



International Conference on 'Living with World Heritage in Africa'



CONFERENCE REPORT

40th anniversary celebration of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention in Africa

**26-29th September 2012
Johannesburg, South Africa**

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief background to the International Conference

1.1.1 In 2012/11, the States Parties, acknowledging the link between World Heritage and Sustainable development, made a recommendation to celebrate the 40th Anniversary of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention under the theme: “World Heritage and Sustainable Development: the Role of Local Communities”. Subsequently, the 35th Session of the World Heritage Committee adopted this theme (35 COM 12D). The following sub-themes were proposed to States Parties as focus for thematic meetings throughout 2012:

- a. The role of local communities in the nomination process, in the day-to-day management of properties, and in the conservation of sites;
- b. The role of communities as actors and beneficiaries from the social and economic points of view;
- c. Indigenous management practices at World Heritage;
- d. Mapping of traditional knowledge in conservation techniques and practices;
- e. Strengthening the local communities’ role in sustainable cultural tourism and ecotourism at and around World Heritage;
- f. Public-private sector partnerships to foster local development and economic revenues of local communities.

1.1.2 Decision 35 COM 12D encouraged States Parties to develop, support and carry out activities to promote the 40th Anniversary and to notify the World Heritage Centre of their intention to host events to celebrate the event, and further encouraged States Parties to mobilize various UNESCO related institutions, programmes and networks to join in celebrating the Anniversary and reaching out to the broader public.

1.1.3 In line with this decision (35 COM 12D), the Government of the Republic of South Africa offered to host an event on the occasion of celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention on behalf of the African continent under the theme “Living with World Heritage in Africa”.

1.1.4 In partnership with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the African World Heritage Fund and Peace Parks Foundation, the Government of the Republic of South Africa, developed a seven (7) months programme on “World Heritage and Sustainable Development”. The programme consisted of the following activities:

- i. A situational analysis report (March and April 2012) providing an updated assessment of the relations between World Heritage and extractive industries in the Africa region with recommendations therein tabled during the Expert workshop held in May 2012 (South Africa).
- ii. An Expert Workshop on “Managing the impacts of development activities and resource extraction in and around World Heritage in the Africa region (23-25 May 2012, Maropeng, South Africa): the expert meeting discussed issues on the ground, existing best practices and developed recommendations on best practices for consideration as part of the African contribution to the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention.

- iii. An International Conference on “Living with World Heritage in Africa” (South Africa): 26-29 September 2012.

1.2 Objectives of the International Conference

- 1.2.1 The International conference aimed to contribute to the global discussion on “World Heritage and Sustainable Development: the role of local communities” through:
 - i. a better articulation of the role of World Heritage properties in the Sustainable Development agenda;
 - ii. an evaluation of the critical role World Heritage plays in improving community livelihoods in Africa;
 - iii. the development of a framework to address conservation and development needs on the African continent, and;
 - iv. exploring guidance for policy development agenda at national and regional level.
- 1.2.2 The conference aimed to bring together high level decision makers and representatives from the government institutions, heritage institutions, local communities and the development sector to discuss the theme of World Heritage and Sustainable Development in Africa.

1.3 Methodology and Themes of the International Conference

- 1.3.1 The International conference consisted of Colloquiums for (i) African Ministers of Culture, Tourism, Environment and Mining, (ii) local communities from World Heritage properties in Africa, (iii) development and private sector, and (iv) the tourism Industry. The Colloquiums consisted of plenary and parallel sessions, including presentations of academic papers, side-line videos/films and exhibitions. The conference presentations and discussions were based on the conference theme and sub-themes.
- 1.2.3 The conference had two sub-themes, a) World Heritage, Sustainable Development and poverty alleviation and b) World Heritage and Local Communities, which guided the discussions in the colloquiums and academic presentations. Identifying the means and strategies of creating sustainable management systems for World Heritage properties in Africa in the face of increasing developmental pressure was a cross cutting theme. This included addressing the changing land-use systems.
- 1.2.4 The conference aimed to ensure an inclusive (i) consideration of the sub-themes of the 40th Anniversary (paragraph 1.1.1), and (ii) participation of all relevant stakeholders. Participants identified issues relating to each sub-theme, and developed recommendations on best practices and strategies. The conference was expected to offer alternative but complimentary linkages between conservation and development as part of the African position in the discussions on World Heritage and Sustainable Development.

2. CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES

2.1 Official Opening

- 2.1.1 The opening ceremony, chaired by the South African Deputy Minister of Arts and Culture, Dr Joseph Phaahla, included remarks by the African Union Representative, Professor Sozinho Francisco Matsinhe and the Deputy Director General of UNESCO, Mr Getachew Engida. The conference was officially opened by the South African Minister of Arts and Culture, Mr Paul Mashatile.
- 2.1.2 A statement in support of the Government of Mali, given by the African Ministers, condemned the destruction of heritage sites and objects in Mali and called upon African state parties and the International Community to support the State Party of Mali in the protection and conservation of its heritage.

2.2 African Ministers colloquium

- 2.2.1 The colloquium for African Ministers provided an opportunity to discuss World Heritage and Sustainable Development at a regional level, giving guidance to the African position for consideration by the World on the occasion of celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention.
- 2.2.2 The Ministers discussed their countries' experiences with World Heritage, the role of communities and the challenges and opportunities in achieving sustainable development while protecting and conserving World Heritage property in Africa. The need for a balance between conservation and development was highlighted in order for development to contribute to current socio-economic needs without compromising the future of World Heritage Properties.
- 2.2.3 The colloquium consisted of the following Ministers:
- a) *South Africa*: Minister Paul Mashatile - Minister of Arts and Culture;
 - b) *Gabon*: Minister Séraphin Moundounga –Ministry of National Education, Higher Education, Scientific Research, Innovation and Culture;
 - c) *Lesotho*: Minister M. Radebe - Minister of Tourism, Environment and Culture;
 - d) *Mali*: Minister Boubacar Hamadoun Kebé –Minister of Culture;
 - e) *Morocco*: Minister Mohammed Amine SBIHI - Minister of Culture;
 - f) *Namibia*: Minister Kazenambo Kazenambo - Minister of Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture;
 - g) *Zimbabwe*: Minister Kembo Mohadi - Minister of Home Affairs;
 - h) *Uganda*: Minister Agnes Akiror Egonyu - Minister of State Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage;
 - i) *South Sudan*: Minister Dr. Cirino Hiteng Ofohu - Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports;
 - j) *Equatorial Guinea*: Deputy Minister Jose Mba Obama Bedomo - Deputy Minister of the Department of Culture and Tourism;
 - k) *Democratic Republic of Congo*: Director of Cabinet, Mr Alain Bussy – representative of Minister Bavon N'sa Mputu Elima, Minister of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism;
 - l) *Botswana*: Head of the Heritage Institution, National Museums of Botswana, Mr Gaogakwe Phorano – representative of Minister Onkokame Kitso Mokaila - Minister of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism;

- m) *Nigeria*: Director General of National Commission of Museums and Monuments, Mr Yusuf Abdallah Usman – representative of Minister Chief Edem Duke, Federal Ministry of Culture, Tourism and National Orientation;
- n) *Algeria*: Rachida Zadem, Minister's officer – representative of Minister Toumi Khalida, Minister of Culture.

2.3 World Heritage and Sustainable Development in Africa colloquium

The colloquium consisted of two parallel sessions: (i) Sustainable Development and Poverty Alleviation, which included sustainable tourism and (ii) World Heritage and Extractive Industries.

2.3.1. The colloquium on *Sustainable Development and Poverty Alleviation* discussed strategies to ensure the balance between conservation and development in Africa, touching on best practices for sustainable development, poverty alleviation programmes and their impacts on World Heritage, and on how communities can identify programmes that may co-exist with the values of the properties. The colloquium also discussed sustainable tourism and its role in poverty alleviation, tourism policy and heritage resources in Africa, marketing and financing for World Heritage, and the role of the private tourism sector at World Heritage properties. The colloquium included presentations by:

- a) Vodacom on perspectives on Information Communication Technologies (ICTs), sustainable development and poverty reduction,
- b) the Development Bank of Southern Africa on how tourism at World Heritage properties can help address poverty, and;
- c) Roger Layton Associates on using mobile eTourism for World Heritage properties to enhance community economies.

2.3.2 The colloquium on *World Heritage and Extractive Industries* discussed how the three pillars of sustainable development (environment, economics and social) are integrated into extractive and developments activities in and around World Heritage, and the need to create a strategic framework for achieving sustainability between World Heritage and extractive processes. The colloquium included presentations by:

- a) International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) on mining and World Heritage and the results from the Expert workshop held in South Africa from 23-25th May 2012;
- b) Coal of Africa on the Vele Colliery and the role mining can play in heritage conservation.

2.4 World Heritage and Local Communities colloquium

2.4.1 The colloquium on World Heritage and Local communities consisted of a round table discussion with testimonials by local community representatives living in and around World Heritage Properties in Africa. The colloquium aimed at understanding and defining the potential and untapped role of communities in the management and development of World Heritage. The community representatives discussed their experiences in living with World Heritage, the reality of beneficiation and involvement of communities, and their obligations and responsibilities in the protection and conservation of World Heritage properties.

- 2.4.2 The colloquium consisted of the following local community representatives:
- a) *South Africa*: Representative of the South African delegation;
 - b) *Ghana*: Awulae Annor Adjaye III from Apollonia in Beyin and George Oppong from Edwinase Traditional Building;
 - c) *Botswana*: Xomae Xing from Tsodilo and Bolesitswe Goabaone from Makgadikgadi Monument;
 - d) *Uganda*: Kule BC. Sylevester from Rwenzori Mountains National Park / Bwindi Impenetrable National Park
 - e) *Morocco*: Aît Auguer Hassan from Ksar des Aît Ben Haddou and Abdeljalil Badi from De Volubilis;
 - f) *Algeria*: Samir Phillipon from Tassili N'Ajjer National Park and Yousef Baba Nedjar from M'Zab Valley;
 - g) *Tanzania*: James Moringe from Ngorongoro and Abdalah Ahmadi Maulidi from Kilwa;
 - h) *Norway*: Vanja Horven and Erlend Gjeldsvik from Roeros;
 - i) *Kenya*: William Kimosop from Kenya Lake Systems and Raya Famau Ahmed from Lamu;
 - j) *Zambia*: Patrick Malake from Mosi-oa-Tunya/Victoria Falls.

2.5 Academic seminars

- 2.5.1 The academic seminar consisted of three parallel sessions: (i) World Heritage and Sustainable Development, (ii) World Heritage and Local Communities, and (iii) World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism. Nineteen presentations were given in each session followed by a short discussion and comments by representatives from IUCN, ICCROM and ICOMOS.

2.6 Fundraising activities

- 2.6.1 A gala dinner on the 26th September 2012 formed part of AWHF's fundraising activities. The dinner was hosted by Ekurhuleni Municipality and the Government of South Africa. An AWHF video depicting the World Heritage properties in Africa was shown along with an appeal by the Patron of AWHF, Mr Phuthuma Nhleko to support the activities of AWHF. The gala dinner included a silent auction in which guests bided for items, raising R 150,000.
- 2.6.2 During the conference two funding pledges were made to support AWHF, namely by Uganda for 10 000 USD and by Morocco for 100,000 USD. Nigeria announced the payment of their previous pledge of 1,000,000 USD.

2.7 Closing Ceremony

- 2.7.1 The closing ceremony included remarks by:
- a) HE Elizabeth Paula Napeyok - Chairperson of the Africa Group and Permanent Delegate of Uganda to UNESCO;
 - b) The South African Department of Environmental Affairs;
 - c) A representative of the community members;

- d) A representative of the State Parties, and;
- e) Mr Alaphia Wright, Director of the UNESCO Office in Windhoek, Namibia.

The preliminary African Position Paper and conference recommendations were presented by Mr. George Abungu and Ms. Carolina Castellanos respectively. The conference was officially closed by the South African Minister of Arts and Culture, Mr. Paul Mashatile.

3 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Mali Declaration

African Ministers call for end to destruction of heritage in Mali

On the occasion of the Africa celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, we the African Ministers in charge of World Heritage properties gathered at a colloquium in Johannesburg, South Africa, 26th to 28th September 2012, condemn the destruction of heritage sites and objects in Mali, including the city of Timbuktu and the Tomb of Askia. We condemn the destruction of the mausoleums in the World Heritage property.

We also make the following declaration on the situation in Mali:

1. We express our utmost concern on the threats facing the heritage properties in Mali as a result of the on-going conflict; We consider the sites a continental pride and a contribution to World Heritage;

2. We call upon the international community in general, and the African State Parties in particular, to provide the support required at the request of the State Party of Mali, in ensuring that its heritage properties are conserved and protected for present and future generations; and

3. We request all African State Parties to collaborate in preventing the trafficking of cultural objects and manuscripts from Timbuktu and we support the efforts to help Mali protect its heritage. We call upon all parties to the conflict to desist from destroying cultural heritage.

Welcoming:

4. The declaration of the Secretary General of the United Nations of 1 July 2012 supporting the efforts of the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to assist the people of Mali to resolve the crisis; and

Recalling:

5. Decisions 36 COM 7B.106 and 36 COM 7B.107 of the World Heritage Committee on 2 July 2012 condemning the destruction of World Heritage properties in Mali and appealing for support to ensure that its cultural properties are conserved and protected.

We therefore:

6. Congratulate the State Party of Mali for having immediately expressed its concerns regarding the worsening threats to the World Heritage cultural properties, in

particular to Timbuktu and the tomb of Askia, and for having called upon the international community for assistance in that regard;

7. We support the action taken by the State Party of Mali to work with the International Criminal Court to prosecute perpetrators of the destruction and illicit trafficking of cultural heritage;

8. Commend the supportive efforts and initiatives by the Director General of UNESCO in response to the disastrous occupation of the cultural properties of Timbuktu;

9. Express our gratitude to the international community for the expressions of concern and for the appeals for the cessation of acts of destruction of World Heritage properties in Mali; and

10. Appeal to all Member States of UNESCO and of the African Union to provide financial resource to the Special Fund at UNESCO and also to the African World Heritage Fund in order to improve the support to the Malian heritage at global and continental level.

Finally:

11. Representing our State Parties, we commit ourselves to acting to end the destruction of heritage as a result of conflict and strife wherever it occurs.

Johannesburg, 26 September 2012

3.2 Conference Recommendations

3.2.1 PRINCIPLES

1. Africa region has hosted successful activities to celebrate the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention and all the States Parties should adopt and implement the recommendations from:
 - a. Experts meeting on the extractive industries and World Heritage properties (Maropeng, Johannesburg, South Africa, May 2012)
 - b. Røros Conference (Norway, May 2012).
 - c. the 2nd Cycle Periodic Report for Africa adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session (St. Petersburg, 2012)
2. Sustainable development and World Heritage should coexist, and therefore none should be sacrificed for the benefit or survival of the other. The paradigm underpinning the protection and conservation of sites should be rearticulated to reflect that conservation and sustainable development can coexist. The alignment of World Heritage conservation priorities to the development and poverty alleviation needs in Africa is a crucial way forward in formulating frameworks for action.
3. World Heritage Properties are unique and irreplaceable and all parties to the Convention should ensure that long term plans for the development and management of properties are in place and that short term benefits do not compromise long term sustainability. The

conservation and protection of the tangible and intangible heritage of past, present and future generations must take precedence.

4. The protection and management of cultural and natural heritage is a central part of development agendas and should effectively be integrated into broader planning mechanisms at national and regional levels.
5. Local communities are central to the conservation, protection and management of World Heritage properties in Africa and they should be actively integrated in World Heritage processes, through robust, deep, and dynamic approaches, to ensure that social, cultural and environmental benefits are derived for communities living at and within heritage sites. Consultation and transparency are key elements for effective inclusion and engagement of communities in the processes of the World Heritage system. The World Heritage Committee and the Africa Union should entrench and mainstream community empowerment in the development process of the respective countries so as to ensure accrual of tangible benefits to the communities
6. World Heritage language needs to be translated to the local contexts in order to sensitise and create awareness among local communities towards their effective participation in World Heritage processes including enhancing benefits from the synergy and traditional skills held by the community in the care of the sites. World Heritage concepts and relevant legislation should be communicated in a comprehensible manner to secure ownership and participation. Local communities should recognise the obligations and responsibilities that come through their active involvement in World Heritage processes. This includes creating the necessary linkages between the global and local levels in order to encourage sharing of knowledge. Communication should preferably be in their language
7. The intangible aspects of heritage, indigenous knowledge and traditional systems should be integrated in the management, conservation and sustainable tourism initiatives of both natural and cultural World Heritage properties, as the local culture often is the carrier of the very values we intend to protect. Plans should be put in place to ensure the conservation of properties, authentic experiences at them and access to them for the peoples of the world.
8. Public and private partnerships are important and should be encouraged in the conservation and management of World Heritage properties in order to unlock the funding potential, synergies and corporate visibility strategies that eventually lead to job creation and poverty alleviation. Dialogue between the public and private sectors needs to be intensified in order to reconcile differing agendas, while regulatory protocols should be put in place to manage business activities at and within World Heritage properties. The commercial benefits flowing from the site should be reinvested for local benefit.
9. Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) is important in the management of World Heritage properties and should be used to improve the visitor experience while at the same time reducing the possibilities of alienation of the communities from the heritage. This should also endeavour to bridge the digital divide and allow better access of

heritage to all.

10. Extractive Industries should remain committed in implementing the World Heritage Convention through reinforcing their obligation to use environmentally sensitive and sustainable methods, where the protection and preservation of World Heritage properties takes priority and precedence. The profits of extractive industries should contribute to the management of sites and ensure the socio-economic benefit of communities.
11. Media plays an important role in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. There is need for a stronger relation to be created with the media industry in order to promote and create conditions of peace, understanding and coexisting in diversity emanating from World Heritage properties.
12. State Parties should continue implementing the Global Strategy, while countries that have listed properties are encouraged to support others in order to have balanced and equitable representation in the World Heritage list.
13. The African World Heritage Fund continues to play an important role in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and hence African States Parties and all other interested parties should support the Fund and use it as a platform to create a dialogue on the continent.

3.2.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations are the results of the discussions that took place during the International Conference on “*Living with World Heritage in Africa*”, and these are for all parties responsible for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention:

1. General recommendations

- a. Develop strategic frameworks and coherent strategies that look at the issues of heritage conservation and sustainable development from several perspectives to ensure that development goals are met.
- b. Effectively integrate heritage conservation and management into broader development planning.
- c. Develop adequate terminology and language to convey the implications, responsibilities and processes set forth in the World Heritage Convention. In managing sites, actions need to be jointly defined with communities rather than for them.
- d. Share information and intelligence, particularly in the case of trans-boundary properties, to enhance and improve regional co-operation to achieve effective protection.
- e. Promote Information Technology (IT) and e-economy in processes related to heritage management and development to enhance the livelihoods of people surrounding World Heritage properties.
- f. Encourage States Parties to update legislative and regulatory frameworks that effectively promote heritage conservation, protection and management.
- g. Secure necessary resources to support sustained protection, conservation and management actions at World Heritage properties. In this respect, the principle to

encourage public-private partnerships will be crucial. The use of resources from the private sector needs also to be considered for undertaking studies of cultural impact assessment.

- h. Develop new management approaches that are responsive to current needs and arising social and economic needs. These approaches should be supported by the definition of cohesive strategies and adoption of policies at the national level.

2. Recommendations from extractive industries session

- a. The International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) should extend the on-going dialogue with the World Heritage Community for the promotion of good practices and to ensure the positive legacy of the industry. Sustainable principles adopted by ICMM should be encouraged for adoption by other extractive industries, and where possible specific guidance needs to be formulated to address the role of extractive industries in the context of sustainable development.
- b. States Parties need to respect the “no go” ICMM principle by not granting licences to non-members at World Heritage properties.
- c. Within the framework of the development of Policy Guidelines for World Heritage property, develop clear guidance to respond to the challenges regarding the higher rate of poverty, underdevelopment and livelihood improvement in Africa.
- d. Assess the full resource potential, including that of minerals and oils, before properties are nominated to the World Heritage List to allow informed decision-making by State Parties and minimize conflicting situations regarding the conservation and protection of World Heritage properties.
- e. Improve technology and mitigation strategies to ensure extractive practices have a lesser extent of impact on existing and potential World Heritage properties.
- f. Strengthen working relations between States Parties and the extractive industries to better reconcile conservation needs with impacts derived from extractive practices.

3. World Heritage and local communities

- a. Define the concept of local community and take into consideration all their complexities. The definition processes should be flexible so that communities not included initially can be integrated when and if necessary.
- b. Recognise the diversity in the definition of community benefits within and beyond the boundaries of World Heritage properties as these may vary from community to community.
- c. Acknowledge and work with communities in heritage conservation and management endeavours and promote the creation of formal co-management structures at World Heritage Properties through incorporating traditional conservation and knowledge systems in the management of the World Heritage properties.
- d. Build and strengthen the organizational capacities of local communities to participate in the collaborative management of World Heritage properties.
- e. Cultural knowledge should be considered when identifying criteria for listing, in particular for natural sites.
- f. Review and harmonize legislative and regulatory frameworks to respond to emerging trends while considering the dynamics and diversity of communities and their values.

- g. Set up sustainable funding mechanism for the conservation and management of World Heritage properties and to support community development needs in and around them.
- h. Develop private-public partnerships for sustainable community development and heritage conservation endeavours.
- i. Reinforce the cooperation and synergy between the different agencies and actors to effectively engage in World Heritage management and sustainable development.
- j. Promote the twinning of World Heritage properties inter-regionally and within regions to ensure the broad and meaningful interaction of the local communities. The true value of communities is mutual learning.

4. World Heritage and Sustainable development

- a. Member States undertake to develop policies that consider cultural and natural heritage as drivers for sustainable development and as –a factor of national and regional identity. The development of policies needs to be accompanied by guidance to ensure their effective implementation.
- b. Member States foster the adoption of the 2006 Charter of African Cultural Renaissance and other relevant charters and agreements at the regional level to create larger synergies that connect culture to economic and social development and priorities and with global policies. Means of ratification of diverse charters need to be disseminated among States Parties.
- c. Promote the involvement of civil society, local communities and private sector and clarify their roles, responsibilities and mandates for World Heritage conservation.
- d. Encourage the application of the principles of Free and Prior Informed Consent in World Heritage processes, including nominations to the World Heritage List and definition and implementation of management systems.
- e. Ensure the realisation of appropriate and equitable community benefits for communities to actively contribute to conservation of World Heritage properties.
- f. Establish management strategies and practices that integrate social and economic development with heritage conservation.
- g. Integrate heritage into education curricula at all levels to ensure the promotion of heritage conservation and recognition of importance.
- h. Call upon States Parties to devote resources to capacity building for sustainable heritage conservation.
- i. Promote balanced approaches in World Heritage management that respect and protect Outstanding Universal Values and attributes of inscribed properties.

5. World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism

- a. Foster the development of World Heritage properties as eco and cultural tourism destinations to improve the quality of local community livelihoods.
- b. Promote sustainable tourism as an instrument for conservation and protection of World Heritage properties through, among others, active participation and awareness of local communities. Benefits derived from sustainable tourism practices should also benefit local communities.
- c. Promote the documentation of intangible and tangible skills and knowledge in World Heritage properties in collaboration with Universities.

- d. Ensure benefits to the local communities in and around World Heritage properties by enhancing their skills and capacities to participate in sustainable tourism activities, and encourage the establishment of local enterprises, such as creative industries, tour operations, hospitalities, catering etc.
- e. Ensure that local communities appreciate and support the efforts of sustainable conservation of World Heritage properties.
- f. Ensure that participative monitoring of tourism issues in and around World Heritage properties is an on-going activity; and have relevant instruments in place from both the communities and the heritage sectors.
- g. Use the World Heritage Sustainable Tourism programme as a framework to ensure the implementation of the priorities set by Africa.
- h. Secure adequate funding mechanisms and provide business plans to ensure proper implementation of Sustainable Tourism initiatives in and around WH properties.

3.2.3 CONCLUSION

The delegates to the International Conference on “Living with World Heritage in Africa” concluded that the results of the seven months programme on the occasion of celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention in Africa can be summarised as:

- a. Our contribution to the heritage of humankind is the sum of our present actions.
- b. World Heritage in 3 words: knowledge, awareness and belonging.
- c. If you do something for me without me you are against me. You cannot say it is for me without me. Nothing about us without us.