Four-year cycle
2017-2020

Questionnaire
GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Region: United Republic of Tanzania

2. Submission of previous national reports
   2.1. 2013-2016 cycle Yes ☒ No ☐

3. Actors involved in the preparation of the national report
   3.1. Government institutions responsible for the protection of cultural property ☒
   3.2. National Commission for UNESCO ☒
   3.3. Military expert ☒
   3.4. Independent experts ☐
       If other actors have been involved, please indicate them

4. National Focal Point
   According to paragraph 120 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol: "Unless a Party requests otherwise, the presumed focal point would be its Permanent Delegation to UNESCO." If you do not consider the Permanent Delegation as a focal point, you are invited to provide the Secretariat with the name and address of a national focal point who will receive all official documents and correspondence related to the national periodic reporting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution:</th>
<th>Email:</th>
<th>Tel.:</th>
<th>Mob.:</th>
<th>Fax:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania, National Commission for UNESCO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:erickesq@yahoo.com">erickesq@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<td>Erick James Kajiru</td>
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<td>Na.7 Magogoni Street, P.O.Box 20384,11479 Dar es Salaam,Tanzania</td>
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I. The Hague Convention of 1954

1. Article 3 - Safeguarding of cultural property

This Article provides for the obligation of the High Contracting Parties to adopt relevant peacetime safeguarding measures against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict.

- Has your State undertaken such measures?

YES: ☒ NO: ☐

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

i. Identification of Movable and Immovable properties (national and internationally)
   National: Gazetted sites # (Mainland 105 and Znz - identification of 87 sites gazetted)

ii. Bilateral cooperation with another Contracting Parties (Training of digitization and recording and conservation (In Zanzibar for example, Institutes of archives and records are cooperating with Oman on digitization historical records between Znz and Oman)

iii: Manual and Digital Documentation -Archives; National Archives of Tanzania has digitized some important documents particularly German records and British records. These records also were shared in the Memory of the World UNESCO.

There are 8,000 files of German documents which have been digitized and more than 30,000 British records are in progress.

In Zanzibar, documentation and digitilization of buildings and Museums objects in in progress where during Periodic report about 4,000 objects already recorded.

iv. Photographing of Olduvai museums 3D in exhibits

v) Awareness program for the protocol
vi) Tanzania Legal framework for heritage protection however it was not prepared to compliment this convention.

vii) Controlled access towards to the heritage properties in times of armed conflict

viii) Disaster preparedness plans

Challenges

i. Ownership and land conflict - (Unclear jurisdiction between institutions which have been mandated to oversee cultural sites and communities which had ownership and still use sites for cultural uses).

ii. Hesitation from individuals to provide information during identification, documentation, access and offer cultural properties for institutions which have been vested with mandates to preserve cultural property with the fear of losing the ownership right

iii. Deterioration and incompleteness of details of cultural property during identification and documentation process where it becomes difficult to generate a complete narrative.

iv. Encroachment of cultural properties especially monuments which threaten preservation
Solution

i. Initiatives through meetings for the purpose of getting mutual understanding from which a cultural property will be better preserved.

ii. Lobbying in order to win a favour from those who have information or private ownership for the purpose of granting the cultural property for public use.

iii. Restoration of cultural property through applying modern technologies.

iv. Demarcation and fencing of cultural property areas to discourage encroachment.

2. Article 6 - Use of the distinctive emblem for the marking of cultural property

The 1954 Hague Convention creates a distinctive emblem for the exclusive marking of cultural property, with a view to ensure its recognition, particularly in the event of armed conflict. The marking of cultural property is one of the preparatory measures that can be undertaken in time of peace.

- Has your State marked cultural property by using the distinctive emblem of the Convention?

YES: ☐ NO: ☒

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

3. Article 7 - Military measures

This Article provides for the obligations of the High Contracting Parties with regard to the introduction in their regulations or instructions for the use of their armed forces of provisions to ensure compliance with the Convention, as well as to plan or establish within their armed forces, services or specialist personnel whose purpose will be to secure respect for cultural property and to co-operate with the civilian authorities responsible for safeguarding such property. These are obligations to be implemented in time of peace.

- Has your State introduced provisions in the regulations and instructions for your armed forces to ensure compliance with the Convention?

YES: ☒ NO: ☐

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

The Tanzania Armed forces of the United Republic of Tanzania do participate in the UN Peace Kpeeping Missions, before they go for a mission, usually, the armed forces are trained at the Peace Keeping training Center where Convention guideline on the protection of cultural property regarding in the event of armed conflicts and laws of armed conflicts are part of the course content.
Has your State established services or designated specialist personnel within your armed forces to ensure respect for cultural property?

YES: ☒ NO: ☐

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

Directorate of cultural heritage properties was established in Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces (TPDF)

4. Article 25 - Dissemination of the Convention

Regulations relating to the protection of cultural property in time of armed conflict must be included into the programmes of military and, if possible, civilian training. The objective is to ensure that the principles of the Convention are known by the whole population, especially the armed forces and personnel engaged in the protection of cultural property.

Has your State disseminated the provisions of the Convention within the armed forces as well as among target groups and the general public?

YES: ☒ NO: ☐

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

- Armed forces: Police, Military and Immigration, (Three meetings were conducted regarding awareness raising and initiating processes of ratifying the 1999 Protocol by the government. However, more efforts are needed.

- Target groups: Key Stakeholders were participated in several consultative meetings in regards with the convention (Ministries, Government institutions, Universities, NGOs)

  1. University of Dare es Salaam
  2. Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
  3. National Commission for UNESCO
  4. Ministry of Defence and National Services
  5. Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports
  6. Ministry of foreign affairs and East African cooperation
  7. Ministry of Agriculture
  8. Ministry of Livestock and fisheries
  9. Ministry of Information, Tourism and Heritage - Zanzibar
  10. Attorney General's Office
  11. Marine Park Unit
  12. Tanzania National Parks
  13. Ngorongoro conservation area Authority
  15. World Wild Fund

- General public: Little progress was made to bring awareness to the public however the state part sees the opportunity to scale up this initiative for the future.
5. Article 26(1) - Official translations

This Article requires that the High Contracting Parties communicate to one another, through the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the official translations of the present Convention and of the Regulations for its execution:

Please submit a copy / copies of such translation(s), in electronic format, if possible, to the Secretariat

Please annex an electronic copy of your translation(s) to this report:

[Attach the document]

6. Article 28 - Sanctions

This Article provides for the obligations of the High Contracting Parties to take, within the framework of their ordinary criminal jurisdiction, all necessary steps to prosecute and impose penal or disciplinary sanctions upon those persons, regardless of their nationality, who commit or order a breach of the Convention.

- Has your State introduced in your domestic legislation all necessary steps to prosecute and impose penal or disciplinary sanctions against a conduct contrary to the obligations set out in the Convention?

YES: ☑️ NO: ☐️

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

Consultation with Attorney General

Challenges:

i. The current laws are outdated where penalties do not reflect nature of the offence or claim conducted. Efforts are underway to update the laws to harmonise with 1954 and 1970 UNESCO Conventions.

Answer: Our domestic laws recognise the importance of the International laws including the 1954 Convention, whoever breach the laws in protecting the movable or immovable cultural property being a citizen or foreigner is prosecuted. However, the enactment of the laws was based on domestic environment to protect cultural heritage.

Example of criminal provisions which apply are Antiquities Act of 2002 revised edition Cap 333 Section 18 refers to proceedings whether civil or criminal to prove its ownership.

Section 23 of the same Act refers to arrest of individual who fails to prove the ownership of the cultural property found with him.

On the hand the Record and Archives Management Act No.3 of 2002 in Section 21 expresses that if and individual removes public records from public office without authorisation or mutilate records from public office, archives or place of deposit commits an offence and is liable in sumary conviction to a fine, imprisonment or both.
Zanzibar Institute and Records Archive Act of 2008 in section 24 Any person who moves archives without the authorisation of the Director or intentionally tear the records in any place officially recognised as a place of preservation shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine, imprisonment or both.

Stone Town Conservation Act No. 4 of 2010 Section 39 (1) Any person who wilfully or negligently constructs, builds, alters or demolishes a building or part of it ... or changes the use building or contravenes any building regulation, masterplan made under this Act without a permit from the authority is guilty of an offence.
II. Resolution II of the 1954 Conference

- Has your State established a National Advisory Committee in accordance with the wish expressed by the Intergovernmental Conference (1954) in Resolution II?

YES: ☐ NO: ☒

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

- In the event that you have established a National Advisory Committee, has it been incorporated into a national commission for the implementation of international humanitarian law?

YES: ☐ NO: ☒

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.
III. 1954 (First) Protocol
[To be completed only by the High Contracting Parties to the 1954 Protocol]

The main purpose of the 1954 Protocol is the protection of cultural property in or stemming from occupied territory.

- Has your State undertaken measures to implement these international obligations, including the adoption of relevant legislation?

YES: ☒ NO: ☐

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

The United Republic of Tanzania has taken measures to implement international obligations by
i. Establishing institutions (National Museums, National Archives, Antiquities both Mainland and Zanzibar and Directorate of cultural heritage properties under the Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces (TPDF)
ii. Improve protection by applying technology where installation of security cameras, biometric for door access, automatic fire extinguisher systems and digitization in cultural property areas.

The United Republic of Tanzania takes measures to return illegally exported cultural properties, including those exported before and after independence. These measures resulted to return of Makonde Mask in 2011 and Chief Mkawwa's skull in... Measures are in progress to return other cultural properties (e.g. Dinasour of Tendaguru, Zanzibar Archives to mention a few). However, these measures were through the application of UNESCO 1970 Convention.
IV. The 1999 Second Protocol
[To be filled in only by the Parties to the 1999 Second Protocol]

The 1999 Second Protocol supplements the 1954 Hague Convention in many respects. In case the information has already been presented in the context of questions relating to the 1954 Hague Convention, you can directly refer to it.

1. Article 5 - Safeguarding of cultural property

Article 5 of the Second Protocol supplements Article 3 of the Hague Convention by providing concrete examples of preparatory measures to be undertaken in time of peace, such as the preparation of inventories of cultural property or the designation of competent authorities responsible for the safeguarding of cultural property.

- Has your State undertaken such measures?

YES: [ ] NO: [ ]

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

2. Article 9 - Protection of cultural property in occupied territory

Article 9 of the Second Protocol complements Article 5 of the 1954 Hague Convention by imposing specific obligations on the occupying power. Paragraph 119 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the 1999 Second Protocol requires Parties that are occupying powers to provide information in their national reports on how the provisions relating to the protection of cultural property in occupied territory are being respected.

- Do you ensure compliance with the provisions relating to the protection of cultural property in the context of military occupation?

YES: [ ] NO: [ ] Not applicable: [ ]

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

3. Article 10 - Enhanced protection


- Do you intend to request the granting of enhanced protection for cultural property within the next four years or, if appropriate, to submit a national tentative list under Article 11 (1) of the 1999 Second Protocol?

YES: [ ] NO: [ ]

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.
MONITORING OF CULTURAL PROPERTY UNDER ENHANCED PROTECTION

[If some cultural property in your State benefits from enhanced protection, please also fill in this part of the questionnaire].

The benefit of enhanced protection implies the continued fulfilment of the conditions provided for in Article 10 of the 1999 Second Protocol.

- Is a specific mechanism for monitoring cultural property under enhanced protection in place? For example, are the measures undertaken to ensure the highest level of protection periodically reviewed to ensure their full adequacy in all circumstances?

YES: ☐  NO: ☐

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

Pursuant to paragraph 94 of the Guidelines, a distinctive emblem is created for the exclusive marking of cultural property under enhanced protection.

- Has your State marked with the distinctive emblem cultural property under enhanced protection?

YES: ☐  NO: ☐

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

4. Article 15 - Serious violations of the 1999 Second Protocol

“Article 15 obliges Parties to establish as criminal offences in their domestic law offences constituting serious breaches of the Second Protocol, and to make such offences punishable by appropriate penalties”.

- Has your State implemented this obligation? If yes, what measures have been undertaken?

YES: ☐  NO: ☐

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

5. Article 16 - Jurisdiction
Pursuant to Article 16 of the Second Protocol, the Parties shall take the necessary legislative measures to establish their jurisdiction over offences set forth in Article 15 of the 1999 Second Protocol in certain cases.

- **Has your State implemented this obligation?** If yes, what measures have been undertaken to grant jurisdiction to your courts over serious offences under the 1999 Second Protocol?

YES: ☐ NO: ☐

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

6. **Article 21 - Measures regarding other violations**

The 1999 Second Protocol obliges Parties to adopt legislative, administrative or disciplinary measures as may be necessary to suppress certain other violations of the Second Protocol:

a. any use of cultural property in violation of the 1954 Hague Convention or the 1999 Second Protocol;

b. any illicit export, other removal or transfer of ownership of cultural property from occupied territory in violation of the 1954 Hague Convention or the 1999 Second Protocol.

- **Has your State implemented such measures?**

YES: ☐ NO: ☐

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

7. **Article 30 - Dissemination**

Article 30 of the Second Protocol complements Articles 7 and 25 of the 1954 Hague Convention. In this regard, Article 30 it asks the Parties, to endeavour by appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect for cultural property by their entire population, to ensure the dissemination of the 1999 Second Protocol, and to incorporate in their military regulations’ guidelines and instructions for the protection of cultural property.

- **Has your State disseminated the provisions of the Convention and the Second Protocol within the armed forces as well as to target groups and the general public?**

YES: ☐ NO: ☐

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.
8. Article 33 – Assistance of UNESCO

Pursuant to paragraph 151 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the 1999 Second Protocol, the Parties having activities at bilateral or multilateral level are invited to inform the Committee, in their periodic reports, of their activities in order to share their experiences or good practices.

- Has your State shared, in particular through the Secretariat of UNESCO, your experiences and good practices in implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and / or its Protocols?

YES: ☐  NO: ☐

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

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Pursuant to Article 37 of the Second Protocol, the Parties shall translate the 1999 Second Protocol into their official language(s) of their countries and shall communicate these official translations to the Director-General.

Please submit a copy / copies of such translation(s), in electronic format, if possible, to the Secretariat.

Please annex an electronic copy of your translation(s) to this report.
V. Other questions relating to the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols

1. Ratification of / accession to other international treaties having provisions of the protection of cultural property

- Can you indicate the other international instruments to which your State is a party?

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>International instruments</th>
<th>Ratification/Accession</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World, Cultural and Natural Heritage</td>
<td>Ratification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage</td>
<td>..........</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage</td>
<td>Ratification</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005 UNESCO Convention for the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions</td>
<td>Ratification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Protocol (I) to the Geneva Conventions, 1977</td>
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<tr>
<td>Additional Protocol (II) to the Geneva Conventions, 1977</td>
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<td>Additional Protocol (III) to the Geneva Conventions, 2005</td>
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2. National practice relating to the implementation of the Hague Convention and its two Protocols

The Secretariat would be grateful if you could annex a copy of the following documents in French and/or English:

- Relevant civil and military administrative regulations:
  PDF Document Website

- National laws relating to the protection of cultural property, as well as criminal provisions adopted in the context of the implementation of Article 28 of the Hague Convention and Articles 15, 16 and 21 of the Second Protocol, and case law relating to the protection of cultural property.
  PDF Document Website
- Documents relating to awareness-raising activities (seminar programme, brochures, etc.), as well as any other document (legislative, judicial or administrative) relevant to the dissemination of the 1954 Hague Convention and its 1999 Second Protocol.

**3. Effectiveness of cooperation mechanisms at the national level**

- The implementation of the Hague Convention and its two Protocols requires cooperation at the national level between the various authorities (civil, military, etc.). Can you assess the degree of cooperation, at the national level, in your State?

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Option</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is no cooperation between the different authorities</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is limited cooperation between the different authorities</td>
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<tr>
<td>There is cooperation between the various authorities, but there are</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>still improvements to be made</td>
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<tr>
<td>There is a perfectly functional cooperation between the different</td>
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<tr>
<td>authorities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
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VI. Self-assessment forms

In order to reflect in the synthesis document of the national reports the status of implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its 1999 Second Protocol in key areas, please fill in the two tables below.

1. **Assessment of the degree of implementation**
   
   [To do this, please use the following rating scale]

   1. Not at all implemented;
   2. Partially implemented and the process is at standstill;
   3. Partially implemented, the process following its course; and
   4. Fully implemented.

   | Implementation of the safeguarding obligation through the adoption of preparatory measures | 2 |
   | Military training on regulations for the protection of cultural property | 2 |
   | Use of the distinctive emblem to mark cultural property | 1 |
   | Implementation of the obligation to disseminate, through the implementation of awareness-raising activities for target audiences | 2 |
   | Adoption of relevant criminal legislation | 2 |
   | *For Parties with cultural property under enhanced protection only.* Establishment of a monitoring system for cultural property under enhanced protection at the national level | ........ |

2. **Assessment of the difficulties encountered**

   [To do this, please use the following rating scale]

   1. Difficulties are encountered, but there are no plans to seek technical assistance from the UNESCO Secretariat;
   2. Difficulties are encountered, nevertheless, it is planned to make use of the technical assistance of the UNESCO Secretariat;
   3. Difficulties were encountered, but thanks to the technical assistance of the Secretariat they could be resolved;
   4. Difficulties were encountered at first, but they turned into challenges that were overcome; and
   5. No difficulties were encountered.

   | Implementation of the safeguarding obligation through the adoption of preparatory measures | 2 |
   | Military training on regulations for the protection of cultural property | 2 |
   | Use of the distinctive emblem to mark cultural property | ........ |
   | Implementation of the obligation to disseminate, through the implementation of awareness-raising activities for target audiences | 2 |
   | Adoption of relevant criminal legislation | 2 |
   | *For Parties with cultural property under enhanced protection only.* Establishment of a monitoring system for cultural property under enhanced protection at the national level | ........ |
VII. Enhanced protection mechanism – Opinion survey

Pursuant to Chapter 3 of the 1999 Second Protocol, enhanced protection is granted by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict if three criteria are cumulatively met:

 ✓ Cultural property is of the greatest importance to humanity;
 ✓ Cultural property is protected by adequate domestic, legal and administrative measures recognising its exceptional cultural and historical value and ensuring the highest level of protection; and
 ✓ Cultural property must not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites. And the Party which has control over the cultural property has to make a declaration confirming that it will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites.

As these conditions are set out in an international treaty, their interpretation cannot be made independently of State practice, which is of fundamental importance under international treaty law. Therefore, this national report is an opportunity for the national authorities of the Parties to express their views on the conditions under which enhanced protection is granted.

For each of the conditions set out in Article 10 of the Second Protocol, please answer the following questions, taking into consideration the relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol.

• Article 10, paragraph (a) - "The greatest importance for humanity"

Please list the main factors to be undertaken into consideration in determining whether a cultural property is of the greatest importance for humanity?

1. Listed in the National inventory
2. Protected by National laws i.e Museum Act or Antiquities Act
3. It has a management plan and taken care by government employees
4. Has great connection with the society and thus worth being protected
5. Unveils important stage of civilisation(s) of human development

• Article 10, paragraph (b) - "The highest level of protection"

Please mention the national authorities to be consulted in determining the choice of measures to be adopted to ensure the highest level of protection for a cultural property for which enhanced protection is requested. What measures can ensure the highest level of protection?

1. Antiquities Division for both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar
2. National Museums for both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar
3. Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces
4. UNESCO National Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania

• Article 10, paragraph (c) - "Not-used for military purposes"

Please mention the national authorities to be consulted in order to take the decision not to use the proposed cultural property for granting enhanced protection for military purposes or to shield military sites?

1. Antiquities Division for both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar
2. National Museums for both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar
3. Tanzania Peoples Defence Forces
4. UNESCO National Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania