



**REPORT ON THE WORLD HERITAGE TRAINING COURSE FOR PALOP**  
**Pemba & Ibo Island, MOZAMBIQUE**  
**31 August-11 September 2009**



*With the financial support of:*



MINISTERIO  
DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES  
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MOÇAMBIQUE**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA) and the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) on behalf of the course participants and the co-ordination team would like to thank the Government of Mozambique through the Department of Culture of the Ministry of Education and Culture for the warm reception accorded the course team and participants as well as for ensuring that all national logistics were put in place.

Special gratitude goes to Dr Aires Bonifacio Ali, the Mozambican Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Elisen Machava, the Governor of Cabo Delgado Province and Mrs Elsa Fernando Rodolfo, the Administrator of Ibo Island. Most importantly, we appreciate the communities of Pemba and Ibo for hosting course participants, resource persons and the coordination team.

Appreciation goes to the Spanish government through the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF), and the USAID Programme de Turismo Mocambique (Arco Norte) for funding the course. We recognise with thanks the role of the Portuguese Government which facilitated the involvement of a Portuguese resource person at the course.

Special thanks also to His Excellency Eduardo Lopez Busquetes, the Ambassador of Spain in Mozambique.

We are grateful to the course coordinating team and resource persons for their valuable contributions.

We thank the participants for their enthusiasm, dedication and active participation.



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This report was coordinated and edited by Ishanlosen. Odiaua (CHDA), with support from Souayibou Varissou (AWHF), Solange Macamo (DINAC, Mozambique) and Sergio Uate (Projeto Arco Norte Mozambique),

## 1 BACKGROUND

### 1.1 Introduction

The Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA), on behalf of the African World Heritage Fund, coordinated the Lusophone Training Course on Nomination and Management of World Heritage Sites as a direct response to the AWHF's strategic plan for the 2008 - 2010 cycle. The course took place in Mozambique from 31 August to 11 September 2009.

This course was strategic to ensure the inclusion of Portuguese speaking African countries in the implementation of the 1972 UNESCO world heritage convention. There are 890 properties inscribed on the prestigious WH List. Of this number only 78 properties are to be found in Africa - a mere 9% of the total list. When viewed in the light that Africa is the second largest continent (size and population) and has the most countries, this number is totally at variance with the size of the continent. Of the five Portuguese speaking countries in Africa (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome & Principe – representing a population of approximately 33.5 million), only two sites, Mozambique Island from Mozambique (1991) and Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande in Cape Verde (2009) are inscribed. A look at the September 2009 Tentative Lists of the 5 countries shows a total of 21 properties: 11 sites in Angola, 1 in Guinea-Bissau, 4 in Mozambique, 5 in Cape Verde and none from Sao Tome & Principe.

This short fall in representation of African sites in general can be attributed to various factors. One of the most disturbing factors is the paucity and quality of nomination dossiers submitted for inscription. The lack of strong national institutional structures to deal with the conservation of immovable heritage on the continent is one of the main issues. In the existing training programmes for the conservation and management of immovable cultural heritage on the continent, French and English speaking African countries have an advantage over the PALOP (*Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa*) and this has also affected the visibility of the PALOP in heritage-related activities on the continent. This poses the attendant need for work to be done to raise awareness in this language zone as well as develop strategies for working on nomination dossiers.

This course was an introduction designed for PALOP on the identification of specific issues concerning the development of WH nomination dossier and management of WH Sites.

On 22 – 25 June 2009, a preparatory mission to Mozambique was held by the AWHF and CHDA. Its main objective was to interact with the NDC for the preparation of the course; to discuss the terms of the necessary agreement between the CHDA and NDC, necessary for the successful implementation of the course; to discuss and finalise on the actual venue of the training course in Mozambique.

It was decided that the course would take place in northern Mozambique, in Pemba town and on Ibo Island. Within the national plan, this was strategic to the opening up of northern Mozambique to development activities as well as the fact that Ibo Island is on the national tentative list and presents a good training tool.

This meeting allowed the inclusion of a new partner in the implementation of the course. The Ministry of Tourism of Mozambique, through its Projecto Arco Norte programme of USAID, came on board as a financial and operational partner. Arco Norte contributed to the costs for 3 Mozambican participants, the course venue in Pemba and Ibo Island, air charter (to and from Ibo) and communication facilities on Ibo Island.

### **1.2 Course objective and expected outputs**

The objective of the course was to raise awareness and develop competence amongst heritage professionals from PALOP on the modalities of preparing Nomination Dossiers and managing WH Sites. Specifically, the course aimed to:

- Train 15 PALOP heritage professionals from natural and cultural areas of expertise on the development of national tentative lists and nomination dossiers for submission to WH Committee;
- Providing the participants with knowledge about the management of World Heritage Sites;
- Understanding the needs of PALOP regarding World Heritage.

### **1.3 Participants and Resource Persons**

The course brought together 15 participants from PALOP: 2 each from Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, and Sao Tome & Principe, and 7 participants from Mozambique, the host country. 4 of the 15 participants were female. There were 6 resource persons who were chosen on the basis of their practical knowledge in WH issues. The course was coordinated by CHDA in collaboration with the Directorate of Culture (DINAC) and Projecto Arco Norte in Mozambique.

In the first week of this course in Pemba, there were theoretical presentations on the nomination process. Most practical aspects were done during the second week in Ibo Island used as a learning resource for course fieldwork.

### **1.3 Course logistics**

The course logistics in Mozambique (Maputo, Pemba and Ibo Island) were handled by the Department of Culture and Arco Norte Project.

*Travel arrangements:* CHDA facilitated the international travel for all international participants, resource persons and members of the co-ordination team. The travels from Pemba to Ibo Island were facilitated and paid for by Projecto Arco Norte. The AWHF directly facilitated the involvement of a Brazilian expert while the UNESCO Office in Lisbon facilitated the participation of a Portuguese expert.

Participants from Angola and Sao Tome had cases of missing luggage. These were eventually recovered with the assistance of the staff of the Department of Culture.

*Accommodation and living Arrangements:* The participants and resource persons were accommodated at Nautilus Resort in Pemba, a bungalow-hotel on the Indian Ocean Beach. On Ibo Island, participants were accommodated in four places: Cinco Portas, Miti Miwire, Luciana/Helder Guest House and TDM Guest House whereas the resource persons and coordination Team were accommodated at the Ibo Island Lodge.

*Catering:* A modest living allowance was provided for meals and basic needs. In Pemba, a caterer was hired to provide tea-break at the venue of the course (Pemba Beach Hotel). In Ibo a agreement was concluded with Luciana/Elder Guest House for daily lunch.

*Communication:* Being a remote venue and telephone coverage being difficult, Projecto Arco Norte provided Internet access on Ibo Island, with the cooperation of the Mozambican Telecommunication Service.

*Social Activity:* The entire course group was hosted at a dinner at the residence of the governor of Cabo Delgado Province.



#### **1.4 The Course**

The 2 week course was conducted in Portuguese and the resource persons were drawn from Brazil, Cape Verde, Portugal and Mozambique. The training course was held from the 31 August to 11 September 2009 at Pemba Beach Hotel Spa (in Pemba) and in Fort Joao San Baptista (in Ibo Island). The course was divided into two parts: the first part established the theoretical background of the 1972 Convention: tentative listing, nomination process. The second part focussed on the management of world heritage sites as well as practical aspects related to the first week's topics. The fieldwork was undertaken in Ibo Island, in the Querimbas Archipelago which is on the Mozambican Tentative List. 2 days were devoted to fieldwork.

CHDA was responsible for the development of the pedagogical content of the course, including the design of practical exercises on topics such as:

1. Site Description and Location;
2. Determination of value, integrity/authenticity and criteria for nomination;
3. Mapping
4. Site Management.

At the end of the course and in conjunction with the Coordination Team, the participants were requested to identify main issues to be targeted for each State Party during the next years.

#### **1.5 Course Material**

Participants were encouraged to share with others any materials from their respective countries. All presentations by resource persons and other course materials (WH Convention, Operational Guidelines and other material in Portuguese) were copied onto CDs and distributed to each participant.

## 2. COURSE REPORT – BY THEME

### 2.1 Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony took place at the Pemba Beach Hotel and Spa. In attendance were representatives of the Mozambican government, members of the diplomatic corps in Mozambique, members of the coordination team, resource persons and course participants.

Speeches were given by:

- Dr Aires Bonifacio Ali, Minister for Education and Culture, Mozambique
- His Excellency, João Garcia Biri, Ambassador of Angola to Mozambique
- His Excellency Eduardo Lopez Busquetes, Ambassador of Spain to Mozambique
- Mr. Elisen Machava, governor Cabo Delgado Province
- Mr Agostinho Ntawane, mayor of Pemba City
- Mrs Claudia Harvey, UNESCO office, Maputo
- Mr Souayibou Varissou, African World Heritage Fund
- Ms Ishanlosen Odiaua, Centre for Heritage Development in Africa

The workshop was declared open by the Minister for Education and Culture of Mozambique, Dr Aires Bonifacio Ali.



The first week aimed at giving a theoretical overview of World Heritage List, the diversity of African sites on the List, the constitution of the World Heritage Convention, Tentative listing procedures, the Nomination process, the Comparative Analysis and the Global Strategy. The participants gave presentations on their potential country Tentative Lists.

### 2.2 *'Introduction to the WH Convention, relevant charters and other conventions'*

Prof Zanchetti's presentation traced the historical antecedents that led to the 1972 Convention and other related Charters, creating a background of the events that shaped the evolution and coming to being of the 1972 convention.

The presentation commenced with an introduction to the convention, contrasting them with recommendations and declarations. Whereas conventions could be enforced at law, the latter two were documents that gave good practice.



The objectives of the presentation were: to Present the philosophy of conservation of cultural property and to define the guidelines for the practice of conservation of heritage property. He traced the developments from Athens in 1931, to Venice, in 1964. The restoration charter, also in 1972, aimed at establishing an informed balance between the theory and practice of restoration practice. In 1975, the Amsterdam Charter defined architectural heritage as all buildings and urban complexes of historical or cultural interest, covering any part of the city, including the modern. Its foundations were based on the principles of urban development within the framework of integrated an approach to conservation. It proposed that the cultural heritage is treated as part of the city so long as it has a social function to fulfill. It went further to argue that the properties should meet the needs of contemporary life through an appropriate use while condemning substantial changes in the social structure of historic areas

The Burra Charter of 1980 defined the notion of Cultural Significance, amongst other definitions, and step-by-step procedure for the identification, construction and maintenance of cultural property.

In 1994, the Nara Declaration introduced new criteria, of an intangible nature, for the definition of authenticity: in terms of use, function, spirit and feeling (previous: design, material, construction techniques and surroundings). The declaration also relativised the concept of cultural diversity.

Prof Zanchetti pointed out that the 1972 Convention served to bring together different concepts of cultural and natural heritage which had existed prior to that time. The issues concerning natural heritage from the precedent of the 1872 declaration of the Yellowstone National Park up to the 1971 Conference on the Conservation of wetlands - aquatic environments in Ramsar, Iran. Since 1972, there have been several other conventions and charters specific to the protection of natural heritage.

### **2.3 'WH Sites in Africa – An overview'**

Following the presentation on the operational Convention from which all world heritage issues arise, Mr Charles Akibode made a presentation on the position of African sites on the World heritage list, with specific reference to the PALOP. There was a short analysis of the distribution of World Heritage sites par geographical region. It then looked at the criteria that had been fulfilled by some of the listed African sites listed. This session was attended by the Minister of Education and Culture.



### **2.4 'Operational Guidelines and Resource manuals'**

This presentation, made by Mr Charles Akibode, looked at the operational guidelines as a tool for the effective implementation of the 1972 Convention. It examined the 290 paragraphs divided into 9 parts:

1. Introduction
2. World Heritage List
3. The process of inscription on the List
4. 4. Process monitoring the state of conservation of World Heritage properties
5. Regular reporting on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention
6. Promoting support for the World Heritage Convention
7. The World Heritage Fund and International Assistance
8. The World Heritage emblem
9. Information Sources

## **2.5 Participants' presentations of national Tentative Lists**

Participants presented their national tentative lists. Interestingly none of the sites presented was actually on the national lists. The Angolan presentation was said to be an update on the list with UNESCO-WHC, and was yet to be sent to UNESCO-WHC. The list presented for Sao Tome site reflected work that had been done to create a national tentative list, as a direct result of an AWHF workshop on tentative listing for PALOP, carried out by Ecole de Patrimoine African (EPA) in Sao Tome in March 2009.

## **2.6 'Role and importance of Tentative Listing'**

Mr Charles Akibode handled this section which aimed at giving participants a working knowledge on how to compile a good tentative list with a view of including the new typologies as identified in the Global Strategy.

Site values must be analysed in detail prior to being included on the tentative list and this must be representative of outstanding universal values focussing on special sub-categories such as natural sites, itineraries, cultural routes, cultural landscapes and others identified in the Global Strategy etc. The identification must be based on a broad consultative process. Technical expertise can be acquired from the African continent and elsewhere.

## **2.7 'The Nomination Process'**

This was presented with by Mr. Charles Akibode. It aimed to illustrate the processes and procedures for nomination of a site to the World Heritage List, and key requirements and stages were discussed in detail. He made the link between tentative listing as the link between a site's status from 'national' to international. He also examined the different steps that need to be concluded in developing a national tentative list.

It was explained that a nomination dossier was the primary document for inscription; and is considered to be a contract between the State Party and the rest of the international community. It consists of nine sections that are evaluated in content and context rather than appearance and must comply with requirements as set out in the World Heritage Operational Guidelines. The following are some of the issues discussed:

- The inclusion of a site on the tentative list has legal connotations and is a pre-requisite to the actual filing of a nomination dossier.
- In the description, one must focus on the criteria and use the criteria to justify the nomination of the site.
- Under justification, the Statement of OUV, Comparative Analysis, and Statement of Authenticity and Integrity are required.
- The Comparative Analysis remains a fundamental component and considered the starting point in determining the suitability of the site and to determine the criteria that would be satisfied during the process of nomination.
- The State of Conservation of the property is to be utilised as a future mechanism to allow for monitoring and management of the property. A detailed state of each element of the site must be shown. The threats together with the proposed mitigation measures for the property must be given.
- The management system or plan must be clearly defined and its objectives must ensure the sustenance of the OUV. Management Plans must be revised regularly. However, a nomination is a legal statute/document that does not change.
- Monitoring is important in compiling periodic reports that are submitted to the WHC.

- Documentation is extremely important and must be meticulously done for ease of retrieval and use of information, such as in websites.
- The State Party must sign the nomination dossier.

### **2.8 *'Global Strategy – An approach to achieving the aims of the WH Convention'***

Prof Silvio Mendes Zancheti presented this section. He explained that its primary objective was to ensure that the World Heritage List represents the diversity of global cultural heritage of outstanding universal value. Launched in 1994, the Global Strategy aims to give a Balanced, Representative and Credible World Heritage List. In concluding this discussion, participants were urged to be rigorous, objective, and proactive and keep a global perspective in order that they did not lag behind concerning new thinking.

### **2.9 *'Outstanding Universal Values, Authenticity, Integrity, Criteria for Nomination'***

These themes were presented by Prof. Silvio Mendes Zancheti. Participants were introduced to the notion of heritage values and the need to identify them as a prerequisite to the establishment of the outstanding universal values of a site. Heritage values could be intrinsic or extrinsic of a site. He went on further to differentiate the values of a cultural site from those of a natural site. Those of cultural sites are often related to social issues while those for natural sites are of scientific nature. Universal values are related to different cultures and historic periods. "...universal values....are values that a great many human beings in the vast majority of places and situations, at almost all times, do in fact hold in common, whether consciously and explicitly or as expressed in their behaviour..."(Isaiah Berlin)

He then went on to make the link between values and the notions of authenticity and integrity of cultural and natural sites.

### **2.10 *'Comparative Analysis'***

Mr. Alexandre Diaz Mimoso presented this topic. Comparative analysis is made of the nominated property in relation to other similar properties, be they on the world heritage list, or at national and international level. It must explain the importance of the property at both national and international level. During the discussion, other experts stress the fact that African Nomination dossiers are often weak on this topic.

### **2.11 *'Common problems with nomination files'***

This section, developed by Mr Charles Akibode, looked at the issues which often led to the non-inscription of submitted sites' dossiers. This is often the case of many African sites and the most common reasons are those related to maps and poor analytic comparisons. This issue was treated as a panel discussion which involved the resource persons (including the coordination team) and the participants, which cited examples and reasons for non-inscription of the cited examples.

### **2.12 *'Exercises on Value, Authenticity, Integrity and Criteria'***

As follow up to the presentation on values, authenticity and integrity, and to drive home the point, participants were required to establish the values and significance of a given property as well as its

authenticity and integrity. They presented their findings which were commented on by the resource persons.



**3 COURSE WEEKLY REPORT - WEEK TWO**

The 2nd week course was held in Ibo Island. It emphasised Management topics and fieldworks. The resource persons for the week were Mr Charles Akibode, Mr Alexandre Braz Mimoso, Mr. Jens Hougaard, Mr Albino Jopela and Dr Julio Carrilho.



### **3.1 *'Querimbas Archipelagos'***

This presentation set the backdrop to understand this site which is on the national tentative list of Mozambique. The presentation was made by Dr Julio Carrilho. Ibo Island is situated in the Querimbas Archipelago of Northern Mozambique, which is made up of 32 islands of which four are within the protected Querimbas marine park. It has urban features that span all the periods of the various influences that have affected its history (African, Arab, Indian, and European). These influences have marked the spatial organization of the site and the buildings have various features which mark them out as belonging to certain periods and influences.

### **3.2 *'Management plan process'***

This topic was treated by Messrs Charles Akibode and Alexandre Braz Mimoso. Participants were introduced to the management planning process and the management plan as integral tools for the effective management of heritage sites, especially those with outstanding universal value. The management plan helps to define mechanisms for the protection of the identified values of a site, as well as to ensure that its authenticity and integrity are ensured over time. The process involves gathering the site specific data, at the various levels (national and local) and identifying the legal protection for the sites. There is also the synthesis and evaluation of data gathered in order to arrive at a suitable strategy for the long term conservation of the site.

Any protected site must be well defined in terms of its boundaries and the buffer zone and outlying areas that impact directly or indirectly on it. For any site to be effectively and successfully managed the defined system of management must be all inclusive and all the identified stakeholders must be involved in the development of conservation strategies.

### **3.3 *'Sites Management Systems and Stakeholders involvement'***

This topic was implemented through a presentation and case studies by Messrs Charles Akibode, Jens Hougaard and Albino Jopela.

An attempt was made to define the notion of stakeholder: is a stakeholder an interested party or one who intervenes in one manner or the other on the site? Stakeholders could be the site's inhabitants, neighbours, users of the site or its thoroughfares, site workers, business organisations (tourist operators..), beneficiaries of the sites values (traditional, spiritual, religious), tourists and visitors as well as security services.

Whatever the category they fall into, there is a need to establish a basis for the identification of the stakeholders of any site. These were presented to the participants.

The case study focused on the application of participatory management on the Ilha do Mocambique, the first PALOP site to be inscribed on the world heritage list (Mozambique). It traced the legal protection and the evolution of the management system for the site before and after national independence. The site was inscribed in 1991 under criteria 4 and 6. Since its inscription, there have been concerted efforts at national level to ensure that its conservation is managed in a sustainable manner.

### **3.4 'The role of Mapping in a Nomination Dossier'**

Maps allow for the representation of sites on paper. A map can be developed to show information on the different interactions that go on within the site. Different maps, for different sites are to be used for different purposes; these must be geo-referenced, with scales, boundaries, and legends. Poor maps are often a weakness with the African nomination dossiers and this was addressed in the ensuing exercise.

### **3.5 Exercise on 'Mapping/Management planning'**

Following the presentation in the previous week on the common problems with nomination files, this exercise was timely and allowed participants to relate directly to the identification of a site, from the ground to a map. Participants were given a practical exercise within sections of the Ibo village, as well as to work out a first draft proposal for the management of the Fortaleza Jaoa Baptista on the Island. Presentations of work done were then made in class and commented on by the entire group.

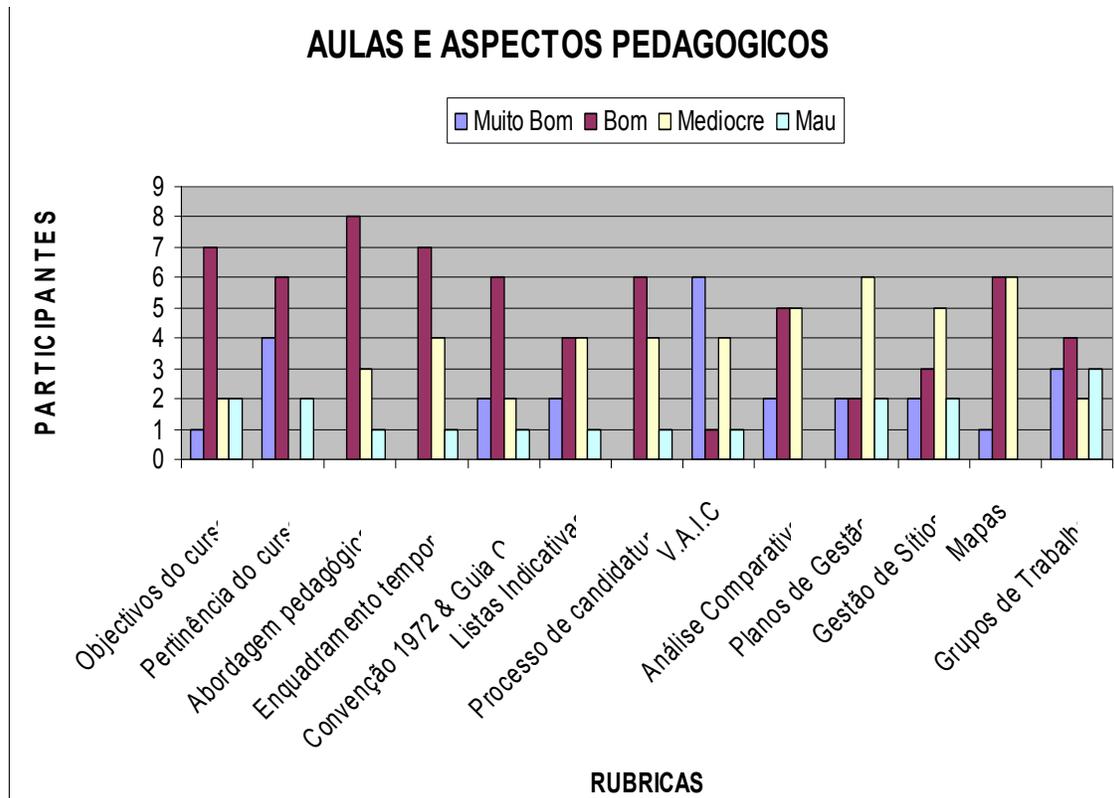


## **4 NATIONAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT IN WH AND COUNTRY FOLLOW UP**

An informal session on national needs in PALOP showed that there is a strong need for human resource and institutional development in these countries. There is little institutional capacity in at least 4 of these countries (including the host country) to adequately meet up with the challenges of heritage conservation. Capacity development needs to be carried out for the inventory and documentation of national sites in PALOP, documentation of sites, prioritisation for the establishment of national tentative lists, management planning etc.

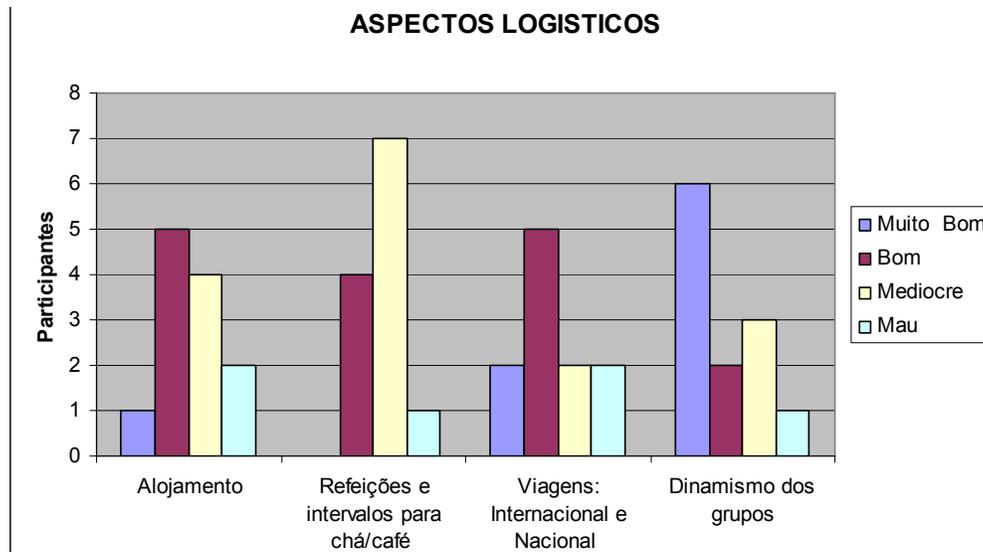
The language issue confounds the situation in which PALOP is in with respect to the WH Convention needs to be addressed in order to bring them to par on this issue.

## 5. COURSE EVALUATION BY PARTICIPANTS



### Lectures and pedagogical aspects

- Constant changes to the course;
- Adapt working methods taking into account the level of the trainees;
- Sessions were very tight
- Need to Clearly define the title and content of the course;
- Need for all members of the coordination team to be proficient in Portuguese
- Distribution of material in paper form before / after the session.



### Overall rating

- These PALOP oriented courses should be organized more often;
- Need to improve the logistical and organizational aspects of the next course;
- "... it was admirable to see how the coordination handled the sticky situations."
- There should be a more careful selection of the participants;
- Allowances should be commensurate to local economic situations;
- There was little logistics support from staff for participants in some situations;

## 6 REMARKS AND COMMENTS BY RESOURCE PERSONS

The resource persons remarked that the course had been generally successful with respect to the achievement of set objectives. They however expressed that the language constraints on the part of the coordination from CHDA hampered good communication with the local coordination team and the participants. There is a need to also ensure that a better selection of participants is made to ensure a level playing field and the inclusion of all concerned. They also expressed that in future there should be more involvement of resource persons in the development of the course programme.

## 7 CLOSING CEREMONY

The course was declared closed on Ibo Island, by the Director of Culture Ministry of Education and Culture, Mozambique, Mr Domingos do Rosario Artur. He was assisted by the Administrator of Ibo Island, Mrs Elsa Fernando Rodolfo. Also in attendance were other officials from the district. Participants were also presented with certificates of attendance at the occasion.



## 8 CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Before the course, CHDA was unable to be in direct contact with some of the participants. There was lateness in response to the letters of invitation sent out. The language issue also led to a lack of rapid response to some of the issues and affected the sending out of other necessary information to enable participants prepare themselves psychologically for the stay in Pemba and Ibo Island which are far removed from Maputo. As such the understanding on the part of the participants was that the course would hold in Maputo. The fact that this was not the case meant that participants were thrown off course by the orientation of the activity.

*Possible solution:* The involvement of Portuguese speaking staff in course preparations within the regional institutions prior to the course. This will allow for them to be oriented in logistical approach and the preparation of pedagogical material. These could be those persons who were have gained skills through involvement in the Africa 2009 and whose skills could be useful either as coordination assistants or as resource persons.

There were also internal logistics challenges within the host country. The national heritage organization – DINAC – did not have enough capacity to handle the requirements for logistics at local level. The appointment of a national coordinator from another institution also made certain issues difficult to handle, especially at the level of interaction and responsibility of each partner. Even though the terms of reference were quite clear on the roles of the partner institutions and the local coordinator, it was clear that the lack of capacity sometimes made it difficult to effectively carry out certain tasks.

*Possible solution:* The appointment of an external coordinator from PALOP (probably with consultant status) to work with the regional institutions (CHDA) and the national institution might make it easier to manage the activity. This is because the coordinator – who should have considerable experience in heritage management within the PALOP context – comes with experience and should be able to work with the local partner in an independent manner.

This training course for Portuguese speaking African countries represents an important step in professional capacity building in WH in these countries. Participants were made more conscious and given the basics on the preparation of nomination dossiers and management of sites. The participants at the course also took a proactive step to form themselves into a network of PALOP heritage professionals.

The Mozambican government expressed a willingness to host a regional training institution, in the same mould as EPA and CHDA, to cater for the PALOP. This willingness is one that should be actively pursued to ensure that it materialises.

the momentum created by the course should be kept up through:

- Creation of a regional Lusophone training institution on heritage as CHDA for English Speaking Countries and EPA for French Speaking Countries;
- Reinforcement of a professional network among participants and heritage institutions;

However, recognition must be given to the fact that PALOP is in Africa and much as there is a language barrier, the cultural experiences are common. There must be conscious effort for a PALOP regional centre to be integrated closely with the other existing regional centres, in order to avoid a disconnection of experiences.



## 6 Annexes

### 6.1 Course Programme

Dates		31 August – 4 September				
Resource Persons		Charles Akibode (CA), Silvio Mendes Zancheti (SMZ), Alexandre Braz Mirroso (ABM)				
TIME	MONDAY 31 August	TUESDAY 01 Sept	WEDNESDAY 02 Sept	THURSDAY 03 Sept	FRIDAY 04 Sept	SATURDAY 05 Sept
9:00-10:30	Welcome and introductions Course objectives and outline National Directorate of Culture + CHDA	PRESENTATION World Heritage Sites in Africa – an overview CA	PRESENTATION Essentials of a tentative list CA	PRESENTATION Criteria for outstanding universal value SMZ, ABM	DISCUSSION Common problems with nomination files	
<b>10:30 -11:00 TEA BREAK</b>						
11:00-12:30	PRESENTATION Introduction to World Heritage Convention, relevant charters and conventions SMZ	PRESENTATION Operational guidelines and resource manuals CA	PRESENTATION The nomination process CA	PRESENTATION Comparative analysis ABM	EXERCISE Values, authenticity and integrity	
<b>12:30-14:00 LUNCH BREAK</b>						
14:00-15:30	Official opening Ministry of Education and Culture of Mozambique	PRESENTATION Participants' presentations of national tentative lists CA	PRESENTATION Global strategy – an approach to achieving the aims of the World Heritage Convention SMZ	PRESENTATION Common problems with nomination files	EXERCISE Values, authenticity and integrity	
<b>15:30-16:00 BREAK</b>						
16:00-17:30	Official opening Ministry of Education and Culture of Mozambique Introduce participants to the WHC	PRESENTATION The role of tentative listing in World Heritage listing CA Introduction to and the Operating Guidelines and national tentative lists	PRESENTATION Values, Authenticity and integrity SMZ Global authenticity and integrity	EXERCISE Criteria for nomination	PRESENTATION Values, authenticity and integrity	
Objectives				Understand role of comparative analysis & OUV in nomination dossier	Apply notion of authenticity and integrity in a practical example	Site Visit + transfer to Ibo Island

<b>Dates</b>	7 - 11 September 2009
<b>Resource Persons</b>	Charles Akibode (CA), Alexandre Braz Mimoso ABM), Jens Hougaard (JH), Albino Jopela (AJ) Júlio Carrilho (JC)

<b>TIME</b>	<b>MONDAY 07 Sept</b>	<b>TUESDAY 08 Sept</b>	<b>WEDNESDAY 09 Sept</b>	<b>THURSDAY 10 Sep</b>	<b>FRIDAY 11 Sept</b>	<b>SATURDAY 12 Sept</b>
<b>9:00 - 10:30</b>	<b>PRESENTATION</b> Querimbas Archipelago <b>JC</b>	<b>PRESENTATION</b> Site management: systems stakeholder involvement <b>CA</b>	<b>PRESENTATION</b> The role of mapping in a nomination dossier <b>JH</b>	<b>EXERCISE</b> Mapping/management planning exercise <b>Resource persons, Participants</b>	<b>DISCUSSIONS</b> National assessment in heritage management needs World management	
<b>10:30 - 11:00 BREAK</b>						
<b>11:00 - 12:30</b>	<b>PRESENTATION</b> Management plan process <b>CA</b>	<b>CASE STUDY</b> Site management: systems stakeholder involvement <b>JH/ AJ</b>	<b>EXERCISE</b> Mapping/management planning exercise <b>Resource persons, Participants</b>	<b>EXERCISE</b> Management process <b>Participants</b>	<b>CLOSING CEREMONY</b> Presentation of course certificates	
<b>12:30-14:00 BREAK</b>						
<b>14:00 - 15:30</b>	<b>PRESENTATION</b> Management process <b>ABM</b>	<b>CASE STUDY</b> Site management systems stakeholder involvement <b>JH/ AJ</b>	<b>EXERCISE</b> Mapping/management planning exercise <b>Resource persons, Participants</b>	<b>PRESENTATIONS</b> Participants Mapping/Management planning	<b>Departure for Pemba</b>	
<b>15:30-16:00 BREAK</b>						
<b>16:00 - 17:30</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b> Management plan process	<b>DISCUSSION</b> Management plan systems	<b>EXERCISE</b> Mapping/management planning exercise <b>Resource persons, Participants</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b> Discussion on exercise		
<b>Objectives</b>	Understand the process required for planning site management	Understand and compare the management systems of sites	Understand the role of mapping and illustrations in a nomination dossier	Understanding the interphase between the process and its systems	Assess country needs and assign assignments that have to be completed	
<b>International departures</b>						

## **6.2 Addresses / Speech**

The speech below was given by Dr Aires Bonifacio Ali, Minister of Education and Culture of Mozambique.

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**Excelentíssimo Senhor Governador da Província de Cabo Delgado**

**Excelência,**

**Digníssimo Embaixador da República de Angola**

**Digníssimo Embaixador do Reino da Espanha**

**Exma Senhora Representante da UNESCO**

**Digníssimos membros do Governo da Província de Cabo Delgado**

**Distintos Representantes do Centro para o Desenvolvimento do Património em África e do Fundo Mundial para o Património Africano,**

**Ilustres Formadores do Curso de Gestão do Património Mundial,**

**Estimados Participantes,**

**Minhas Senhoras e Meus Senhores**

É com profunda honra e raro privilégio que uso a palavra para, antes de tudo, desejar boas vindas a esta paradisíaca Baía de Pemba, a terceira maior do mundo inscrita no Clube das praias mais belas do mundo.

Queiram aceitar as minhas saudações calorosas.

Para o nosso país é uma honra acolher este evento, por coincidir com a declaração, pelo Governo de Moçambique, do Ano 2009 como ano do Doutor Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, Arquitecto da Unidade Nacional.

Estamos aqui reunidos para testemunhar um acto cheio de significado para a preservação e valorização do património, a abertura do Curso sobre Gestão do Património Mundial Cultural e Natural dos Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa.

O acto é repleto de grande significado, pois, não se trata apenas de um simples curso sobre património, mas antes de mais nada é a demonstração do nosso desejo em levar a cabo actividades práticas de preservação e valorização do vasto património dos Países Africanos unidos pela língua oficial Portuguesa. Este património é representado por edifícios históricos, sítios e paisagens naturais, que poderão ser candidatados e inscritos nas listas nacionais e indicativa do Património Mundial, sob a égide da UNESCO.

A iniciativa das instituições organizadoras, com particular atenção para as instituições internacionais ligados à Gestão do Património Mundial, nomeadamente o Fundo Mundial para o Património Africano (*AWHF*) e o Centro para o Desenvolvimento do Património em África (*CHDA*) foi, desde o início, acarinhada pelo Governo de Moçambique, que considerou ser uma oportunidade ímpar para evidenciar a complementaridade dos esforços dos Estados e dos organismos da UNESCO na capacitação institucional em prol da preservação e valorização da diversidade cultural da humanidade.

Esta é mais uma ocasião de, a partir dos participantes a este curso, consciencializar o cidadão dos PALOP sobre a necessidade da observância das normas e princípios de conservação e restauro de bens classificados do património cultural.

É também uma oportunidade para se enfatizar a importância de preservar a arquitectura original que representa uma época ou estilo, como memória colectiva dos nossos povos e nações.

O curso que aqui inicia resulta do reconhecimento de que as oportunidades que vem sendo oferecidas, no âmbito do Programa África 2009, não têm sido devidamente apropriadas pelos PALOP, devido a barreira da comunicação, pelo facto das formações em matéria de gestão do património serem ministradas na língua inglesa ou francesa.

**Excelências,**

### **Minhas Senhoras e Meus Senhores**

O curso sobre Gestão do Património Mundial que nos é proporcionado reveste-se de extrema importância para a comunidade dos PALOP uma vez que, através dos seus resultados, a grande variedade de bens do património cultural e natural susceptíveis de serem elevados à categoria de Património Mundial existentes nos nossos países passarão a merecer melhor atenção quanto a sua conservação, divulgação, gestão sustentável e inserção nos planos de desenvolvimento económico e social, particularmente, no âmbito do turismo cultural. Deste facto recaem também responsabilidades para os nossos governos, através da tomada de acções mais concretas e consequentes em prol da conservação do rico e belíssimo património que marca o percurso histórico dos nossos povos.

O objectivo central deste curso é reforçar a capacidade institucional dos Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa, relativamente a protecção do património mundial cultural e natural e inscrição de bens na lista indicativa da UNESCO. Este facto é motivo de orgulho, porque exprime o reconhecimento das potencialidades culturais existentes em África e particularmente nos nossos países e a sua contribuição para a Humanidade.

**Excelência,**

### **Minhas Senhora Meus Senhores;**

Permitam-me falar um pouco da Ilha do Ibo, local seleccionado para acomodar uma parte deste Curso, que é hoje o centro das nossas atenções, juntamente com o Arquipélago das Quirimbas, constando nos programas de inscrição para a Lista do Património Mundial.

Esta Ilha possui uma enorme e rica história, repleta de episódios agradáveis e estranhamente tristes da história de Moçambique e do Mundo, que remonta desde a época de fixação dos falantes da língua Bantu, passando pelas etapas subsequentes do estabelecimento da cultura Swahili, Portuguesa e das transacções comerciais no Oceano Índico. Nessa trajetória, salienta-se o facto de ter sido fundada a Vila do Ibo em 1761 até 1929, ano em que a capital de Cabo Delgado passou formalmente para a actual cidade de Pemba. Ibo, juntamente com o arquipélago das Quirimbas assumiu notoriedade e protagonismo histórico, principalmente, quando assumiu a função de entreposto de escravos. Nos finais do século XIX e durante o primeiro quartel do século XX a vila transforma-se num significativo centro urbano, dotado dos serviços públicos e privados, com edifícios interessantes que hoje constituem património cultural. As Quirimbas, por sua vez, constituem um exemplo excepcional de paisagem natural, evidenciada pela área de conservação das Quirimbas.

O arquipélago das Quirimbas e a Ilha do Ibo apresentam reconhecidas dimensões culturais, ao exprimir um legado arquitectónico, artístico, paisagístico e reflectir a relação com outros espaços geográficos ou certas épocas históricas e estilos.

É digna de realce a atenção que tem havido de manter as dimensões diversas do seu legado patrimonial tornando-a num “museu autêntico” ao ar livre, onde qualquer visitante vai encontrar motivos de saciar a sua curiosidade. Concorre para este facto o grande empenho do nosso governo, em parceria com a Fundação Ibo, Cooperação Espanhola e USAID- Agência Americana para o Desenvolvimento Internacional sobre o Projecto ARCO-NORTE do Programa de Turismo de Moçambique.

Daí que deva saudar o apoio dos parceiros da Cooperação Espanhola, USAID-Agência Americana para o Desenvolvimento Internacional, e demais parceiros que têm contribuído para a preservação dos aspectos de autenticidade, integridade e outros que fazem parte do apanágio da UNESCO no que tange a conservação do património cultural e natural.

### **Ilustres presentes nesta cerimónia**

Gostaria de usar este acto para promover a dimensão cultural das paisagens e monumentos da Ilha do Ibo e de outros cantos do país, incitando que se organizem, com maior frequência e regularidade, actividades de formação como esta que, não apenas melhoram os procedimentos e atitudes relativamente a preservação e valorização do património cultural, como também proporcionam ocasiões ímpares de intercâmbio de ideias e de experiências.

Devemos reflectir sobre as melhores ideias de cuidar dos nossos monumentos, como testemunhos das tradições seculares dos nossos povos e dos seus avanços tecnológicos.

As ruínas que se encontram na nossa preciosa Ilha do Ibo, tal como outras dispersas pelo país, precisam de ser cuidadas e respeitadas. Devemos ser cada vez mais conscientes dos valores humanos presentes nas ruínas, como património de todos e reconhecer, solidariamente, a responsabilidade pela sua preservação, para as gerações presentes e futuras.

O Governo de Moçambique tem envidado esforços na área de preservação e valorização do património cultural, o que é elucidado pela criação do Instituto Superior de Artes e Cultura, a projecção do Instituto do Património Cultural e Natural, a classificação da Ilha de Moçambique como Património Cultural da Humanidade e da Timbila e Nyau como Obras Primas do Património Oral e Imaterial da Humanidade.

Neste contexto, Moçambique tem uma Lei de Protecção do Património Cultural (Lei 10/88, de 22 de Dezembro), a qual é complementada pela Política Cultural e Estratégia da sua Implementação, que, entre outros aspectos, define os princípios e prioridades de actuação nas áreas de conservação, restauro e valorização do património cultural.

O Governo de Moçambique reconhece que os resultados alcançados são encorajadores, mas os desafios ainda são enormes. Daí que tem assumido a responsabilidade de fazer com que aconteçam realizações desta natureza, que conduzirão a uma melhor intervenção neste sector, através de técnicos cada vez melhor habilitados.

O saber que será apropriado pelos participantes deste curso será uma mais valia para estes esforços.

**Ao Fundo Mundial para o Património Africano (AWHF) e ao Centro para o Desenvolvimento do Património em África (CHDA), o nosso obrigado muito especial por nos terem proporcionado esta oportunidade.**

Queremos igualmente saudar os Senhores Professores aqui presentes e respectivos governos que representam, por dispensarem o seu precioso tempo para cumprir esta nobre tarefa que é ensinar.

O apoio do Projecto ARCO NORTE – Programa do Turismo em Moçambique, coordenado pelo Ministério do Turismo, exemplifica o compromisso do Governo de Moçambique como um todo em preservar o património cultural e natural. Por isso, queremos agradecer, muito especialmente, o Chefe do Projecto ARCO-NORTE, Senhor Kwasi Agbley por ter se juntado a esta causa dando todo o apoio possível para tornar este curso uma realidade na província de Cabo-Delgado.

Esta atitude elucida o contributo das Instituições do Centro do Património Mundial da UNESCO, na promoção sistemática da consciência sobre a necessidade de conservar e valorizar o património cultural.

Gostaria de reiterar o desejo do Governo de Moçambique de prosseguir esta parceria nos mais diversos domínios do património cultural e natural.

**Às Embaixadas e agências de cooperação**

O Governo de Moçambique apresenta o seu profundo agradecimento pela atenção e apoio prestados, no âmbito de cooperação que é já tradição histórica, e que culminou em tornar este curso uma realidade. Gostaria de reiterar a vontade do Governo de Moçambique de continuar a contar com o apoio dos Governos e agências de cooperação que Vossas Excelências representam.

Gostaria igualmente de estender os meus agradecimentos aos PALOP's, por terem acedido a esta iniciativa, considerando-a necessária e oportuna para os profissionais que fazem a gestão quotidiana do património cultural e natural nos nossos países.

#### **Aos membros da Comunicação Social**

Agradecemos bastante o grande apoio e o papel que desempenham na consciencialização da sociedade sobre o valor do património cultural e a importância da sua conservação e valorização. Nessa nobre missão, os media fazem chegar a nossa mensagem até ao cidadão mais distante de nós, permitindo que muito do nosso património cultural e natural esteja protegido através da educação da população para o respeito, conservação e valorização do património, transmitindo, sobretudo, o seu legado às gerações posteriores.

Acreditamos que a divulgação deste evento, servirá de ensinamento para todos os que fazem intervenções em bens classificados do património cultural e natural, bem como para as crianças e jovens das nossas escolas que muito cedo aprenderão a respeitar, proteger e valorizar o legado dos nossos antepassados.

Para terminar, endereço a todos os melhores cumprimentos e votos de boa estadia nesta maravilhosa Baía de Pemba e na paradisíaca Ilha do Ibo e, para os que regressarão à procedência, votos de boa viagem.

Declaro aberto o Curso sobre Gestão do Património Cultural e Natural dos Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa

Muito obrigado

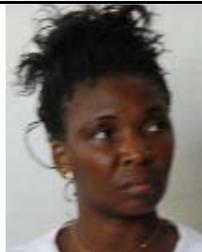
Pemba, 31 de Agosto de 2009.

### 9.3 List of Participants

#### LISTA DOS PARTICIPANTES

	Country	Name	Address	Email/Telephone	Position at Institution	Portrait
1	Angola	Ana Cristina DE SANTANA INGLES	Ministério do Urbanismo e Habitação Mutamba Luanda	TEL: +244 917 75 6398 FAX: +244 222 334 186 EMAIL: <a href="mailto:ana_ingles@hotmail.com">ana_ingles@hotmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:inglesana@yahoo.com.br">inglesana@yahoo.com.br</a>	Arquiteta Coordenadora Adjunta do Gabinete de implementacao do programa Nacional de Habitação Tecnica da Direccao Nacional do 'Territorio e Urbanismo'	
2		Emanuel António Messias CABOCO	Instituto Nacional do Património Cultura, Rua Major Kanhangulu, 77/79, Caixa Postal 1267 Luanda - Angola	TEL: +244 222 33 11 39 FAX: 244 222 32 39 79 MOBILE: +244 912 71 15 77 +244 923 34 88 03 EMAIL: <a href="mailto:ecaboco@yahoo.fr">ecaboco@yahoo.fr</a> ecaboco@hotmail.com	Responsavel pelo Departament o dos Monumentos e Sítios Historicos	
3		Martinho Robalo de Brito	Instituto de Investigação e do Património Cultura, Achada Santo António, CP 76, Praia, Santiago, Cabo Verde	TEL: +238 262 33 63/85 FAX: +238 262 33 87 EMAIL: <a href="mailto:inic@cvtelecom.cv">inic@cvtelecom.cv</a> , <a href="mailto:gnogobrito@hotmail.com">gnogobrito@hotmail.com</a> , <a href="mailto:martinho.brito@iipc.gov.cv">martinho.brito@iipc.gov.cv</a>	Director da Salvagarda do Património - Antropologo	
4		HAMILTON JAIR MOREIRA LOPES FERNANDES	Instituto de Investigação e do Património Cultura, Achada Santo António, CP 76, Praia, Santiago, Cabo Verde	TEL: +238 262 33 85 FAX: +238 262 33 87 EMAIL: <a href="mailto:jairfernandes40@hotmail.com">jairfernandes40@hotmail.com</a> h.lopesfernandes@gmail.com	Coordenador do Sítio Historico da Cidade Velha, Património Mundial	

	País	Nome	Endereço	EMAIL/TELEFONE	Posição na instituição	
5	Bissau Guinee	Jose DA CUNHA	Ministério da Juventude e Desportos, Avenida Domingos Ramos, C.P: 338/104, BISSAU/GUINÉ-BISSAU	Tel: +245 3205373/3207492 FAX: +245 3206348 EMAIL: josedacunha2@hotmail.com	Secretário-Geral do Ministério da Juventude e Desportos	
6		António DA SILVA	Instituto da Biodiversidade e das Áreas Protegidas (IBAP) Rua São Tomé. Casa Nº 6ª Caixa Postal 70 Bissau. Guiné - Bissau	TEL: +245 320 71 06/07 MOBILE: +245 672 70 92 EMAIL: anhimasil@yahoo.es/alfredo.simao.dasilva@iucn.org/asdasilva@eguitel.com	Director do Parque Nacional de Grupos de Ilhas de Orango Agrónomo	
7	Mozambique	Glória dos Santos	ISPU – Instituto Superior Politecnico universitario	TEL: +258823104360 gloriasantos@gmail.com	Turismo Cultural Docente: Animacao Cultural qualidade turismo, historia da turismo	
8		Hélder Hugo	UEM – Universidade Eduardo Mondlane	<a href="mailto:helderhugo@yahoo.com.br">helderhugo@yahoo.com.br</a>	Museology and Heritage Conservation Docente	
9		Inocêncio Jaime Luís Bernardo	Conselho Municipal de Maputo	+258 823026344 <a href="mailto:Arq.inoc@gmail.com">Arq.inoc@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:Inobernardo@yahoo.com.br">Inobernardo@yahoo.com.br</a>	Arquitecto • Técnico municipio • Docente da Faculdade da Arquitetura, UEM • Colaborador da direcção nacional de cultura	
10		Unicia Carlos Cumbe	Direcção Provincial de Educação e Cultura, Gaza	TEL: +258 823 948 547 <a href="mailto:uniciacarlos@yahoo.com.br">uniciacarlos@yahoo.com.br</a>	Departamento de Cultura	

	País	Nome	Endereço	EMAIL/TELEFONE	Posição na instituição	
11	Mozambique	Lúcia Laurentina Omar	GACIM – Ilha de Moçambique	+258 266 1004/ 820 994530/ 26610008 lulucha2008@gmail.com	Heritage Management/inv estigadora	
12		Cornélio Gaspar	Direção Provincial de Educação e Cultura de Cabo Delgado	+258 825 65 3600 lesscorneliogaspar@yahoo.com.br	Historiador Técnico do Departamento da Cultura	
13		Manuel Luís Vene	ARPAC – Direção Provincial de Educação e Cultura Niassa	TEL: +258 845 370 300 <a href="mailto:manuelvene@yahoo.com.br">manuelvene@yahoo.com.br</a>	Historiador	
14	São Tome e Príncipe	Ernesto Lima DE CARVALHO	Ministério da Educação e Cultura Direção Nacional da Cultura Av. Marginal, 12 do Julho CP87	TEL: +239 90 56 63 EMAIL: ernelimca@live.com	Technico do Museu National Prof Historia	
15		Célcio Fernandes GASPAS		TEL: +239 90 5952 <a href="mailto:gasparteatno@hotmail.com">gasparteatno@hotmail.com</a>	Tecnico da Direcção Geral da Cultura – Património	

## PROFESSORES

	Name	Address	EMAIL/TELEPHONE	Portrait
1	Charles Akibode	Instituto da Investigação e do Património Culturais Meio da Achada de Santo Antonio Praia Cabo Verde C.P. 76	<a href="mailto:Charles.akibode@iipc.gov.cv">Charles.akibode@iipc.gov.cv</a> <a href="mailto:Charlakibode@gmail.com">Charlakibode@gmail.com</a> TEL: +238 262 33 85 FAX: +238 262 31 97	
2	Silvio Mendes Zancheti	Centro de Estudos Avançados da Conservação Integrada (CECI) Rua Sete de Setembro 80 no bairro do Carmo em Olinda PE (CEP: 53-020-130) Brasil	fone/fax - (81) 3429-1754 <a href="mailto:smz@ceci-br.org">smz@ceci-br.org</a>	
3	Alexandre Bras Mimoso	Instituto de Gestao do Patrimonio Arquitectonico e Arqueologica (IGASPAR) Palacio Nacional da Ajude 1349-021 Lisboa Portugal	<a href="mailto:amimoso@igespar.pt">amimoso@igespar.pt</a> <a href="mailto:abmimoso@hotmail.com">abmimoso@hotmail.com</a> Cell: +351 914 302 475 +351 213 614 200	
4	Jens Hougaard	Gabinete de Conservacao da Ilha de Mocambique  Private Address: C.P. 45 Ilha de Mocambique Nampula Province Mocambique	<a href="mailto:jens.hou@teledata.mz">jens.hou@teledata.mz</a>  Cell: +258 82 55 78 440 +258 26 61 0044	
5	Albino Pereira de Jesus Jopela, archaeologist, assistant lecturer	Departamento de Arqueologia e Antropologia Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (campus) P.O.Box 257 Maputo Mocambique	+258 82 090 1710  + 27 79 059 0975 <a href="mailto:albino.jopela@gmail.com">albino.jopela@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:albino.jopela@uem.mz">albino.jopela@uem.mz</a>	
6	Júlio E. Z. Carrilho	Faculty of Architecture and Physical Planning University Edouardo Mondlane Maputo Mozambique	CEL: +258 823 040 330 <a href="mailto:juliocarrilho@yahoo.com">juliocarrilho@yahoo.com</a>	

LISTA DA EQUIPA DE COORDENACAO

	Organizacao	Nomes	Enderecos	EMAIL/TELEFONES	
1	African World Heritage Fund	Souayibou Varissou, Programme Specialist	African World Heritage Fund 1258 Lever Road Headway Hill, Midrand 1685, South Africa	Tel : +27 11 256 35 52 Fax : +27 11 256 34 18 Cell : +27 71 755 70 34 Mail : <a href="mailto:souayibouv@dbsa.org">souayibouv@dbsa.org</a> ; svarissou@gmail.com	
2	Centre for Heritage Development in Africa	Ishanlosen Odiava Coordinator, Immovable Heritage	Old Law Court Building Nkrumah Road P.O.Box 90010 Mombasa, Kenya	TEL: +254 41 222 5114 FAX: +254 41 222 78 95 MOBILE: +254 73 88 98 725 EMAIL: Ishan@heritageinafrica .org	
3		Solange Macamo Deputy Director		+258 82 410 1286 solange.macamo@gma il.com	
4	Ministry of Education and Culture National, National Directorate of Culture	Marcos Evaristo Fernando	Ministerio da Educaçao e Cultura Direcção Nacional de Cultura Casa de Ferro Rua Capitão Henrique de Sousa 15. Maputo. C.P. 1742	+258 82 324 06 40 <a href="mailto:marcoslaice@yahoo.com.br">marcoslaice@yahoo.com.br</a>	
5		Joana da Conceição Atrazina Augusto Paruque	MAPUTO-MOZAMBIQUE	<a href="mailto:jparuque@yahoo.com.br">jparuque@yahoo.com.br</a> <a href="mailto:jparuque@hotmail.com">jparuque@hotmail.com</a> TEL: +258 21 313 176/21 313 194 Mobile: +258 82 392 8100	
6		Kwasi A. Agbley Chief of Party	USAID Programme de Turismo Mocambique Avenue de Marginal 7586 Praia do Wimbe Pemba, Cabo Delgado Provincia	+258 82 561 3261 <a href="mailto:agbley@tdm.co.mz">agbley@tdm.co.mz</a> <a href="mailto:kwasiagbley@teledata.mz">kwasiagbley@teledata.mz</a>	
7	USAID Programme de Turismo Mocambique	Sergio Uate Arquitecto	Mozambique	+258 822 413 3410 Sergio_uate@yahoo.co m.br	