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MINISTRY OF WORKS



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FINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHMP) FOR THE PROPOSED REHABILITATION OF MTWARA – MINGOYO - MASASI ROAD (200KM) TO BITUMEN STANDARD

Submitted to:

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Antiquities Department
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
EMA	Environment Management Act
ESIA	Environment Social Management Plan
ICCROM	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Property
ICCOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
MCC	Mikindani Conservation Committee
MP	Management Plan
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
NMT	National Museum of Tanzania
MHT	Mikindani Historic Town
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WB	World Bank
WHS	World Heritage Sites

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Government of Tanzania has received financing from the World Bank towards the Tanzania Transport Integration Project (TanTIP) cost. The TanTIP aims to address the priority investment needs in selected Development Corridors (DCs) by supporting the upgrading and rehabilitation of national roads and regional airports that play a vital role in the socio-economic activities of the areas.

Key among the roads is the Mtwara-Mingoyo-Masasi 200km road. The works here involve expansion, realignment to minimise curves, and surface improvement. The road, however, passes through the Mikindani historical town, thus necessitating a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP).

The Historic Town of Mikindani possesses several key characteristics that make it suitable for development as a heritage-sensitive area with a themed, multi-use tourism focus. Such development would enhance the visitor experience within the town and establish it as a central hub for preserving the greater surrounding area. The heritage assets in Mikindani encompass various built elements, including buildings, monuments, columns, graves, streetscapes, windows, doors, gardens, trees, streets, pathways, jetties, and wells.

Policy and legal framework

Under this project, several policies, legal framework, national regulations, international standards, and World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies are applicable. Policies and plans include the National Cultural Heritage Policy (2008), National Development Vision (2025), National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (2005), National Environment Policy (2021), National Tourism Policy (1999), National Policy on HIV/AIDS (2001), The Antiquities Act of 1964 and 1974 amendment. Environmental Management Act (2004), Land Act (1999), Village Land Act (1999), Labour Institutions Act, 2004 and the Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004, etc. The pertinent legal and regulatory instruments legal framework include the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977), the National Environment Policy, ESIA Regulations, 2020, etc. Additionally, the project triggered the following World Bank Operational Policies (Ops) Environmental Assessment OP 4.01, OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources, Natural Habitats OP 4.04 and Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50.

Study Methodology

Several methods were applied when developing the CHMP, including literature reviews and field investigations for identifying sensitive receptors, baseline data collection and analysis including archaeology and cultural heritage assessment, noise assessment, air quality, and water quality assessment, as well as stakeholder consultations and direct observations. TANESCO and World Bank Guidelines were followed while conducting the assessments to collect the biophysical and socio-economic baseline information, which informed the CHMP.

Baseline

The survey covered several socio-economic aspects, including education and literacy levels, where it was found that 66.7% of respondents had previously attended school. In comparison, 33.3% have never, a majority of the residents were casual labourers and small-scale business people, and the area's population was predominantly female; this was because of the polygamous marital system. The population averages 35-55 years old, with few having a more profound knowledge of the heritage site. Generally, the Mikindni area has limited access to basic amenities like schools, hospitals and banking services.

Key Issues

The consultations reviewed pertinent issues among local communities concerning the heritage site; this included, among others, the need for community involvement and sensitisation in the maintenance and conservation of the site, further stressing the need for shared benefits from the site's review as a means of motivating the local community. Also, the legal framework regarding the site's status and conservation activities is being revised to capture precisely the role and mandate of local communities in conserving heritage sites within their premises. Furthermore, it was observed that the local communities were not well prepared to preserve and conserve the sites due to their conflicting socio-economic needs; some resorted to destroying the ruins to obtain building materials. Other issues included Lack of storage archiving of documents, inventories and exhibition of cultural materials, Inadequate staff at the property in terms of numbers and qualification, Inadequate guidelines on decision making, Lack of by-laws to supervise historic buildings conservation, Collapse and inadequate consolidation and maintenance of monuments are a significant threat to the long term existence of historic buildings and Inadequate involvement and participation of key players in the management system.

Impacts of the Proposed Project

The project is anticipated to have positive and negative impacts on the heritage site at all stages of implementation. The positive impacts in the construction phase may include employment opportunities for locals, development and transfer of technical skills to the beneficiary communities and increased visibility of the heritage site stemming from the ease in accessibility, among others. In the operation phase, there will be increased tourism revenue due to increased tourism, improved conservation of cultural heritage sites and community involvement in the conservation works, and improved connectivity in the region, among others.

Negative impacts during construction will include but are not limited to poor waste management, land uptake concerns, loss of vegetation, impact on faunal groups, loss of income sources, traffic-related impacts, risks of accidents, destruction of antiquities stemming from vibration and road expansion initiatives which in the long run compromises the integrity of the cultural heritage site.

During operation, there is a likelihood of increased traffic on the road, which further affects the stability of the already old and frail buildings; increased traffic speeds due to the smooth surface

could increase the vulnerability of local communities to accidents and collapse of buildings and others.

Generally, the negative impacts on the cultural heritage site outweigh the positive impacts.

Management Plan

The plan highlights striking a healthy balance between development and conservation. It further highlights the importance of involving the community in decision-making and conservation efforts. Community participation is crucial to the success of heritage preservation—conservation Principles.

The document outlines vital conservation principles, including minimum intervention with the environment, the need for greater public involvement, reversible and documented intervention measures, and recognising the economic value of monuments. Transparency in decision-making and involving stakeholders at all levels, Respect for Local Values: The plan underscores respecting the values of the local community, including their use of the sites for various purposes, as long as it does not affect the site's outstanding universal values. Also, a Chance Find Procedure for dealing with unexpected heritage resources, particularly archaeological ones, encountered during construction or operation is proposed, and Induction/Training is also recommended.

The plan, however, highlights the most feasible project alternative, which is a do-nothing scenario given the time and resources available and considering that the road stretch along the project areas is in good condition and improvement initiatives would entail expansion, which is impossible in the present circumstances.

Implementation Framework

Lastly, a monitoring and reporting frame is provided to ensure that the project activities are sensitive and responsive to the various requirements of the CHMP.

Acknowledgement

The proponent and the CHMP and ESIA Team wish to express thanks and appreciation to all stakeholders who supported completing this work in one way or another. Special thanks to the Mtwara Municipality, Mtwara Mikindani and Masasi Districts Councils, and Mikindani Historical Site Authority for their prompt assistance during the fieldwork. We are also thankful to the Engineering Design Team and other team members of the Consultants for their technical input. Last but not least, we thank the leadership of Ward Leaders and Local Communities in the project area for their cooperation and participation in preparing CHMP and ESIA updates.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Tanzania has received financing from the World Bank towards the Tanzania Transport Integration Project (TanTIP) cost. The TanTIP aims to address the priority investment needs in selected Development Corridors (DCs) by supporting the upgrading and rehabilitation of national roads and regional airports that play a vital role in the socio-economic activities of the areas. The project is also supported by the fact that the Government of Tanzania (GoT) will soon start implementing the Resilient Natural Resources for Tourism and Growth (REGROW) project that aims to position, among others, the Southern Circuit as a popular tourist destination, turning tourism into an engine of sustainable economic growth and job creation for the region and the nation.

1.1 Project Development Objective-PDO

The project aims to improve the safety, climate resilience and capacity of key road corridors and regional airports and improve the capacity of relevant transport sector institutions to plan for and manage the sector.

1.2 Project Components

The proposed project will consist of four components. They are:

- a. Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Trunk and Regional Roads;
- b. Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Regional Airports;
- c. Institutional Support and Capacity Building in the Transport Sector; and
- d. Contingent Emergency Response.

The project's total cost is ***estimated at US\$ 647.11 million***, including US\$550 million International Development Association (IDA) credit and US\$97.11 million GoT counterpart funding.

1.2.1 Component 1: Upgrading and Rehabilitation of Trunk and Regional Roads

This is estimated to cost US\$512.85 million equivalent, including US\$431.36 million IDA and US\$81.49 million GoT funding. This component will finance the upgrading and rehabilitation works of about 510 km of roads, selected by TANROADS as part of their ongoing road rehabilitation and upgrade process, which is identifying key links that are critical for the excellent operation of the road network and that constitute bottlenecks due to climate vulnerability. These roads include the Mtwara-Mingoyo-Masasi, Lusahunga-Rusumo, Rutukila-Songea and Iringa-Msembe roads.

The roads will be rehabilitated and upgraded to integrate climate resilience measures to enhance the resilience and adaptation of these roads and the road network. The roads will then receive routine and periodic maintenance, observing climate resilience requirements, from TANROADS through its Regional Manager's offices throughout their life span. Road maintenance is primarily funded by GoT's funds allocated through the Road Fund Board.

This component will also support:

- a. community-based ancillary social infrastructure along the project road corridors;

- b. the associated construction supervision consultants;
- c. road user satisfaction survey consultants to carry out baseline, midterm, and end-stage user satisfaction surveys; and
- d. land acquisition, and resettlement and rehabilitation.

Among the roads earmarked for rehabilitation is the Mtwara-Mingoyo Masasi 200km road, for which rehabilitation and expansion have been proposed. Mikindani's historical town is located along the Mtwara Mingoro Road.

1.3 Mtwara – Mingoyo – Masasi Road (201 Km – US\$ 162.0 Million)

The Mtwara – Mingoyo – Masasi Road project (200km) has been over 30 years since Construction. There are 490 culvert sites investigated, including those at intersections with access roads. Of these, 95 sites have no/dilapidated culverts requiring new culverts. About 263 have corrugated steel or metal pipe culverts, 100 have concrete pipe culverts, 17 have concrete or masonry box culverts, 17 have no visible culverts, and two are under construction. The corrugated steel pipe (CSP) culverts are in circular, elliptical and arch profile forms. The road has deteriorated drastically due to pavement ageing despite efforts that the Regional Manager-TANROADS-Mtwara and Lindi carry out to maintain and repair it. Typical defects include severe potholes, rutting deformation, corrugations, extensive cracking (alligator cracks) and depressions. Generally, the road condition is terrible. The Mtwara – Mingoyo – Masasi Road project (200km) plays a secondary role as an international road for export/import traffic to and from Mozambique as well as connects to the southern regions, which link with other neighbouring Country of Malawi from the Mtwara port. The road also connects areas with various potential economic opportunities such as agriculture, livestock, forestry and minerals, fisheries, wildlife and tourism. Moreover, people living along the road and neighbouring villages will significantly benefit as their agricultural products will be easily transported to business centres.

1.3.1 Proposed Project Components

The road's project components and facilities are planned and designed to meet the Standard Specifications for Road Works (2000) of the Ministry of Works. The components include:

- Reclamation of the existing pavement to form a new subgrade.
- Construction of Upper subbase layer.
- Construction of new CRR base course.
- Surfacing by asphalt concrete and single bituminous seal of shoulders.
- Construction of drainage structures
- Construction of Lower subbase layer.
- Provision of pedestrian crossings, speed humps and rumble strips in all built-up areas and community trading centres.
- Landscaping of degraded areas and establishing vegetation for functional and aesthetic purposes on cut-and-fill slopes.
- Establishment of detours to maintain a usable route during the construction period. and Construction and demobilisation of workers' camps
-

1.3.2 Project Objectives and Justification

Pavement rehabilitation involves measures undertaken to restore, improve, strengthen or salvage the diminishing ability of the existing pavement so that it may continue, with routine maintenance,

to carry expected future traffic with adequate functional performance. Pavement rehabilitation options as contained in Tanzania

1.3.3 Pavement Material and Design Manual of 1999 Chapter 4 includes:

- a. Asphaltic or granular overlays with a new surfacing and base course,
- b. Provision of drainage and improvement to existing drainage facilities,
- c. Partial reconstruction by reworking the existing pavement and adding new
- d. Pavement layers as required,
- e. Full reconstruction by downgrading the existing pavement to subgrade for the
- f. New pavement.

Investigations on the existing pavement have revealed that:

- a. The riding quality of the entire road is poor;
- b. The base course constructed with cement stabilised materials has deformed and cracked over the entire road to a state of warning to severe condition;
- c. The natural gravel materials used to construct the subbase layer over the entire road are of poor quality and
- d. The natural gravel materials used to construct the subgrade layer to support the sub-base for the entire road are of poor quality.

The observed pavement distresses of riding quality, deformation, and cracking can be addressed by an appropriately designed asphaltic concrete overlay. However, its performance would be uncertain because of the substandard subbase and subgrade layers. Therefore, any rehabilitation measures must involve improving the quality of the subbase and subgrade materials. Such improvement would not be possible without destroying the integrity of the cement-stabilized base course.

The project's objective is to rehabilitate the Mtwara–Mingoyo–Masasi Road (200km) to Bitumen standard. The road was upgraded to bitumen standard in the late 70s using a stabilised base and surface dressing. The road has deteriorated drastically due to pavement ageing, lack of periodic maintenance and heavy traffic overload. Typical defects include severe potholes, rutting deformation, corrugations, extensive cracking and depressions.

Therefore, the project is justified because the rehabilitation of the road will facilitate faster movement of vehicles along the road. This will improve the transportation of people and goods as the road traverses through agricultural areas, promoting economic development within the project area. In addition, road rehabilitation will lead to reduced Vehicle Operation and Maintenance Costs. Finally, road rehabilitation will lead to reduced travel time and transportation costs.

1.4 The Mikindani Historical Town

Located in southern Tanzania, approximately 560km south of Dar es Salaam, are the monuments of Mikindani historic town. The Mikindani Historic Town was occupied from the 9th to the 19th Century and reached its peak of prosperity in the 16th and 18th centuries.

Mikindani is the site of an ancient port utilised by travellers from Arabia and the Indian subcontinent starting in the 9th century. It served as a hub for trade, civilisation, and Swahili culture in the southern part of the Lindi Region. Imported goods, including clothing, utensils, and tools like spades and swords, were brought in from Arabia and India through the port of Mikindani. Ivory, animal skins, rubber, and agricultural products were also exported. David Livingstone described it in his diaries as “the finest port on the eastern coast.”

As guided by World Bank ESS8, which recognises that cultural heritage provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present, and future. People identify with cultural heritage as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge, and traditions. Further setting out general provisions on risks and impacts to cultural heritage from project activities. A CHMP must be designed for the project since the Mikindani historical town is along the road.

ESS8 divides cultural heritage into two categories, i.e., Tangible and intangible. It further defines Tangible cultural heritage, which includes movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Tangible cultural heritage may be located in urban or rural settings and may be above or below land or under the water; and Intangible cultural heritage, which includes practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, and skills—as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts, and cultural spaces associated in addition to that—that communities and groups recognise as part of their cultural heritage, as transmitted from generation to generation and constantly recreated by them in response to their environment, their interaction with nature, and their history.

The Mikindani historical town comprises of largely tangible heritage. At the same time, the city's intangible heritage can be manifested through its culture (religion) and knowledge relating to the historic town. Tangible heritage includes old buildings like the dispensary, Aga Khan mosque, the old German prison, old graves and the bay, among others, deemed antiquities by the Department of Antiquities. Conservation initiatives have been put in place to restore and maintain the buildings and various sites due to their historical value.

The historical buildings in Mikindani provide exceptional testimony to the expansion of Swahili's coastal culture. The presence of the Old Friday Sunny Mosque, dating back to the 14th Century, and the Shia Ithna'asheri Mosque reflects the Islamization of East Africa.

UNESCO has continually advocated for the need to protect and safeguard heritage so that future generations can enjoy, benefit and learn from the legacy of the past. In most cases, development projects compromise this cause since they seek to address the current social and economic challenges at the expense of cultural heritage. This, coupled with limited knowledge and negative community attitudes, has chiefly reversed the gains in cultural heritage conservation.

Similarly, the proposed rehabilitating works on the Mtwara-Mingoyo-Masasi 200km road, if not well managed, could reverse the gains made toward conserving the Mikindani historical town. The works entail expansion, creation of walkways and realignment of the road, solely aimed at increasing connectivity. Along the Mikindani historical town, the proposed activities will necessitate excavation and demolition of some heritage sites, jeopardising conservation works. Thus, the essence of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

The CHMP will identify the guiding legal framework, the risks posed by the project and mitigation measures, generally aiming to ensure that the project does not affect/jeopardise the conservation initiatives of the historical town of Mikindani.

1.4.1 Description of the Property

1.4.1.1 General information

The cultural property is Mikindani Historic Town in the United Republic of Tanzania. This historical site was designated as a conservation area following its inclusion in the Government Notice titled “Antiquities (Declaration of Conservation Areas and Other Heritage Sites) (Mikindani Township within Mtwara Municipality) Notice 2017.” The site is located in the Mtwara-Mikindani district of the Mtwara region. Mikindani’s history dates back to the ninth century when natives settled there. The district headquarters of Mtwara-Mikindani is approximately 560 kilometres south of Dar es Salaam, the business and administrative centre of the United Republic of Tanzania. Both islands are situated in the western Indian Ocean waters along the country's southern coast.

Mikindani town is situated approximately 10 kilometres from Mtwara town. Mikindani Historic Town is perched on the gently sloping hills of Mikindani Harbour’s southern coast, covering an area of approximately 56 square kilometres. It is divided into five wards: Jangwani, Mtonya, Magengeni, Kisungule, and Mitengo. The Mikindani conservation area (Mikindani et al.) encompasses approximately 25.5 hectares, as the Government Notice (GN) specified. The name “Mikindani” originates from the Swahili word “Mikinda,” which means “young coconut trees.” Therefore, “Mikindani” literally translates to “where there are young coconut trees.” In Mikindani, most historical structures and monuments are on the northeastern bay tip.

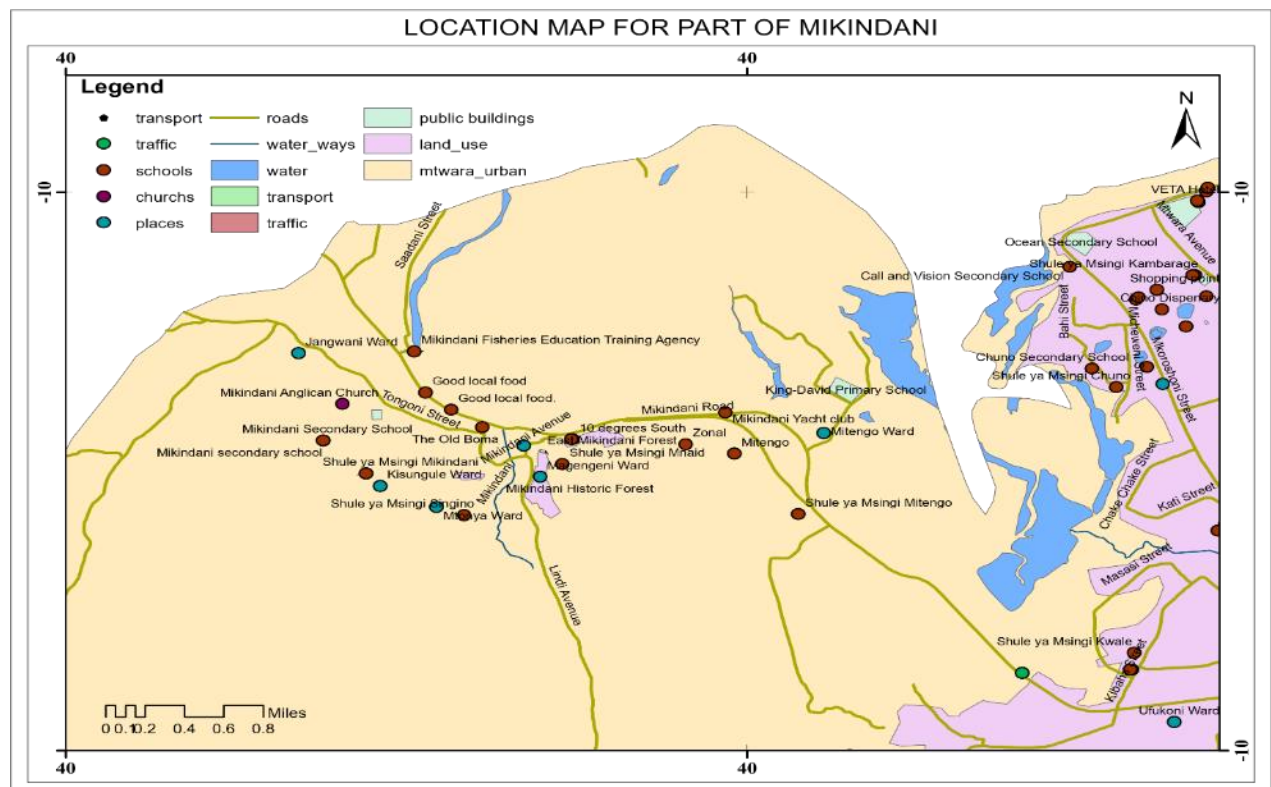


Figure 1: A map showing Mikindani town and nearby areas

1.4.1.2 Physical Description of the historical site

Mikindani boasts several well-preserved cultural resources following the guidelines set forth by the World Heritage Sites (WHS). These heritage resources include:

Mosques:

- (a) Old Sunny Friday Mosque, dating back to the 14th Century. This mosque, featuring a single prayer hall, was constructed as a gift from a Makonde girl who pledged to build it only if she married a colonialist. In 1934, the building underwent renovations. It is regarded as one of the largest mosques in Mikindani and is still actively used for prayers.
- (b) Old Shia Mosque (Shia et al.), dating to AH 1318 (1901). This mosque comprises prayer and celebration halls, an ablution area, a utility block, a preparation area for burials, and a well. Although this mosque was once bustling with worshippers during festive occasions, it accommodates fewer worshippers.

Shree Hindu Mandir Temple was built in 1960. Enclosed within high walls, this Hindu Temple is believed to have replaced an earlier place of worship. Due to the departure of most of the Hindu community from Mikindani between the 1960s and early 1970s, the temple has fallen into disuse in recent years and other residential structures.

Table 1.1: Geographical(GPS) location for the Cultural Resources at Mikindani historic town alongside the road reserve.

SN	MONUMENTS/ CULTURAL RESOURCES	GPS LOCATIONS
1	Old Sunny Friday Mosque and old graveyards (tombs)	Latitude: S 10° 16'50 Longitude : E 40° 7'3
2	Agha Khan building	Latitude: S 10° 16'49 Longitude : E 40° 7'3
3	Old German Prison	Latitude: S 10° 16'48 Longitude : E 40° 6'54
4	Old Gatty	Latitude: S 10° 16'47 Longitude : E 40° 6'54

The figures below show the cultural resources located at Mikindani's historic town that is along the road.



Figure 1-1: Aga Khan Foundation building



Figure 1-2: Old sunny Friday mosque alongside old Islamic graves yard.



Figure 1-3: Old German prison



Figure 1-4: Old gatty used as a port or harbour.

Table 1.2: Geographical(GPS) location for the Cultural resources at Mikindani historic town that are not within the road reserve.

SN	MONUMENTS/ CULTURAL RESOURCES	GPS LOCATIONS
1	Old slave market	Latitude: S 10° 16'52 Longitude : E 40° 7'8
2	Old German fort (Old Boma)	Latitude: S 10° 16'55 Longitude : E 40° 7'7
3	Old Shia Mosque	Latitude: S 10° 16'51 Longitude : E 40° 7'6
4	Mwalimu Nyerere's House	Latitude: S 10° 16'51 Longitude : E 40° 6'50
5	Haikataa Arabic Well	Latitude: S 10° 17'4 Longitude : E 40° 6'39

1.4.2 Mitengo

There are cultural heritage resources located in the Mitengo ward within Mikindani town. However, these resources are not categorised within the Government Notice (GN) and are situated alongside the road reserve. These resources include:

- A mosque
- Three graves
- A baobab trees

The mosque was constructed in the mid-1800s by Ngumaya, who had travelled from Mozambique to Mikindani. Ngumaya, a Makonde man, built this mosque to provide a place of worship for his fellow native people. At that time, racial segregation prevented black people from worshipping in Arab mosques. The mosque was named Ngumaya's Mosque and is currently used for special occasions, such as Eid festivals.

The three graves serve as the final resting place for the mosque's leader, known as Sharif, along with his associates. On the other hand, the baobab tree is said to be a symbolic grave shade representing the leadership of Ngumaya.

Table 1.3: Geographical(GPS) location of the Cultural resources located at Mitengo alongside the road reserve.

SN	MONUMENTS/ CULTURAL RESOURCES	GPS LOCATIONS
1	Mosque, 3 graves and baobab tree	Latitude : S 10° 16'43 Longitude : E 40° 7'2

The figures below show the cultural resources located at Mitengo, adjacent to Mikindani Road .



Figure 1-5: Mosque, Baobab tree and old Islamic graves located at Mitengo

1.4.3 Structure at Mikindani Located Within the Road Reserve

Mikindani historic town also consists of old buildings, which are preserved, conserved and protected. These buildings provide architectural evidence of how the town developed, building styles and materials used at that time. Therefore, these old buildings also require much attention during the project.

The old buildings located in Mikindani historic town include those alongside the road and others far from the road reserve, but most of these buildings are in bad condition.

Here are old buildings located along the road reserve and their GPS coordinates.

- i. This old building was previously used as a school dispensary, but currently, the building is not used.



Figure 1-6: Old building found at Mikindani located at the road reserve (S 10°16'52, E 40°7'10)

This old building is located near the Aga Khan Foundation, currently used as a people's settlement



Figure 1-7: Old building found at Mikindani located at the road reserve (S 10°16'50, E 40°7'1)

The old building which Indians built in the late 1950s



Figure 1-8: Old building found at Mikindani located at the road reserve (S 10°16'51, E 40°7'5)

Here are old buildings found in Mikindani's historic town but **not** within the road reserve; these buildings are so fragile that they need consideration with maximum conservation.



Figure 1-9: Some of the Ruins found at Mikindani historic town



Figure 1-10: Streets of the Mikindani Historic Town

1.4.4 State of Conservation

Conservation History

1.4.4.1 Colonial period

Conservation of Tanzania's cultural heritage began in 1937 when the Monument Preservation Ordinance was enacted. During the British period, the Governor had a right to declare and own any heritage site. Most of the heritage sites preserved during that period were in coastal areas. In 1957, the Antiquities Department was established; this department was established to identify and list historical sites, particularly along the coast (*Cultural Heritage Policy, 2008*)

1.4.4.2 Post-independence

In 1964, the Antiquities Act Cap 330 was enacted; this Act, amended in 1979, has remained the fundamental instrument to guide research, conservation, protection activities and management of cultural heritage resources in the country. Since that period, the Antiquities sector has made several achievements. Apart from strengthening research, the Government, in collaboration with international organisations, has been able to coordinate and conserve various cultural properties, rehabilitation of historic buildings such as Germany Boma at Mikindani in Mtwara region, Ocean Road Hospital in Dar es Salaam, and some historical buildings in Bagamoyo town.

In 1997, the Charity organisation Trade Aid entered into a contract with the Government to renovate the German Boma located at Mikindani. Department of Antiquities supervised this renovation by providing a conservation expert; in 2001, the renovation of the building was completed, and it was opened as the Old Boma Hotel. The renovation of other historical buildings continued with the cooperation between Trade Aid and the Government. Buildings such as the Bank house built in 1895 and Dr David Livingstone's house built in 1952 were also renovated, and in 2018, the Mikindani Museum was opened at the Livingstone's house. The rehabilitation of the Haikataa natural well was done in 2017.

1.4.4.3 Current State of Conservation of the Site

By tracing back the conservation history of heritage sites in Tanzania, including Mikindani's historic town from colonial times to the present, many works have been carried out, and the desired state of conservation has been attained to warrant the property.

In 2020, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism dedicated more than 91 Antiquities sites to the National Museum of Tanzania, including Mikindani's historic town; these sites were dedicated to preserve, stand and develop for the benefit of the present and future generations.

The current state of conservation at Mikindani Historic Town is as follows:

- a) **Renovation of the old Slave Market.** In 2020/2021, the National Museum renovated the Slave Market building, a construction done in phases. The first phase of the construction involved the renovation of one room of the building, which, after completion, was used as the office of the Chief Conservator of the site along with other staff. In the financial year 2021/2022, the institution allocated funds to complete the second phase of the renovation of the slave market building, which was carried out by renovating five building rooms that were not previously renovated. Along with the renovation of the five rooms, the renovation of the rainwater drains affecting the building was done because when it rained, much water entered the building, endangering the preservation of the building. This building is now used as Mikindani Historic Town's office.
- b) **Renovation of Mwalimu Nyerere's House.** In 2021/22, this building was also renovated by the National Museum. The main aim of the renovation was to ensure that the building was preserved and returned to a good state of preservation and to pay for its use. After the renovation was completed, it was planned to open a museum inside the building, which is specific to the history and contribution of the Father of the Nation, Mwalimu J.K Nyerere, to the liberation of the African continent. It was planned that

there would be small libraries that would contain various books and publications related to the activities of Mwalimu Nyerere and his movement for the liberation of the country of Tanganyika, as well as countries in the south of the African continent. The renovation of the building was planned to be implemented in two phases. The first phase was completed in 2022, and the second implementation phase will be in February 2023.

- c) **Rehabilitation of Old German prison**, the financial year of 2021/2022, the National Museum received funds provided by the Government for the recovery of sectors affected by the epidemic of the Covid 19 disease. This renovation focused mainly on saving and restoring the buildings to good conservation status. Along with the conservation issue, the institute felt that it was good that the buildings should be repaired. After the repair, they should be given a use that will be productive in conservation and economically. The renovation of the old prison is being done at the same time as restaurants are being built inside the prison; the construction of the restaurants is aimed at ensuring that those areas are used for investment, an investment that will have a significant contribution to the government and the Mikindani community in general economically.
- d) **Restoration of Old Catty (used as harbour/ port); previously, in the 18th Century, this area was used by Arabs to transport raw materials, enslaved people, and ivory.** Germans and British also used this port before the British decided to shift all the activities in this port to Mtwara town. It was approximately to be 170 meters long towards the sea before damaged. The National Museum, after receiving funds from the Government for the recovery sectors affected by the epidemic of Covid 19, decided to restore 60 meters of the Old Gatty as a first phase of restoration. This gatty will be used for community purposes and tourist attractions.

Authenticity

Most of the buildings at Mikindani historic town have continued to express actual values maintained in design and materials. These buildings were built from coral stone, mangrove trees, local lime, and coconut leaves. Conservation of these buildings /structures is done using the same materials once used to build the structure. The ability of the sites to retain their authenticity depends on the implementation of conservation programs that address all the corrective measures necessary.

1.4.4.4 Protection and Management Requirements

The sites comprising the property are legally protected through the existing cultural heritage policy (2008), the Antiquities Law (the Antiquities Act of 1964 and its Amendment of 1979), and established Rules and Regulations. These Rules and Regulations are currently under review.

Additionally, the property is administered under the authority of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, the Antiquities Division, and the National Museum of Tanzania. A Site Manager (Curator I) and an Assistant Curator (Curator II) are responsible for the management of the sites. Key management issues include creating community involvement through awareness programs that help the community realise the socio-economic benefits of tourism activities,

establishing interactive programs like outreach programs, preventing encroachment on the site by human activities, and liaising with stakeholders and organisations.

1.4.5 Associated Value of the Sites.

1.4.5.1 Archaeological Value and Research Value

The archaeological value of these sites is manifested through the archaeological materials excavated in Mikindani. This research was conducted by Dr. Amandus Kwekason of the National Museum in Dar es Salaam, with Prof. Matthew Pawlowicz from the University of Virginia, USA.

Archaeological materials excavated in Mikindani based on local ceramics dated in the Late Stone Age (2,700 years ago) and Iron Age remains dated 1,500 years ago. (Archaeological survey and excavations at Mikindani, southern Tanzania: finding their place in the Swahili world, by Matthew Pawlowicz, 2017)

1.4.5.2 Historic Value

Mikindani historic town is one of the well-known historic sites on the East African Coast. The site shows the development of Swahili culture and Islamic religion, the history of architectural development in the country, and politics.

Swahili developed through the trade networks connected with Arabs and people from the Asian continent through the Indian Ocean. The Swahili ethnic group embraced the Swahili language and adopted Islam as the area's religion.

1.4.5.3 Religious Value

Islam was spread immediately after the invasion of Arabs in the 16th Century; the site began to be a centre for Islamic religion. This was commonly practised in most areas on the East African coast. Mosques were built like the Old Sunny Friday Mosque, which is the oldest mosque in Mikindani; its original door is said to have been carved by an enslaved person named Said Ndonde, Shia Ithna'asheri Mosque, Shree Hindu Mandir Temple and many others.

Perhaps the most significant contribution to cosmopolitan coastal culture has come from the teachings of Islam, which in East Africa is primarily of the Sunni tradition. Most of Mikindani's present population is Muslim, and many youth in this town are supposed to attend madrasas, classes that teach Islam as a way of life—making the site pivotal to the community's beliefs and culture.

Christian missionaries brought their religion to the coast a hundred and fifty years ago. Although less than 5% of Mikindani's population is Christian, the town has Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.

1.4.5.4 Architectural Value

Buildings at Mikindani historic town tell us more about the past distinctive Swahili architectural monuments in their architectural design and skills, reflecting the lifestyles and practices of the area. Some monuments are landmarks or masterpieces of architectural styles, such as the Germans Boma, built-in 1895 with a tunnel that is approximately 150 meters long towards the

ocean, the Old slave market, the Agha Khan Foundation building, the Old German Prison, built in the early 20th Century, Old Sunny Friday Mosque the oldest building in Mikindani.

1.4.5.5 Tourism Destination Value

Mikindani Historic Town is among the attractive tourist destinations in Southern Tanzania, and cultural heritage assets are the primary determining factor. The outstanding architectural remains with solid religious values can be a favourite factor for tourism attraction. The National Museum of Tanzania, collaborating with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, aims to advertise and promote tourism activities in Southern regions, including Lindi, Ruvuma and Mtwara.

The above description provides an account for developing a Cultural Heritage Management Plan to protect the site from the impacts stemming from the proposed road rehabilitation project.

2 METHODOLOGY

Before this Cultural Heritage Management Plan was developed, surveys were done across the Mtwara-Mingoyo-Masasi 200km, and the only heritage site found along this road stretch was the Mikindani area.

The CHMP occurred in several stages. These stages included establishing the work plan and collecting essential information through interviews, literature reviews, internet searches, and consultations with various stakeholders. In-depth discussions were held with the residents of Mikindani and meetings with local government officials.

This Management Plan was developed through participatory processes involving the following steps:

- Determining the protection status of cultural resources.
- Identifying planning issues and concerns.
- Assessing the potential risks associated with the proposed road rehabilitation project.
- Identifying the impacts on cultural heritage resources and providing relevant mitigation measures for road rehabilitation.

Additionally, multiple stakeholder meetings in the Mikindani were organised to characterise cultural and historical features and management objectives in documenting cultural and historical sites. Other information was obtained through interviews with the residents of Mikindani, existing reports, and further data generated from stakeholder consultations. The state of conservation of the World Heritage property was assessed by visiting Mikindani's historic town and visually inspecting the exterior and interior of each structure.

The protection status of cultural resources in Mikindani was evaluated through a participatory process, with particular attention to the local community in Mikindani, which bears primary responsibility for conserving the historic town based on government-issued by-laws. Information was gathered through stakeholder consultations and the Mikindani historic town's office. The assessment was also made regarding the potential risks associated with the proposed road rehabilitation project to determine measures that could maintain the conservation status of the heritage site, regardless of the road project. This information was obtained through consultations with the National Museum of Tanzania, specifically its antiquities section.

For the assessment, various baseline parameters like the socio-economic, noise, air quality, vibration and physical environment detailed in the project ESIA report were considered to inform the study about the expected risks and their impact on the heritage site. Moreover, observations were made.

3 POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Overview

Developing a Management Plan for a heritage site demands that the physical and socio-economic environments are analysed in the context of the relevant policies and legislative instruments governing the management of Cultural Heritage and related resettlement issues. This Chapter briefly reviews the policies, laws, and guidelines for conserving heritage sites.

The protection, conservation and management of cultural heritage resources take place within legal and administrative frameworks established by the Government. All activities concerned with protecting, conserving and managing immovable cultural heritage resources in this country are vested in the Antiquities Division (Kamamba, 2005a, 2005b; Karoma, 1996; Mturi, 1996; 1998). On the other hand, the National Museum of Tanzania (NMT) is responsible for preserving and managing movable objects with scientific, aesthetic and cultural values. The Antiquities Department (AD) and the NMT are administratively under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and remain key government institutions responsible for the protection, conservation and management of movable and immovable cultural heritage resources.

Several sectoral legislations relevant to Cultural Heritage Conservation cover land use planning, urban planning, environmental management, poverty reduction, agriculture and livestock management, forestry, water resources management, tourism, culture, and various World Bank's Safeguard Policies. A wide range of approaches have been adopted within the legal and regulatory framework aiming at preserving cultural heritage.

National Policies, Vision and Strategy

National Cultural Heritage Policy (2008)

Modern conservation of cultural heritage sites and monuments in the country officially began as early as 1937 with the enactment of several Acts under constant review, as described below. However, despite all these revisions, the Acts have not been supported. Cultural Heritage Policy (2008) compliments the 1997 Cultural Policy and elaborates on the objectives, strategies and conservation activities that need to be implemented by various stakeholders, including the private sector.

In its implementation, the Policy emphasises the importance of local communities' engagement, as they are regarded as the owners of these cultural resources. In this, the government increasingly involves local communities in the general management of cultural resources while the government facilitates and provides a favourable environment for such popular participation. It is also the government to see that the local communities benefit economically from their participation in managing these resources through investments in cultural tourism, information activities and the selling of cultural souvenirs.

Natural Development Vision (2025)

The vision in Tanzania aspires to remove Tanzania from a least developed country to a middle-income country with a strong competitive economy. It encourages NGO engagement with

communities. In this regard, it is the aim of this plan that local communities in the islands can realise economic benefits from their engagement in managing Cultural Heritage Sites and, therefore, become a means to generate revenue for local development.

National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (2005)

National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (MKUKUTA) was adopted in early February 2005 to follow the 2000 Poverty Reduction Strategy for Tanzania. MKUKUTA links with National Vision 2025 and is committed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the internationally agreed targets for reducing poverty. MKUKUTA aims to poverty reduction growth and reduction of income poverty, improve quality of life and social well-being, and Good governance and accountability.

On the other hand, the MKUKUTA aims for good governance and accountability. The MKUKUTA program targets and strategies advocate for equitable access and use of natural and cultural resources, general public participation, and the transparent and accountable use of natural resources.

National Environment Policy (2021)

The NEP seeks to control the use of chemicals and invasive species like weeds and water and control pollution, primarily the country's oil and gas extraction activities.

To achieve these policy objectives, the NEP suggests the means to ensure that the exploitation of both natural and cultural resources, the direction of investments and the orientation of technological development are all in harmony with and enhance both the current and future potential to satisfy human needs and aspirations.

National Land Policy (1995)

This policy is relevant for the conservation of Mikindani Historic Town as it provides broad policy guidance on land matters. Critical policy statements guiding tenure include grading land as a constitutional category in which all land in Tanzania is public property vested in the President as a trustee on behalf of all citizens. In this regard, land has value and will thus be recognised in all transactions involving land. In the assessment of land rent, the rights and interests of citizens in the land should not be taken without considering the due process of law. Hence, total, fair and prompt compensation shall be paid when the President requires land for public redevelopment.

National Tourism Policy (1999)

The Policy recognises the diversity of cultures and archaeological sites such as the MHT. The policy acknowledges the constraints underlying the sector, such as underutilisation and poorly developed tourism services and facilities, inadequate regional and international linkages in tourism, and poor institutional and technical capabilities and coordination among the ministries and stakeholders. Therefore, the general tourism objective is to assist in promoting the people's economy and livelihood and essential poverty alleviation through encouraging sustainable and quality tourism that is culturally and socially acceptable, ecologically friendly, environmentally sustainable and economically viable.

On the other hand, the cultural objective of the policy envisages the development of cultural values, the creation of cultural awareness and the encouragement of community participation as a form of product diversification in the tourism industry to preserve and better manage the countries' rich cultural and natural heritage as a tourism attraction and for the posterity benefit; to develop and maintain museums, theatres and other cultural exhibition centres; to promote cross-cultural linkages amongst local community particularly those in remote areas by promoting and developing the rural tourism.

National Policy on HIV/AIDS (2001)

HIV/AIDS is a significant development crisis that affects all sectors. During the last two decades, the HIV/AIDS epidemic has spread relentlessly, affecting people from all walks of life and decimating the most productive segments of the population, particularly women and men between the ages of 20 and 49 years. The epidemic seriously threatens the country's social and economic development and has severe and direct implications for social services and welfare. Other relevant policies are listed in the table below.

Table 3.1: Summary of Relevant Policies, Legislation and Plans

Aspect	Policies/Legislation/Plans
Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Policy (2002) • Deep Sea Fishing Authority Act (1997) • The Territorial Sea and EEZ Act (1994) • National Forest Policy (1998) and Action Plan 1990/01-2007/08 • Marine Parks and Reserve Act (1994)
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Tourism Policy (1999)
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town & Country (Public et al. Area) Order 1991 • Town and Country Planning Ordinance(1956) Cap.378, Urban Planning Act, No 08 of 2007 and Land Act No.4 and Village Act No.05 of 1999
Cross-cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Policy (1997) • Regional Administration Act (1997) • Water Utilization (Control & Regulation) Amendment No.19(1980) • Local Government (District and Urban Authorities) Acts (1982) • Public Health (Sewage and Drainage) Ordinance Cap. 336

National Legislation Frameworks

The Antiquities Act of 1964 (Act No. 10) and the Antiquities (Amendment) Act 1979 (Act No.22)

Until very recently, the legal protection of the country's cultural heritage has been effected through the Antiquities Act of 1964 (Act No.10 of 1964 Ca.550, which has been the principal legislation, and the Antiquities (Amendment) Act, 1979 (Act No. 22 of 1979). The 1964 Act repealed the Monuments Preservation Ordinance of 1937 and 1949 and enlarged the scope of the heritage that needed to be conserved. The legislation offers general protection to objects or structures of archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, artistic, ethnological or scientific interest. The legislation classifies cultural heritages into "Monuments", "Protected objects", and "Relics".

"Relics", on the other hand, are any movable objects made, shaped, painted, inscribed or otherwise produced or modified by human agency in Tanganyika before 1863. A draft National Cultural Heritage Act, expected to be enforced by July 2017, is presently on the drawing board to revise the Antiquities (Amendment) Act, 1979 (Act No.22 of 1979) to give the Minister the power to declare any place, site or structure of historical interest to be a monument for this draft Act (Section 3(1). Section 5(1) further stipulates that the Minister may acquire any such monument in accordance with the provision of the Land Act and Village Land Act of 1999, respectively.

Environmental Management Act (2004)

Parliament passed the EMA in November 2004, assented to by the President in February 2005 and became effective in July 2005. Since EMA is a framework that overrides all current legislation related to environmental management, there is a substantial need for harmonisation of existing Acts with EMA. Hence, the National Cultural Heritage Act of 2008 also needs to be harmonised with the requirements of EMA.

Land Act (1999) and Village Land Act (1999)

Conservation of cultural heritage depends on what happens on the land where the various artefacts are situated. In 1999, the Land Ordinance of 1923, which used to be the principal governing statute regarding land tenure and management in Tanzania, was repealed and replaced by two pieces of legislation, the Land Act No. 4 of 1999 and Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999, which came into force on 1 May 2001. The Land Act establishes three categories of land. At the same time, the Land Act deals primarily with the management of reserved and general land in line with the sectoral pieces of legislation under which the reserved lands are established.

Furthermore, assessment and subsequent payment of compensation for land and crops is provided for under Section 3(1) (g) and other provisions of both Acts, which all advocate for total, fair and prompt compensation based on the subject property's market value. Furthermore, Regulation 3 of the Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations (2001) made under Section 179 of the Land Act No.4 and Part III of the Village Land

Regulations (2002) uphold this legal position by providing practical guidelines in assessing compensation value for land acquired for public purposes.

Labour Institutions Act, 2004 and the Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004.

These two legislations cater for the tripartite interests of employers, employees and labour officers. They are formulated to deal with employer-employee rights dispute-solving. The conservation and management of the property will involve labour recruitment, where the employer has to abide by these laws.

International Policies and the UNESCO Convention of 1972 Conventions and its Guidelines

UNESCO Recommendations Concerning Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic, November 1976

These recommendations provide general principles for Cultural Heritage Conservation. Specifically, they advise that each historic area and its surroundings should be considered coherent. This whole's balance and unique character depend on integrating its components, which encompass not only buildings but also human activities, spatial organisation, and the environment. Regardless of its scale or significance, every element contributes to the overall context and should not be overlooked.

The document further elaborates that historic areas and their environs should be actively shielded from various forms of damage. This includes protecting them against unsuitable or unnecessary additions and ill-considered alterations that might compromise authenticity. Additionally, safeguards should be in place to prevent harm from pollution. Any restoration work conducted must adhere to scientific principles and guidelines.

Furthermore, it emphasises the importance of achieving harmony and aesthetic cohesion by connecting or contrasting the various elements within groups of buildings. These interactions give each group its distinctive character, and careful attention should be devoted to maintaining this visual and contextual harmony.

World Bank OPN 11.03- Cultural Property

Operational Policy Note 11.03 is a safeguarding policy for managing cultural property. WB defines cultural property as sites with archaeological, historical, religious, and unique natural values (Taboroff & Cook, 1993). The overall objective of the policy is to assist in preserving cultural properties and avoiding their elimination. While management of cultural property is the government's responsibility, WB will finance projects that do not damage non-replicable cultural property and assist in their protection and enhancement.

Designation as a UNESCO World Heritage property

The ruins being world heritage properties, the Government of Tanzania and, in particular, the Antiquities Division commits itself to monitor the site's state of conservation closely and to undertake efforts for its protection and promotion according to the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, which are updated regularly by the World Heritage Committee. As a State Party to the World Heritage Convention, the Government of Tanzania has participated in the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting on the World Heritage in

the Africa Region, which developed five specific objectives for implementing the World Heritage Convention in the Africa Region.

Action Plan 2012-2017 for the Africa Region

- **Objective 1:** Improve the representation of African heritage sites on the World Heritage List by preparing successful nomination dossiers.
- **Objective 2:** Improve the state of conservation at World Heritage properties by effective risk management, increased community involvement and direct economic benefits to local communities.
- **Objective 3:** Effectively manage existing properties by recognising, documenting and formalising traditional management systems and fully incorporating them into existing management mechanisms.
- **Objective 4:** Develop and implement strategies to enable States Parties to effectively address the challenge of balancing heritage conservation and development needs.
- **Objective 5:** Establish and implement necessary mechanisms for heritage conservation, protection and management in pre-conflict, conflict and post-conflict situations.

4 Roles and Responsibilities of the Different Project and Other Interested Parties

4.1 Borrower

1. Support the inclusion and cooperation of the various stakeholders through a dialogue with the appropriate authorities, including the relevant national or local regulatory authorities entrusted with the protection of cultural
2. heritage, to establish the most effective means for addressing the views and concerns of the stakeholders and involving them in the protection and management of the cultural heritage.
3. Borrower (usually the government or project owner):
4. Ensure that the project adheres to the relevant national and international regulations and standards for cultural heritage protection.
5. Conduct a thorough cultural heritage assessment before the project commences. This will involve identifying and documenting cultural heritage resources that the project may impact.
6. Develop a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) that outlines how cultural heritage resources will be protected and managed during the project. This plan should be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including local communities and experts in cultural heritage.
7. Allocate sufficient funding and resources for the implementation of the CHMP. This includes funding for archaeological excavations, conservation efforts, and any necessary capacity building for project personnel.
8. Monitoring the implementation of the CHMP and reporting any changes or issues to the World Bank and other relevant authorities. They must ensure that the plan is effectively executed and that any deviations are promptly addressed.
9. Engage with local communities and relevant stakeholders to ensure their input and concerns are considered in the development and implementation of the CHMP.

4.2 Contractor

1. The contractor is responsible for executing the project to minimise harm to cultural heritage resources by constituting their team with experts who are knowledgeable about cultural heritage and can identify and minimise potential risks to these resources.
2. The contractor must follow the guidelines outlined in the approved CHMP and ensure that their work aligns with the preservation and protection measures specified in the plan.
3. Continuously monitor the construction sites for any unexpected discoveries of cultural heritage resources. If such discoveries are made, work should be halted, and experts should be called to assess and protect these resources.
4. Ensure that their workforce is trained and aware of the importance of cultural heritage protection and the specific measures outlined in the CHMP.
5. Promptly report any findings or issues related to cultural heritage resources to the borrower, relevant authorities, and experts as needed.

4.3 Project-Affected People:

1. Cultural Knowledge and Community Involvement: Project-affected people often have valuable cultural knowledge about their heritage.
2. Protection and Advocacy: Project-affected communities can advocate for preserving cultural heritage by raising awareness about the importance of cultural heritage protection and advocating for necessary measures to safeguard their heritage.
3. Project-affected people can actively monitor construction activities and report concerns or potential threats to cultural heritage resources.
4. Assist in project planning to integrate their cultural values and practices into project designs and management plans, thus ensuring that the project respects and preserves cultural heritage.

4.4 Cultural Heritage Authorities

1. Legal Framework and Oversight.
2. Creating and maintaining inventories of cultural heritage resources within their jurisdiction, which information is essential for tracking and preserving heritage sites and artefacts.
3. Providing inputs into the Review and Approval process of project documents
4. Collaborate with project developers, archaeologists, and other experts to assess and manage cultural heritage.
5. Public Awareness creation and Education regarding cultural heritage management and conservation.
6. Enforcing compliance with cultural heritage protection measures
7. In cases of damage or deterioration of cultural heritage resources, cultural heritage authorities may be involved in conservation and restoration efforts to preserve heritage for future generations.

5 Factors Affecting The Conservation Initiatives

Community Awareness and benefit

The National Cultural Heritage Policy of 2008 states, and this situation persists, that “district authorities and communities’ participation in the conservation and development of heritage is weak due to inadequate cultural heritage promotion, and communities still believe that cultural heritage research, conservation, and development are the responsibility of the central government.” Therefore, it was observed during stakeholder consultations that some local people in Mikindani, including school children, have insufficient awareness of the significance of the ruins and archaeological materials within the property and their role in protecting and promoting them.

No heritage education program is currently being implemented for the local population. School children, who are the future custodians of Mikindani’s historic town, need to understand the significance and values of these sites. Interactive programs such as outreach initiatives can be beneficial in imparting knowledge to students. Similarly, local communities and the general

public also need to be informed about the significance and values of the heritage remains in Mikindani and the rules governing their conservation.

The absence of an awareness program may have contributed to the ruins being badly damaged by local people who sought building materials, including coral stones. Some buildings were demolished to make way for modern houses.

During the interview sessions, most of the local community members from Mikindani were eager to understand how the community could benefit from this National heritage site. Many felt that collaborating with the National Museum and the Antiquities Division could help solve local community problems. Some residents asked the National Museum for support in restoring their buildings. In contrast, others inquired about the ownership of Haikataa Natural Well, a matter that had caused conflicts between residents of Haikataa ward and Kisungule ward but was subsequently resolved.

Therefore, the community desires to share in the modest revenue generated from the site. Indeed, the revenue collected is insufficient to cover the costs of conserving and managing the Mikindani conservation area. Local communities should be encouraged to understand how sustainable tourism development can contribute to social and economic benefits for the people living around Mikindani. A mechanism for benefit sharing or social responsibility programs should be created to help people understand what they receive through various projects and initiatives, as these monuments have Natural Heritage status and belong to the community.

Legal Framework

The legal framework for protecting cultural heritage in Tanzania traces its origins back to the 1930s, with various ordinances and decrees rooted in the colonial administration. However, the preservation of monuments in Mikindani began in 1997 when a cultural policy was established in the country. Consequently, Mikindani's historic town is today protected under the Preservation of Monuments Ordinance of 1937 and the Antiquities Act of 1964, which was further reviewed in 1979.

These heritage sites fall under the jurisdiction of the National Museum of Tanzania and the Division of Antiquities, both operating under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Regarding the historical monuments in Mikindani, the Antiquities Act grants the government the authority to inspect, repair, restore, and rehabilitate the ruins and related cultural heritage in the conservation area. Various conservation and management measures have been implemented to safeguard Mikindani's heritage, including rehabilitating and stabilising the ruins.

The existing legislation is being reviewed to address contemporary challenges and developments related to World Heritage Sites. Community involvement in cultural heritage management is highly emphasised, per the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) Cultural Heritage Policy of 2008. In stakeholder meetings, it became evident that local communities value their heritage and aspire to play a role in its preservation and management.

The roles of the National Museum, Antiquities Division, Local Authority, and Central Government are well-defined. The Antiquities Division's role as a custodian and facilitator has been reiterated multiple times. The Division's presence must be visible and tangible as it collaborates with the local community in effectively managing the heritage. This visible presence instils confidence in the local community and demonstrates the government's seriousness and commitment. The Antiquities Division's visibility should be exemplified through collaborative efforts with the local community to address existing socio-economic and conservation challenges.

It is crucial to recognise that in developing and implementing laws, the needs and expectations of the people must always be considered. Laws cannot succeed without the support of the people. Laws are meant to serve the people, not the other way around. Therefore, it is imperative to involve communities when drafting, debating, and passing laws and by-laws.

The National Museum and Antiquities Division is currently drafting and debating by-laws that can serve as guidelines for preserving and conserving historical sites in Mikindani's historic town. The community must take on the role of custodians of these laws. However, the effectiveness of these laws and their implications for community actions can only be fully appreciated if there is widespread community awareness regarding the importance of heritage and the defined role of the community in its conservation. While the Antiquities Act holds significant weight in heritage protection, the newly revised Act promotes collaboration with other laws that also play a pivotal role in heritage management.

Risk Management and disaster preparedness.

Mikindani Conservation Area is located along the East African coast. The historical buildings in this area are constructed from coral stones, local lime, mangrove, sand, and coconut leaves. Several significant ruins, including the Old Slave Market, Old German Prison, Aga Khan Foundation House, and the Sunny Friday Mosque, face a high risk of sea wave erosion. Minimal floods can also threaten various areas within Mikindani Historic Town. The monuments are susceptible to damage from heavy rains and high winds, especially those not adequately preserved. In such cases, the coral rocks and lime mortar may not provide sufficient structural stability, and water infiltration can weaken the lime mortar.

Furthermore, these monuments are located within the hamlet, surrounded by houses belonging to locals who may not fully comprehend the significance of these historical sites. Unfortunately, some locals have resorted to destroying the ruins to obtain building materials, such as coral stones, for constructing modern houses. Monuments like the Old German Prison, Aga Khan Foundation Building, Old Gatty Jetty, and others are situated near the main road of Mtwara-Mingoyo-Masasi Rd. These structures are at a heightened risk due to the heavy trucks that pass along this road. Therefore, it is imperative to establish a mechanism to safeguard the area from these anticipated risks.

6 Stakeholder Consultation

As part of the study process, detailed stakeholder meetings were held to discuss the cultural heritage site and best conservation practices in light of the proposed development project, as

depicted in Appendix Two's meeting minutes. The table below summarises the consultation schedule:

Table 6.1: List of stakeholders Consulted

Date	Stakeholder	Venue
20 th , June 2023	Local Ward Office	Mikindani town office
30 th , June, 2023	Local community meeting	Mikindani town office
11 th August, 2023	National Museum of Tanzania	National Museum
10 th , Sept, 2023	Conservators at Mikindani	Mikindani town office
23 rd , Oct, 2023	Village meeting	Mikindany trading center



Figure 6-1: Community Meeting at Mitengo



Figure 6-2 Stakeholder consultation with community members around Mtengo



Figure 6-3: Interaction with a resident of the Mikindani Old City



Figure 6-4: Touring the old Islamic graves at Mikindani Old City

6.1 Issues Arising from Participatory Consultations

Immediate stakeholders primarily consist of the local communities in Mikindani, who serve as the initial custodians of the ruins within Mikindani's historic town. Currently, a conservation committee is in place, led by a village elder serving as the chairman, with Antiquities staff attending meetings as members. However, it has become evident through observations that many local community members are dissatisfied with their current level of involvement and engagement in site management. They feel inadequately connected to the property's management and believe that more efforts should be dedicated to raising community awareness and ensuring they benefit from the socio-economic advantages of tourism.

The presence of village leadership within the Village Conservation Committee has proven instrumental in site management. Village leaders assist in selecting casual labourers responsible for cleaning and providing security at the ruins. Moreover, they relay essential information about village activities that may affect or benefit the site.

District Authorities, such as the District Commissioner's and District Executive Director's offices, do not directly oversee daily property operations. This implies that the head of the site is not obligated to report to these authorities regularly—however, critical issues requiring administrative guidance prompt communication with these authorities. Stakeholder consultation aims to ensure that all parties are involved, fostering the protection of the monuments and contributing to heritage development and community welfare.

Establishing a recognised committee for community involvement in decision-making, assessment, planning, implementation, and evaluation processes is essential to achieve broader stakeholder participation and facilitate efficient communication and utilisation of heritage resources for community well-being. This committee will determine who contributes expertise, knowledge, and skills and how economic and socio-cultural benefits are distributed.

Interpretation Panel: Mikindani historic town lacks informational panels designed to educate tourists about the significance of the ruins. A robust National Heritage site typically features informative boards that enhance visitors' understanding. This issue has been extensively discussed among site staff and stakeholders, with a consensus on prioritising the installation of information panels to enhance the site's appeal. Some existing boards, like those provided by the Trade Aid organisation, are deemed incomplete and insufficient for tourists. Therefore, it falls under the responsibility of the Antiquities office to install comprehensive information boards and directional signs that offer a more enriching experience for visitors.

7 KEY ISSUES CONCERNING THE CONSERVATION INITIATIVES

Data gathered from consultative meetings, personal interviews and literature reviews from Mikindani have assisted much in identifying key issues, concerns and challenges the property is subjected to.

Some of the problems that were identified and need to be addressed include;

- Lack of storage archiving of documents, inventories and exhibition of cultural materials.
- Inadequate staff at the property in terms of numbers and qualifications.
- Inadequate guidelines on decision-making.
- Lack of by-laws to supervise historic building conservation.
- Collapse and inadequate consolidation and maintenance of monuments are significant threats to the long-term existence of historic buildings.
- Inadequate involvement and participation of key players in the management system.

Suggestions include;

- Need for an interactive program at the site for schools and children.
- Need to prepare Visitors/ Sustainable Tourists Development and management plan.
- Ensuring that all remaining corrective measures are implemented fully.
- Involvement of community, stakeholders, researchers and government authorities in the overall management of the property
- Need to prepare a risk management system
- There is a need to harmonise laws which equally play an important role in heritage management.
- Need to enhance local communities to understand that sustainable tourism development can contribute to the social and economic benefits for the people of Mikindani.

Impacts of the proposed project

Issues, concerns, and comments were identified during the consultative meetings. The most significant issues and concerns threatening the National Heritage site include degradation, inadequate awareness of historic and cultural heritage values and appreciation, and the absence of by-laws. The primary focus of the discussion was the rehabilitation of the Mtwara-Mingoyo-Masasi Roads, which would involve an extension.

The consultative meetings generated several views and ideas related to the significant issue of road rehabilitation, as follows:

7.1.1 Rehabilitation of Mtwara- Mingoyo- Masasi Road

Mikindani historic town is situated just outside Mtwara town, approximately 10 kilometres away. The Mtwara-Mtegu-Mkungu-Masasi highway runs through Mikindani and is considered a vital road in Mtwara. This highway, which dates back to the 1980s, falls under the Tanzania Road Agency's (TANROADS) jurisdiction and stands as one of the oldest roads in Mtwara. Though largely asphalted, it incorporates a few kilometres of gravel to facilitate socio-economic

activities. Notably, it has played a significant role in increasing tourist visits to Mikindani Old Town.

There are plans to rehabilitate and modify the Mtwara-Mingoyo-Masasi road with funding from the World Bank. This development prompted the conservation committee, in collaboration with the Office of Mikindani Historic Town, to convene and devise strategies to safeguard the heritage site from potential disruptions caused by road extension activities. Here are some critical considerations:

7.1.2 Vibration Control

To safeguard the fragile and decaying ruins in Mikindani Old Town, measures must be taken to control vibrations caused by high-speed vehicles. Stakeholders and site managers propose the following solutions:

Installation of road bumps marked with zebra-crossings. A minimum of two (2) bumps should be placed within the reserved area.

Deployment of road prohibition boards, restricting heavy vehicles exceeding 20 tons. These heavy vehicles are a primary source of vibrations that could damage the sites near the main road.

Implement road signboards, specifically advising a maximum speed of 30 km/hour.

Installation of lighting for nighttime use and traffic control

Lastly, for vibration control, the do-nothing option should be considered. The surface of the 1.3km Mikindani stretch is in good condition. It does require additional work except for the expansion and construction of walkways, which are not possible in the present circumstances, making the do-nothing option a viable one.

7.1.3 Preservation during Road Extension

Any extension or rehabilitation of the Mtwara-Mingoyo-Masasi road should not jeopardise the preservation of Mikindani Historic Town. It is recommended that the road be either rerouted around the Mikindani conservation area through Mitengo towards Mji Mwema or built along the seaside without impacting this historic site. If road modification is necessary, it should avoid expanding the existing stretch and utilise less vibration-intensive techniques such as paving and concrete slabs. The implementing engineer can provide recommendations on construction methods that are less vibration-intensive.

By the guidelines and principles of the Department of Antiquities, any construction near a historical, architectural, or cultural site should adhere to Chance Find procedures. The project should also engage an active Archaeologist who will be available if needed and authorised by the National Museum of Tanzania or the Mikindani Historic Town. This ensures that the heritage is protected during construction activities.

7.2 Presence of Indigenous Communities

The people who are critical in its conservation and utilisation are at the centre of cultural heritage. In this regard, indigenous communities play a critical role. In the project area, the most predominant tribes are the Makonde, the Yao and the Makua.

The determination as to whether indigenous communities existed or not was premised on the WB ESS7, especially paragraphs 8 and 9, which define the parameters for indigenous communities:

In this ESS8, the term “Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities” (or as they may be referred to in the national context using an alternative terminology) is used in a generic sense to refer exclusively to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (b) Collective attachment⁶ to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation, as well as to the natural resources in these areas; (c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; and (d) A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside —footnote 6. “Collective attachment” means that for generations, there has been a physical presence in and economic ties to land and territories traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, by the group concerned, including areas that hold special significance for it, such as sacred sites.

Additionally, The ESS also applies to communities or groups of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities who, during the lifetime of members of the community or group, have lost collective attachment to distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance, conflict, government resettlement programs, dispossession of their land, natural disasters, or incorporation of such territories into an urban area.

Guided by the above parameters, consultations were held with local leaders to establish whether people with the above characteristics were present.

When selecting the respondents, factors such as age, it was preferred that participants be more than 40 years old. This aimed to ensure members with the required knowledge and experience about the historical tow. Also, it was required that one be a resident of the town. Two meetings were held in this regard, as detailed in Table 7.1 below.

Table 7.1: List of consultations on indigenous people

Date	Stakeholder	Venue
20 th , June 2023	Leaders at Mikindani	Mikindani Old Town
30 th , June 2023	Community Memebers at Mikindani	Mikindani Old Town
10 th , Sept 2023	Community members at Mikindani	Mikindani Old Town



Figure 7-1: Meeting with Conservators at the Mikindani Historical Town Office



Figure 7-2: Meeting with local leaders in Mikindani ward office.

From this interaction with leaders and community members, no community within the project area met that criterion. Various explanations were proffered in this regard. Generally, such communities did not exist because of the Cosmo polytan nature of the area from the slave trade

times, which is the nature of most areas located near oceans, among others. Therefore, it was concluded that there were no indigenous communities as per the definition of ESS7.

8 THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The proposed Management Plan for the National Heritage Property of Heritage resources at Mikindani should be viewed as a practical working tool. It is designed to facilitate this property's proper, effective, and efficient conservation, protection, management, and development, including articles of historical, cultural, or natural interest and related matters. To become better tourist destinations and educational resources, these monuments must be appropriately preserved and effectively managed.

Managing heritage resources and preserving their cultural significance are among the most complex aspects of conservation. This task involves balancing various pressures, including those from the community, their aspirations, and development priorities. The Management Plan incorporates guiding principles centred around community involvement to address critical issues and provide mitigation measures for the road rehabilitation project. Since the Plan focuses on preserving the significance of a place and establishing the necessary policies for future use and development, its effectiveness is directly linked to the level of support it receives from stakeholders at all levels.

The Management Plan for the National Heritage Property of Mikindani historic town is grounded in specific principles, realities, and established procedures.

Conservation Principles

Conservation is a development which causes minimum intervention with the environment to ensure that what is valuable to the community is protected, maintained and used to advantage:

- If the surrounding is impaired, even major monuments can lose much of their character. So it has been recognised that entire groups of historical, cultural and natural resources, even if they do not include any single example of outstanding merit, may have an atmosphere that gives them quality works or art, welding different periods and styles into a harmonious whole. The architectural heritage, therefore, is an expression of history and helps us understand the past's relevance to contemporary life.
- If conservation is to be successful, it has to go beyond saving bricks and mortar. It has to do more than revere a few precious shrines. It must attempt to give a sense of orientation to the society using structures and objects to the past to establish values of time, space and place. There is a need, therefore, to consider greater public involvement and participation.
- Any intervention measure on cultural and historical property should be reversible and documented.
- Monuments, apart from intrinsic and cultural values and beauty, are significant social and economic resources and irreplaceable capital assets, contributing significantly to foreign exchange, pride, moral satisfaction and employment.
- Transparency to stakeholders and partners involved at all levels of decision-making is vital.

- Visitors' experience through the provision of appropriate facilities and information needs to be enhanced, and the sustainable conservation of the culture and natural resources for community benefit is paramount to effective conservation and management of the site.
- Respect for the local community's values, including their use of the sites for economic, religious, cultural, and spiritual purposes, as long as their actions do not affect the site's outstanding universal values. They should be assessed, observed, promoted and marketed. They should go together with raising awareness on the significance of ruins, intangible heritage, natural heritage, and other cultural values found at Mikindani and Mtwara for tourism, leisure and education.

Realities

According to the Antiquities principal legislation enacted on 5 March 1964 and only amended on 21 December 1979, the Mikindani historic town was declared a National Monument and Heritage Site by Government number 308 in 2017 due to its architecture, buildings and history. The realities of our heritage sites, specific to Mikindani Old Town, are as follows;

- Most of the Tanzania population is poor; consequently, the population of Mikindani in Mtwara is. Poverty reduces the ability of people to afford necessary services and needs.
- There is inadequate public engagement and awareness in cultural heritage conservation and, hence, inadequate community involvement and participation.
- Conservation is a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary activity. The country lacks adequate resources in terms of workforce and finance to enable effective performance.
- Mikindani historic town is not considered by the Government authorities, especially the Municipal, when planning the development of cities and is sometimes isolated when planning its management and conservation
- Decay is a law of nature; fighting it may be difficult, especially with Climate change. However, decay can be delayed and retarded through proposed conservation measures.

Steps to identify and manage cultural heritage throughout the project life cycle;

To achieve this end, multiple procedures have been put in place, as explained below:

8.3.1 Chance Find Procedure

The chance find procedure is a specific procedure that outlines actions required if previously unknown heritage resources, particularly archaeological resources, are encountered during project construction or operation. This procedure applies to all activities conducted by the personnel, including contractors, that have the potential to uncover a heritage site. The procedure details the actions to be taken when a previously unidentified and potential heritage site is found during construction activities. The procedure outlines the roles, responsibilities, and response times required from project staff and any relevant heritage authority.

All project personnel and workers are to be trained on chance find procedures and the importance of the heritage resources, their value and significance to the local community. There should be at least two induction programs or training. This will equip the project workers with the necessary skills to identify, preserve and report materials of archaeological value.

Chance Find Procedure

Suppose any person discovers a physical cultural resource, archaeological sites, historical sites, remains or objects such as pottery, iron slags, stones, bones, metalwork, a cemetery, or anything similar during construction. In that case, the following steps shall be taken:

1. Stop all works near the find until a solution is found for preserving these artefacts or any other cultural remains for advice from the heritage authorities or site staff.
2. Immediately notify a supervisor. The foreman will then notify the Construction Manager and the Environment Officer (EO) or Environment Manager (EM), who he/ she will instruct what to do.
3. Record details in the incident report and take photos of the find.
4. Delineate the discovered site or area by securing the site to prevent any further damage or loss of removable objects. A night guard shall be arranged in removable antiquities or sensitive remains until the responsible authorities/ site managers are informed or take over.
5. Preliminary evaluation of the findings by archaeologists. The archaeologist must make a rapid assessment of the site or find to determine its importance. Based on this assessment, the appropriate strategy can be implemented. The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage, such as aesthetic, historical, research, social and economic values of the find.
6. Sites of minor significance, such as isolated or unclear features and isolated finds, should be recorded immediately by the archaeologist, thus causing minimum disruption to the Contractor's work schedule. The archaeological work must be reported to the heritage authorities, site managers, or agency responsible.
7. In case of a significant find, the Agency/ Ministry responsible for the protection of National Heritage or Archaeological Research or the heritage team should be informed immediately and in writing within seven days of the find (*refer to the Antiquities Act 33, part IV, Section 10(1)*)
8. The onsite Archaeologist will provide the Heritage team with photos and other relevant information to identify and assess the significance of the heritage resources.
9. The Agency/ Ministry/ Heritage authorities must investigate the fact within two weeks from the date of notification and respond in writing.
10. The responsible authorities shall decide on how to handle the findings. This will include changes in the layout, such as finding the irremovable remains of cultural or archaeological importance and conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage.
11. Construction works could resume only after permission is granted from the responsible authorities.
12. The construction works will be suspended only if no response is received within two weeks.

Requirements needed

The relevant requirements that are most important in these procedures are as follows:

- Record keeping; thus, all the finds must be registered.
- Photographs: All the finds should be photographed to have proper documentation of before and after conservation.
- Copies of communication with decision-making authorities,
- Recommendations/ guidance and implementation reports are also required.

8.3.2 Steps For Incorporating Relevant Requirements Relating to Cultural Heritage Into Project Procurement Documents.

Incorporating relevant requirements relating to cultural heritage into project procurement documents is essential to ensure that potential contractors understand and commit to complying with the necessary preservation and protection measures. Here are steps to help you incorporate these requirements effectively:

Identify the Legal and Regulatory Framework and understand the national and international laws and regulations that pertain to cultural heritage protection in your project area. This will provide the legal foundation for incorporating requirements into procurement documents.

Determine Cultural Heritage Requirements through conducting a comprehensive cultural heritage assessment to identify and document cultural heritage resources within the project area. This should include archaeological sites, historic buildings, artefacts, and cultural landscapes.

Develop a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) that outlines specific measures for protecting and managing cultural heritage resources in line with the legal framework.

Clearly define the objectives related to cultural heritage preservation and protection that contractors are expected to meet in line with the CHMP and Legal framework. This can include :

- Compliance with Laws and Regulations.
- Adherence to the CHMP.
- Reporting and Monitoring
- Training and Capacity Building
- Penalties and Consequences
- Consultation with Cultural Heritage Experts

Develop evaluation criteria considering a bidder's ability to meet cultural heritage requirements. This can be included in the evaluation process to assess a bidder's experience and capacity in cultural heritage protection.

Ensure that the procurement documents are reviewed and approved by relevant authorities, including cultural heritage experts and government agencies responsible for heritage preservation.

Conduct pre-bid meetings or briefings to clarify the cultural heritage requirements.

Select a contractor who firmly commits to cultural heritage protection and incorporates cultural heritage requirements into the contract.

Continuously monitor the contractor's compliance with the cultural heritage requirements throughout the project's execution. Additionally, enforce penalties or take necessary actions in case of non-compliance.

Engage with local communities and relevant stakeholders to ensure their concerns and interests regarding cultural heritage protection are considered and addressed throughout the procurement process.

8.3.3 Confidentiality

ESS8 addresses the question of confidentiality; it provides for the need to assess project-affected parties (including individuals and communities) and cultural heritage experts, will determine whether disclosure of information regarding cultural heritage would compromise or jeopardise the safety or integrity of the cultural heritage or would endanger sources of information.

Additionally, guiding the study is the tenet of confidentiality of the information and its sources of information provided. The site is generally public property; information has been documented and stored in public offices and conservatories.

1. However, for effective implementation of the CHMP, below are measures to ensure confidentiality while adhering to the guidelines mentioned:
2. Consultation with Project-Affected Parties to discuss the potential risks of disclosing sensitive cultural heritage information.
3. Conduct a thorough assessment to determine whether disclosing specific cultural heritage information would put the cultural heritage, stakeholders, or the project at risk. Weigh the benefits of transparency against potential harms.
4. Establish a review process involving cultural heritage authorities, experts, and relevant stakeholders to assess the sensitivity of information. This process can help identify which details should remain confidential.
5. Depending on the sensitivity of the information, the project participants, including contractors, consultants, and project personnel, will be required to sign confidentiality agreements to ensure that sensitive cultural heritage information is not disclosed without authorisation.
6. Redaction and Omission frameworks shall be in place. In cases where sensitive information needs to be protected, redacting or omitting specific details from publicly disclosed documents will be adopted. This may include maps, location information, or other identifying data.
7. Restrict access to confidential information to only those with a legitimate need to know. This could involve limiting access to specific project personnel or experts directly involved in cultural heritage protection.
8. Sensitive digital records and sensitive documents shall be encrypted and stored securely to prevent unauthorised access. Furthermore, methods deemed secure for transmitting and storing data will be adopted.

9. Consult with Communities When project-affected parties secretly hold the location, characteristics, or traditional use of the cultural heritage, work closely with them to establish appropriate measures for maintaining confidentiality. This might involve alternative forms of protection, such as physical barriers, if necessary.
10. Alternative Mitigation Measures: This shall entail developing alternative mitigation measures that do not rely on disclosing the precise location or details of the cultural heritage. This can be achieved by collaborating with project-affected parties and experts who know the locations.
11. Develop a response plan for handling potential breaches of confidentiality. This plan should outline steps to be taken if sensitive information is accidentally disclosed or misused.
12. Education and Awareness among local communities and project participants about the importance of confidentiality in cultural heritage protection. This ensures that all involved parties understand their responsibilities in this regard.
13. Periodically review the sensitivity of the information to determine if any changes in circumstances warrant adjustments to the level of confidentiality.

While it is essential to ensure confidentiality, balancing the protection of cultural heritage and the need for transparency and public accountability is crucial. Consultation and collaboration with project-affected parties and cultural heritage experts are crucial to making informed decisions about what information should remain confidential and what can be disclosed.

8.3.4 Stakeholders' Access

ESS8 points out that where the Borrower's project site contains cultural heritage or prevents access to previously accessible

cultural heritage sites, the Borrower will, based on consultations with users of the site, allow continued access to the cultural site or will provide an alternative access route, subject to overriding health, safety, and security considerations.

Based on the parameters set out in ESS8, the proposed project does not block access to the heritage site since the proposed road works construction equipment will be stationed outside the site. Road and any blockages will be temporal, thus not necessitating alternative routes to the sites.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures that will be undertaken to preserve and conserve the heritage resources that are located within the road reserve are as follows:

- The road rehabilitation should consider a bypass or diversion road suitable for preserving the heritage site. These diversion roads can be around Mikindani town or a bypass around the Indian Ocean.
- Installation of road humps to prevent high speeding that danger the buildings located at the road reserve

- Installation of road prohibition signs that prohibit heavy-weight trucks or vehicles that carry 20 or 30 tonnes. Vibrations from heavy-weight trucks or vehicles can damage historical buildings.
- The project should protect and preserve intangible resources like beliefs/ religious tradition ceremonies practised by the people at Mikindani.

9 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The implementation schedule aims to ensure that proposed actions are implemented promptly and that responsibilities are assigned to each implementer. It also facilitates the coordination and monitoring of the implementation status. Therefore, this stage is critical because the interconnection between cultural property, its management, and its context can be subject to impact or change as the planned actions are carried out. The strategic plan effectively addresses critical points such as the reasons for our actions, desired outcomes, the necessary steps, responsible parties, the timeframe, and projected costs. The following strategies outline how we plan to implement the Management Plan.

The key issues, objectives, strategies, and activities outlined in the Plan address the actions required for Mikindani's historic town to achieve the desired state of conservation, as envisioned by the DA for the future. The implementation timeframe is aligned with the targets set in the strategic plan. Meanwhile, the implementation plan's timeframe is specified.

Some identified actions will be routine activities, such as maintenance programs, recruitment and support for casual labourers and guards, contractor coordination, plan implementation, and site interpretation and presentation. The financing of these activities will depend on their nature. Routine activities may be funded through the government's annual subventions and budgets. However, activities requiring the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders will require funds from various institutions and entities.

The reporting structure and lines of communication between the Antiquities Division, the National Museum of Tanzania, and the Mtwara-Mikindani District Council, where the Office of Mikindani Conservation Area is located, will be established. An all-inclusive committee will also be formed, ensuring it does not compromise the government's decision-making chain of command. The Site Manager serves as the committee's secretary and will provide monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual reports. Information for these reports will be collected from all immediate stakeholders in Mikindani. These reports will enable stakeholders to assess the progress of activities in alignment with the objectives.

The Annual Operation Plan and Budget, an administrative document, will typically be prepared by the Site Manager. This plan outlines all the activities scheduled for the upcoming year and is submitted to the Planning Department office at the National Museum for review.

Monitoring

Monitoring is a crucial component of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) as it provides the necessary information for reviewing, adapting, and updating the management actions. This is achieved through a systematic process involving collecting, storing, and analysing data to improve the CHMP's effectiveness.

The CHMP is designed to be a dynamic, working document that requires regular monitoring to meet its objectives. The monitoring of the plan will follow a structured approach:

Annual Reporting: The Site Manager will provide annual reports on the progress of the CHMP and the status of deliverables. This regular reporting will help track ongoing efforts and ensure accountability.

Triennial Comprehensive Review: A comprehensive review of the Heritage Plan will be conducted every three years. This review will assess the progress made concerning the actions and deliverables associated with each objective.

Evaluation Against Objectives: During these reviews, a rigorous evaluation process will be carried out to measure the plan's effectiveness. The assessment will gauge how well the plan aligns with its objectives and whether it achieves its intended outcomes.

Collaborative Evaluation: The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), through the Department of Antiquities (DA) and the National Management Team (NMT), will collaborate with relevant stakeholders. A committee comprising these immediate stakeholders will be formed to participate in the evaluation of the plan's implementation.

By adhering to this structured monitoring and evaluation framework, the CHMP can adapt to changing circumstances, ensure the preservation of cultural heritage, and effectively serve the needs of both the local and international communities.

Table 9.1: Here are the implementation plan/Action Plan and Objectives.

SN	MONUMENTS/SITES	ACTIVITIES/PLANS	ACTORS	TIME	Budget in (USD)
1	Old Slave Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting information related to the slave trade and producing content 	Antiquities Division (NMT) Mikindani Site staffs History Curators	Two years	5,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing and setting up exhibition displays 	Antiquities Division(NMT) Mikindani Site staffs History Curators Public Relation Office-PRO	One year	16,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proceeding conservation by rehabilitation-Maintenance 	Antiquities Division (NMT) Mikindani Site staffs	Three years	12,000
2	Mwalimu Nyerere's House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of the building phase II (two) 	Antiquities Division (NMT) Mikindani Site staffs Procurement Unit (PMU)	One year	22,000

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting information related to Mwl. Nyerere and prepare the content. 	Antiquities Division (NMT) Mikindani Site staffs History Curators	Two years	5,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing and setting up exhibition displays 	Antiquities Division (NMT) Mikindani Site staffs History Curators PRO PMU	Two years	15,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placing information boards inside the Mwalimu Nyerere's House 	Mikindani Site staffs Exhibition officer Display officer	Ongoing	2,000
3	Old Germans Prison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placing information boards inside the prison building 	Mikindani Site staffs Exhibition officer Display officer	Ongoing	2,000

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proceeding conservation by rehabilitation-Maintenance 	Antiquities Division (NMT) Mikindani Site staffs	2 -3 years	20,000
4	<p>Objectives</p> <p>Create a community awareness education program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate school programs such as Outreach that can be customer outreach for advertising and Conservation outreach for learning purposes. Organise exhibitions: starting with a temporary exhibition, then after a permanent exhibition Organise training for organisations/ institutions that will provide heritage knowledge 	Antiquities Division (NMT) Mikindani Site staffs	Ongoing	8,000
	i. Create community involvement programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate stakeholder meetings and workshops that will allow stakeholders to participate in decision-making and provide different ideas 	Antiquities Division (NMT) Mikindani Site staffs Mikindani Conservation Committee (MCC)	Ongoing	6,000

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community development projects will be implemented • Recommendations by Stakeholders will be implemented 			
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9.2 Implementation Budget

The contractor shall set aside 20% of the project budget for implementing a Cultural Heritage Management Plan, which can vary significantly based on the scale and complexity of the project. Below is the breakdown:

Item	Budget allocation (%)
Cultural Heritage Assessment	20%
CHMP Development	10%
Stakeholder Engagement	5%
Monitoring and Compliance	40%
Training and Capacity Building	5%
Contingency	10%
Post-Project Assessment and Documentation	10%
Total	100%

10 Conclusion

The Cultural Heritage Management Plan has been developed to serve as a multifaceted tool, functioning as a guide and catalyst for various management initiatives within this significant property. In addition, we have considered local realities, concerns, and issues while preparing this document, ensuring that it becomes an effective management instrument for the conservation and development of the property and the well-being of the local community.

To accomplish these goals, adopting a participatory approach to managing the site is imperative. This approach will actively involve all key stakeholders and foster broad participation in addressing the challenges and concerns of the local and international communities since the property belongs to humanity.

In conclusion, we would like to make the following recommendations:

- Establish an inclusive Village/Mikindani Conservation Committee for decision-making.
- Focus on cleanliness and the rehabilitation and preservation of historical ruins.
- Implement training programs to increase community awareness about the antiquities and the site.
- Foster socio-economic benefits for the local community to allow for sustainable site management.

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ANNEXES

Annexe 1: Photos of the buildings at Mikindani Historical Town

The figures below show the cultural resources located at Mikindani historic town, but they are not within the road reserve



Old German Fort built-in 1895 (Old Boma Hotel)



Old slave market (Currently the Mikindani historic town's Office)



Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere's House (House where he lived when he arrived at Mikindani)



Old Shia Mosque (Shia et al.)



Haikata Arab well



Bank House, built in 1895

Annexe 2: Attendance Lists and Meeting minutes

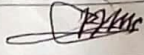
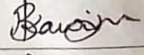


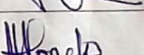
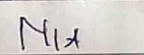
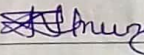
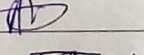
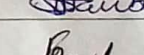
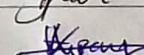

**MAHUDHURIO YA KIKAO CHA WADAU WA UHIFADHI KATIKA
HIFADHI YA**

MJI MKONGWE MIKINDANI-MTWARA, TAREHE 20/06/2023

SN	JINA	CHEO	SAHIHI
1	ALHASI SULEIMANI LILOKO	MWENYEKITI	<i>Soko</i>
2	FRANCIS JOHN PAUL	KATIBU	<i>Paul</i>
3	Brighton Kawiche	Mjumbe	<i>Bande</i>
4	AMIRI F. KIPANGA	Mjumbe	<i>Kipanga</i>
5	ALLY SALUM	Mjumbe	<i>Ally</i>
6	MWATUMA TUHAMED	Mjumbe	<i>Tuhamed</i>
7	DANSTAM ANDREW	Mjumbe	<i>Andrew</i>
8	MOHAMED ABDLLAH	Mjumbe	<i>Abdullah</i>
9	YUNUSE MAJID	Mjumbe	<i>Majid</i>
10	EMMANUEL LUCAS	Mjumbe	<i>Lucas</i>
11	ZUHURA HASSAN	Mjumbe	<i>Hassan</i>
12	SOMOE MICHAEL	Mjumbe	<i>Michael</i>
13	BADRI ZUMMANE	Mjumbe	<i>Zummane</i>
14	ISSA RAJAB	Mjumbe	<i>Rajab</i>
15	NURDIN HEMED	Mjumbe	<i>Hemed</i>
16	FATUMA MAMBILI	Mjumbe	<i>Mambili</i>
17	HEMEDI MULLAH	Mjumbe	<i>Mullah</i>
18	MWANAHAMIS CHANDE	Mjumbe	<i>Chan-de</i>
19	ABEID HUSSEIN	Mjumbe	<i>Husseini</i>
20			







MAHUDHURIO YA KIKAO CHA WADAU WA UHIFADHI KATIKA
HIFADHI YA

MJI MKONGWE MIKINDANI-MTWARA, TAREHE 30/06/2023

SN	JINA	CHEO	SAHIHI
1	ALH. SELEMAN A. LILOKO	MWENYEKI TI.	
2	BRIGHTON KAWICHE	MHIFADHI I	
3	DANSTAN W. MANDONDE	WEO MARENGEM	
4	HENRY B. LUPKA	WEO MITENGO	
5	Muhammad KIMUNDO	Muhammad Mwangi Kadi	
6	TIAGO M. MTANDA	MJUMBE	
7	NIA D. NAMADENGWA	MW. MTAA	Nia
8	LETICIA J. NUNGU	WEO-JANGWANI	
9	ASHA S. AMUANGE	WEO-MIONA	
10	TUNDA D. STAMBULI	KI/WEO KISUNGULE	
11	FRANCIS JOHN PAUL	MHIFADHI II.	
12	AMIRI F. KIPANGA	AFISA ELIMU II	
13			
14			
15			

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TANZANIA ROADS AGENCY
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) ON THE PROPOSED REHABILITATION OF MTWARA-MINGOYO-
MASASI (200KM) ROAD PROJECTS UNDER TANZANIA TRANSPORT INTEGRATION PROJECT (TANTIP).
STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION FORM

SN	Tarehe/date	Jina kamili/Name	Kazi/Occupation/Cheo	Location/Mahali	Contact/Simu	Signature/Sahiti
1	10/9/2023	ABDULAH S. SINDANI	Director	Mtwaru	0716239998	
2	10/9/2023	SAMUEL A. MAMACHAU	P/Manager	"	0685754418	
3	10/9/2023	SATUAN MPITA	MARKSHOP	MITENO	065561247	
4	10/9/2023	SAIDI MOHAMEDI	Quarrying	MKINDANI	068716889	
5	11	MUSTAFAS MOHAMEDI	Labourer	MKINDANI	068716889	
6	11	ISSA MOHAMEDI	CHIEF	MKINDANI	078453584	
7	11	JABIRI HASANI	NVUUNDAZI	MKINDANI	065388922	
8	11	HASUMANI MPAHURWE	Mkulima	MKINDANI	ATK	
9	11					
10	11					
11	11					
12	11					

15.9.2022

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[illegible]

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12.9.2023

TANZANIA ROADS AGENCY
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) ON THE PROPOSED REHABILITATION OF MTWARA-MINGOYO-
MASASI (200KM) ROAD PROJECTS UNDER TANZANIA TRANSPORT INTEGRATION PROJECT (TANTIP).
STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION FORM

Kwatawa ward NAWAYU VILLAGE

SN	Tarehe/date	Jina kamili/Name	Kazi/Occupation/Cheo	Location/Mahali	Contact/Simu	Signature/Sahiti
1	11/09/2023	Hemedi R. Lihumbeo	mlaka	Nyarusyu Kwatawa	0712316347	
2	11/9/2023	Robert M. Chumba	CEO	"	0688321112	
3	11/9/2023	Juanlette H. Namkoko	mlk kiroya	Karuvu	0783194566	
4	11/9/2023	Batiani J. Mchamuni	mlk cm	Nyarusyu	0786731571	
5	11/9/2023	Hassani M. Mtendo	MJUMBE	S/KISIJI	0783113580	
6	11/9/2023	ALLY-A-Kombeuli	MJUMBE	S/KISIJI	0686405760	
7	11/9/2023	Mohamed B. Mbilix	KIB KIRA CCA	Kwatawa	0787753809	
8	11/9/2023	Mukibwa M. Msimile	MJUMBE	Nyarusyu	0677843316	
9	11/9/2023	SAIDUS MACHIBI	MJUMBE	Nyarusyu	0783777705	
10	11/9/2023	ALLY MASHAHA	Mshirigao	Nyarusyu	0687721385	
11	11/9/2023	FATU YATU	mkiti	"	0687896669	
12	11/9/2023	SALUMU S. NANGUNDA	mlk cm	Katira	0785869773	

EXECUTIVE OFFICER
NARUNYU

MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS HELD AT MIKINDANI HISTORIC TOWN ON 20TH JUNE 2023

A. ATTENDANCE

1. Alhaji Suleiman Liloko Chair person
2. Francis J. Paul Secretary(**Curator II** at Mikindani Historic Town)
3. Brighton Kawiche Member(**Head** of Mikindani Historic Town)
4. Amiri F. Kipanga Member(**Educational Officer** at MHT)
5. Ally Salum Member
6. Mwajuma Mohamed Member
7. Danstan Andrew Member
8. Mohamed Abdallah Member
9. Yunus Majid Member
10. Emmanuel Lucas Member
11. Zuhura Hassan Member
12. Somoe Michael Member
13. Badru Jumanne Member
14. Issa Rajabu Member
15. Nudrin Hemed Member
16. Fatuma Mambili Member
17. Hemedi Mullah Member
18. Mwanahamisi Chande Member
19. Abeid Hussein Member

B. AGENDA

1. Opening the meeting
2. Member's Introduction
3. Confirming the Agendas
4. Conservation of the heritage resources
5. Community involvement and awareness
6. Rehabilitation project of Mtwara-Mingoyo-Masasi road
7. Any Other Business (A O B)
8. Closing the meeting

1.0 Opening the meeting

1.1 Secretary welcomed the members,

1.2 The meeting was called to order at 11:00 AM by the chairperson

1.3 The chairperson explained to the member that the meeting concerned the conservation of the historic town and other concerning issues.

1.4 The secretary explained, in brief, the project of rehabilitation of the Mtwara- Mingoyo-Masasi road, which is a primary concern.

2.0 Member's Introduction

2.1 The Chairperson introduced himself to the members as the chairperson of the Mikindani Conservation Committee

2.2 Members also introduced themselves; the meeting included the Mikindani historic town staff and local community members.

3.0 Confirming the agendas

3.1 The secretary read all the agendas to the members to make them aware of the main issues which will be discussed

3.2 The chairperson asked the members if they had an additional agenda that could be discussed, and the members responded that there was no added agenda

4.0 Conservation of heritage resources

4.1 The secretary explained that the purpose of this agenda was to provide proper knowledge to the community on conserving and preserving the heritage resources, importance and benefits to the society. Also assured the members that they would be provided with cultural policy notes

4.2 Members had different views and advised the site's staff that there should be a crowded meeting that will be used to provide knowledge to a large number of community members.

4.3 Members also added that many people are unaware of the economic benefits of the heritage resources at Mikindani and asked the site staff to have a proper day to elaborate on the importance.

5.0 Community Involvement and Awareness

5.1 "In any heritage site, the first conservators or curators of the site are the community members, so they should be involved fully to ensure the safeness and protection of the resources." the secretary said to the members. He insisted that the National Museum of Tanzania will arrange programs to provide knowledge to the community, starting with the school students

5.2 Members also insisted that there should be enough programs because most people at Mikindani are unaware of the function of the National Museum to the society, that these programs will be used to give awareness to the community

5.3 Member(Head of Mikindani Historic site) said to the members that there will be workshop and training programs that will be initiated to provide knowledge to the community, and the Conservation Committee will be well informed in decision-making

6.0 Rehabilitation project of Mtwara-Mingoyo-Masasi road

6.1 The secretary explained this agenda to the members that the main road of Mtwara-Mingoyo- Masasi will be extended, so the community must be away on the project that is being undertaken. He explained that the main aim is to know the proper way of rehabilitating that road and to ensure that the heritage resources at Mikindani are not damaged or disturbed.

6.2 Members contributed that the Mikindani Historic Town official should ask for road bumps that can act as preservation signs, lights that will be used during night hours and zebra crossing and a pedestrian road near the Old Germany Prison bridge

6.3 The secretary also added that the road extension should be done by going around Mikindani via Mitengo to Mji Mwema city or extending towards the ocean without affecting heritage resources. All members supported this.

7.0 Any Other Business

7.1 The secretary said that the next meeting will involve the Local Government officials that will be held a week later.

7.2 The chairperson asked the members for any other business to be discussed, but the members had no other issues.

8.0 Closing the meeting

The meeting was closed at 14:10 by the chairperson

These meetings were approved by members and signed by the chairperson and secretary

.....Signed.....

Alhaji. Suleiman Liloko

Chairperson

Date- 22/06/2023

Francis John Paul, Secretary, Date – 22/06/2023

MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL HELD AT MIKINDANI HISTORIC TOWN ON 30TH JUNE 2023

A. ATTENDANCE

1. Alhaji Suleiman Liloko Chair person
2. Francis J. Paul Secretary(**Curator II** at Mikindani Historic Town)
3. Brighton Kawiche Member(**Head** of Mikindani Historic Town)
4. Amiri F. Kipanga Member(**Educational Officer** at MHT)
5. Danstan.W.Nandonde Member
6. Henry B. Lupapa Member
7. Lucas Navilondo Member
8. Tiago.M. Mtanda Member
9. Nia. R. Namadengwa Member
10. Leticia J. Nnungu Member
11. Asha S. Mwitanje Member
12. Tunda D. Stambuli Member

B. AGENDA

1. Opening the meeting
2. Member's Introduction
3. Confirming the Agendas
4. Conservation of the heritage resources
5. Community involvement and awareness
6. Documentation of historical buildings found at Mikindani
7. Rehabilitation project of Mtwara-Mingoyo-Masasi road
8. Any Other Business (A O B)
9. Closing the meeting

1.0 Opening the meeting

1.1 Secretary welcomed the members,

1.2 The meeting was called to order at 11:40 AM by the chairperson

1.3 The Chairperson explained to the member that the meeting concerned the conservation of the historic town and other issues (agendas).

1.4 The secretary explained, in brief, the project of rehabilitation of the Mtwara- Mingoyo-Masasi road, which is a primary concern.

2.0 Member's Introduction

2.1 The Chairperson introduced himself to the members as the chairperson of the Mikindani Conservation Committee

2.2 Members also introduced themselves; the meeting included the Mikindani historic town staff with Local government officials from five wards found at Mikindani: Mitengo, Jangwani, Mtonya, Kisungule and Magengeni.

3.0 Confirming the agendas

3.1 The secretary read all the agendas to the members to make them aware of the main issues which will be discussed

3.2 The chairperson asked the members if they had an additional agenda that could be discussed, and the members responded that there was no added agenda

4.0 Conservation of heritage resources

4.1 The secretary explained that the purpose of this agenda was to provide proper knowledge to the community on conserving and preserving the heritage resources, importance and benefits to the society. Also assured the members that they will be provided with cultural policy notes

4.2 Members had different views and advised the site staff that each Ward Office should be provided with all specific readings and articles that concern heritage resources, such as cultural heritage policy that can be guidelines to those Government officials.

4.3 Members also added that many people are unaware of the economic benefits of the heritage resources at Mikindani and asked the site staff to have a proper day to elaborate on the importance to the people.

5.0 Community Involvement and Awareness

5.1 "In any heritage site, the first conservators or curators of the site are the community members, so they should be involved fully to ensure the safeness and protection of the resources." the secretary said to the members. He insisted that the National Museum of Tanzania will arrange programs to provide knowledge to the community, starting with the school students

5.2 Members also insisted that there should be enough programs because most people at Mikindani are unaware of the functions of the National Museum to

The society that these programs will be used to give awareness to the community

5.3 Member(Head of Mikindani Historic site) said to the members that there will be workshop and training programs that will be initiated to provide knowledge to the community, and the Conservation Committee will be well informed in decision-making

6.0 Documentation of historical buildings found at Mikindani

6.1 The secretary told the members that the National Museum of Tanzania has done surveying and documenting all the monuments/ historical buildings found at Mikindani to know the specific owners of those buildings and to have a proper concern for those buildings in bad condition.

Although there are processes which have already been done that include communicating with groups/institutions that are said to have owned buildings at Mikindani to insist that rehabilitating those buildings

6.2 Members promised to work together with Mikindani historic town staff and provided proper information concerning all the owners who own those buildings, and insisted that this would help to know how many historic buildings and cultural resources are found at Mikindani

7.0 Rehabilitation project of Mtwara-Mingoyo-Masasi road

7.1 The secretary explained this agenda to the members that the main road of Mtwara-Mingoyo- Masasi will be extended, so the community must be away on the project that is being undertaken. He explained that the main aim is to know the proper way of rehabilitating that road and to ensure that the heritage resources at Mikindani are not damaged or disturbed.

7.2 Members contributed that the Mikindani Historic Town official should ask for road bumps that can act as preservation signs, lights that will be used during night hours and zebra crossing and a pedestrian road near the Old Germany Prison bridge

7.3 Members insisted that there should be road prohibition signs such as Cars that will be allowed to pass at Mikindani Historic Town should not exceed 20 tonnes, Speed limit boards that will indicate 30km/hr and large boards that will show the advertisement of what is found at Mikindani historical town.

7.4 The secretary also added that the road extension should be done by going around Mikindani via Mitengo to Mji Mwema city or extending towards the ocean without affecting heritage resources. All members supported this.

8.0 Any Other Business

8.1 There were no other business issues.

9.0 Closing the meeting

The meeting was closed at 15:00 by the chairperson

These meetings were approved by members and signed by the chairperson and secretary

.....Signed.....

Alhaji. Suleiman Liloko

Chairperson

Date- 03/07/2023

Francis John Paul, Secretary, Date – 03/07/2023