



WORLD HERITAGE TENTATIVE LIST FOR AFRICA: STUATIONAL ANALYSIS



**A study carried out for
the Africa World Heritage Fund (AWHF)
by Okello Abungu Heritage Consultants
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WORLD HERITAGE TENTATIVE LIST FOR AFRICA: STUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Introduction and objectives

This document is an analysis of Africa sites on the Tentative List of UNESCO World Heritage. The continent of Africa is rich in both cultural as well as natural heritage with outstanding universal values. However the continent is still disadvantaged in that despite its great potential, it has the least sites on UNESCO's World Heritage List.

There have been past efforts (including through the Global Strategy discussed below) to address the imbalance in the World Heritage List, whereby the developed countries in the north have a disproportionate number of sites compared to the developing south. These efforts have however yielded negligible results and Africa – with its rich heritage – has only 9% of the total listed sites. This is in comparison to the 30% of its sites on the Danger List. The Listing of African sites into the World Heritage List is therefore imperative, and one of the main objectives of the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) has been to address this matter. Site listing must however start with the identification of potential sites that possess Outstanding Universal Value through the process of Tentative Listing. It is on this basis that the AWHF commissioned a study to carry out the following activities:

- Gap analysis in the African continent that includes analysis of sites which are listed on the Tentative List and those that have potential for listing;
- Stock-taking of the work being done to nominate sites in various countries and evaluate their readiness and, where possible, outline areas needed to be addressed to ensure quality nominations;
- Identification of professionals working on nominations in each country;
- Identification of sites that have potential for immediate listing, mid-term listing and long-term listing, including sites which have been referred or deferred.

The report is therefore a synthesis of the above activities and includes other relevant material that provides a situational analysis related to the work and potential for cultural and mixed sites nominations in Africa.

Tentative List: what it is and what it involves

The Tentative List (TL) is an inventory of properties that each State Party to the 1972 World Heritage Convention (*Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*) considers suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List and intends to consider for nomination in the subsequent years and is covered under paragraph 62-76 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation the World Heritage Convention. These are sites that the State Parties consider to be cultural and/or natural heritage of outstanding universal value.

Tentative listing of sites by State Parties are of paramount importance as no nomination to the World Heritage List can be considered unless the nominated property has already been included on the States Party's Tentative List. More so, tentative listing is a participatory exercise that should involve a wide variety of stakeholders.

Once State Parties prepare their Tentative Lists, they are expected to deposit them with the World Heritage Centre, which is the Secretariat for the World Heritage Committee, at least one year before the submission of any nomination. The information required includes the name of the property, its geographical location, a brief description of the property, and justification of its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). Furthermore, to ensure consistency and accuracy of information, the State Parties are encouraged to re-examine and re-submit their Tentative List at least every 10 years.

Tentative Lists provides an important planning and evaluation tool early on in the process of identification of heritage with OUV, and as such are relevant tools for States Parties, the World Heritage Committee, its Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS and IUCN), as well as the Secretariat to the Convention.

State Parties – through the Global Strategy – are encouraged to prepare Tentative Lists, in addition to preparing nominations of properties from categories and regions that are under-represented on the World Heritage List. To achieve this wide consultation among the various stakeholders within their own countries, and guided by the analyses of the World Heritage list, specific thematic studies and other technical reviews by the World Heritage Committee's Advisory Bodies are recommended.

This approach was adopted following a global study carried out by ICOMOS between 1987 and 1993, which revealed that Europe, historic towns and religious monuments, Christianity, historical periods and polite architecture (as opposed to

vernacular) were all over-represented on the World Heritage List; whereas all living cultures, and especially 'traditional cultures', were underrepresented.

At its 28th session in 2004, the World Heritage Committee reviewed more recent analyses of the World Heritage List and the Tentative Lists prepared by ICOMOS and IUCN. Both analyses were carried out on regional, chronological, geographical and thematic bases in order to evaluate the progress of the Global Strategy.

The ICOMOS study found that the reasons for the gaps in the World Heritage List fall into two main categories: (a) structural – relating to the World Heritage nomination process, and to managing and protecting cultural properties; and (b) qualitative – relating to the way properties are identified, assessed and evaluated.

The IUCN study pointed out that the natural and mixed sites currently inscribed on the World Heritage List cover almost all regions and habitats of the world with a relatively balanced distribution. However, there are still major gaps in the World Heritage List for natural areas such as tropical/temperate grasslands, savannas, lake systems, tundra and polar systems, and cold winter deserts.

Following a World Heritage Committee decision, the cultural and natural heritage criteria are now merged into a single list. According to the 2005 version of the Operational Guidelines, in order to be eligible for inscription on the List, nominated properties must meet at least one of the ten following criteria:

- i. Represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- ii. Exhibit an important interchange of human values over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design;
- iii. Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- iv. Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- v. Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use, which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;

- vi. Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);
- vii. Contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- viii. Be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphologic or physiographic features;
- ix. Be outstanding examples representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
- x. Contain the most important and significant natural habitats for *in-situ* conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of science or conservation.

The identification of the gaps in both types as well as regions has contributed to the acute attention given to Tentative Listing, especially by the World Heritage Committee. As such, State Parties are encouraged to take into account the studies carried out by the Advisory Bodies, as these have potential in addressing disparities in themes, regions, geo-cultural groupings as well as bio-geographical provinces.

A crucial area in Tentative Listing and that is encouraged by the Committee is the harmonization of these lists at regional as well as at thematic levels. With assistance from the Advisory Bodies, the State Parties collectively assess their lists identifying gaps and common themes. This exercise has the potential of contributing to improved Tentative Lists, new nominations and co-operation among State Parties.

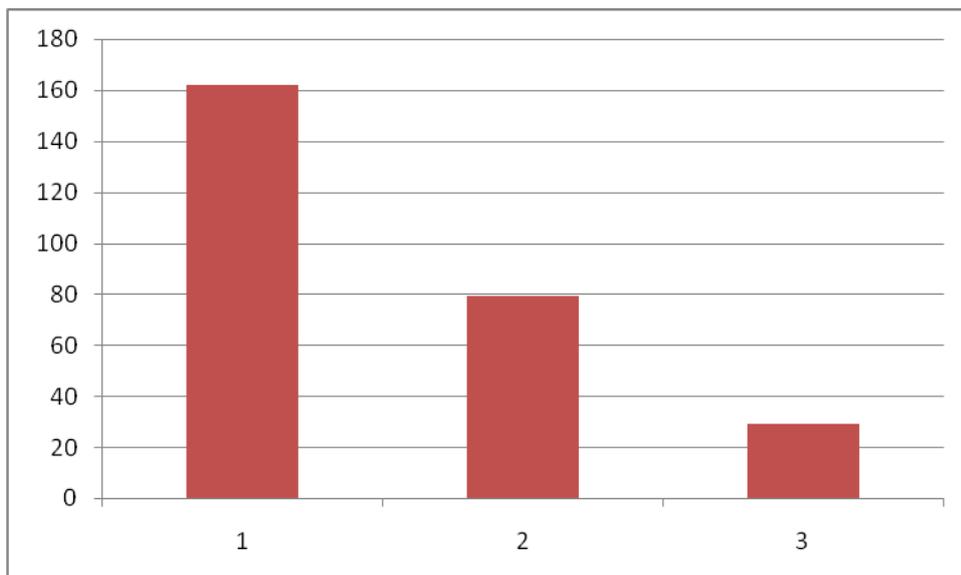
The AWHF has been involved in supporting this exercise in Africa and already a meeting took place in Kano, Nigeria from 10th to 16th May 2009, which brought together participants from the West Africa region. A similar meeting for the East African region is scheduled for December 2009 in Kigali, Rwanda. The organization of workshops for the harmonization of Tentative Lists for specific regions is envisaged to act as an interactive process that will play an important role in generating sound understanding and consensus on the identification and nomination of properties that may meet the criteria for OUV. Other workshops are planned in other parts of the continent at a later stage, because the outcome

of this harmonization can result in an improved Tentative List and new nominations from State Parties, as well as cooperation among groups of State Parties in the preparation of nominations.

Situational analysis

There are three categories of sites represented in the Tentative Lists and include **Cultural**, **Natural** and **Mixed**. In Africa – like in other parts of the world – cultural properties dominate, followed by natural and then mixed, as exemplified in the diagrams below.

CATEGORIES OF PROPERTIES ON THE TENTATIVE LIST – SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SITES IN RELATION TO THE CATEGORIES



Category of heritage:

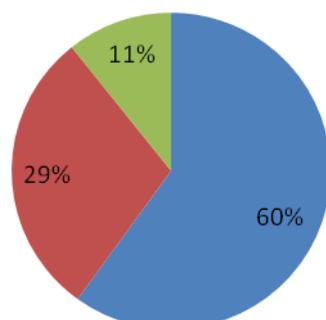
1 = Cultural Heritage

2 = Natural Heritage

3 = Mixed Heritage

Percentage of Heritage Categories

■ Cultural ■ Natural ■ Mixed



Distribution of cultural, natural and mixed sites

Region	Country	Cultural	Natural	Mixed
North Africa	Algeria	5	0	1
	Morocco	10	4	0
	Egypt	23	7	1
	Libya	0	0	0
	Tunisia	0	3	1
	Sudan	4	3	0
West Africa	Cape Verde	3	1	1
	Guinea	3	0	0
	Liberia	0	0	0
	Cote d'Ivoire	2	1	1
	Ghana	4	2	0
	Togo	4	1	2
	Benin	6	0?	0
	Gabon	1	1	5
	Nigeria	7	3	2
	Cameroon	6	6	1

	Senegal	7	0	3
	Mali	9	0	0
	Mauritania	3	0	0
	Niger	10	6	3
	Guinea Bissau	0	1	0
	Gambia	2	0	0
Central Africa	Chad	4	4	1
	Central Africa Republic	6	3	1
	Congo	2	3	0
	DRC	0	0	3
Eastern Africa	Eritrea	1	0	0
	Djibouti	0	0	0
	Uganda	4	1	0
	Rwanda	0	0	0
	Burundi	2	6	2
	Kenya	2	3	1
	Ethiopia	0	1	1
	Tanzania	4	3	0
	Seychelles	0	0	0
	Comoros	2	1	1
Southern Africa	Angola	11	0	0
	Zambia	6	1	1
	Malawi	1	1	1
	Zimbabwe	1	0	0
	Namibia	0	2	2
	Botswana	3	1	0
	Mozambique	2	1	1

	Swazi Land	1	0	0
	Lesotho	1	0?	1
	South Africa	6	4	0
	Madagascar	2	2	3
	Re-union (France?)	0	0?	0
		170	76	40

Sites' distribution in terms of category

Cultural properties have generally been accorded more attention by African State Parties in the current Tentative List and are thus the majority in the tabulated list. Out of a total of 286 properties on the Tentative List, 170 are cultural properties, 76 are natural properties while 40 are mixed properties. This trend seems to be universal and could be explained not only by the numerity of cultural heritage sites as opposed to the natural sites in the continent, but due to the fact that natural sites are large areas that are difficult to put together convincingly as a unit, as opposed to cultural properties that could range from a town to single buiding.

It is also clear that different countries nominate properties to the List depending on what they consider their strengths; thus the drier north with huge expances of the Sahara desert – but with along history of human urban development and trade that led to the creation of complex societies at a very early period – tend to go for cultural heritage as opposed to the eastern and southern regions of the continent.

Eastern and southern Africa have a long history of nature conservation as well as strategic heritage sites, and so have a much more balanced status. This can be explained by past historical factors and developments such as early urban development in some parts that have left tangible and significant historical landscapes, and the introduction of natural parks and wetland areas, particularly during the colonial period.

The tropical forest areas of Central Africa including the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Central African Republic (CAR), and Gabon are rich in natural or mixed sites, and thus naturally inclined towards their nomination. For example, all the five world heritage sites in the DRC are natural sites. In West Africa, its rich history of past kingdoms and empires (esp. Ghana, Mali and Songhai) and the great tradition of trade (esp. the Trans

Saharan Trade), listing choices are centred on the cultural heritage of such periods considered as great achievements. World Heritage here also symbolises past achievements and the creation of identity through recognition of the same. The State Party of Mali, for example, has three sites in the World Heritage List – all cultural. Sites on their Tentative List, totalling nine, are all also cultural. In drawing up sites for listing, many countries are influenced by their history, the way they want to define themselves, their identity and the resources they see as significant.

Along Ghana's coastline, for example, there is an inherited heritage from the time of the European arrival to the coast of West Africa in the form of forts. These forts have played different roles in the life of the State Party of Ghana, including in slave and other trade and colonization; today they serve as places of memory and play a role in tourism, especially for the descendants of slaves from north America and the Caribbean. Today both the two major forts of Elmina and Cape Coast are on the World Heritage List. In contrast, Nigeria has no such forts but does possess a rich intangible heritage of kingship, spiritual and ritual spaces, and has concentrated on nominating cultural landscapes based on the people's experiences and how they continue to interact with them. In Africa, there is no one specific way or trend of looking at site choices.

Egypt, with a long history of a centralized state system based on god kings from the Pharaonic period and the construction of elaborate and monumental structures (palaces and burials) is particularly biased in its choice towards architectural heritage. The State Party has the highest number of properties (23) in Africa in the cultural category. Furthermore, when analyzed in terms of criteria, eight properties out of the 23 have been proposed under criteria (iv), although these properties have other criteria.

Criteria (iv) states that a property must be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates significant stages in human history.

Egypt is by no means lacking in heritage that meet this criteria and many of the already listed sites are outstanding examples of types of buildings and architectural ensemble. From the point of view that most of these properties are monuments, and that already many of its sites on the list fall under this, it would possibly be more strategic for the State Party to select four to five sites with criteria (iv) of outstanding nature for nomination to safeguard against lack of convincing arguments for all the eight sites being outstanding under the same criteria.

However since these sites get nominated at different times, the fact that they share this criteria may not arise. The danger would however be in proving what new values of outstanding nature they will be adding in addition to whatever has been listed from Egypt, as well as other parts of the world, with similarly rich architectural heritage.

It is important to note that generally, the tentative listing from Africa does represent various heritages, even from a cultural point of view. There are cultural landscapes, forts, vernacular architecture, other buildings, towns, trade routes, among others. It is still important that the continent exploit areas where it is strongest and where it brings in new categories of heritage to the international community, and these include: places of memory and spirituality, freedom and slave routes, hominid sites, rock art sites, among others. These are where the gaps are, and yet the continent abounds in such sites.

If these are not taken into consideration, we may continue to see submissions to the Tentative List of properties that may be good, but which are either already represented in the World Heritage List or are of the same typology and that may – in the long-term – be very difficult to convince the World Heritage Committee of their OUV. A good example is Angola's Tentative List, where among their nine (9) properties, **six are fortresses** and **three are church buildings**. While these are a unique Angolan heritage, they are similar to those found in Europe, where their origins lie. There are already many forts and churches in the List and the State Party has the difficult task to convince the World Heritage Committee why these in particular are important and what added value they would bring to the List.

To enhance the chances of their inscription on the World Heritage List, the State Party may find it necessary, when compiling the dossiers, to consider only **one** site per type, ie. **one fortress** and **one church** which has universal value. Alternatively, Angola could go for trans-national serial nomination that may group the heritage according to types or related regional sites of same period with a commonly shared history. Angola is a Lusophone country with no site on the List so far, and is therefore a priority for the African World Heritage Fund as well as the WH Committee.

It is important to note that while compared to other continents, Africa (and especially sub-Saharan Africa) is more balanced with their choices of cultural vs. natural heritage, there is a need for Africa to do more in terms of proposing not only more sites, but sites of high quality in terms of conservation as well as in their OUV. In Africa, culture and nature are always intertwined, but this is not always reflected in the number of mixed sites listed. There is a need to identify the unique heritage of the continent that will contribute positively to the collective good of humanity's heritage, and Africa is not lacking in this. The Global Strategy

studies did identify many other types of heritage that Africa and the developing world are rich in, but little has been done to take advantage of this privileged position to create a truly representative and balanced World Heritage List. Tentative Lists are a tool for planning and, if developed properly, could be used to address the imbalances in the World Heritage List.

Given the richness and uniqueness of its cultural and natural resources, it would be prudent for Africa to consider more natural and mixed properties in future submissions to the Tentative List – in this way ensuring that they have a balanced nomination as well as enhanced opportunities for listing on the World Heritage List

AFRICA TENTATIVE LIST UPDATES

	Country	Sites on tentative list	Last revision	Years since last revision
1.	Algeria	6	30/12/2002	7
2.	Angola	11	22/11/1996	13
3.	Benin	6	31/3/2009	0
4.	Botswana	4	21/7/1999	10
5.	Burkina Faso	5	30/01/2004	5
6.	Burundi	10	09/05/2007	2
7.	Cameroon	13	18/04/2006	3
8.	Cape Verde	6	07/05/2004	5
9.	Central African Republic	10	11/04/2006	3
10	Chad	9	21/7/2005	4
11	Comoros	4	31/01/2007	2
12	Congo	5	12/06/2008	1
13	Côte d'Ivoire	4	29/11/2006	3
14	Democratic Republic of Congo	3	11/11/1997	12
15	Egypt	31	24/7/2008	1
16	Eritrea	1	25/03/2005	4
17	Ethiopia	2	13/03/2008	1
18	Gabon	7	27/01/2009	0
19	Gambia	2	01/09/1995	14
20	Ghana	6	17/01/2000	9
21	Guinea	3	29/03/2001	8

22	Guinea-Bissau	1	13/10/2006	3
23	Kenya	6	09/11/2001	8
24	Lesotho	2	08/10/2008	1
25	Madagascar	7	14/03/2008	1
26	Malawi	3	17/05/2000	9
27	Mali	9	19/03/2009	0
28	Mauritania	3	14/06/2001	8
29	Mauritius	1	17/05/2006	3
30	Morocco	14	22/07/2006	3
31	Mozambique	4	20/08/2008	1
32	Namibia	4	03/10/2002	7
33	Niger	19	26/06/2006	3
34	Nigeria	12	08/10/2007	2
35	Senegal	10	18/11/2005	4
36	South Africa	10	15/04/2008	1
37	Swazi land	1	31/12/2008	1
38	Tanzania	7	28/01/2009	0
39	Togo	7	08/01/2002	7
40	Tunisia	4	28/05/2008	1
41	Uganda	5	28/01/2007	2
42	Zambia	7	10/03/2009	0
43	Zimbabwe	1	26/06/1997	12

State Parties in **bold** in the table above are those that have exceeded the time limit for review of their Tentative List. These State Parties have not revised the Tentative List for over 10 years or are on the limit threshold. These State Parties therefore need to urgently review their lists as per the Operations Guidelines 11c (65) which states that Tentative Lists need to be re-examined and re-submitted **at least** every ten (10) years. More so, the World Heritage Committee has approved a new format for tentative listing and every State Party will be required to use the same format.

Long overdue revisions

1. Angola (last updated 1996)
2. Democratic republic of Congo (last updated 1997)
3. Gambia (last updated 1995)
4. Botswana (last updated 1999)
5. DRC Congo (last updated 1997)
6. Ghana (last updated 2000)
7. Malawi (last updated 2000)
8. Zimbabwe (last updated 1997)

Other State Parties that need to revise their Tentative Lists

1. Guinea
2. *Kenya: This State Party has already revised its Tentative List in early 2009
3. Mauritania
4. Namibia
5. Togo

State parties with no sites on the Tentative List

There are State Parties that still have not developed their Tentative Lists. While some already have sites on the WH List, others do not. All these countries need to be encouraged to develop their Tentative Lists and submit them to the World Heritage Centre with a view to preparing them for nomination.

State Parties with no sites on the World Heritage Tentative List:

1. Liberia
2. Libya
3. Djibouti
4. Rwanda

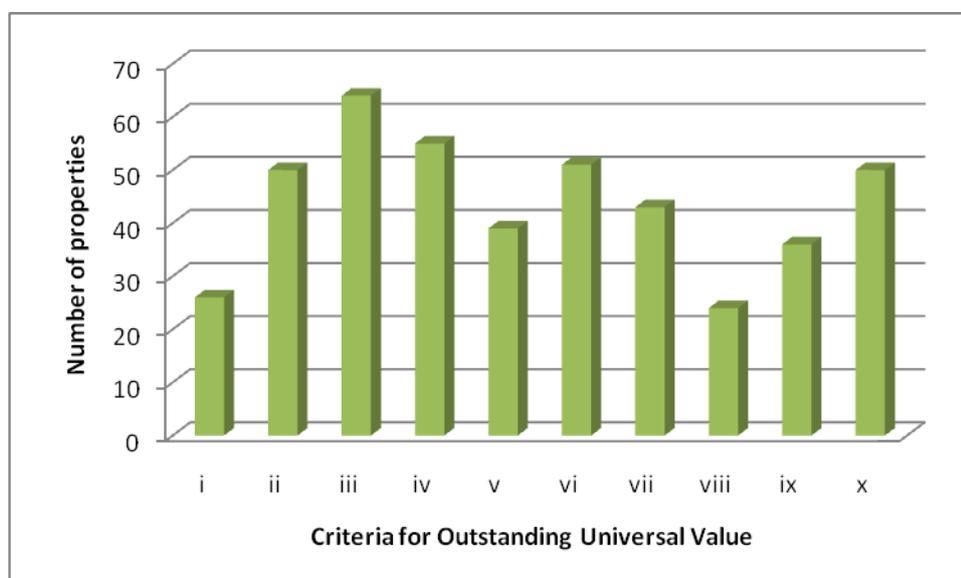
5. São Tomé and Príncipe
6. Réunion
7. Seychelles

There are some submissions to Tentative Lists with missing information such as geographical co-ordinates and a statement of Outstanding Universal Value as per Operations Guidelines 11c (66). The WH Committee now insists on well-developed and complete Tentative Lists that provide all the information required, which will assist the Committee in determining the potential of each site. The following sites had no complete information:

1. Egypt: Proposed sites of Dahab, El Gendi Fortress, Minia and Newibah castle have neither geo co-ordinates nor criteria.
2. Ghana: Site of Navrongo catholic cathedral has no geo co-ordinates or criteria.

In the last two years, the Committee has stressed the importance of the Tentative Lists and requested the State Parties to update their lists. Furthermore, the Committee has introduced a new format of drawing up a Tentative List, including developing the sites' Outstanding Universal Value. This has resulted in the re-examination and re-submission of many States Countries' lists. Thus some of the countries listed as having delayed or having not submitted, have since re-submitted or submitted new lists.

Analysis of criteria used by African State Parties



Criteria (iii) has been used by the majority of properties to justify their Outstanding Universal significance. Criteria (iii) requires a property to “bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.” In total 64 properties cited this criteria as a strong justification for their inclusion into the Tentative List. This criteria has been applied mostly to bygone traditions or archaeological sites found on the continent.

Criteria (iii) is followed by Criteria (iv) that requires an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history; the others are Criteria (vi) and (ii). While Criteria (vi) can be used on its own, the Committee recommends that where possible it be used with another one.

For Natural sites, the most cited criteria for the continent is Criteria (x) that requires a site to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for *in-situ* conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation’.

While Criteria (viii), which requires properties to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geo-morphological or physiographic features, is used by most African State Parties to justify a particular property as having OUV, only 24 properties used this criteria to justify their OUV.

Criteria (i) requires a site to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius, while Criteria (vii) requires a site contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance – these are understandably under-utilised criteria, as they are not easy to establish.

There are 75 properties from various African State Parties’ Tentative List that only categorize their properties as Cultural, Mixed or Natural without justifying their Outstanding Universal Significance in relation to the ten criteria as stipulated in the Operation Guidelines. In extreme cases, some properties submitted for inclusion in the Tentative List, eg. **Chad (9 properties)** and **Senegal (10 properties)** do not include their justification within any of the ten criteria outlined by the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

While most countries do justify the Outstanding Universal Value of properties by indicating the criteria that each property meets, many State Parties still fail to indicate the individual criterion the property meets. For example out of seven properties proposed by Tanzania, one property – Central Slave and Ivory Trade Route – does not specify the criterion used.

This problem was occasioned by the fact that tentative listing has been a very casually prepared, being more or less an indicative list of what site the State Party wanted to nominate, rather than a justification for serious consideration; often these lists are not reviewed for many years. Many of the existing World Heritage Tentative Lists in Africa are out-dated and unrealistic. As a result of the World Heritage Committee placing more emphasis on the Tentative List as a planning tool for final World Heritage listing, the situation is changing and the current omissions need to be addressed more seriously by the various State Parties.

New developments/listings

In June 2009, three African sites were presented to the Committee for discussion and subsequent listing by the State Parties of Cape Verde, Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast. As a result of this developments, the following cultural properties have been inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2009:

State party: Cape Verde

Name of property: Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande

Criteria: (ii)(iii)(vi) Reference: 1310

State party: Burkina Faso

Name of property: Ruins of Loropeni

Criteria: (iii) Reference: 1225 rev.

Grand-Bassam from Ivory Coast was referred.

Sites being prepared to the World Heritage List

As noted in the introduction, and despite the achievements made to date, Africa's heritage is still under-represented on the World Heritage List. One of the objectives of the AWHF has been to address this anomaly through funding of training programmes for heritage professionals in the development of Nomination Dossiers. Nomination Dossiers from the continent have often failed to meet the standards required by the World Heritage Committee,

thus leading to sites with demonstrable Outstanding Universal Values failing to make it on to the List.

Two training programmes were organized and conducted: in Lesotho for English-speaking Africa; and in Porto Novo for French-speaking Africa. In these programmes, participants were required to work on the sites that had already been identified by the States Parties for preparation for nomination. While not all State Parties could be represented at once in two training programmes (and so not all potential sites and sites under preparation could be identified and benefit) through this training, a number of sites have been identified and are under preparation to be presented to the Committee at different times over the next few years.

Below are summaries of both the English speaking and French speaking countries with sites currently under preparation for listing, the dates of Nomination Dossier presentation to the World Heritage Committee, the professionals working on the sites and their contacts.

This document also has a list of sites that are felt should be included in the State Parties' Tentative Lists if they are not already there, and be given a priority status in preparation. This list is based on the gaps identified, which show that there are not enough mixed and natural sites compared to what Africa as a continent could bring on board. It is also noted that while there are already initiatives to promote trans-national boundary nominations, Africa is still lagging behind and this poses a challenge that needs to be addressed. It is unfortunate that where such initiatives are being promoted, some countries are still reluctant to participate in them. A good example is the case of Benin and Niger, whereby Niger has been reluctant to partner with Benin in the nomination of the Parc National de la Pendjari, which being proposed by the later. This kind of initiative needs to be encouraged even at the continental level, including by the African Union, as heritage has the potential of enhancing relations among neighbours, not least through the sharing of benefits that a shared heritage can bring through joint tourism and other ventures.

PARTICIPANTS LIST AND THEIR SITES – LESOTHO COURSE

State Party	Name & Address	Other Contact details	Site	Date of submission
Botswana	1. MATSWIRI Gertrude Mmamotse (Ms.) Department of National Museum and Monuments & Art Gallery. Private Bag 00114 Gaborone	Tel (Bus):+267-3-610 466 Fax (Bus): +267-3-902 797 Mobile: +267-72 968 802 E-mail (Bus): gmmatswiri@gov.bw E-mail (Pers): getrudematswiri@yahoo.com	Makgadikgadi Salt Pans Cultural Landscape	2011
	2. GABADIRWE Mohutsiwa (Mr.) Department of National Museum and Monuments & Art Gallery. Private Bag 00114 Gaborone	Tel (Bus): +267-3-973 860 Fax (Bus): +267-3-911 186 Mobile: +267-71-597 777 E-mail (Bus): mgabadirwe@gov.bw E-mail (Pers): mogabadirwe@yoo.com	As Above	As Above
Egypt	3. ABU BKR Sayed (Mr.) Ras Mohammed National Park P.O. Box 19 Sharm El-Shiekh	Tel (Bus):+2-69-366 0668 Fax (Bus): +2-69-366 0559 Mobile:+2-12-758 4243 E-mail (Bus): - E-mail (Pers): sayed_bkr@yahoo.com	Ras Mohamed National Park Natural	2010
	4. AL DUMAIRY Abdel Aziz (Mr.) Supreme Council of Antiquities 3, Al Adel Aboubakr st Zamalek Cairo	Tel (Bus):+2-46-450 0607 Fax (Bus): - Mobile:+2-10-154 3825 E-mail (Bus):- E-mail (Pers): ABDELAZIZSIWA@yahoo.com	As Above	As above
Ghana	5. LAWER Simon (Mr.) Ghana Museums and Monuments Board P.O. Box GP 3343 Barnes Road Accra	Tel (Bus):+233-21-221 633-5 Fax (Bus): +233-21-222 401 Mobile: +233-20-816 1528 E-mail (Bus): gmbb-acc@africaonline.com.gh E-mail (Pers): lawerb@yahoo.com	Tongo – Tenzuk Cultural Landscape	2010

	6. OWUSU Anthony Yaw (Mr.) Ghana Museums and Monuments Board P.O.Box 1262 Kumasi	Tel (Bus): +233-51-221 634 Fax (Bus): +233-21-236 426 Mobile: +233-27-212 5806 E-mail (Bus): gmbb-acc@africaonline.com.gh E-mail (Pers): anthony_owusu@yahoo.co.uk	As Above	As Above
Kenya	7. LEITORO Elizabeth (Ms) Kenya Wildlife Service P.O. Box 42076 Nairobi	Tel (Bus):+254-20-602 121 Fax (Bus): +254-20-600 324 Mobile: +254-721 385 358 E-mail (Bus): eleitoro@kws.go.ke E-mail (Pers): nalawan2000@yahoo.com	The Kenyan Great Rift Valley Lakes System Natural	2010
	8. WANDERI Hoseah (Mr.) National Museums of Kenya P.O Box 62532-00200 Nairobi	Tel (Bus): +254-20-324 2161-4 Fax (Bus): +254-20-374 124 Mobile: +254-724 371 232 E-mail (Bus): - E-mail (Pers): hoswanderi@yahoo.com	As Above	As Above
Lesotho	9. Kobisi Khotso (Mr.)	Tel (Bus): +266-22-950 243 Fax (Bus): +266-22-312 527 Mobile: +266-22-58 771 844 E-mail (Bus): - E-mail (Pers): kkobisi@yahoo.co.uk	Sehlabathebe National Park Mixed Site	2010
	10. Molibeli Matsosane Emily (Mrs.) Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture PO BOX 52 Maseru 100	Tel (Bus):+266-22-313 034 Fax (Bus): +266-22-310 194 Mobile: +266-63-045 370 E-mail (Bus): - E-mail (Pers): mmolibeli@yhoo.com	As Above	As Above
	11. Ntsohi Refiloe (Ms.) Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture PO BOX 52 Maseru 100	Tel (Bus): +266-22-311 767 Fax (Bus): +266-22-311 139 Mobile: +266-22-63 084 040 E-mail (Bus): rntsohi@mtec.gov.ls E-mail (Pers): nrefill@yahoo.com	As Above	As Above

Mozambique	12. JOPELA Albino (Mr.) National Directorate for Culture Rua Capitaio Henrique de Sonsa N.15 PO Box 1742 Maputo	Tel (Bus):+258-21-313 176 Fax (Bus): +258-21-313 194 Mobile: +258-82-090 1710 E-mail (Bus): albino.jopela@gmail.com E-mail (Pers): albinojopela@yahoo.com.br	Quirimbas Archipelago Mixed Site	2011
	13. CATAPOLA Brazao Jose Luis (Mr.) Ministry of Education and Culture Street, Jose Sidumo, nr 165, 1 Floor Maputo	Tel (Bus): +258-21-490 268 Fax (Bus): +258-21-490 268 Mobile: +258-84-407 5014 +258 84 269 4774 E-mail (Bus): Bcatopola@mpc.gov E-mail (Pers): Brazascatopola@hotmail.com	As Above	As Above
Nigeria	14. OSUAGWU Victoria (Ms) National Commission for Museums and Monuments Plot 16, Cotonou Crescent, Wusse Zone 6 P.M.B. 171, Garki Abuja	Tel (Bus):+234-80-3336 4395 Fax (Bus): +234-95-23 8254 Mobile:+234-80-5151 6233 E-mail (Bus): nigheritage@yahoo.ca E-mail (Pers): vicosuagwu@hotmail.com	Surame Cultural Landscape	2011
	15.HASSAN Garba Mahdi (Mr.) National Museum P.M.B. 2367 Sokoto	Tel (Bus): +234-60-233 106 Fax (Bus): +234-9-523 8254 Mobile: +234-80-5529 5595 E-mail (Bus): -nigheritage@yahoo.ca E-mail (Pers): garbamahdi@yahoo.com	As Above	As Above
Swaziland	16.NKAMBULE Dudu Temahlubi (Ms) National Trust Commission P.O. Box 100 Lobamba	Tel (Bus):+268-41-61 516 Fax (Bus):+268-41-61 875 Mobile:+268-6121 311 E-mail (Bus): curator@sntc.org.sz E-mail (Pers): snesethu@yahoo.co.uk	Ngwenya Mines Cultural Landscape	2011
	17.KUNENE James (Mr.) National Trust Commission P.O. Box 100 Lobamba	Tel (Bus):+268-44-24 241 Fax (Bus): +268-44-24 241 Mobile:+268-6046 857 E-mail (Bus): leo@sntc.org.sz E-mail (Pers): N/A	As Above	As Above

Zambia	18.MBEWE Richard (Mr.) National Heritage Conservation Commission of Zambia P O Box 60124, Livingstone	Tel (Bus):+260-213-323 662 Fax (Bus):+260-213-323 635 Mobile: +260-97 23 4659 E-mail (Bus): nhccswr@zamnet.zm E-mail (Pers): ricmbewe@yahoo.com.au	Barotse Cultural Landscape	2011
	19.NDIYOI Muyumbwa (Mr.) National Heritage Conservation Commission of Zambia P O Box 60124, Livingstone	Tel (Bus): +260-213-323 662 Fax (Bus): +260-213-323 653 Mobile: +260-955 832 433 E-mail (Bus): nhccswr@zamnet.zm E-mail (Pers): ndiyoi@yahoo.co.uk	As Above	As Above

PARTICIPANTS LIST – PORTO NOVO COURSE

N°	State party	Property Name	Category of property	Name	Address	Level of preparation
1	BENIN	Parc national de la Pendjari	Natural	KPADONOU Cosme Zinsou	Chargé de la promotion touristique du Parc national de la Pendjari 08 BP 0227 Cotonou Tél. +229 23830065/21309072/97118765 cosme.kpadonou@pendjari.net , colnis4@yahoo.fr	2010
2				TÉHOU Comlan Aristide	Chef service écologie de la Réserve de Biosphère de la Pendjari 02 BP 527 Cotonou Tél. +229 21 303084/97 581902 tehouaristide@hotmail.com , tehouaristide@yahoo.fr	
3	COMORES	Trois sites majeurs des écosystèmes marins des Comores	Natural	ABDALLAH Ali Naguib	Conservateur du Musée national/ CNRDS BP 1843 Moroni Tél. +269 773 9102/1230/3335810 abdallahnaguib@yahoo.fr	2012
4				IBRAHIM Hairoune	Conservatrice du Palais de Msamoudu/CNDRS BP 1843 Moroni Tél. +269 334 4380 hairoune@yahoo.fr	
5	GABON	Grottes de Lastourville	Mixte	MILEBOU Aude Gwladys	Chargée d'études au Cabinet du Vice premier ministre BP 5764 Libreville Tél. +241 763232/07369743/06066753 maudegwladys@yahoo.fr	2011
6				NZAMBA NZAMBA Thierry P.	Chargé d'Etudes à la direction générale de la Culture BP 4355 Libreville Tél. Fax : +241 07394574/763253 nzamba2sacouvert@yahoo.fr	

N°	State party	Property Name	Category of property	Name	Address	Level of preparation
7	GUINEE	Paysage culturel mandingue du Gberedou/Hamana	Cultural	CONDE A. Sidiki	Chef de section protection et législation des sites et monuments BP 262 Conakry Tél. +224 30 413876/64926609 asconde001@yahoo.fr	2011
8				DIAWARA Mamadi	Chef de division des sites, monuments et architectures traditionnelles BP 262 Conakry Tél. +224 64379401 mamadipossa2@yahoo.fr	
9	GUINEE BISSAU	Bijagos Island	Natural	CORDEIRO Sousa Joao	João Sousa Cordeiro Director CACBB/Coordendor da Reserva da Biosfera Arqipélago Bolama Bijagós C.P. 70 - Bissau Tel: (00245) 320 71 06/ 320 71 07 Mobile: 7207940/ 66766 00/ 5803854 joao.cordeiro@iucn.org	2010-2011

10	MADAGASCAR	Falaise et Grottes de l'Isandra	Cultural	ANDRIAMIRADO Nony Tiana	Technicienne Service des sites monuments historiques et musées nonytiana@gmail.com	2011
11				RANDRIANARIVONY Vero Hanitra	Charge d'étude au sein de la direction du patrimoine verohanitra_mjs@yahoo.fr ou randrianarivony.verohanitra@gmail.com	
12	NIGER	La vieille ville d'Agadez		IBRAHIM Habsatou	Chef division patrimoine immatériel – Direction du Patrimoine Culturel BP 215 Niamey Tél.+ 227 20726067/96296743 ibrahimhabsatou@yahoo.fr	2010

13			Cultural	KADIRI Moussa	Chef division patrimoine immobilier - Direction du Patrimoine Culturel BP 215 Niamey Tél.+227 20726067/96884853 kadmou2005@yahoo.fr	
14	RÉPUBLIQUE CENTR- AFRICAINNE	Forêt et les Campements résidentiels de référence pygmées Aka de Centrafrique	Cultural	FEIMONAZOUI Serge- Barthélemy	Assistant technique à l'inventaire à la direction générale de la culture et du patrimoine Tél. 236 21619091/70023677 femonasb@yahoo.fr	2011
15				SENA Jean Muller	Assistant technique à l'inventaire à la direction générale de la culture et du patrimoine Tél. 236 21619091/75203725 muller.sena@yahoo.fr	

OTHER SITES

N°	State party	Property Name	Category of property	Name	Address	Level of preparation
1	Cameroun	Chutes de la Lobé	Cultural	NNOMO ELLA Suzanne	Chef de service régional du patrimoine culturel pour la région du centre BP 31387 Yaoundé Tél. +237 22 226579/99 731612 Email: psunel72@yahoo.fr	2010-2011
2	Sénégal	Delta du fleuve Saloum	Mixed	Aminata Ndoye Aziz Guissé	Direction du patrimoine culturel BP 4001 Dakar 3, rue Galandou Diouf Tél. +221 33 821 74 38/77 5544246 azigui@yahoo.fr	2011
3	Mali	Essouk	Cultural	SANOOGO Klessigué	Ministère de la Culture Direction Nationale du Patrimoine Culturel B.P. 91, Bamako Tel : (223) 2022 33 82 Mobile : (223) 66 73 47 77 Fax : (223) 2021 67 86 sanogoklessigue@yahoo.fr	2011-2012
4	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Grottes de Dimba et Ngovo	mixed	Joël IPARA MOTEMA	Assistant de Recherche BP 4249 Kinshasa 2 -Mont-Ngaliema Institut des Musées Nationaux du Congo Tel (+)243 997 23 09 28 mail:imotema@yahoo.fr R.D.Congo	2012
5	Cote d'Ivoire	Parc national des Iles Ehotilé	Cultural landscape	Bile Yapo Koffi	Directeur du Patrimoine Culturel Cité Administrative, Tour E, 19 ^{ème} étage B.P. V 39, Abidjan Tel : (225) 20 21 53 21 / 20 21 12 01 Fax : (225) 20 22 23 59 Fax : 00225 20212496 kaubily@hotmail.com	2012

N°	State party	Property Name	Category of property	Name	Addresses	Level of preparation
6	Burundi	Les chutes de la Karera et la faille de Nyakazu	Cultural	???	???	2012
7	Bénin	Koutammakou extension	Cultural	Casimir DEGBEY	Direction du patrimoine culturel BP 2037 Cotonou Tél. +229 21 315279 +229 97 096834 cdegbey@yahoo.fr	2012

DEFERRED OR REFERRED SITES

N°	State party	Property Name	Category of property	NAME	Addresses	Level of preparation
1	COTE D'IVOIRE	Ville de Grand Bassam	Cultural	Bile Yapo Koffi	Directeur du Patrimoine Culturel Cité Administrative, Tour E, 19 ^{ème} étage B.P. V 39, Abidjan Tel : (225) 20 21 53 21 / 20 21 12 01 Fax : (225) 20 22 23 59 Fax : 00225 20212496 kaubily@hotmail.com	2010

Other proposed sites

PROPOSED SITES FOR INCLUSION ON STATE PARTIES' TENTATIVE LISTS

No.	State Party	Proposed Site
1	Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Arc Forests
2	Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of Virunga Park
3	Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great migration of southern Sudan • Sanagebo as a cultural landscape on the Red Sea
4	Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miombo woodland zones (Savanna ecozones) • Extension of Mana Pools through the lower Zambezi • Lake Tanganyika as a transboundary site with DRC, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi
5	Malawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of Lake Malawi National Park to include other cichlid populations in Tanzania and Mozambique
6	Democratic Republic of Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kahuzi Biega • Central African Forest Initiative
7	Burundi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Itombwe Forest in southern Burundi, north of Lake Tanganyika
8	Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danakil Depression
9	Chad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tibesti Mountains; extending into southern Libya
10	Algeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tassili Naja • Walled cities
11	Comoros Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silicates
12	Angola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giant Sable
13	Namibia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namib Desert
14	Sierra Leone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gola Forests (Bird Sanctuary) • Freetown for its eclectic architecture, slave route, areas of memory
15	Guinea Bissau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bijagos Islands as a cultural landscape for migratory birds
16	Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mount Cameroon for the sub-species of gorilla, coral forests, bird areas
17	Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salon Delta
18	Eritrea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern architecture
19	Comoros Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moroni Old Town • Marine life
20	Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walled cities

21	Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Walled cities
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