



WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION TRAINING

PHASE II

2-14 NOVEMBER, 2009

MOHALE, LESOTHO

2ND PHASE REPORT

Submitted by CHDA/Coordination Team

Executive Summary

The African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) in conjunction with the Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA) organised a training course on the development of nomination dossiers for World Heritage listing by African countries. This was in response to the need for far greater representation of Africa's very rich cultural and natural heritage, on the prestigious World Heritage List. As one of its key priorities, the AWHF mobilised resources to put in place a training programme to build the level of competence amongst African heritage professionals in developing nomination dossiers and management plans which meet the criteria of the World Heritage Convention.

Following an eight month working break during which time the participants focussed on field work and developing their dossiers, a follow-up phase for two weeks in duration was organised.

The main objective was to allow the participants representing State Parties, to present their dossiers for critique prior to submitting them to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. The assumption underpinning this intervention was that through the engagement with heritage professionals and experts from the advisory bodies those dossiers submitted to the WHC for nomination would meet the criteria of the Convention's Operational Guidelines.

There were 14 participants represented at the Second Phase Training Session as follows; 2 from each of the following countries Botswana, Kenya, Swaziland, Zambia and Lesotho; Nigeria having three participants and one each from Ghana, Mozambique and Swaziland. Five of these were female. A total of 9 resource persons contributed their knowledge to the course. The course had a total of nine coordinators.

REPORT ON THE 2ND PHASE OF THE WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION TRAINING

Brief background to the 2nd Phase of the World Heritage Nomination Training Report

Following the first training course held in Lesotho in Sethlabathebe National Park in November 2008, it was imperative that a follow-up meeting be held where the draft dossiers could be presented for critique prior to submission to the World Heritage Centre. The assumption was that there was need for a critical analysis of the dossiers by experts (people who have worked on previous nominations and those who belong to the advisory bodies) who would then request that changes be incorporated before the meeting is concluded.

DAILY REPORT [1st WEEK]

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1.0 Funding mechanisms for the African World Heritage Fund- Souayibou Varissou (African World Heritage Fund)

reporting made to the Fund must be linked with what was articulated in the project proposal that is; the Expected Outcomes, Objectives, etc.

In the report, the State Party must give a description on how works were done and should submit a technical file as testimony of the concrete outcome. The financial report must be based on the budget. However should one go over or below budget, explain the reasons as to why that occurred. Any activity must be linked to the budget.

It was recommended that the accounts department in the institutions receiving the funding must be the ones to prepare the Financial Accounts and Report. In most cases, the technocrats (participants in this case) were not controlling officers and could therefore, 'retire' expenses.

He stated that oftentimes the problems encountered in nomination attempts were not those of the making of the participants. At local level, there might need to reorganize the budget in order to achieve the set objectives. There would be need to seek authority

from the funding agency before that can reorganisation can be undertaken especially for major expenses.

The participants were encouraged to negotiate with the political element (their own institutions or the government) in carrying out the process, as they have been given the mandate on behalf of the programme.

1.1 Application Form

It was important to note that funding partners tended to fund specific activities and not others a case in point being per diems, sitting allowances, etc.

When applying to other sources of funding, it was imperative that the potential funder is made aware of a State Party's intentions to approach other funders or what other funders would be giving and to what purpose you are being funded.

Show the government's contribution and commitment to the project/ programme both in terms of finances and other resources.

Budgets must be realistic.

Keep an evidence trail of all expenditure that can be verifiable by being on headed paper and date-stamped, for example.

It was emphasised on the extreme importance of ensuring that the coordination team was kept abreast of any hitches that operatives could be experiencing and could not possibly solve. The mentors or coordination team could then be conduits for change as they could make decision-makers aware of expectations of funders; example being that accountants prepare the financial reports.

The participants felt that it was imperative on the part of the AWHF to make clear to the State Parties during disbursements of funds, its requirement for reporting. The AWHF had escalating levels of reporting and dispute resolution so as to avoid confrontation between various parties involved in the process at national level.

In the funding forms, there may be a need to indicate the names of the technical and financial persons as contacts during the report- back stage. However, the challenges related to the joint accountability of this approach were acknowledged.

Ultimately, the person responsible must be the CEO; the AWHF might have to get directly in touch with the reporting person, i.e. at the formal stage. The AWHF is trying to avoid being litigious by being collegial.

Can a State Party apply for other funding from the AWHF and can it be approved before monies have been retired for an earlier funded project?

No, the initial project must be complete. New funding is given as soon as all funding conditions are met.

2.0 Opening Ceremony

Ntsema Khetstane was the Master of Ceremonies for the occasion, and she welcomed all people present and introduced them by country of origin. There was representation by participants, resource persons and the coordination team on one part and government representatives, on another.

Present at the High Table

- a. Souayibou Varissou- *African World Heritage Fund*
- b. Deirdre Prins-Solani- *Centre for Heritage Development in Africa*
- c. George Abungu- *African Coordinator for the Nomination Training Course*
- d. Allesandro Balsamo- *representing the UNESCO World Heritage Centre*
- e. Guy Palmer- *representing IUCN and coordinator in charge of nature*
- f. Honorable Molapo- *Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture*
- g. His Excellency Muntu Mswane- *Swaziland's High Commissioner to Lesotho and South Africa*



Figure 1: Representatives of the various organisations facilitating the course with Honored Guests

Ms. Ntsema explained the objective of the second phase as the continuation of the work began last November; in order to meet the provisions of the World Heritage Convention, the participants needed to be adequately capacitated in nomination dossier preparation.

2.1 Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA)

As part of the mandate of CHDA, to organise and consolidate viable training programmes and provide advice for heritage development, the Director passionately summed up the responsibility of the African heritage manager, which is to conserve, use and represent to Africa and the World what Africa has. She reiterated that there was need to valorise as well as appreciate our African identity (who we are and what we have) and celebrate its core elements and values.

In our work we bear the responsibility to return to ourselves what we have (our identity and pride). The continent was blessed in that it had people in critical positions in order to achieve this objective.

2.2 African Coordinator for the Nominations Training Course

He praised the efforts of all who were present and thanked all those who had helped before and indicated that people were willing to help if only the continent could adequately demonstrate its intention to make conservation a priority.

We would do well by showing the World that we have the capacity to drive the process in ensuring a balanced representation of sites on the World Heritage List.

He urged the participants to learn to pass over information to future generations.

2.3 UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Indicated he was honoured to participate in the course and to represent the Centre at the Opening Ceremony.

With the 40th anniversary of the Convention being celebrated by the World Heritage Centre, the issue of representation is being discussed and ever more important. He was looking forward to engaging with participants in addressing some of the weaknesses most apparent in dossiers submitted, but wanted to emphasise that dossiers which were deferred and referred should not be shelved by State Parties, but reworked and resubmitted.

2.4 African World Heritage Fund

The representative extended greetings from the Chief Executive Officer of the Fund. The Fund was created as a project from African countries in response to the findings of the first periodic reporting for Africa, as well as after discussions by the Africa Group so as to address representation of Africa on the World Heritage list. In order to ensure the sustainability of the mandate, the endowment fund was established.

One of the strategies is to support numerous, focussed training programmes where it was deemed necessary to build professional capacity in the development of dossiers, conservation management, and skilled human resources.

There are different ways that State Parties could support the Fund:

- Contribute as a State Party to the Endowment Fund
- Share successful stories on the nomination process, management and reporting mechanisms

Finally, he thanked all professionals who have committed themselves to leading the process and specifically, to Lesotho for hosting the training session.

2.5 Swaziland High Commissioner

His Excellency, Muntu Mswane passionately spoke of the tendency of Africans to ridicule their heritage resources in preference to foreign ones. He reiterated the need for all to be educated so that they could find pride in their resources especially in the light of the new typologies as expounded in the Operational Guidelines; the onus being on the trained Heritage Managers as conduits for the information.

2.6 Principal Secretary (Speech is in the Addendum)

3.0 PRESENTATIONS

Later in the day, presentations were begun by the resource personnel that were present.

3.1 Issues concerning Nominations- Alessandro Balsamo (WHC)

3.1.1 Outstanding Universal Values

With the formulation of the 2005 Operational Guidelines, came the requirement for a Statement of Significance that would demonstrate unequivocally the outstanding universal value of a nominated property. It should include elements of authenticity (for cultural sites only), integrity, state of conservation report, management and legal protection. It is obligatory that all nominations include these elements.

It was important to present the State of Conservation at the time of nomination, vis-à-vis, preservation status, number of species, etc., as a snapshot at the time of nomination and for Monitoring and Evaluation purposes later (Section 6). It was important to choose key elements to measure the conservation of property in later years.

In cases of the existence of a traditional management system, all processes involved should be well documented.

3.1.2 Maps

These will be bulleted for ease of reference:

- With regard to mapping, have very clear and exact delineation of the property. Show only one boundary line for nominated property and one for the buffer zone.
- Choose an adequate map typology. An example is that buildings might require a cadastral map as there is need to show very clearly, the boundary and street maps; tis might be especially required for areas where development pressures exist and encroachment is likely.
- For the cultural landscapes, another scale might be required.
- In delimitation, when the nominated property has been clearly shown, any features or zonation must be adequately represented in the *legend*. Use the language of the World Heritage Committee when designating areas. The legend and other text on the maps must be in either of the two approved languages of the World Heritage Committee (English or French)
- It is imperative to have the *scale* on the map.
- It is useful to have coordinates in the maps; show longitudes and latitudes to differentiate maps from diagrams/drawings which could be anywhere. The language on maps and legends must be the one used in the nomination dossier.
- The participants were encouraged to utilize sources such as Google Earth and aerial maps in extreme cases.

3.1.3 Comparative Analysis

This is one the first sections referred to during the analysis of a nomination dossier. Refer to Paragraph 132.3 of the Operational Guidelines.

Two component parts that should be considered are:

1. Why, at national level was that site chosen and not another
2. In comparison with property on an international level either on the World Heritage List or not, and how does it fare?

The goal is to show that a gap does exist on the World Heritage List and that can be filled by proposed property or if a similar site does exist, that other values and attributes enhance it.

The Comparative Analysis (CA) is not a description of the site; an objective comparison of the site has to be made. Statements such as ‘the site has the best heritage in the country...’ are not to be encouraged as comparison must be at an international level. Analyses must be supported by the best scientific data. Comparisons must be made with properties that represent those same values.

The first task consists in determining if the properties exist with the similar combination of values and attributes. (See presentation)

It is often advised that prior to a nomination, commence with a CA to determine viability of the property. For some of the best examples of CA, refer to the IUCN and ICOMOS websites.

The CA gives a very good understanding of what exists and the best source of information on the proposed property is the State Party. Stakeholder meetings are another very good source of information; whilst experts in various fields will give information during specialised meetings, e.g. *Birdlife International*. Sometimes, it might be good to commission people who are experts to develop segments of the dossier.

For those seeking help with information concerning sites which are comparable to that of the nominatin dossiers under preparation, participants were encouraged to write to Allesandro Balsamo of the WHC.

It is easier to get information from post- 1998 properties as the website is usable. The participants were encouraged to utilise the UNESCO webpage and search the WHL by criteria, etc.

Recommended scales for Topographic Maps – 1:50 000 and Cadastral Maps- 1:5 000/ 1:2 000.

When undertaking extension of sites, show the value your extension will add to the previous nomination. Where there are problems such as management issues, these need to be clearly articulated.

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Presentations/ Discussion on Country Nominations

Participants were encouraged to take advantage of the presence of experts by presenting their draft dossiers for comment.

Below are the comments arising as a result of the participants' presentations. They have been bulleted for ease of reference.

Oke Idanre- Amos Olorunnipa (*Nigeria*)

- The claims in the dossier with regard to the criteria were not scientifically proven and the presenter was urged to demonstrate that.
- Map all the features as described in the dossier
- However, the maps were deemed good and the presenters were encouraged to share their knowhow with others as to how the process went in improving the maps after first unsuccessful submission
- Issues of integrity not well articulated; required better representation of the features that adequately signify the values (paragraph 87)
- The festivals, ceremonies and rituals; one must be careful as the 1972 convention is about tangible and as such more attention must be given to the physical attributes that give credence to the festivals
- The reference to rare species in the OUV are more of a statement for a natural site
- Important to demonstrate how human beings have shaped the environment; and the reasons why
- Statements such as “It appears to...” in the OUV, show doubt and therefore need to be avoided
- Because Oke Idanre is placed at the foot of the hill, articulate the differences and similarities with other similar sites, and justify why it should be included on the World Heritage List
- The Management Plan must show the threats to site and how those would be addressed
- The property is not about the biodiversity aspects such as the carrying capacity, rarity and richness, etc. but that how these naturally occurring plants are being utilized and how that utilization has been sustained to prevent extinction
- OUV- comparison to the Matobos should not be based on scenic beauty but rather on continuity of cultural values over time as espoused in that document
- Quote all CAs in their context
- With regard to authenticity, the introduction of concrete steps must be described as to why and how that was done and when they were constructed

Kenyan Great Lakes System- Joseph Edebe (*Kenya*)

- Following international norm, the boundary must be hydromorphic in defining the boundary of the area
- In the statement of OUV, there is regional biasness which must be avoided
- Weakest part of the comparative analysis was the international comparison
- With regard to the criteria, validate
 - Criterion 8- On geology, what makes this rift valley system and geysers special in their own right both in Africa and in the other continents
 - Criterion 9- Show evidence of where else the water comes from. E.g. the highlands, rainfall belts, etc.
 - Criterion 10- Require full species documentation

- Show which birds are listed by CITES, as another convention that curtails trade in endangered species
- In Integrity- address man-made pollution and how effluents for example, are affecting balance of nutrients
- The monitoring mechanisms for birdlife are impressive, but one needs to state if they are pre- or post- breeding
- Need to mention, in the Introductory Part, that it was Phase 1 of a multi-phased programme. If, for example, the flamingos did not breed on nominated property, the nomination should allow for connection with other elements elsewhere, through an extension. That would allow others to come on board should they too feel it necessary
- Consider a buffer area for Lake Elementaita
- Notwithstanding the debate on the nomenclature for Lake Elementaita, consistency should be upheld by utilizing the name that exists in the nomination file
- Comparative Analysis should be improved
- Identification of property boundaries is extremely important
- Issues of buffer zones must be resolved before submission of the nomination dossier
- Maps were mostly schematic in which case it was emphasised that topographic ones should be produced in order to reflect the topographic realities in place
- Ensure the legend was present for all maps
- Scale must be appropriate to the context so that any interventions can easily be identified and mapped
- Encouraged to explore Criterion 7 as site is extremely beautiful
- Under monitoring, summarise the key components

Ngwenya Mines- Dudu Nkambule (*Swaziland*)

- Undertake CA with mines that extract similar material, for cosmetic uses
- Statement of OUV should look beyond Swaziland
- There must be a validation of dates so the authenticity aspects are established
- A management plan is critical
- CA- what is the next oldest mine and how does it compare. Utilise the strongest criteria you can use to justify values
- Must understand that even obtaining clay is a mining activity
- Might need to focus on and submit with Barberton, the South African component though the latter's inscription does not extend to Ngwenya
- Whereas national pride might contribute significantly with regard to its values, it may not apply with regard to the World Heritage nomination
- There might be need to re-date the period when mining first occurred. Insist on validation of the date as that will be central to the argument (justification) and it would be necessary to support this with evidence.

- The specialised mining for body pigmentation, is an element worth exploring. It was not advised to concentrate on mining generally
- Investigate the scientific formulation of cosmetics
- Authenticity and Integrity must be further developed
- Comparative Analysis can be presented in a table
- The impending re-opening of the mine must be dealt with before submitting the dossier as it is cardinal to the nomination
- Tourism Maps presented are not appropriate. Topographic maps and aerial maps are required

Sethlabathebe Mixed Site- Refiloe Ntsohi (*Lesotho*)

- The nomination for the UDNPWHS has been used as cut and paste in this presentation. Its use in this presentation was not appropriate as it was describing the situation in South Africa rather than those obtaining in Lesotho. Fatal flaw in the current draft
- Advice given to Lesotho was that the SNP be considered as a mixed heritage site; a broader area encompassing the inhabited area can be considered in the context of a cultural landscape
- There was a passionate appeal that Lesotho captures the essence of the site as the people who utilise it have been able to survive and be sustained in the harsh and hostile environments; the people use the material found there sustainably
- Could not over-emphasise the need to seriously work on SNP highlighting its own merits and document the utilisation of the resources aspects in the area
- Two species do not exist in the UDPWHS that are present in the Sethlabathebe National Park, that is, a fish and a plant species and that would add immense value to the nomination
- Significance of the SNP is that the rock art is more recent (produced in the last 100 years). One sees the presence of soldiers which are not present in some of the earlier paintings and certainly not in the UDPWHS and other African states' sites
- Recommended Janette Deacon as expert in rock art who could be consulted
- The statement of authenticity and integrity were not convincing
- Statement of OUV highly questionable
- Recommends current nomination as a cultural landscape as the site extents will not justify category of a natural site
- The greater area should be considered as a separate nomination

Surame Cultural Landscape- Victoria Osuagwu (*Nigeria*)

- Avoid use of ‘...it’s believed...’, ‘...large numbers...’, ‘...probably...’
- Comparative Analysis, there is no need to statistically explain the numbers between Loropeni and Surame. Strengthen it to reflect international comparison
- The number of plants alluded to have more to do with meaning and uses for people; species have more to do with the natural site nomination
- With regard to plants, are they indigenous?
- Consider management aspects and threats
- Statement of OUV not clear at all
- Use scientific nomenclature
- Creatures alluded to are crocodiles, and not alligators
- Consider having an expert in walled cities. Might have to refer to Morocco and its walled cities as a comparative site

Barotse Cultural Landscape- Muyumbwa Ndiyoi (*Zambia*)

- In the comparative analysis the correct name is Osun Osogbo Sacred Grove and not Osun Osogbo Cultural Landscape
- Might not need information on flora and fauna except within the context of how the material is utilised; whilst the boats and drums are made of wood, where does it come from considering that the plain is virtually treeless
- What is the food source for the people- are the birds and animals hunted?
- Do these (hunting sessions, for example) form part of the ceremony?
- Sitatunga is not endemic to the area
- In the utilisation of criterion 3, as it is the cultural landscape that should be the subject. Intangible elements must be in criterion 6
- The Comparative analysis must be based on each criterion (canals, transhumance, etc.)
- Show a map showing the 3 canal systems demonstrating how they operate
- Might need to show diagrammatically, the movement of water in and out of the plains
- Can summarise a lot of the text with maps and illustrations
- Might have a lot of data in existence but may need to develop it
- Use of traditional calendar spectacular as it looks at the ebb and flow of the waters. Has no relevance to the Gregorian calendar and therefore, useless to the nomination purpose
- Comparative analysis can use the rice paddies of the Philippines where you show how humans perceive and have shaped the environment
- Consider submitting to the WHC in May 2010 for comments
- Articulate clearly the intangible
- Consider also nominating the site under the intangible aspects

Okavango Delta- Getrude Matswiri (*Botswana*)

- Criterion 9 not well articulated in showing how the process occurs
- Consider upstream impacts on the hydrology of the delta
- In the nomination dossier, there is need to state interventions made
- Place greater emphasis on the traditional management system
- Show the animal - human conflict
- The Botswana administration, must officially write to the coordination team and the AWHF on the change of the property to be considered for nomination from Makgadikgadi Salt Pans to the Okavango Delta
- With regard to geology, the argument on tectonic movement is weak and therefore the dossier will need to show how it influences the geomorphic issues
- Demonstrate how in living memory, the processes that are taking place are affecting the biodiversity etc.
- Document the micro-type processes, e.g. how hippos keep the water channels open and prevent vegetation from over-running a certain boundary
- There is a challenge about the flora and fauna being 'mentioned' as most of these already exist on the world heritage list
- Show that site supports substantial population sizes of endangered species, e.g. Red Lechwe, Sitatunga, Elephant; also the birds, and clearly outline endemism and densities
- The Outstanding Universal Value must state enormous diversity of the natural habitat and associated biodiversity
- The Management Plan must show how the management is undertaken of hunting areas with reference to the traditional, commercial and trophy hunting, tourist area and the traditional and commercial fishing. Consider what the impact of the tourist operators would have with regard to crowds and pollution (liquid, gas, and solid)
- Show other conservation measures to safeguard the ecological integrity of the panhandle
- Use other conventions such as CITES, IUCN Red Data List, etc. To show global significance of the property
- Criterion 9 is potentially strongest with the tectonic movements and flooding and the attendant annual movements of the animals and their breeding patterns
- Show how water extraction for mining affects the site, the mitigation measures, and what prevents the government from extracting more water? Or Angola from building a dam?
- Be specific with the coordinates
- It would be good if the Angolan part were considered during the nomination so that it became a transboundary nomination in addition to the OKACOM

Quirimbas Archipelago Mixed Site- Albino Jopela (*Mozambique*)

- Consider the issue of a transboundary nomination closely
- Diving and snorkelling can be disadvantageous

- The Management Plan is currently not relevant as it is outdated
- James Island cannot be compared with Quirimbas as the former is smaller and less in diversity; consider removing it from the CA
- Boundaries and buffer zones not clear
- The maps are wanting
- Look at integrity with regard to natural property as there are too many built up areas
- For mixed sites, show the link between the two aspects, vis-à-vis, the cultural and natural
- Possibility of having two separate nominations as natural and cultural; the natural component with its coral reefs, was very strong and could easily qualify on its own
- On comparative analysis, the site can be extended to Inyaka
- Compare differences and similarities within the West Indian Ocean system
- Some species that breed in this part of the area do not breed anywhere else and that adds value to the nomination
- The northern area is extremely critical as it is a nursery for some dolphin species
- Integrity- the terrestrial transformations have occurred and been documented but what transformation has occurred in the sea; look at the methods of fishing and their impact
- How is the political support for the site?
- The critical challenge is creating an inclusive nomination team
- The appointment of a mentor is also important as experts are needed for both the cultural and natural aspects
- It is imperative that they established contact with the Western Indian Ocean Initiative group as a source of data and expertise
- A whole section on marine sites can be accessed on the World Heritage Centre website

C. 6 November 2009

The country presentations continued for the second day.

Tongo-Tengzug- Anthony Yaw Owusu (*Ghana*)

- During the presentation criterion 6 was discussed but it was not one of the proposed criterion
- Criterion 4 was alluded to in the talk but it was not evidenced in the write-up
- The outstanding universal value must show relevance at the global level
- Show if there has been previous change of material during interventions so as to give credence to the authenticity and integrity; and show when that was effected and when it was done
- Any problems on the property are to be sorted out prior to inscription
- Reason for inscription does not include protecting the property

- Map needs re-working because whereas the buffer is a massive area, the core is shown as a dot
- Justification for inscription not strong enough
- Comparative analysis should be with relevant properties to the values being espoused
- Whereas the use of ‘taboos’ is negative, ‘beliefs’ lends a more positive air
- Refer to research done in France on how built heritage is managed
- Regarding application to the AWHF, two weaknesses were observed and included lack of approval of the proposal by the coordination team and secondly that the current application for funding has not been linked to the previous proposal as submitted the WHC

Cape Floral Region- Guy Palmer (*South Africa*)

- Participants were given an opportunity to engage with best practice in terms of nomination, planning and conservation management
- The maps were excellent
- Expertise included GIS, one scientist, one technologist and one technician
- However, they collaborated with other institutions dealing with mining, conservation, agriculture, meteorology, the Biodiversity Institution and the universities; from which they got other layers of information
- Such detailing was as a result of years of information gathering
- Important to think simply so the work is easier to interpret and plot
- Participants urged to note that quality of a presentation was commensurate with amount of data gathered
- With 14 clusters and 37 sites in the extension application, each was considered with regard to the added value brought to the nomination
- All information/ data utilised in the document must be directly relevant to the nomination
- All stakeholders (people on the ground) must be made aware of your intentions to nominate a property
- Collate the information in a simple way
- Changing the level of conservation to that of world heritage status will not change anything as a number of mechanisms need to have been put in place
- Protection should be on the basis of it being a conservation area and not because it is a world heritage property
- GIS should inform development as it would give direction on where interventions should occur with reference to the important biodiversity areas. It can be used for monitoring as well
- When it comes to mapping, define the property boundaries using a solid line and not shading the area as what is happening inside would want to be seen
- A Joint Management Committee is required for areas with multiple management
- Nomination teams must be a reflection of the depths of expertise required

Prior to the presentation on 'Country Nominations- Strategy to address weaknesses in the Nomination Files', **Lazare Eloundou** gave an address as to how we as Africa, should be proud to have a body such as the AWHF; and challenged participants to implement the training well so that when the whole world scrutinises the Fund and Africa we are able to prove that the investment was not a waste of money. He further stated that the World Heritage Centre was ready to give support, vis-à-vis, the financial aspect, for documentation, and facilitation.

In order to ensure that the submission deadlines to the World Heritage Centre were observed, the meeting was implored to prepare a good part of the dossiers prior to the end of the course which would give the coordination and resource persons an inkling of progress being made and direction being taken and anything else that would be outstanding.

The State Parties were encouraged to persevere as they were not alone during the onerous nomination process but had tremendous support from others.

Mapping...- Leon Darsot (*Madagascar*)

Maps were one of the key components for inscription as the nomination dossier must prove that the property does indeed exist.

A topographical map is the country's officially recognised map and therefore anything else would be considered unofficial.

A land use map has more detail with clearly defined boundaries/limits. Rivers and roads are important features as they depict movement patterns of a population. They might be integral components in the management decisions for the site. Other site components need to be depicted too.

As much data as is possible should be collected in order for the map to reflect relevant information. Both the report and the map should speak as one. It is imperative that the nomination team works in tandem with the GIS expert or cartographer so that ultimately the maps produced would be relevant.

Other maps that can be used include those that depict the geographical boundaries. However, these maps have major flaws as when scanned, the scale gets distorted and therefore, the surface of the property cannot be accurately defined.

A map must have datum and projection to geo-reference the property. A scale and a legend must be present and the latter explained in the report or else there will be no link.

To prepare a good map, the point of departure would be an excellent data base. A map does not have to be beautiful to be a good map as pertinent information could be lacking. With adequate information, any type of map can be produced; some of which are only adequate for visualising what could be happening (schematic).

A map should be able to answer the question being posed, i.e. if dealing with cultural heritage, look at the cultural components. Look in the text and determine what can be supported by your argument. The fewer the words utilised, the better the description and the bigger the scale, the greater the detail.

In addition, maps help to validate the integrity of a property. By defining a boundary, precisely using co-ordinates, one knows the limits of a site and its jurisdiction in terms of management. Any transgression can clearly be defined.

When dealing with the natural aspects, Criteria 9 and 10 need verifying; the processes are better illustrated diagrammatically (altitude, ocean currents, contours, spot heights, drainage systems, geology and how that determines habitats, soil formation, vegetation, etc.). Show what has been transformed by people through road networks, power lines, visitor facilities, management infrastructure and so on, if the key question is how much of the site is natural and how much has been transformed. When submitting for inscription, maps on A1 sheets are an imperative.

A site is evaluated with maps on one hand and on the other, the nomination dossier, which is not only about description but also how its outstanding universal values will be protected. Any important values/ elements outside the core area would have to be included. These outstanding universal values must be expressed on the maps.

For nature, if evaluating a site in its secondary habitat type, determine how far into the past the property has been disturbed. For evaluating integrity, cite the portions that are close to their natural state. Show also the factors attributed to the change i.e. is it human impact or natural (geomorphological, ecological) and show that diagrammatically.

If the core and buffer zones share the boundary, indicate clearly why that is. However, it is important to realise that world heritage sites have a lot of developmental pressures especially for the future; it is important to start controlling the developmental pressures by extending the buffer zone.

Below is a summary of some of the mapping requirements. Maps that support the outstanding universal values that are being expounded would be acceptable.

Mapping Requirements for the Different Categories

Table 1: Mapping Requirements for the Different Categories

No.	Cultural Heritage Requirement	Natural Heritage Requirements
1	Show position of the country in relation to the world	Rift valley- show the full extent of the length
2	Show the site in relation to context within country	Topographical Maps
3	If it is a townscape, show the rest of the town	Map of geological processes in relation to the argument being put across
4	Show the detail of the town in relation to other things- legend, scale, features (physical)	Have a map depicting later phases of a nomination, e.g. Rift valley
5	Have a Topographical Map- contours, rivers, roads	Depending on the requirements/argument, might not need certain maps such as that of vegetation
6		Show migratory route for birds, animals etc. (schematic)
7		Show land use especially in the catchment area
8		Schematic plan of the external influences (to be adequately described in text) and the mitigation measures
9		Show the abiotic determinants- rainfall map must show where the waters filling a catchment area comes from e.g. rain fall; show connectivity
10		*Soils map- major forms with simple classifications
11		*Drainage systems
12		*Geology map

13		Depict what has been developed or transformed for offices, roads, visitor infrastructure, etc.
14		
15		

*These are determinants for biota

For Management Plans, the requirements are:

1. Show Fire breaks for sensitive sites
2. Areas where there is soil erosion and the interventions being implemented
3. Security for the protected areas, e.g. pickets/outposts for field rangers
4. Cultural sites
5. Sacred sites, pools, forests
6. Archaeological areas
7. Palaeontological areas
8. Highly sensitive areas such as breeding sites for threatened birdlife
9. Pieces of legislation that support management of the site

The participants were made aware that one of the most difficult management problems is when the property is at the bottom of a catchment area.

After the presentation on mapping, country presentations on mapping were then held. Below are the comments as given during discussion.

Barotse Cultural Landscape

- Avoid shading the maps
- Insert linear scale
- Use topographical maps

Tongo-tengzug Cultural Landscape

- Remove unnecessary features from the core zone map
- Clearly show the core zone
- Look at property boundary in terms of the natural delimitation

Quirimbas Mixed Site

- Work on the comparative analysis will determine the criteria for inscription
- A lot of work is required hence the need to include a marine scientist

Kenyan Great Rift Valley Lakes System

- Include topographic maps
- Some maps presented required legends
- With the use of satellite imagery, a lot of information does speak for itself
- Advised the use of Google earth for maps

Ngwenya Mines Cultural Landscape

- Need a good map for the area
- Provide a topographical map as opposed to the relief one
- Can include a geology map due to the presence of mining

Surame Cultural Landscape

- Need a comprehensive map that includes other sites alluded to in the verbal presentation
- Surame and the forest reserve share the boundary and need to explain why
- The site is depicted as a dot which is wrong as it ought to be an area
- The name for the region is too big (in scale) and might overwhelm the map; could mistake the entire region as being synonymous with the property name
- Map shows the nature reserve and not core- needs to be amended
- Impossible to protect the area without the land around it as buffer

Okavango Delta Natural Site

- State party had adequate information to prepare a dossier; further strengthened by the presence of a Management Plan
- Might need to consult Angola over Botswana's intentions to nominate. The Ramsar Convention and OKACOM (between Namibia, Angola and Botswana) strengthen the aspects of management but might not be adequate
- Take care of challenges such as hunting, fishing, etc.
- Imperative to have a good data base

Sethlabathebe Mixed Site

- Property has an adequate buffer
- Show the linkages to Ukahlamba Drakensberg World Heritage Site
- Collect as much information on the UDWHS nomination as you can for use in nominating Sethlabathebe as an extension
- Must have appropriate data management mechanisms in terms of filing and retrieval
- Up-date every file as data is collected

D. 9 November 2009

Funding Application- Deirdre Prins-Solani

The co-ordination team took up the task of detailing the process of application for funding by the AWHF. Below are the steps State Parties would take.

The co-ordination team would receive application from the State party after which it will be scrutinised for relevance to the achieving the desired objectives and for determining whether the requests fall within the funding parameters.

If standard is met, the African co-ordinator, Dr. G. Abungu, then appends his signature to the funding form confirming his approval which is then submitted to the AWHF.

Participants were then asked to re-work their proposals.

Boundaries and Mapping- Lazare Eloundou (*World Heritage Centre*)

- Boundaries were deemed very important for delimitation/ delineation of a property; which area must involve the full expression of the outstanding universal values, integrity and authenticity.
- The nomination dossier should link to the maps and therefore, the latter must be an expression of what is in the dossier.
- Buffer zones are areas surrounding the nominated property and should have restrictions to control encroachment and absorb development pressures so that the property can be protected; therefore, that area must be well thought through. Use natural and physical features such as roads, rivers, and cliff edges, as possible boundaries.
- In the statements of authenticity and integrity, what is being discussed must be in the maps.
- For natural sites, have sufficiently large areas which would protect the natural habitats and processes as those areas need to be protected against encroachment and development pressures.
- In terms of legal protection, delineation of the core/ buffer is directly linked to legislative/ regulatory measures.
- List all that has been done to protect the boundaries.
- There must be negotiation with stakeholders/ local authorities
- In a serial nomination, it is important to describe each element
- Can take advantage of the local statutes/ by-laws to restrict intervention in a buffer zone
- As reference, participants were requested to use paragraphs 99 to 107 of the Operational Guidelines of 2008.

Commenting on the presentations, he noted that for most sites, the issue of demarcation was yet to be done showing that legislative arrangements are yet to be attended to.

Management Plans- *Janette Deacon*

The purpose of a Management Plan was to retain value and significance of the place as a foundation for management. The order in which that process is undertaken is important. It is

preferred that a **value-based** approach be undertaken so one can see how those values are not altered in the process of management.

Process

As one identified stakeholders, there was need to gather information at the same time. The participants were requested to refer to the *Burra Charter* for examples of Management Plans- that could be found on the ICOMOS website and was distributed to the participants as reference material.

Accurate record keeping can demonstrate how a site has changed over years in comparison to the present.

Values

In the section where values would be articulated, it was emphasised that though the economic and educational values can be expounded, these are usually not the core values of the site; as conservators, our emphasis should be conservation and not utilise the property as a cash cow.

The scientific/research value is a source of knowledge. The ideal would be a situation where all the stakeholders must be met together to be able to tackle the issues as raised holistically and the contentious issues can be better tackled instead of sectoral meetings as might be the case.

Key Issues

Undertake a site survey, have a written inventory (hard copy and archival one), condition reports, and check also on the threats. Identify research needs to enrich values. It is always good to listen to stakeholders as to what they would like to experience as visitors to the property- is it pamphlets or books, they would like to receive, or panel boards they would like to read.

Strategies

Strategies should include disaster management. Have a strategy for action should anything unexpected occur. Determine the carrying capacity of the site given the infrastructure, staffing levels, etc. Design the Management Plan around that information. The buffer zone should be the means to control any possible development around the property.

Operational Plans

For sensitive properties, there would be need for more monitoring mechanisms. The Management Plan is a living document and can be reviewed as soon as possible. If it was a mistake, review it as soon as one realises.

Discussion

Is there a generic framework with regard to actual documentation?

The different works and vocabulary occur in different work situations therefore, fit into the context and determine what needs to be delivered within a particular stage; whereas in some cases, one needs to tease out the sections, in others might need to compress them.

Undertake good research and determine values and significance and issues to address (goals and objectives) and strategies. Develop a good *Table of Contents* and build on it. Internal and external stakeholders must all be brought on board. Consider rules, regulations, and policies of the local context which might be at variance with the conventional conservation policies. Consider environmental pressure on climate change and natural disasters.

The **Burra Charter** stresses the importance of consultation, its motto being ‘people first’. Nature and biodiversity issues must be addressed in the Plan which should be adaptable; nature issues are more dynamic.

It is tricky when one has to simultaneously look at biodiversity and the human presence (need a mindset change to merge needs and priorities) within a property.

With regard to costing, prioritise and give a shorter period for implementation. The actual costing is very difficult as with inflation, the more expensive it will be.

We must have mechanisms for handling of economic values. People do not want heritage for the sake of conservation, therefore, ensure sustainable heritage conservation with economic benefits.

In management systems, show clearly the roles between traditional and institutions?. Three to five years is an accepted timeframe.

Management Plans Presentations

The participants then gave presentations on their Management Plans. In general, below were the comments made during the discussions.

With regard to the Guiding Principles, it was important to identify the key issues and how those could be solved. A Management Plan can be based on the Statement of Significance; the information processes should ensure that all stakeholder voices are represented.

The reason why the property is being conserved must be clearly stated and the values articulated. Usually, the objectives and the key issues overlap and have to be therefore, compressed into one.

Assumptions must be analysed earlier on in the document so that they can be considered in the guiding principles.

E. 13 November 2009

To recap what had been done, and to ensure that participants were well versed in the mapping aspects, vis-à-vis, data management, a presentation was given which could be summed up as below.

Data Management- Leon Darsot

Data must be well managed and organised in layers for ease of retrieval. The discipline of such makes a big difference between a good document and one which is not. Information can become unmanageable if not well handled. Most GIS software is compatible with Microsoft and can therefore, be utilised.

CONCLUSION

The course came to an end amidst great excitement and hope. A number of comments arose as a result of the same and will be itemised below.

A. Mentoring

It was emphasised on the need to rework the Terms of Reference for all mentors so that roles and responsibilities were clear.

The honoraria to be paid to mentors by State Parties needed to be agreed upon and at which periods it would be paid.

The mentors would not need to write the nomination dossiers but be used as a sounding board, they would be acting as advisors who would put a State Party in touch with experts whose input would enhance the document.

It should be noted that the mentor's contract was with a State Party and not with the AWHF.

Should the mentors not apply themselves, State Parties were under obligation to officially write to inform the coordination team.

B. An Evaluation Form will be sent to all via email and is to help in planning subsequent meetings.

C. Much work was done during the two week period and participants applied themselves beyond the classroom hours. This was illustrated in the quality of work presented at the end of the session.

D. The Coordination Team was commended for their tremendous efforts and it was hoped that by 2011, most dossiers would have been inscribed.

E. The conceptualising of the programme was excellent and it was hoped that could be sustained.

The CHDA, AWHF, Spanish government and other cooperating partners plus the Lesotho government were thanked for all their various roles.

F. Participants felt that their involvement in the programme was a great eye-opener and had broadened their understanding. The interaction and exchange of ideas had achieved a lot.

- G. The objective of the course was to prepare acceptable nominations so that Africa's image would not be tarnished. Participants were encouraged to apply themselves and should also impart knowledge to others. However, they were reminded on the need for commitment on their part.
- H. The resource persons also indicated that they too had benefited from their participation in course. They have had an inkling of the profound links between natural and cultural aspects as sometimes the conduits of knowledge were often bias towards one at the expense of the other. They stated that they had learned to appreciate Africa's diverse heritage.
- I. A gathering such as that gave hope that there was success at the end of it all. The challenges had been and would still be shared and solutions found which was satisfying.
- J. Action Plans would be sent by the first week of December 2009.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Centre for Heritage Development in Africa wishes to thank the African World Heritage Fund for the initiative and the support through grant and advice, the Africa Coordinator Dr George Abungu, the coordinating team members, resource persons, mentors and the participants for their collective efforts in ensuring a successful training program.

ANNEXES

- i. List of participants, coordination team and resource persons.
- ii. Daily Programme.
- iii. Speeches.
 - a. *Guest of Honour*

Official Opening by the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture:

- The Swaziland High Commissioner for the Kingdom of Lesotho and the Republic of South Africa
- Representative of the African World Heritage Fund
- Representative of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre
- Africa Coordinator for the Nomination Dossier Training
- Representatives of the IUCN
- Director of the Centre for Heritage Development in Africa
- Ladies and Gentlemen

It is my greatest pleasure to once more, welcome you all to the Mountain Kingdom, on behalf of the Government and the people of Lesotho and indeed on my own behalf as a representative of the Minister of the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture on this occasion of the second capacity building workshop on development of the ***Nomination Files***, for identified sites from the eight participating African countries, which have a potential to be listed as the World Heritage Sites.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me not hesitate once more to express a special welcome to participants coming from outside Lesotho. I hope this time you will not be surprised nor be affected by our kind of terrain, which mostly unsettles visitors from the low-lying countries.

Last November, you experienced the southern side of the Mountain Kingdom. This year you have travelled a short distance of what we normally call the Mountain Road. It does not matter where you travel in Lesotho, there will always be mountains and deep valley or gorges to welcome you. I invite you to appreciate the scenery and adjust, so that you can fully enjoy your stay in the ***Kingdom in the Sky***.

I hope you will find our very modest facilities in this area adequate for your needs, mainly for carrying out the tasks that you have set yourselves to undertake in this two weeks' period. We, however, apologise for the inconveniences that you may encounter, it has not been intentional on our part. I therefore, invite you to make Lesotho your home in the coming few days.

Ladies and gentlemen, today's occasion is very re-assuring on our part. It gives us confidence that regardless of the hardships that you experienced last year, with a long distance, and very modest facilities in Sehlabathebe, you still made a point to come back to Lesotho. This gives us confidence that indeed, we made a right decision to belong to the international body of professionals, through the World Heritage Convention. It is gratifying to note that Basotho have indeed found themselves a new home for heritage professionals, who are bent toward realising benefits as offered by the Convention.

At this stage, let me indicate that as Lesotho we want to express appreciation to the UNESCO Cluster Office, who mobilised and organised some African Heritage professionals, for sensitising the Lesotho local stakeholders, on the World Heritage Convention in March 2007. It dawned on us then, that we could work on Sethlaba-thebe National Park, as a site which could be considered for nomination under the said convention.

It is worth noting that, therefore, our membership to the world body, is rapidly bearing fruits, as we gradually and surely implementing projects in a manner that is bound to bear some fruits.

As part of heritage resources management, we have just recently completed upgrading our Heritage Documentation System, with the assistance of experts commissioned by the Centre for Heritage Development in Africa and CRA-Terre through funding provided by the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM).

Ladies and gentlemen, while directing our attention to today's meeting, we need to mention that the creation of the **African World Heritage Fund** has greatly assisted in directing some focus and attention on the African continent, in relation to working towards increasing the number of sites nominated to the World Heritage List. The situation has to be rectified to reflect the heritage content on the African continent. We all are very appreciative of the efforts by some experts, who had the foresight, of working through the UNESCO structures, for the creation of the **African World Heritage Fund**. We are hopeful that this move will indeed assist in addressing the low percentage of sites on the continent. From the experts' presentations, we have learned that Africa is host to many landmark world-class sites, which warrant recognition as the world heritage sites.

However, we have learned that in order to sustain the activities of the Fund, member countries have to make commitments to support it. This of course, is a worthwhile establishment which all African countries should associate themselves with.

It is therefore a very noble effort that is being undertaken to capacitate the African heritage professionals, to be able to develop nomination files for those rich sites on the continent. We are grateful once to note that you choose to come to Lesotho once more for this particular exercise.

It is our hope since last year that progress has been made and that these two weeks will provide you with some ample time once more to further develop and intensify what you have already started last year with the participating heritage professionals.

We have been informed that training has been augmented with a careful selection of mentors, who are overseeing the progress in each of the participating countries. Indeed this has been a well thought-out programme. This is in acknowledgement of the fact that there are very few people with the skill to develop nomination files. But we are very appreciative of the fact that they have agreed to be part of this empowerment process.

To you, the heritage managers selected for these training sessions, you must form a formidable team to change the situation as it currently pertains on the continent. We have heard that the **African World Heritage Fund** will be further strengthened to your benefit. We have been informed that the Fund works through the heritage management structures on the continent such as the Centre for Heritage Development in Mombasa.

Let me also express our appreciation to the different experts who have come from far and wide, leaving their duty stations and dedicating their time and efforts for this particular workshop. I hope you become successful in your deliberations.

To all of you gathered in this room, you have a potential to build a brighter future for the continent. There is need however, to expose more stakeholders to the benefits and responsibilities that go with a World Heritage Site within one's country.

Once more, as member countries of UNESCO, we realise that the decentralisation process of the organisation, are truly bearing fruits as the organisation has become nearer home, and we have all the hope that our status in heritage management is bound to improve in the heritage management and all its spheres of competencies.

May I at this point, wish you all the best of luck, in your deliberations and hope that this second phase of training will have the desired results. It is now my singular pleasure to declare this capacity building workshop officially opened.

Khotso Pula Nala

- b. WHC representative*
- c. IUCN representative*
- d. CHDA*
- e. AWHF*
- f. AFRICA Coordinator.*
- g. His Excellency; High Commissioner of Swaziland to South Africa and Lesotho.*
- iv. Draft Nomination Dossiers.
- v. Draft Management Plans/Systems.
- vi. Course Programme
(See attachment)
- vii. Photo Gallery for the 2nd Training.