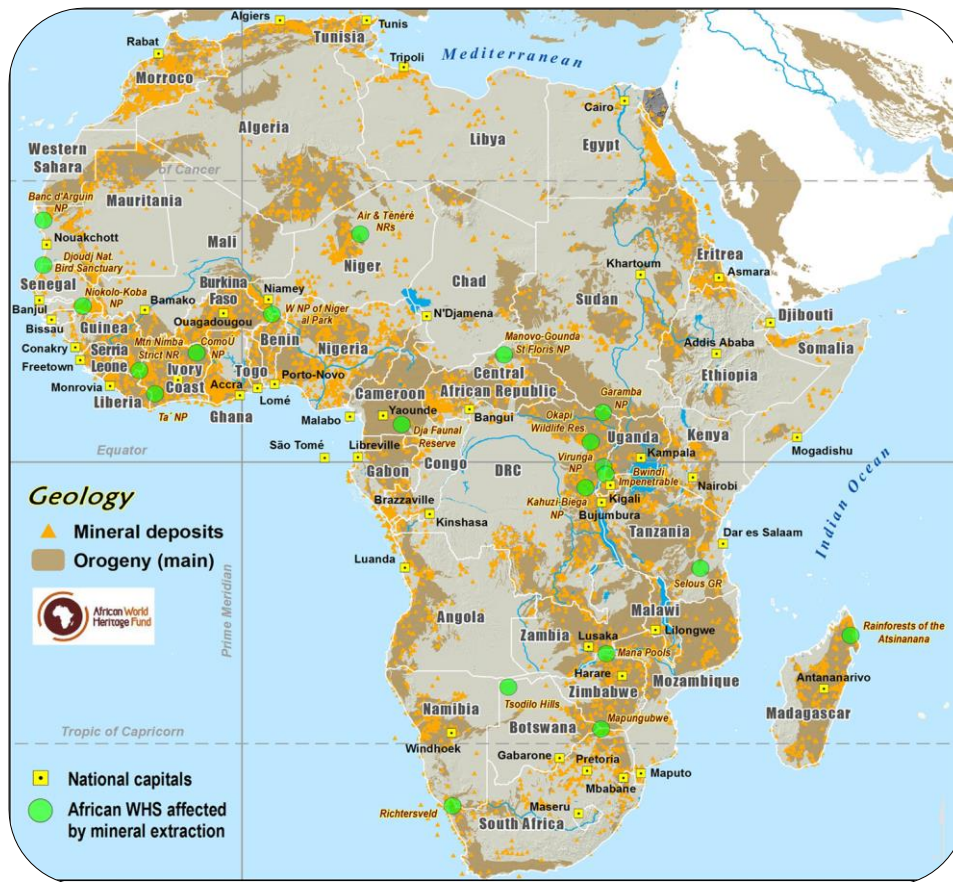


## Expert Workshop

Managing the impacts of development activities and resource extraction in and around World Heritage properties in the Africa region



23-25 May 2012

The Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site  
Maropeng, Gauteng, South Africa

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*i. Executive Summary*

The Government of the Republic of South Africa, in collaboration with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the African World Heritage Fund, held an expert workshop on “*Managing the impacts of development activities and resource extraction in and around World Heritage properties in the Africa region*”, from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> May 2012 at the Cradle of Humankind World Heritage property in South Africa. The workshop was convened in accordance with Decision 35 COM 10A of the World Heritage Committee and forms part of the African celebrations of the 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention. The workshop brought together and facilitated dialogue between experts and representatives from African Governments, extractive industries and heritage institutions. The workshop drafted and adopted recommendations on best practices, and to State Parties, the World Heritage Committee and extractive industries, on managing the impacts of resource extraction in and around World Heritage properties in the Africa region.

## *ii. Acknowledgements*

The African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) would like to thank all the partners of this Programme namely:

- the State Party of South Africa represented by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Department of Arts and Culture (DAC);
- the UNESCO World Heritage Centre;
- the Advisory Bodies, namely the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS);
- the Peace Parks Foundation, and;
- Coal of Africa.

Without these multidimensional supports, the expert workshop would not have been possible.

The AWHF also wishes to thank the workshop rapporteur, the chairpersons and the scribes of all the sessions for the dedication to their tasks. AWHF would also like to thank the task team that was working behind the scenes to ensure that the proceedings were running smoothly and the Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Property for hosting the delegates.

To all the delegates from Government institutions and the extractive industries as well as dedicated experts from the Africa region, thank you for your contributions and commitment to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention on the continent.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Brief background of the expert workshop

- 1.1.1 In 1999, the World Heritage Committee (Marrakesh, Morocco, November 1999) examined the issue of mining and protected areas and requested that a technical meeting be held to “*analyse case studies on World Heritage and mining*”. The workshop, held in September 2000 at IUCN headquarters in Gland, Switzerland, developed a set of principles, recommendations and follow-up activities.
- 1.1.2 Furthermore, the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) adopted a position statement in 2003, indicating that: “*ICMM member companies undertake not to explore or mine in World Heritage properties. All possible steps will be taken to ensure that existing operations in World Heritage properties as well as existing and future operations adjacent to World Heritage properties are not incompatible with the Outstanding Universal Value for which these properties are listed and do not put the integrity of these properties at risk*”.
- 1.1.3 The second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region, adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session (June 2011), showed that “*physical resource extraction is reported as relevant for 21% of the cultural properties... and carrying and/or mining are reported to affect 11 cultural properties*”. For natural sites, “*mining and quarrying are negatively impacting on 9 natural properties and might potentially affect a further 12, implying that these two factors might negatively impact on two thirds of the natural properties in the Africa region*” (WHC 35 COM 7C). The report revealed that the relationship between World Heritage and development was a crucial issue that needed to be addressed. State parties are concerned over the conflicting interest of conservation and development needs, and stated that “*the discovery of substantive deposits of mineral, petroleum and natural gas resources in commercially viable quantities in various parts of the region, including the World Heritage properties, is an increasing challenge to effective heritage protection, conservation and management*”.
- 1.1.4 Decision 35 COM 10A of the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session (June 2011), acknowledged the States Parties’ concern and requested the World Heritage Centre and the African World Heritage Fund to organise a regional meeting on ‘managing the impacts of development activities and resource extraction in and around World Heritage properties in the Africa region’.
- 1.1.5 Within the framework of the 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention and in accordance with Decision 35 COM 10A, the State Party of South Africa, in collaboration with the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) developed a seven months programme on **World Heritage and Sustainable Development**. The Programme consisted of three components, namely;
- a. a situational analysis (March-April 2012) on the “*Impacts of development activities and resource extraction in and around World Heritage properties in the Africa region*”;

- b. an expert workshop (23-25 May 2012) on “*Managing the impacts of development activities and resource extraction in and around World Heritage properties in the Africa region*”, and;
- c. an international conference on “Living with World Heritage in Africa” (26-29 September 2012), a theme adapted from the globally chosen theme “*World Heritage and Sustainable Development: The role of local communities*” approved on the occasion of celebrating the 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention by the Committee.

The partners of the programme are the Department of Environmental Affairs of South Africa, the Department of Arts and Culture of South Africa, the World Heritage Centre, the African World Heritage Fund, and Peace Parks Foundation.

## 1.2 Objectives and methodology of the expert workshop

- 1.2.1 The expert workshop was aimed at (i) enhancing the understanding of how the impacts of extractive activities in and around World Heritage properties have been managed in Africa, (ii) developing guidelines and recommendations for sustainable interaction between the different stakeholders at these properties, and (iii) contributing to developing policies at national and regional level that will guide conservation and development.
- 1.2.2 The main objective of the expert workshop was to facilitate dialogue between stakeholders from Government institutions, heritage organisations and the extractive industry towards identifying ways in which heritage conservation and development can co-exist for the benefit of the local communities living in and around World Heritage properties in Africa.
- 1.2.3 The expert workshop was designed as an interactive meeting whereby experts and representatives from Government institutions, heritage organisations and the extractive industry could share ideas through:
  - a. presentations on the expert analyses (situational analysis reports) and State Party specific case studies;
  - b. plenary and parallel group discussions and;
  - c. development of guidelines and recommendations for the different stakeholders.

## 1.3 Publicity and communications

- 1.3.1 The programme partners developed joint branding and publicity material for the expert workshop. The material included banners, a conference bag and package with background documents, daily programme, the situational analysis report, and a map featuring World Heritage properties and the areas of resource extraction on the African continent.
- 1.3.2 The programme partners sent out a media release on the workshop. Furthermore, when possible, the media was kept informed about the discussions and outcomes of the workshop.

## 2. WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES

This section covers the activities of the workshop. Two tours to the Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Property were organized for the delegates. The first tour organized went to the Sterkfontein Caves before the workshop, while the second tour went to the Maropeng Visitor's Centre during the workshop.

### 2.1 Official opening of the expert workshop

2.1.1 Skumsa Mancotywa, the Chief Directorate of Transfrontier, Conservation and Protection Areas, from the Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa, welcomed all the delegates to the workshop and to South Africa. Preceding the official opening were remarks by the African World Heritage Fund Board of Trustees, represented by Director Webber Ndoro, the Chamber of Mines South Africa, represented by Nikisi Lesufi, and UNESCO, represented by Damir Djakovic from UNESCO Windhoek office. The expert workshop was officially opened by the representative of the Director General of the Department of Environmental Affairs of South Africa, Fundisile Mketeni. He highlighted the importance of this ground breaking meeting between World Heritage and extractive industries as the first of its kind on the continent. He appealed to all the stakeholders to maintain the strong dialogue initiated throughout the workshop.

### 2.2 Presentations

2.2.1 **Session 1:** The session was chaired by Dawson Munjeri, Deputy Permanent Delegate of Zimbabwe to UNESCO. Two situational studies carried out respectively on behalf of AWHF and IUCN were presented by commissioned consultants. Both presentations focused on the trends and impact of extractive industries on World Heritage properties, including the suggested mitigation measures. Transboundary Consulting Africa, commissioned by AWHF, presented the preliminary draft of the situational analysis on the *Impacts of development activities and resource extraction in and around World Heritage properties in the Africa region*. Twenty-one World Heritage properties were identified as being affected by mineral extraction in the region, with seven of these being deemed as stable, six at risk, four at high risk, and three properties being in a current crisis. Guidelines were proposed, as well as recommendations for integration and collaboration between the different stakeholders. Stephen Turner, commissioned by IUCN, presented an independent study in progress on World Heritage and extractive activities. The presentation identified challenges being faced by different sectors in regards to extractive activities and World Heritage. He highlighted some recommendations to State Parties, the private sector, the World Heritage Centre/IUCN, and the international community.

2.2.2 **Session 2:** The session, chaired by Nikisi Lesufi from the South African Chamber of Mines, consisted of a number of short presentations on country specific case studies from different African State Parties, namely:

- a. Senegal, Niger and Cameroon – Youssouph Diedhiou;
- b. Cote d'Ivoire – Martine Tahoux Touao;
- c. Democratic Republic of Congo – Georges Muamba;

- d. Tanzania – James Wakibara;
- e. Uganda – John Makombo;
- f. Kenya – Idle Farah;
- g. South Africa – Thabo Kgomommu;
- h. Swaziland – Dudu T. Nkambule.

The case studies highlighted the threats posed by extractive industries to the World Heritage properties in the countries considered, and how the impacts are being managed in and around World Heritage properties on the Africa continent.

- 2.2.3 **Session 3:** The session, chaired by Fundisile Mketeni, the Deputy Director General of the Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa, was designed to allow the extractive industry to discuss the challenges and contribution of the mining sector towards heritage conservation in Africa. John Wallington, from Coal of Africa, presented the case of the Vele Colliery, located close to the Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape World Heritage site in South Africa. He highlighted the memorandums of understanding signed between Coal of Africa and the key stakeholders to strengthen cooperation and promote protection and conservation of the property. Andrew Mackenzie, from the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM), highlighted the ten principles guiding responsible mining and sustainable development, including the six position statements that ICMM members must commit to. Craig Beech, from Peace Parks Foundation, discussed the utilisation of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as a management tool that can contribute to the heritage conservation and extractive resources in Africa. The session ended with thoughts and comments on all the presentations by Walter Santagata, from the University of Turin.
- 2.2.4 **Session 4:** Following a plenary discussion after the presentations, Thumeka Ntloko, the Director of World Heritage Governance from the Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa, held a presentation on biodiversity offsets. She emphasized that offsets are not a substitute for ‘No-go’ areas and should be the last resort.
- 2.2.5 **Session 5 and 6: Group activities:** participants were divided into three parallel working groups comprising experts and representatives from all the categories of stakeholders present at the workshop. Each group was provided with guidelines on the topics and issues to be discussed relating to World Heritage properties and the exploration/exploitation of resources. In the following plenary session, each group presented guidelines for best practice and made recommendations. Teresa Steele from Anglo American South Africa chaired the deliberations of these recommendations. The following chairpersons and scribes facilitated group discussions:
- Group 1:
- Chairperson: George Abungu (Heritage consultant, Kenya)
  - Scribe: Pascall Taruvinga (Heritage Consultant, Zimbabwe)
- Group 2:
- Chairperson: Fundisile Mketeni (Deputy Director General - Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa)
  - Scribe: James Wakibara (Tanzania National Parks, Tanzania)
- Group 3:
- Chairperson: Andrew Grant Mackenzie (ICMM, South Africa)



- Scribe: Tom Steytler (Anglo American- South Africa)
- Appointed rapporteur: Teresa Steele (Anglo American -South Africa)

2.2.6 **Session 7:** Lazare Eloundou-Assomo, Chief of the Africa Unit at the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, facilitated a session to develop joint workshop recommendations, based on the discussions and the group activities during the workshop. Subsequently, a working group, consisting of the chairpersons and scribes of the parallel groups, the workshop rapporteur and a few other selected experts, was given the task to consolidate the recommendations for consideration by the delegates.

2.2.7 **Session 8:** Following the consolidation by the working group of the draft recommendations to the State Parties, the extractive industry, and the World Heritage Committee, George Abungu presented these in a plenary session for adoption by all the workshop delegates. The draft recommendations were adopted by the workshop.

2.2.8 **Session 9:** In the final session of the expert workshop, chaired by Martine Tahoux, the workshop rapporteur, Carolina Castellanos, presented a summary of the presentations and discussions by the delegates during the workshop.

Before the closing ceremony, Mr. Siseko Ntshanga from the National Heritage Council of South Africa presented a statement on Africa day (25<sup>th</sup> May) which coincided with the last day of the workshop.

## 2.3 Closing Ceremony of the expert workshop

2.3.1 The expert workshop was officially closed by Dr Martine Tahoux, Board member of the African World Heritage Fund.



### **3. STATE OF EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES AND WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES**

#### **3.1 Challenges between extractive industries and the conservation of World Heritage properties**

- 3.1.1 Challenges identified include infrastructure development, resources extraction, opening of remote areas, and ineffective protection and management systems for properties. Most of these challenges were highlighted during the recently finalised Second Cycle Periodic report for the Africa region. Delegates noted that these challenges have been on-going for the past decades.
- 3.1.2 To date, discussions regarding World Heritage properties in Africa have been dominated by a discourse focusing on the incompatibility between conservation and development. This discourse needs to be addressed in order to achieve a balanced view of both aspects and their important contribution to the social and economic needs of Africa as a developing continent.
- 3.1.3 Lack of a common understanding regarding the conservation and management of World Heritage properties, as well as lack of communication, has been leading to tensions when extractive practices are discussed. As a result, many of the existing gaps, and the divisive discourse, between mining and heritage conservation, have not been breached.
- 3.1.4 Lack of broad involvement of all stakeholders and legitimacy of decision-making processes permeate the ongoing discussions on World Heritage and extractive industries. Delegates noted that in many cases, decision frameworks have not been adapting the role of communities in the management of World Heritage properties.
- 3.1.5 Delegates noted the need to develop common approaches to heritage conservation and sustainable development that are responsive to existing conditions, including understanding the specific contexts and development needs of each site and country.

#### **3.2 Other Challenges on the continent ( but not limited to):**

- 3.2.1 The delegates noted the following challenges:
- Widespread poverty in African countries and pressing economic and social development needs. The emerging realities have not been reconciled with conservation needs;
  - Not all mining operations subscribe to ICMM principles and other extractive industries have not developed similar codes of practices;
  - Proliferation of uncontrolled small scale mining within or near World Heritage properties and other extractive processes;
  - Systematic integration of heritage conservation into developmental plans is a challenge in Africa;
  - National heritage legislations are not responsive to sustainable development and implementation of the World Heritage Convention. In many African countries, mining and other extractive practices are given precedence over heritage;

- Lack of coordination and harmonisation of conflicting legislations: there are still challenges for effective enforcement;
- Collaboration between State Parties in the case of transboundary properties needs strengthening for definition of conservation and management policies;
- Management and use of buffer zones in the broader landscape of World Heritage properties poses a challenge in terms of sustaining Outstanding Universal Value. There is no clear interpretation and definition of the role of buffer zones in World Heritage properties.
- Lack of integrating sustainability throughout the planning/project development processes, including lack of up-front mine closure planning. This also includes uncertainties on World Heritage boundaries and status of land tenure;
- Lack of management plans or inefficient management systems. Basic tools are often not effective and need updating and strengthening.

### **3.3 Situational studies on World Heritage and extractive processes**

3.3.1 The Situational Analysis report on Africa, commissioned by AWHF, was seen as providing baseline information about the conservation status of properties in relation to the identified threats and impacts derived from different mining types. This information needs to be continuously updated. Impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties were identified, as well as the cases in which these go beyond the boundaries. The report pointed out the multidimensional and multi-sectoral threats and challenges, and the derived effects from factors pertaining to governance, conservation management, regional land use changes and extractive industries in Africa.

3.3.2 The ongoing study commissioned by IUCN raised issues pertaining to concession, exploration and exploitation by both the formal and artisanal sectors. The report noted the identified impacts and how activities outside the properties can impact on its Outstanding Universal Value. In spite of concern, there is lack of adequate data on the scale and extent of the impact. Challenges identified included capacity, commitment, and coordination. The report further highlighted that issues cannot be considered only on arbitrary boundaries and that World Heritage properties need to be considered in a broader context for systems to occur. It also noted that private sector requires clarity and certainty when it comes to extractive industries and in some cases the sector is willing to make significant environmental contributions. The report also emphasized the challenges faced in addressing artisanal mining.

### **3.4 Country specific case studies on extractive processes and World Heritage properties**

3.4.1 The case studies identified the impact extractive industries have had on World Heritage properties and the need to ensure that rigorous Environmental Impact Assessments (including Heritage Impact Assessments) are carried out prior to any mining activity being carried out.

3.4.2 Delegates stressed the need to strengthen synergies among decision-making entities, as well as with other States Parties in order to improve conservation and management of World Heritage properties.

3.4.3 In addition, there is a need to develop sustainable development policies and coherent policies for land use. Harmonisation and updating of legal and institutional frameworks that provide for adequate governance conditions are critical issues that have to be addressed.

3.4.4 Extensive stakeholder engagement, consideration of sustainability, clarity of regional planning imperatives and regulatory measures should be considered as key measures to finding compromises and common grounds when discussing World Heritage properties and extractive processes.

### **3.5 Extractive industries and conservation**

3.5.1 Challenges and contributions to the conservation of protected areas:

- The ICMM pledge of World Heritage properties as ‘No-go’ areas was highlighted, but the challenges in levelling the playing fields and the need for consistent regulations were also noted by the sector;
- The Industry noted the progress made in focusing more on no-net loss or positive contribution, the enforcement of Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), and the improvements in technology and innovations to meet the significant demand for resources;
- Additional presentations highlighted the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as a decision making tool. This tool can effectively contribute to regional spatial land-use planning and provide a common platform for conservation and management;
- Delegates noted that the implications of World Heritage listing and the concept of Outstanding Universal Value should be thoroughly understood by stakeholders involved in the decision-making regarding the use of properties.

### **3.6 Offsets and Protected areas**

3.6.1 The discussion on the concept of offsets:

- Highlighted their enforcement and compliance, however, the delegates noted the challenges associated with identifying offsets that would address both visible and invisible impacts of extractive processes;
- Emphasized their monitoring and evaluation as well as the critical role of capacity building;
- The applicability of offsets to World Heritage properties was also discussed and challenges thereof were noted in relation to definition and interpretation of the core area and buffer zone;
- Offsetting negative impacts is not an alternative to the ‘No-go’ areas principle at World Heritage properties. Clarity is needed in terms of which components of specific operations are subject to offsets and during which phase at a World Heritage property.

## **4. RECOMMENDATIONS BY WORKSHOP**

### **4.1 Declaration by Workshop Participants**

- 4.1.1 The participants of the Expert meeting on “Managing the impacts of development activities and resource extraction in and around World Heritage properties in the Africa region” held from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> of May 2012 at Maropeng, South Africa;
- 4.1.2 Recognizing the results of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region adopted by the World Heritage Committee in June 2011 and taking into account the World Heritage Committee Decision [35 COM 10A] acknowledging “*the States Parties’ request for concerted efforts to effectively address the conflicting interests of conservation and development needs*”;
- 4.1.3 Noting the progress made on the international level to address the challenges associated with World Heritage properties and extractive industries, and the need to create dialogue between World Heritage properties and sustainable development, as an on-going process, delegates made recommendations for consideration by the African States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, World Heritage Committee, ICMM and the mining sector at large. The Delegates resolved that:

### **4.2 Preamble**

- 4.2.1 Sustainable development must meet the present socio-economic needs but without compromising the future of World Heritage properties. Discussions on sustainability should consider the three pillars of sustainable development: environmental-, economical- and social development. Workshop participants note the challenges of achieving sustainable development in Africa as a developing continent while sustaining its social and cultural fabric.
- 4.2.2 Africa is endowed with rich cultural and natural heritage as well as other resources that need to be used for sustainable development.
- 4.2.3 While noting the risks and threats of extractive industries, particularly when unregulated, workshop participants also recognize the opportunities for their positive contribution to the maintenance and management of World Heritage properties and other protected areas.

### **4.3 Recommendations on Best Practices**

- 4.3.1 The International Council on Mining and Metals’ (ICMM) sustainable development framework and principles, which captures the 2003 position statement on Mining and Protected Areas, (including World Heritage properties), is promoted as the basis for good practices; other mining companies, as well as oil and gas industries, should be encouraged to use the same.

- 4.3.2 As with the ICMM position statement on Protected Areas, the extractive industries are encouraged to respect the ‘No-go’ areas position on World Heritage properties and further adopt No Net Loss (NNL) or positive contribution to bio-diversity conservation.
- 4.3.3 Development and conservation should be considered as complimentary processes for the management of World Heritage properties. When extractive processes are under consideration, State Parties in cooperation with the extractive industries should involve all stakeholders to ensure that provisions are made for the maintenance and preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties.
- 4.3.4 Long term planning of extractive industries, working together with State Parties, should ensure post-mining socio-economic sustainability for communities.
- 4.3.5 Harmonization of legislations, integrated licensing and permitting should be encouraged in order to deal with negative impacts of extractive industries in a coordinated manner towards maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property. Where conflicting legislation exists, a mechanism should be put in place to allow an inter-sectoral dialogue.
- 4.3.6 Identification and early involvement of all stakeholders should be ensured. Transparency and community participation and/or consultation should be an ongoing process for the management of World Heritage properties.
- 4.3.7 Ecosystem services and their values should be at all times recognised in policy development and decision making.
- 4.3.8 Capacity building for all stakeholders should be ensured for proper management of World Heritage properties.
- 4.3.9 Promote the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), as well as specific Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for good land use planning to ensure the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties.

#### **4.4 Recommendations to State Parties**

- 4.4.1 World Heritage properties are inscribed for their Outstanding Universal Values and where extractive processes exist (prospecting and mining activities) at the time of inscription, this information should be included in the nomination file, including threats and the proposed mitigation measures;
- 4.4.2 Where extractive processes are identified after inscription, the ‘No-go’ area principle should be applied to protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
- 4.4.3 States Parties to inform the World Heritage Committee on the legal status of the buffer zone, the existing regulatory measures and provisions for their management.

- 4.4.4 States Parties should base the delimitation of boundaries of properties, including buffer zones, on careful assessment of relevant attributes and resources, at the time of nomination to avoid subsequent developmental related pressures;
- 4.4.5 States Parties are encouraged to provide in their legislation for the domestication and/or integration of the World Heritage Convention, an example being the South African World Heritage Convention Act of 1999.
- 4.4.6 States Parties to constantly review and protect properties on the Tentative Lists as a strategic tool for decision making in relation to sustainable development;
- 4.4.7 States Parties should identify and promote alternative sustainable development initiatives for communities in and around World Heritage properties, including in cases where extractive processes are not approved;
- 4.4.8 States Parties should develop and strengthen legal frameworks, policies, guidelines and other mechanisms to reduce negative impacts within the property and it's environment;
- 4.4.9 States Parties with common boundaries and transboundary extractive operations should cooperate and have formal agreements on extractive processes in order to create a common framework for effective response to the negative impacts of extractive processes.

#### **4.5 Recommendations to the World Heritage Committee**

- 4.5.1 As sustainable development is now provided for in the Operational Guidelines, the World Heritage Committee should accelerate the development of policy guidelines on sustainable development for consideration by States Parties by 2014.
- 4.5.2 The World Heritage Committee undertakes a broad consultative process within the World Heritage community to identify the use of the buffer zones, including extractive uses on a case by case basis for affected World Heritage properties.
- 4.5.3 The World Heritage Committee should encourage other extractive industries (e.g. forestry, oil and gas industries), to develop similar guidelines to those of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) sustainable development framework and principles, which captures the commitment to not mine within World Heritage properties and Protected Areas.

#### **4.6 Recommendations to the Extractive Industries**

- 4.6.1 Request ICMM to widely distribute and disseminate its sustainable development framework and principles, including to artisanal miners.
- 4.6.2 Encourage extractive industries to affiliate with organisations that conform to World Heritage standards, including ICMM with its sustainable development framework and principles.

- 4.6.3 ICMM should maintain their commitment to the ‘No-go’ area in World Heritage properties.
- 4.6.4 Extractive industries should partner with relevant stakeholders in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural World Heritage properties and other Protected Areas in Africa.
- 4.6.5 Extractive industries, in collaboration with other stakeholders, should continue to develop and apply best practice in areas of heritage conservation and management.
- 4.6.6 To encourage professionals from the mining sector, environmental protection and the local communities to implement a permanent formal framework for consultation, discussion and effective implementation of sustainable development principles within and around the World Heritage properties. The implementation of such framework can be considered by the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF).

## 5. CONCLUSION

Delegates resolved that:

- 5.1 The workshop recommendations are presented to the African State Parties to the World Heritage Convention, the World Heritage Committee and the Extractive Industries through ICMM.
- 5.2 The workshop recommendations are presented during the International Conference on “Living with World Heritage in Africa” scheduled for 26-29 September 2012 (South Africa) on the occasion of celebrating the 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention. The conference is being hosted by the Government of South Africa on behalf of the African continent.
- 5.3 The workshop recommendations, and those to be made by the International Conference in September 2012, are formally presented to the World Heritage Committee, either on the occasion of celebrating the 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention in Japan (November 2012), or in its forthcoming sessions or both as part of the African position statement.
- 5.4 To acknowledge the support from all the partners of this workshop which provided the Africa region with a rare, and first of its kind, workshop, bringing together World Heritage properties and the extractive industries to discuss issues of common interest towards finding a balance between conservation and development on the continent.

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## 6. *Annexes*