for analysis to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, which may need to be referred to the National Council for Cultural Heritage. However, the new Buffer Zone delimitation proposal (2017) includes the Goa and Cena Islands, and this in itself is a limiting factor for the proposal's progress.

Signature of the Authority**Celestino Girimula****Director do GACIM**

