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REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON HARMONIZATION AND UPDATING OF TENTATIVE LISTS FOR SOUTHERN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

SOWETO, South Africa
28th October – 1st November 2013



Workshop Report by
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1.0 Introduction to the Workshop

African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) in partnership with the Department of Environmental Affairs (South Africa) and the UNESCO Namibia Office organized a three day workshop for Southern African State Parties on Tentative Listing, an integral and important aspect in implementing the 1972 World Heritage Convention in Soweto (South Africa). The workshop was designed to enhance capacity in developing and reviewing national Tentative Lists, hereafter referred to as TL in Southern Africa.

1.1 Brief background to the Southern Africa Tentative Listing workshop

The harmonisation of the Sub-region and National Tentative Lists has been discussed as a need for some time. The benefits of increased coordination and collaboration between the various State Parties that would flow from such an exercise are self-evident in the results of this workshop. This initiative builds on the excellent similar work already done by the AWHF in other parts of Africa. This workshop now completes the coverage of Africa with regard to workshops to Harmonise Tentative Lists that have been held since 2009 in various other regions of Africa under the auspices of the AWHF. In addition, and more specifically, this initiative adds value to the training sessions for both Anglophone and Francophone countries in preparing successful nomination dossiers. These programmes have thus far yielded positive results and ideas in this sub-region. The Southern African TL workshop took place from the 28th of October through to the 1st of November 2013 at Soweto Hotel in Johannesburg, South Africa. The workshop drew participants from Southern African countries; Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Unfortunately Angola and Mozambique were not able to attend. Pascall Tarvinga (Robben Island Museum and World Heritage Site) and Guy Palmer (CapeNature) facilitated the three-day workshop. The workshop was officially graced by Dr Ndoro, Executive Director of the African World Heritage Fund, Mr. Damir Djakovic, UNESCO Namibia Office, and Thabo Kgomommu, Deputy Director, World Heritage, Department of Environmental Affairs (South Africa). Also sincere thanks to the presence of Christine Mentzel from IUCN, South Africa.

1.2 Objectives of the TL Workshop

The main objectives of the TL workshop were to:

- 1.2.1 Introduce participants to the concept and practice of preparing World Heritage Tentative Lists and better understanding the state of knowledge and readiness of each State Party with regard to the nomination process.
- 1.2.2 Collate and synthesise current information relating to the properties on the various National Tentative Lists towards understanding the state of knowledge and readiness of each property with regard to updating and prioritising the sites on the lists.
- 1.2.3 Identify areas of potential collaboration regarding transboundary and transnational properties for both cultural and natural sites of international significance in Southern Africa for possible nomination in the near future taking into consideration the Global Strategy framework and recent thematic studies.
- 1.2.4 Assist State Parties with developing prioritised Tentative Lists for possible submission to UNESCO.
- 1.2.5 Explore and identify areas of potential collaboration regarding transboundary and transnational properties, as well as capacity (technical and financial) needs of Southern Africa in terms of nomination processes.

1.3 Expected Outputs of the TL workshop

Expected outputs of the TL workshop were;

- 1.3.1 Updated National Tentative Lists for concerned State Parties;
- 1.3.2 Effective use of knowledge generated through the global strategy and thematic studies in presenting credible and prioritised nomination proposals to the World Heritage Committee;
- 1.3.3 Greater understanding of the Tentative Listing process by participants; and

- 1.3.4 Strengthen network and encourage dialogue among experts in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Southern Africa region.

1.4 Workshop Methodology

Due to the level of expertise and understanding of those invited to attend this workshop, the format was adapted to ensure maximum yield from this effort by the participating countries contrary to the format that has been used in previous Tentative Listing workshops across the African continent by AWHF. Facilitators introduced the World Convention and related process, while the AWHF provided a synthesis of similar workshop hosted on the Africa region, and the expert from IUCN South Africa, Christine Mentzel.

1.4.1 Methods

In preparation for the workshop participants were supplied with a spreadsheet that was specifically designed to capture most of the relevant information required to gain an understanding of the current state of “readiness” (for nomination) of each site at national level. A site data sheet was also created and supplied to the participants to capture more detailed information per individual property either existing or proposed to be on the NTL. The spreadsheet and individual site forms were designed to capture the relevant data in a format that would facilitate easy interrogation and update of the data as an on-going process for each country, and as a region (attached are the completed *spreadsheets* and *data sheets*). Several relevant documents were also selected and made available to the participants for reference before and during the workshop. These included thematic studies at regional and international levels to assist State Parties in identifying potential values that would illustrate Outstanding Universal Value.

The Programme allocated much time to the presentation and discussion of the sites on the respective National Tentative Lists of countries represented at the workshop. This was found to be most useful as much enthusiastic debate and discussion was triggered. This resulted in a natural and easy exchange of knowledge and insights between all the participants that also assisted with the identification of commonalities relating to properties across the region as well as areas of potential collaboration. It also highlighted data deficiencies and as well as areas where

assistance may be required. This led to a natural progression through the programme from the site presentation to the “Group discussions on possible thematic approaches and nomination options”, to the “Formulation/Identification and Review of Tentative Lists”. Eventually the participants looked at “Matrixes of Transnational/transboundary and serial nominations” resulting in firm proposals for consideration by the State Parties. Finally, all this was synthesized in the last session through group presentations bringing together the information and ideas that had been put together during the workshop.

1.4.2 *Tour of Soweto*

The workshop had a ‘cherry on the cake’ as participants had the rare opportunity of visiting the sprawling Soweto town characterized by iconic cultural values and attributes forming an expansive urban landscape that cuts across from the discovery of minerals through to the liberation struggle that led to South Africa attaining democracy in 1994.

Chirundu Fossils



(Zambia)

2.0 State Presentations on National Tentative Lists (hereafter called NTLs)

Each State Party invited for the workshop presented their existing and newly proposed sites on their NTL, and this section synthesises the proposed criteria, significance, comments from the workshop, and provides a tentative prioritisation for each State Party based on the information made available during the workshop, and group discussions on the same.

Country	Proposed Site	Criteria	Significance	Comments
2.1 South Africa	Cape Floral Region Protected Areas Priority 1 (Extension nomination file submitted to World Heritage Committee)	Natural ix, x	The Cape Floral Region (CFR) is a highly distinctive phytogeographic unit which is regarded as one of the six Floral Kingdoms of the world and is by far the smallest and relatively the most diverse. It is also recognised as the worlds "hottest hotspot" for its diversity of endemic plants and contains outstanding examples of significant on-going ecological, biological and evolutionary processes. It also has some of the most important natural habitats for <i>in-situ</i> conservation of biological diversity	The CFRPA was added to the WH list in 2004. An extension nomination dossier has been submitted in January 2014 and will double the size to 1.2 million ha. A further extension will be investigated in the future as many of the Protected Areas are still in the process of consolidation, particularly but not exclusively through the Stewardship Programme.
	The Barberton Mountain Land, Barberton Greenstone Belt or Makhonjwa Mountains Priority (4)	Natural viii	The area contains the oldest well preserved sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks on Earth. These highly accessible exposures of Archaean rocks have characteristics that provide an unparalleled repository of scientific information about the early Earth. The high significance of the BML lies not so much in any one feature but in the large number of characteristics that, when combined, make the BML a unique and as yet only partially explored scientific resource.	Potentially viable inscription, but State Party was encouraged to consider the recommendations of the Uganda Nomination Training Programme, including resolving the land ownership and management issues around the proposed Property, which would naturally make it difficult to agree on an effective management system and appoint a Management Authority which is not conflicted.
	Alexandria Coastal Dune	Natural vii	The Alexandria Coastal Dune fields were formed over the past 6 500 years when the sea level returned to its	The Alexandria Coastal Dune Fields are now part of the Addo National Park and are thus well protected. SANP is

	fields (12)		present level after the last Ice Age. Dunes can rise up to 140 metres, with the average dune height being 30 metres above sea level. The Alexandria Coastal Dune Fields is the largest and one of the most pristine coastal Dune Fields in South Africa and one of the largest and most impressive in the world. Only in desert areas, are bigger and more extensive dunes found	currently not contemplating a nomination process for the property. It is advised that a comparative analysis be done to ascertain the OUV of the property should this be the decision of the State Party.
	Succulent Karoo Priority (3)	Natural ix, x	The Succulent Karoo biome is an internationally recognised biodiversity hotspot, and the worlds' only arid hotspot. The hallmark of the Succulent Karoo is its exceptionally diverse and endemic rich flora, especially succulents and bulbs	There are several Protected Areas that currently exist both in South Africa and Namibia that should be evaluated and selected from to become a transnational serial property. Much information is available and simply needs to be collated for a nomination.
	The Cape Arc of Meridian Priority (5)	Cultural ii, iv, vi	The first accurate measuring of a long segment of a meridian in the southern hemisphere, helping in the establishment of the exact size and shape of the earth exhibits an important step in the development of earth sciences. It is also an extraordinary example for interchange among scientists from different countries. It is at the same time an example of the collaboration between monarchs, heads of state and powers of sometimes opposing countries and territories for a scientific cause	The Struve Arc is a chain of survey triangulations stretching from Hammersfest in Norway to the Black Sea., through 10 countries and over 2,820km in the northern hemisphere. The inscription of the Struve Arc was CONDITIONAL in that the related sites in South Africa are also to be inscribed on the World Heritage List (this conditional inscription was proposed by Argentina). This conditional inscription places an obligation on South Africa as a member state to consider the proposed inscription and to consider adding this site to the Tentative List of South African World Heritage sites.. The South African beacons are in good condition and maintained by the respective landowners. Assistance from the other State Parties involved should be investigated as this extension was a condition of the original nominations acceptance..
	The !Xam Khomani	Cultural iii, iv, v, vi	The !Xam area in a unique way links the memory of a vanished people, their language and culture, spiritual	State Party cautioned against focusing on people as the centre of the inscription as the Convention does not

	Heartland Priority (11)		connection to their environment and contribution to the meaning of Southern African rock art. The Khomani are the last surviving indigenous San community in South Africa and their living cultural landscape is an important aspect of national culture, one that contrasts well with the !Xam area to the south. The two areas are the only San cultural landscapes that have enjoyed this level of attention and concerning which there is hence a fair depth of knowledge	recognise individuals or people but processes, and their physical manifestation. Highlighted also was the need to see how this is linked to all the rock art landscapes in South Africa and Southern Africa already declared as World Heritage sites. The assertion that the Khomani are the last surviving indigenous San community in South Africa and their living cultural landscape is an important aspect of national culture, needs to be considered in the context of other surviving hunter-gatherer communities across the continent. Also State Party should consider the Intangible heritage Convention for this site.
	Pilgrim's Rest Reduction Works Industrial Heritage Site Priority (10)	Cultural i, ii, iv, vi	In 1873 rich gold deposits were discovered in the Pilgrim's Creek, a tributary of the Blyde River, close to where the village of Pilgrim's Rest was established. Gold discovery triggered the first major Gold Rush in South Africa	Need to align all mining and industrialisation related proposal on the Tentative List into one serial nomination highlighting mining (in its phases and considering diversity of related minerals), and how it influenced the process of industrialisation, the resultant technological advancement through time and peculiar physical infrastructure thereof. The serial nomination can be done in phases.
	Pleistocene occupation sites of Klasies River, Border Cave, Wonderwerk Cave and comparable sites relating to the emergence of modern humans	Cultural ii, iii, iv, v, vi	The oldest remains of anatomically modern humans (Homo sapiens) anywhere in the world were found at the site. The site also contains some of the oldest, if not the oldest, evidence for the use of marine resources by humans anywhere in the world.	While the argument that it's a cluster of sites illustrating the oldest remains of anatomically modern human remains is defensible, lots of research on going on hominid sites may alter this notion should another site be discovered to be older than these ones either in South Africa or on the continent. State Party should consider using these sites to close the glaring chronological gaps based on the analysis of hominid evolution sites already listed by the World Heritage Committee. State Party should also consider a phased approach on the basis of available evidence, and how it

	Priority (6)			will assist in piercing the human evolution sequence. The management of these sites requires the State Party to address challenges and conflicts emanating from land ownership.
The Prince Edward Islands	Priority (9)	Natural vii, viii, ix, x	The island group is one of the most important and well-conserved examples of sub-Antarctic islands and is one of only six groups of islands that represent this ecosystem on earth. The island group also contains exceptional examples of volcanic processes and is an outstanding example of a shield volcano with a range of landforms of volcanic and glacial origin	The possibility of extending current South Atlantic oceanic islands on the World Heritage list needs to be investigated and if this is a realistic possibility, needs to be pursued.
The Cape Winelands Cultural Landscape	Priority (8)	Cultural ii, iii, iv, v	The Cape Wine lands is an outstanding example of a cultural landscape enriched by influences accumulated from four continents (Africa, Asia and the East Indies, Europe and Northern America), natural elements ideally suited for viticulture and situated in a dramatic environment where a unique vernacular architecture developed	State Party was encouraged to refine the proposed nomination framework to integrate the process, and influence thereof in viticulture and associated vernacular architectural designs in a representative manner, including addressing the challenge associated with dealing with progressively changing vineyards in response to modernity, including the gradual proliferation of other land use systems. Comparison was made to the discussion in west Africa regarding the possible inscription of the palm wine plantations.
The Namaqualand Copper Mining Landscape	Priority (13)	Cultural ii, iii, iv	The Namaqualand Copper Mining Landscape is the place of origin of the modern Southern African mining industry as well as the beginnings of an industrial society in Southern Africa. This development was possible due to close connections established at an early stage with copper mining interests in Cornwall and West Devon and the resultant transfer of skills and technology from there and the migration of Cornishmen to Namaqualand	Need to align all mining and industrialisation related proposal on the Tentative List into one serial nomination highlighting mining (in its phases and considering diversity of related minerals), and how it influenced the process of industrialisation, the resultant technological advancement through time and peculiar physical infrastructure thereof. The serial nomination can be done in phases.
Kimberley Mines		Cultural	This is the site of the first great 19th Century African	Need to align all mining and industrialisation related

	and Associated Early Industries Priority (7)	i, ii, iv, vi	mineral find consisting primarily of a large, hand dug crater created by the removal of diamond bearing Kimberlite ore. The mine, no longer operational, is where the industrial revolution came to Africa in the 1870s and is the spark that led to the so-called 'Scramble for Africa'	proposal on the Tentative List into one serial nomination highlighting mining (in its phases and considering diversity of related minerals), and how it influenced the process of industrialisation, the resultant technological advancement through time and peculiar physical infrastructure thereof. The serial nomination can be done in phases. The impact of the proposal by Debeers to re-mine the site should be investigated thoroughly to avoid pitying the World Heritage convention and sustainable development.
	Liberation Heritage Route Priority (2)	Cultural ii, iii, vi	Modelled along the Australian convict sites (Australia's Tentative List), the serial nomination of South Africa Liberation Heritage Route will consist of series of sites that in combination express the key aspects of the South African Liberation experience and the Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of global history. These attributes will also be reflected in other nominations from Southern African Development Community (SADC) which include Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.	State Party was encouraged to streamline the proposal by applying the concept of a route as outlined in the Operational Guidelines of the Convention, including refining what elements would constitute this route, and how it can be considered as a serial transnational inscription covering other Southern African countries. The on-going discussions with other countries on Liberation heritage needs to be leveraged to create a concept acceptable at regional level. More importantly, there is need to have national discourse on the implication of including Robben Island (already inscribed as a cultural landscape) in the proposed route in view of the provisions made in the Operational Guidelines of the Convention for extending any nomination.
2.2 Namibia	Brandberg National Monument Area Priority (6)	Mixed iii, iv, v, vi, vii, ix, x	Extensive and outstanding examples of stone circle settlement lifestyle that has since disappeared. Natural beauty, the ecology, geological formations are some of the few features identified. It has an exceptionally rich palaeo-archaeological heritage with a high concentration of prehistoric rock art (more	State Party encouraged to explore the possibility of extending Twyfelfontein //Ui-/Aes – a cultural site inscribed in July 2007 to include this site, given the similarities and minor variations in the tradition, unless research and data analysis proves otherwise. State Party cautioned about the regional overrepresentation

			<p>than 43 000 paintings and 900 sites alone). The two genres of rock art (engravings and paintings) are found in close association in the Brandberg and more than 120 archaeological sites have been recorded. The Brandberg is home to the famous rock art frieze of the "White Lady", the authors and meaning of which has puzzled researchers, as well as numerous other friezes of exceptional quality. The mountain forms part of numerous destinations along prehistoric migration routes of people who migrated seasonally between the coast and the interior. Excavations revealed intensive and repeated human occupation on the higher elevations of the Brandberg from about five thousand years ago.</p>	<p>of rock art sites on the World Heritage list. Parallels were drawn between this proposal and the tribulations Matobo hills nomination went through finally as a cultural landscape creating a connection between the environment and continuous occupation of the area, with the rock art being used to illustrate the OUV. The Natural aspects on their own may be proved not to illustrate any outstanding universal, unless considered in the context of the paleo-archaeological heritage of the area. Comparative analysis should assist to prove whether the site 'has a high concentration' compared to other rock art landscapes on the African continent.</p>
	<p>Fish River Canyon</p> <p>Priority (2)</p>	<p>Natural</p> <p>vii, viii</p>	<p>This is a place of spectacular beauty. Although this is the second largest canyon in the world, it is important for its spectacular exposure to Karoo sedimentary sequence. This is one of the important geological formations</p>	<p>As the succulent Karoo stretches into this area the possibility of being included in that nomination process should be investigated by the State Party</p>
	<p>Welwitschia Plains</p> <p>Priority (5)</p>	<p>Natural</p> <p>ix, x</p>	<p>This is a spectacular gravel plain desert ecology that is very different from the Sand Sea. It has high levels of lichen, reptile and invertebrate diversity. Occurrence of this plant species and its associated ecology at different places in Namibia and Angola.</p>	<p>The possibility of a serial nomination with Angola needs to be investigated. The long term concept of a Namib Desert World Heritage property including the various aspects of this diverse area should be investigated.</p>
	<p>Succulent Karoo Protected Areas</p> <p>Priority (3)</p>	<p>Natural</p> <p>ix, x</p>	<p>The importance of this site lies in the succulent ecological system as well as succulent biodiversity. This is also a transboundary site including Namibian and South Africa.</p>	<p>There are several Protected Areas that currently exist both in South Africa and Namibia that could be evaluated and selected from to become a transnational serial property. Much information is available and simply needs to be collated for a nomination.</p>
	<p>Etosha Pan</p>	<p>Natural</p> <p>vii, viii, x</p>	<p>This is a massive salt pan, almost in circular shape, of speculative size. This site may have to be nominated</p>	<p>The possibility of a serial transnational nomination should be investigated. A phased approach may need to</p>

	Priority (1)		as a serial site possibly including Botswana, whose Magadigadi is already listed on their tentative list.	be adopted.
	Benguela Current Marine Ecosystem Priority (4)	Mixed iv, ix, x	Globally unique sustainable guano mining of islands and platforms. Based on extraordinary productive ecology of Benguela upwelling areas associated biodiversity elements e.g. very large seal colonies, dolphins, whales, penguins, seabird breeding (e.g. 80% world population Bank Cormorants), pelagic and demersal fish. This will include South Africa and Angola	This is potentially a very complex property with several attributes making up the OUV. The formulation of a well advised strategy relating to the manner in which this opportunity needs to be approached should be developed by the 3 state parties involved to ensure that a clear process is set out.
	San Living Cultural Landscape Priority (7)	Cultural iii, v, vi	World renowned traditional hunter-gatherer lifestyle that is severely threatened by irreversible change. Still exists in thristland Kalahari setting that continuous to serve as a model for understanding hunter-gatherer societies throughout the world before the emergence of domesticated plants and animals and urban societies.	State Party cautioned against focusing on people as the centre of the inscription as the Convention does not recognise individuals or people but processes, and their manifestation. Highlighted also was the need to see how this is linked to all the rock art landscapes in South Africa and Southern Africa already declared as World Heritage sites. The assertion that the site presents a model for understanding hunter-gatherer societies throughout the world before the emergence of domesticated plants and animals and urban societies, needs to be considered in the context of other surviving hunter-gatherer communities across the continent and worldwide. Also State Party should consider the Intangible heritage Convention for this site.
2.3 Malawi	Mount Mulanje Cultural Landscape Priority (1)	Cultural iv, v, vi	The Mount Mulanje Cultural Landscape reflects a significant stage in human history, and the transition that show adaptation over time. It reflects a traditional belief system that is inextricably linked to the place that is Mount Mulanje and which together form a cultural landscape. The traditions and belief system that define this landscape have undergone	State Party was encouraged to review this proposal in order to bring out the perceived outstanding universal value backed by scientific data. In addition, and if the State Party is to pursue this inscription, emphasis on localised values should be avoided, and a cultural landscape approach could be considered to weave the connections between and among the multiplicity of

			changes over the past two centuries through exposure to the slave trade, the colonial period that followed and the introduction of the Muslim and Christian faiths that came with the preceding two phenomena. The belief systems have adapted and the core values of the site remain unchanged. It is the 'heaven' to which they go in the afterlife and hence where the ancestors dwell.	values highlighted.
Khulubvi and Associated Mbona Sacred Shrines Priority (3)	Cultural vi	Shrines and sacred sites in Malawi have been in existence since 1500 A.D. These sites are used for traditional religions for divine worship and powers for communicating with spirits of Mbona. The sites were used by our ancestors to offer sacrifices to their Mphambe (God) in times of drought or other calamities. Khulubvi sacred shrine is where the Mang'anja people worship the spirit of Mbona, a legendary figure with super human powers who lived in the area during the rise of the Lundu Kingdom. Mbona is said to have had magic powers of bringing rain, creating wells of water on sandy lands, creating forests where they did not exist and hiding from enemies by turning into other creatures such as guinea fowls. There are several (more than 30) auxiliary sites sprouting from these sites which are all connected. To date, the sites are being used for different rituals centered upon the hut where the spirit of Mbona is believed to visit.	Noting the emphasis by the State Party on the legendary role of Mbona, it was recommended that this proposal be amplified with a view of determining whether it is regional shrine or process that would have and continue to create profound in the region. In its current format, it would be difficult to push through unless the State Party intensifies research into this area, and also considers the Convention on the Protection of Intangible Heritage.	
Malawi slave Route and Dr. Livingstone Trail	Cultural lii, v	The practice of slave trade in the 19 th century in Malawi brought great suffering to humanity. It however led to the coming in of missionaries who counteracted the barbaric form of trade through	The State Party was encouraged to consider tapping into the Slave Route inscription being developed by the Republic of Tanzania, including understanding the challenges for such a nomination. The initiative by	

	Priority (4)		religion, education and traders to commence legitimate trade which have led to the civilisation of people and more respect to human dignity. The forts which were constructed along the slave trade routes to stop the trade formed the basis of government administration centres for the colonialists and post colonial governments. These are centres where District Headquarters (Bomas) stand up to this very day.	Seychelles was highlighted for the benefit of the State Party.
	Nyika National Park Priority (2)	Mixed v, vi, vii, x	Nyika is one of the most important centers of plant and animal biodiversity. Flora found in Nyika is of phytogeographical importance and it is thought to be the Southern Mist site of many species occurring in the further North and Northern Mist (Tundra). Although Nyika lies in the Tropical Dry or Deciduous forest Region on the map of the World Network of Biosphere Reserve, the park has the features of Tropical grassland and Savannah. The property is an area of exceptional natural beauty with its landscape and vegetation type from grassland to wooded hills. Nyika National Park is globally important for biodiversity conservation due to its outstanding diversity of plants and animal species that are rare, endemic and endangered. There is presence of large mammals and different varieties of plant species that are dominant in this Park. From a cultural perspective Lake Kaulime on the plateau served as a spiritual sanctuary where people believe that after bathing or drinking its water you get cleaned and cured from diseases.	More research needed especially on cultural aspects of the park, which in their current format are weak in contributing to the outstanding universal value of the site; The fact that it was submitted twice and deferred in both cases implies that more research and refining of the inscription framework is need a scientific level; State Party was encouraged to engage Zambia on this initiative.
	Lake Chilwa	Natural	The Lake and its associated wetland support about	The State Party needs to develop a statement of OUV

	<p>Wetland</p> <p>Priority (5)</p>	<p>ix, x</p>	<p>164 bird species, 43 of which are seasonal and long term changes in lake level have major impacts on floodplain inundation and consequently on water bird populations. The lake has dried up on seven occasions in the century. The lake covers approximately 2,300km' and comprises 2,077 km' of natural habitats (open water, Typha swamp, marshes and floodplain grassland) and 233 km' of cultivated areas (wetland rice, irrigated rice and dimba). The wetland also holds populations of the vulnerable lesser kestrel (<i>Falco naumani</i>), the locally rare pallid harrier (<i>Circus macrourus</i>) and great snipe (<i>Gallinago media</i>).</p>	<p>for this site which has as yet no clear boundaries or legal protection. This is an important wetland that has not as yet received conservation attention. Even if it is eventually, after a comparative analysis, found not to have OUV it is definitely of National and regional significance and deserves more attention. The possibility of an extension of Lake Malawi and/or including it in the African Rift Valley concept needs to be investigated.</p>
	<p>Vwaza Marsh Wetland</p> <p>Priority (6)</p>	<p>Mixed</p> <p>iii, v, viii, ix, x</p>	<p>From a cultural perspective, the wetlands illustrate a unique testimony to a cultural tradition characterized by Iron age sites with archeological evidence of iron smelting, ancient and living burial site for Zolokera and Mowa Chieftaincy. It's Also has spiritual sites. This landscape reflects historical traditional human settlement and land use by tribes such as the Swahili, Chikulamayembe, Katumbi (Balowoka) and the Ngoni.</p> <p>The natural significance of the wetland is anchored on the fact that it illustrates major stages of earth history including the records of life present a significant on -going geological processes in the development of landforms, geomorphic and physiographic features. The geological setting date back to the Palaeozoic period about 250 million years ago, associated with the Karoo sediments of Majimalala ridge, the Mesozoic period 150 million years ago. Vwaza Marsh presents a significant on -going ecological and</p>	<p>This interesting site needs to have an OUV developed as well as a comparative analysis done to be able to develop a clear strategy for the future. The proximity of the Zambian border would indicate that the possibility of a transboundary property should be investigated.</p>

			biological processes in the evolution and development of Lake Kazuni, Zaro pool and the Marsh ecosystems and communities of plants and animals. The site also reflects a significant natural habitat for in-situ conservation of biological diversity that includes threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of science and conservation.	
2.4 Swaziland	Sidebe Priority (1)	Natural viii	It is the largest exposed granite pluton in the world. Sibebe Rock is the world's largest exposed granite dome. It is the second-largest monolith in the world and the largest exposed granite pluton, rising 350m above the valley of the Mbuluzi River. Although different in their geology, Sibebe is second only to Ayers Rock in Australia as the largest freestanding rock in the world. It is some three billion years old. Sibebe offers some stunning vistas across the Manzini region all the way to the Lubombo mountains in the east as well as <i>unique plant, animal and bird life</i> . You may even be lucky enough to see the enchanting spectacle of the herds of wild horses that live on the grassy plains atop Sibebe	Emphasis should be on the geomorphological processes that are on-going that gave birth to one of the largest exposed granite outcrop. The option of a serial nomination around biodiversity for this site should be considered alongside the other areas in neighbouring countries.
	Border Cave Priority (2)	Cultural iii, v, vi	A site associated with hominid evolution, however more resaerch has been done on the South African side which warrants more colloboration with the State Party. However limited information was presented by the State Party.	State Party should consider pursuing a transboundary inscription with RSA; the nomination should contribute to the understanding of the chorological gap on evolution on the Africa region. However, the State Party should undertake baseline research on available data and management imperatives, including defining defined boundaries on the Swaziland side (including the buffer zone). While a management system is in place on the RSA side, Swaziland needs to put a system in place on her side, and deal with the challenges emanating

				from the multiple land use systems in the area. Stakeholder cooperation and consultation needs to be enhanced.
2.5 Zambia	Barotse Cultural landscape (Nomination submitted to World Heritage Committee)	Cultural iii, iv, vi	Barotse Cultural landscape (BCL) demonstrates “an exceptional case of one of the world’s most outstanding landscapes with vibrant living traditions, an exceptional example of human settlement and land use, which is a representative of a culture which has evolved and still evolving as a result of human interaction with the natural environment”. The BCL, a large expanse of a gently undulating floodplain criss-crossed by man-made canals, has been settled by the Lozi people for over 400 years, thus creating an exceptional and dynamic inter-relationship between nature and man. It is an exceptional example of a landscape designed and created intentionally by man, an organically evolved, and an associative cultural landscape renowned for its system of mounds, royal graves, canals, royal palaces and the transhumance. This combination has resulted into a cultural landscape shaped by man in an extremely intense fashion, and one which bears witness to the continuous interaction between nature and man for over four centuries.	The proposed OUV needs to be amplified in order to present the linkages and connections between and among the attributes and the values of the BCL as an evolving cultural landscape. Noticeable is the emphasis placed on royal palaces, settlement mounds, rituals/processes associated with the royal graves and the network of canals. This misalignment may have serious implications on the definition of, including the adequateness of the core area and the buffer zone in enclosing and protecting all the critical attributes, processes and values that may represent in part the BCL. Such an omission may marginalise and trivialise other attributes and processes that are critical to the sustenance of the OUV of BCL. With additional information, the exceptional and dynamic inter-relationship between nature and man could be further amplified and reinforce the evolution of the Lozi society and related physical and/non physical manifestations over time (successive social, economic and cultural forces) under the influence of the floodplain as an outstanding landscape (under evaluation by the World Heritage Committee).
	Zambezi Source 6	Natural x	The Zambezi Source is part and parcel of a Botanical reserve that supports endemic plants called Dissotis glandulosa and Elaphoglossum zambesionum. The site is a botanical reserve as it is one of the areas with high plant endemism in the world. The botanical reserve is registered under section C I of the	Size of the proposed site is inadequate to support the protection of endemic species. In addition, just singling two species maybe inadequate in justifying this proposal, and therefore more research is required to provide the wider context of this proposal.

			International Biological Programme and is selected as one of fifty best preserved botanical reserves of the major vegetation types of Zambia.	
Kalambo falls Priority (1)	Mixed viii, iii, iv		The Kalambo falls are known to be the second highest waterfalls in Africa and the twelfth in the world measuring about 221 metres high. Besides, the site has one of the longest histories of human occupation in sub-Saharan Africa. The last radiocarbon dating and amino acid racemisation has indicated an age of more than 100 000 years. The site has a wide range of tools, showing diversity in typology representing different cultural assemblage ranging from Stone Age to Iron Age groupings. Kalambo falls is not only known in Africa as the second deepest fall, but also as a cultural site rich in archaeological resource. It measures 221 metres deep and uninterrupted waterfalls.	It was highlighted that it's increasingly becoming difficult to nominate archaeological sites on the World Heritage site due to over representation of this category on the African continent. This also includes historic or colonial buildings. Being the 2 nd deepest fall in Africa and number 12 th in the world requires contextualisation in the African rift valley system to create the connectivity and linkages between that processes the evidence of the longest human occupation recorded at the site.
Mwela rock paintings Priority (5)	Cultural iii, v, vi		Mwela rock art bears testimony to a cultural tradition (rock art), which is no longer practiced. The art provides an insight into past human life of the Later Stone Age hunter-gatherers, and how they interacted with their environment through time and space. Currently, strong religious beliefs, such as rain-making and burial rites, fostered by the Mwela rocks landscape continue to play an important role in contemporary communities. The rock art of the site illustrates exceptional spiritual and historical significance. The site extends over 100 Km ² and so far more than 1000 paintings have been recorded in the rocky outcrops, making Mwela Rock Paintings National Monument as one of the densest	While the density of 10 sites per square kilometre is high at national level, this aspect becomes difficult to justify when compared to Matobo Hills, Drakensberg, Kondoa Irangi rock art landscapes. However given the similarity and cosmological link between these rock art traditions with sites in Malawi, the State Party considers a transnational nomination.

			concentrations of rock art sites.	
	Chirundu fossil forest Priority (2)	Natural viii	The Chirundu Fossil Forest National Monument site contains fossilised or petrified tree trunks of the Karoo age measuring up to 1.2m in diameter. It has unique paleontological and geological resources. The fossils found in the site are of coniferous trees which flourished in the area some 150 million years ago. The coniferous trees that grew then are no longer found; the current vegetation being Mopani woodland which is characteristic of hot areas and valleys.	Fossil forest that can be extended into Zimbabwe to illustrate Unique paleontological and geological resources dating around 150million years that are confined to specific habitats in and around the Zambezi escarpment. However an extensive comparative analysis is needed to justify this transnational nomination.
	Kasanka National Park Priority (3)	Natural x	State Party did not provide detailed information to assist with analysis of its potential	State Party considers providing extra information.
	Lower Zambezi National Park Priority (4)	Natural viii	Linked to Mana Pools World Heritage site in Zimbabwe	State Party considers providing extra information and providing clarification around the politics of extending the site as part of Manapools.
2.6 Botswana	Chobe Linyanti System Priority (2)	Natural ix, x	The Chobe Linyanti area represents significant ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of fresh water and communities of plants and animals. Chobe Linyanti is one of the most distinctive ecosystems in Africa and probably one the world's last true remaining wilderness areas. Linyanti and Selinda reserve are still intact as they are found in the most pristine areas of Botswana. The distinctly diverse habitats are home to huge herds of Elephants, Buffalo and Burchel's zebra and high densities of predators such as Lion, leopard, Spotted Hyena and Cheetah; unusual antelope species like Roan and Sable, Puku, Tsessebe, Eland, Red	The possibility/feasibility of nominating this property as an extension of the Okavango delta needs to be investigated. Ecological processes of these areas and other adjacent areas are inextricably linked and the maintenance of this is extremely important. The extent of this natural system, that extends into several neighbouring countries, indicates that the possibility of a transboundary nomination needs to be investigated.

			<p>Lechwe, Water buck and the rare Chobe Bushbuck. The Selinda reserve is also an outstanding example of the evolution and development of ecosystems in the Chobe Linyanti area. It is one of Botswana's premier wildlife havens and most unique ecosystem. It lies in a fortunate position as it is the only reserve to straddle both the Okavango Delta (to the south) and the Linyanti system (to the east). This fortuitous position makes Selinda Reserve a haven for wildlife migrating between the two ecosystems, along the Selinda Spillway. The Selinda Spillway is the lifeline connecting the two ecosystems, and is a river with the unique characteristic of flowing in two directions. Water pushes 'up' from the Linyanti waterways and also 'down' from the south, fed by the rising floodwaters of the Okavango Delta. The many varied habitats within the Chobe and Linyanti parks such as marshes, waterways, riverine forests, dry woodlands and the world famous Savuti channel have created an area renowned for its predators and large concentrations of game, particularly elephant.</p>	
	<p>Gcwihaba Caves</p> <p>Priority (6)</p>	<p>Natural vii, viii</p>	<p>Gcwihaba Caves have a diversity of cave formations found within the six cave systems which display a manifestation of exceptional natural beauty comprising massive stalactites, stalagmites, dripstones and columns/pillars as well as an array of spectacular micro-formations of helictites, straws, some of which seem to have defied the force of gravity which normally dictates the speleothems to be precipitated in a vertical position. The caves occurring in the three hills of Koanaka, the Bone Cave and the</p>	<p>It is suggested that once the relative information on these caves has been gathered that a comparative analysis be done. This will help determine the existence of OUV. There are similar caves in Namibia and a transnational nomination should be investigated.</p>

			<p>Blue Cave, contain a type of breccia which has very high densities of fossils. The episodic spatiotemporal distribution of wet and arid conditions-formed cave deposits are a reflection of significant dynamic geological processes which have operated throughout the Plio-pleistocene epochs leading to well preserved paleo-climatic record of the world renowned Kalahari Desert. This is the richest cave fossil deposit in Botswana and possibly the richest in Southern Africa. The Caves are unique in a sense that they occur in a desert environment and contain a detailed record of the evolution of the Kalahari Environment for the entire Plio-pleistocene epoch.</p>	
	<p>Central Kalahari Game Reserve</p> <p>Priority (5)</p>	<p>Mixed v, vii, x</p>	<p>Situated at the core of the world’s largest stretch of sea of sand (Kalahari Desert), the Central Kalahari Game Reserve is one of the finest examples of human and nature interaction particularly of the dry environmental conditions. It is a place where for a long time the Basarwa (San) people have interacted with what is considered to be a harsh environment for many thousands of years thereby making fires and killing animals sustainably using poisoned arrows from only their finest technological inventions of nature's resources. The Central Kalahari Game Reserve is a superlative natural phenomenon that is of exceptional natural beauty with expanse of unaltered landscapes and vegetation communities ranging from a mosaic of large clay pans and fossil river valleys to rolling, vegetated sand dunes and woodlands. The Central Kalahari Game Reserve harbours one of the most unique biodiversity in southern Africa including some</p>	<p>There is paucity of data to demonstrate OUV of the site, and comparative analysis should be robust to ensure that criteria vii and x are justified. There are no clearly identified boundaries (core area and buffer zone) for the proposed property, and given the development pressures; e.g. mining and operating different land use systems, this need to be addressed should this proposal proceed.</p>

			concentrated populations of threatened species of animals such as the Brown Hyena and birds of prey. It is also home to the world largest species of <i>Panthera leo</i> , the black maned lion.	
	Makgadikgadi Pans Landscape Priority (4)	Mixed v, vii, viii, x	The Makgadikgadi Pans have evidence of traditional human habitation and land use dating from the Early Stone Age to the historic times with a prehistoric settlement that had more than 500 individual stone wall structures and 450 stone cairns. The resilience of these inhabitants in a seemingly harsh and hostile environment is portrayed by their relics suggesting long term usage and adaptation. The pans are one of the largest salt pans in the world and display a unique expanse of landscape with fascinating natural scenic beauty. The landscape is a superlative natural phenomenon that is of exceptional natural beauty with expanse of flat white baked featureless surface. Makgadikgadi Salt Pans present a major geologic tectonic activity that led to diversion of major inflowing rivers subsequently resulting in drying up of what used to be the greatest inland lake to the largest salt pan in the world. It also presents a record of life as evidenced by diverse fossilized animal foot-prints and combined fossils of macro-mammals and stone tools. Makgadikgadi Salt Pans contain some of the most important natural habitats for in situ conservation such as Makgadikgadi National Parks, Nxai Pan National Park and particularly the Nata Bird Sanctuary which is one of the largest breeding sites of Lesser and Greater flamingo in the world.	Considered a potentially viable nomination but requires more integrated research to bring out the connectivity and dependence between nature and culture which is illustrated in the long history of successive occupations. This would assist in determining whether the ‘dramatic geological and climatic history’ and the ‘culture of the area’ should be presented as a mixed site or not.
	Mapungubwe	Cultural	The Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape was the centre	Potentially a viable nomination as an extension of the

	<p>Priority (3)</p>	<p>ii, iii, iv, v</p>	<p>of one of the first powerful indigenous kingdoms in Southern Africa. It was established by the cultural ancestors of the present-day Shona and Venda between AD 900 and 1300. Evidence for its history is preserved in over 400 archaeological sites. The dynamic interaction between society and landscape laid the foundation for a new type of social organization in the region. The Mapungubwe culture extends into Botswana as shown by archaeological evidence of sites such as Mmamagwe and some other small Iron Age sites such as Commando Kop (Pitsane Kopje) in the Shashe-Limpopo area. Material evidence found at Commando Kop shows that it was successfully occupied by Zhizo, K2 and Mapungubwe people and the pottery styles is indeed Zhizo(Schroda) and Leopard's Kopje(K2 and Mapungubwe) cultural type.</p>	<p>Mapungubwe World Heritage site, but requiring more research and fine tuning to ascertain which values would best support the extension. This would require the collaboration of Zimbabwe and South Africa taking into consideration the Shashe-Limpopo TFCA initiative supported by all the 'confluence' countries. Small as it is the site has nevertheless yielded invaluable comparative study that clearly defined the limitless borders of the broader Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape utilized by agro pastoral communities for centuries of years.</p>
	<p>Tswapong Hills</p> <p>Priority (7)</p>	<p>Cultural v, vi</p>	<p>Tswapong Cultural Landscape has evidence of direct prehistoric human occupation and interaction with environment and land use dating from the Early Stone Age to the contemporary settlement implicitly of the living and intangible heritage of the area. The current settlements around the Hills are a clear manifestation of environmental influence whereby water source points form the nucleus of the villages' origin. The Tswapong Hills are regarded as sacred by the Batswapong/ Bapedi people living in the villages around the hills. They are associated with ancestors of the Bapedi tribe and as such bore testimony to living traditions with ideas or with beliefs that the ancestors live in the area and controls everything that happens</p>	<p>Criteria (vi) needs to be amplified to bring out the traditions associated with ancestors of the Bapedi communities, including justifying why this archaeological site is worthy considering given the over representation of this category on the World Heritage List. There is paucity of information to support a credible outstanding universal value for the site</p>

			in the area. The area is known for its vast archaeological material including rock paintings, iron smelting sites and cultural practices particularly the intangible heritage of Moremi village.	
	Toutswemogala Priority (8)	Cultural ii, iii, iv	State Party did not provide detailed information to assist with analysis of its potential	State Party considers providing extra information.
	Okavango Delta 1 (Nomination submitted)	Natural viii, ix, x	Submitted for consideration to World Heritage Committee	Evaluated by IUCN
2.7 Lesotho	Thaba-Bosiu Priority (1)	Cultural iii, v	Thaba-Bosiu exhibits an important interchange of human values over a period of time. It was a home and safe haven to many people as Moshoeshe provided refuge to people from different cultural backgrounds from different clans and formed them into one nation. The Plateau is also a place where Moshoeshe received missionaries who introduced formal education in Lesotho, new farming practices, European clothes, new styles of building houses and construction of cattle kraals and several fruit and vegetables.	State Party encouraged to consider the recommendations of the Uganda Nomination Training. More importantly, the Statement of OUV needs to be developed and comparative analysis should be done at a regional level using the context of the phenomenon known as Mfecane, and how this site stands a symbol of resilience and diplomacy in a conflict period that affected most of Southern Africa. State Party cautioned against localising the values and reducing them to an individual accolade.
	Maletsunyane / Le Bihan Falls and Semonkong Gorge Priority (3)	Natural vii	State Party did not provide detailed information to assist with analysis of its potential	No OUV statement, more research required, not submitted to UNESCO as yet, and comparative analysis is required.
	Moyeni Dinoasur Foot Prints	Natural viii	State Party did not provide detailed information to assist with analysis of its potential	State Party yet to define the proposed OUV, therefore more research is needed, including a comprehensive comparative analysis at regional and international

	Priority (2)			levels. State Party to consider serial transnational nomination focussing on fossil sites in the region such as in Zimbabwe, Lesotho etc.
2.8 Zimbabwe	Ziwa National Monument Priority (2)	cultural iii, iv, v	The archaeological agricultural landscape is one of the most impressive and extensive examples of man-environment relationships of farming communities in the second millennium AD in the whole of Sub-Saharan Africa. The site is a representative sample of the few areas of Africa where extensive fossil/relict landscapes of past human activities survive in an articulated seamless manner. The integrated and articulated agricultural structures form a remarkable uniformity in design and construction style, manifesting great engineering skill, fore-planning and synchronized activities at a large scale. The archaeological features point to very intensive and specialized agricultural innovation and practices developed to take advantage of the area's hilly and mountainous environment.	State Party was encouraged to reconcile the recommendations of the Uganda nomination course and the significance of the site as understood at national level, including how this site could be useful in addressing gap analysis on lack of sites illustrating indigenous technological developments that had a profound impact on the socio-economy of societies.
	Chimanimani Mountains Priority (4)	Mixed vi, vii, viii, ix, x	State Party provided limited information, however there seemed to be potential of looking this as extension of discussions in East Africa.	State Party considers the great east escarpment serial nomination in consultation with other East and Southern African countries with a view of streamlining the cultural and natural values towards determining which element or a combination of elements would best illustrate an outstanding universal value.
	Insiza Khami Sites Triangle Priority (1)	cultural iii, iv	Naletale (or Nalatale), Danamombe and Insiza cluster of Khami sites is located in Matabeleland north in Zimbabwe. The ruins are attributed to the Kalanga Torwa State and are thought to date from the seventeenth century. The cluster presents colossal walls constructed from stone masonry, and are highly	Potentially a viable nomination as an extension of the of Khami World Heritage site, and could be done in a single phase given the amount of data already available and the management systems that have in operational for years.

			<p>decorated, featuring all of the designs of the Zimbabwe architectural tradition; chevrons, herringbone, chequers, cords and ironstone colored bands. The original wall, for instance at Naletale, was topped by plinths. These sites, combined together, and linked to Khami World Heritage site demonstrate significant archaeological artifacts and structures, and clearly established historical attributes providing exceptional testimony of the outstanding and architectural impression as a symbol of the past civilizations associated with the unique and architectural impressive dry stone walling tradition. The properties provide testimony to the meaning of strength and unity for the past civilizations. They provide important scientific and historical evidence critical in understanding the full chronological development of the Zimbabwe tradition starting with Mapungubwe (South Africa), then Great Zimbabwe, and the emergence of latter states.</p>	
	<p>Mapungubwe</p> <p>Priority (3)</p>	<p>Cultural ii, iii, iv, v</p>	<p>The uniformity, similarity and the almost identical physiographic attributes of the whole gives birth to archaeological data, sites, including rock art sites that illustrate continuous occupation of the Shashe Limpopo basin, and the rise of state systems. Sites on the Zimbabwean side include Matke hills, and over 21 Rock art sites. The connectivity and social transformation characterised by similar sites in South Africa (already a World Heritage site) and in Botswana is intricately connected to those on the Zimbabwean side of the confluence. Combined and interpreted in the same breath and depth the sites illustrate an important</p>	<p>Potentially a viable nomination as an extension of the Mapungubwe World Heritage site, but requiring more research and fine tuning to ascertain which values would best support the extension. This would require the collaboration of Botswana and South Africa taking into consideration the Shashe-Limpopo TFCA initiative supported by all the 'confluence' countries. The research conducted in the area over the years by University of Zimbabwe, Pretoria and Botswana will be critical in deepening the scientific threads that are linked to the Mapungubwe civilization. Impact of coal mining on the Zimbabwean side on the proposed site</p>

			interchange of human values that led to far-reaching cultural and social changes in southern Africa between AD 900 and 1300, and a significant stage in the history of the African sub-continent in the context of long distance trade through the East African ports with Arabia and India. The sites also graphically illustrate the impact of climate change and record the growth and then decline of the Kingdom of Mapungubwe as a clear record of a culture that became vulnerable to irreversible change.	needs to be seriously considered, including the accelerated land reform programme.
Nerumedzo Sacred Forest Priority (5)	mixed vi, x		State Party provided limited information on the cultural and natural values of the proposed forests venerated by local communities as sacred.	State Party was encouraged to conduct further research that would link nature and indigenous knowledge systems, and how both have become venerated over the years in order to bring out the Outstanding Universal Value. This could assist in ascertaining whether it is responding to the gap analysis on knowledge systems or its just a localised value.
National Heroes Acre Priority (6)	Cultural iv, vi		National Heroes Acre is a sacred burial ground and national monument constructed after independence commemorating those who fell in the struggle for national liberation and the contemporary and future sons and daughters of Zimbabwe whose dedication and commitment to the nation justify their burial at this sacred spot. Heroes/heroines are people who subordinated their personal interests to the collective interest of Zimbabwe. They accepted and endured pain, suffering and brutality with fortitude even unto death. The main features of the Heroes Acre included the Bronze statue of the Unknown Soldier which commemorates many Zimbabweans who died in the liberation struggle. Statue motifs consists of three	This is a created national memorial site for burying declared heroes and heroines just like similar memorial sites in Namibia, South Africa and many other countries that wedged a liberation struggle. The question is do we need to inscribe such post event memorial sites or rather focus on the authentic sites in the context of the Liberation Heritage Route Project as initiated under the African Liberation Heritage Programme, and attempts by South Africa to nominate the same as a World Heritage site. The non-inclusivity and biased nature of such memorials towards the dominant liberation movements has created further strings of controversies for a heritage already inseparable from its inherent ideological contestations, different strategies, and

			<p>figures, one woman and two men, a flagpole with the Zimbabwean National Flag and tomb for the Unknown Soldier. It also includes the Eternal Flame which sits on a 40 metre high tower and was lit at Independence celebrations depicting the spirit of Independence. Another feature is the Murals on the two walls on either side of the monument telling the story of Zimbabwe from before the 1st Chimurenga through the 2nd Chimurenga to independence and the profile of heroes/heroines.</p>	<p>popularised narratives.</p>
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3.0 Recommendations of the Southern African NTLs workshop

This workshop should be seen as an important step in the process of harmonising the Sub-regional Tentative Lists and this need to be intensified and continued in the future. From the interactions it became clear that each State Party needed to refine their National Tentative Lists, (hereafter called NTL), and collate all relevant information that is available on a particular site. This process will ensure that only properties with genuine Outstanding Universal Value appear on the NTL. This realization will facilitate the harmonisation process and ensure a more reliable outcome for each State Party and the region as a whole. Currently, there are too many questions still to be answered relating to the OUV of several properties on the NTLs. Several debates relating to the actual attributes of properties could not be concluded due to insufficient data or lack of expertise relating to that specific property or series of properties at the workshop. It needs to be clearly stated at this point that the workshop has only made recommendations, which are subject to ratification by States Parties. These can be accepted, modified or rejected by the State Parties. The recommendations are based on the information and knowledge made available during the workshop and reflected in the site data sheet and the spread sheet and will therefore evolve as the quantity and quality of data available improves.

The workshop recommends the following;

- 3.1 The process of harmonising the Sub-regional Tentative Lists is important and needs to be intensified and continued in the future using the baseline analysis achieved through the workshop, with an emphasis on prioritised transboundary/transnational nominations, however without abrogating the prerogative of the State Party in developing other sites on their NTLs.
- 3.2 State Parties that had not prioritised their sites at the workshop are encouraged to review the workshop efforts and results based on the evidence supplied on the site forms and spreadsheet and alter accordingly and supply an updated version to the AWHF, so as to maintain an accurate updated list for the Southern African Site Records of NTLs.
- 3.3 The spreadsheet concept used to collate data from State parties, needs to be developed into a database, preferably supported by GIS, to enable the collection, collation and analysis of data pertaining to the harmonised tentative list for the sub-region. However,

it is essential that each SP interrogate the data spreadsheet and endeavour to fill the gaps, particularly relating to the OUV, but all other aspects that need to be addressed. This database, once populated, would form the basis for the development of the nomination dossier, and harnessing financial and technical resources which are lacking in most countries.

3.4 Based on the group discussions, inputs from facilitators and experts, as well as consideration of various thematic studies during the workshop, preliminary recommendations are made on potential and credible proposals for nominations at both national and regional level. Most of the proposed sites would benefit from an integrated approach to address some of the management challenges that were briefly hinted during the workshop. These recommendations do not however waiver the prerogative of each State Party to make a final decision as to which site (s) could be included on the NTLs for possible inscription.

Table 1: Summary of potential sites per country

	NATURAL	CULTURAL	MIXED	Total
Botswana	3	3	2	8
Lesotho	2	1	0	3
Malawi	2	3	1	6
Namibia	4	1	2	7
South Africa	5	8	0	13
Swaziland	1	1	0	2
Zambia	4	2	1	7
Zimbabwe	0	4	2	6
Total	21	23	8	52

Table 2: Potential transboundary nominations for Southern Africa

1. Barberton Mountainland (Swaziland and RSA)
2. iSimagaliso (Mozambique and RSA)
3. Chimanimani (Mozambique and Zimbabwe)
4. Xam Khomani (RSA, Botswana and Namibia)
5. Gcwi habe Caves (Botswana and Namibia)
6. Lower Zambezi (Zambia and Zimbabwe)
7. Kalambo falls (Tanzania and Zambia)

8. Nyika (Malawi and Zambia)
9. Mapungubwe (RSA, Zimbabwe and Botswana)

Table 3: Potential serial trans-national nominations

1. Liberation Heritage (Southern Africa)
2. Benguela (RSA, Angola and Namibia)
3. Slave Route (Malawi, Tanzania, Mozambique, RSA, Angola)
4. Okavango Delta (Botswana, Namibia, Angola)
5. Fossil Sites (RSA, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Lesotho)
6. African Meteorite – (RSA and Namibia)
7. Succulent Karro (Namibia and RSA)
8. Boarder cave (RSA and Swaziland)
9. Welwitschiea (Namibia and Angola)
10. Rock art (Zambia and Malawi)
11. Etosha salt pan and Magadigadi pans (Botswana and Namibia)

Table 4: Potential serial nominations (national level)

1. Insiza Khami (Zimbabwe)
2. Khuloubvu (Malawi)
3. Mining industrial Sites (RSA)

3.5 A follow up workshop is also recommended to investigate and seriously consider transboundary/transnational nominations, including the regional framework that could be put in place to support the implementation of the World Heritage Convention for such sites. **(Zambia and Namibia indicated that they would investigate the possibilities of hosting such a workshop).**

3.6 AWHF and partners consider reviewing the framework and format of supporting nominations in view of the needs identified during the workshop, of which State Parties are at varying levels of needs. It is noted that under “Help required” and “Issues” very little detail was captured. From the spreadsheet data forms it would appear that “Help required” is predominantly in the area of expertise and mentoring with financial assistance being required by most sites but at varying levels. The issue being posed here is whether the funding from AWHF is sufficient to augment State Party contribution towards finalizing the nomination is adequate given their varying

levels of financial and technical needs. It would be useful at any future workshop to obtain more detail relating to financial assistance, and ascertain whether it is essential for the submission of a dossier or would simply facilitate up to a certain point but without finalization the nomination file. It would be also useful to have an idea of specifics relating to these two questions, particularly for the top priority properties, which would inform the level of support that would be requested through the formal channels of AWHF, UNESCO or any other funding partner to ensure the speed completion of the files.

4.0 Conclusion on Southern Africa TL workshop

While the workshop achieved the expected results, the harmonization of the NTLs in Southern Africa should be integrated into the results of similar workshops held in both Anglophone and Francophone countries in order to have a pan African perspective towards improving the implementation of the Global strategy and results of thematic studies, but without taking away the prerogative and autonomy of States Parties in making a decision on NTLs. In addition, the Southern African TL workshop should be followed up by another workshop to streamline transboundary/transnational proposals. Where possible, and funds permitting, the AWHF should consider revising the grant awarded for the development of nomination files to be proportional to the magnitude of the work to be done for each particular site as opposed to a blanket figure which has proved inadequate for most States Parties.

5.0 Annexes

5.1 Programme for the Workshop

5.2 NTLs spreadsheets

5.3 NTLs site data sheet (sample)

5.4 Concept document for the Workshop (as provided by AWHF but modified during implementation)

5.5 Workshop Participants