



UNESCO.nl  
Nationale UNESCO Commissie



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organisation



World  
Heritage  
Centre



African Union

## REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON HARMINIZATION AND UPDATING OF TENTATIVE LISTS FOR EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

---

Juba, South Sudan, 3 – 5 September 2012



### WORKSHOP REPORT

#### **Partners**

African World Heritage Fund, Government of South Sudan, Netherlands National Commission for UNESCO, and UNESCO (Juba Office).

## Table of contents

<b>Acknowledgements</b>	3
<b>1 Introduction to the Workshop</b>	4
1.1 Background to the workshop	5
1.2 Objectives and expected outputs for the Workshop	5
1.3 Workshop format and programme	6
1.4 Official opening of the Workshop	6
<b>2 Introduction to World Heritage processes</b>	9
<b>3 Presentations on National Tentative Listing</b>	10
3.1 South Sudan	10
3.2 Kenya	14
3.3 Tanzania	14
3.4 Eritrea	15
3.5 Uganda	16
3.6 Seychelles	18
<b>4 Challenges and Opportunities</b>	18
4.1 Uganda	18
4.2 Eritrea	18
4.3 Kenya	18
4.4 Tanzania	19
4.5 Seychelles	19
4.6 South Sudan	19
<b>5 Capacity needs for TL in East Africa</b>	21
5.1 Kenya	21
5.2 Tanzania	21
5.3 Uganda	21
5.4 Eritrea	22
5.5 South Sudan	22
5.6 Seychelles	23
<b>6 Review and Recommendations on Tentative Listing for East Africa</b>	24
<b>7 Conclusion</b>	27
<b>8 Annexes</b>	28

## ***Acknowledgements***

The African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) would like to thank the Government of South Sudan in particular the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports for hosting the workshop. AWHF also thanks the Government of Netherlands for its great concern to the preservation of the African heritage and for providing financial assistance through the Netherlands National Commission for UNESCO for the workshop, as well as the UNESCO Juba Office for providing the necessary support towards the planning of the workshop. AWHF also thanks the participants from the region for their dedication and contribution during the workshop. Without all these partnership, the regional workshop would not have been successful. AWHF and participants appreciate the commitment and dedication to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the region.

## 1.0 Introduction

Tentative listing of sites by State Parties is of paramount importance as no nomination to the World Heritage List can be considered unless the property has already been included on the States Party's Tentative List. Tentative Lists also provides an important planning and evaluation tool in the process of identification of heritage with Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). 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 workshops, thematic studies and other technical reviews are important.

The implementation of workshops for the harmonization of Tentative Lists for specific regions is envisaged to act as an interactive process that play an important role in generating sound understanding and consensus on the identification and nomination of properties that may meet the criteria for OUV. 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.

### Tentative Listing Initiatives



*The AWHF has supported several trainings to promote Tentative Listing in Africa. Training workshops took place in Kano, Nigeria 10<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> May 2009, which brought together participants from the West Africa region. Similar meetings took place in Cairo, Egypt from 16<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup> March 2010 targeting participants from North Africa and Libreville, Gabon from 6<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> December 2010 which brought together participants from Central Africa region.*

## **1.1 Background to the workshop**

The African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) in partnership with the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (South Sudan), UNESCO, Juba Office and the Netherlands National Commission for UNESCO organized a three day workshop in Juba, South Sudan to enhance capacity in developing Tentative Lists (TL) among heritage professionals in East Africa. The workshop took place in Juba, South Sudan between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> September 2012.

## **1.2 Objectives of the Workshop**

The main objectives of the Tentative Listing workshop were to:

1. Introduce to the participants the concepts and practice of preparing World Heritage Tentative Lists and the process of making national inventories;
2. Identify the most significant cultural and natural sites of international importance in East Africa for possible nomination in the near future;
3. Assist State Parties with no Tentative Lists to prepare their lists for possible submission to UNESCO;
4. Explore and identify capacity needs of Southern Sudan in terms of heritage management.

### Expected Outputs

- i. Draft document containing updated and harmonized Tentative Lists for East Africa Countries.
- ii. For State Parties with no Tentative Lists a draft dossier on possible sites to be included in their Tentative List for further development by the concerned State Parties.
- iii. Possible serial and trans-boundary/transnational nominations identified. The workshop will explore the potential of trans-boundary or serial nominations in the region e.g. the extension of the Kenya Lakes Systems World Heritage Site to include other lakes in Tanzania. Both natural and cultural landscapes are not limited by national borders and the potential for nomination of trans-boundary/transnational serial sites should be explored.
- iv. An improved quality and potential sites identified from the region for future nominations to the World Heritage List.
- v. Strengthened network of heritage practitioners and experts from the region who are better informed about the process of World Heritage Tentative Listing and nomination.

- vi. Better understanding of the benefits and implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the region.

### Workshop Participants

The workshop drew participants from the East African countries including Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Seychelles and Southern Sudan.

### **1.3 Workshop format and programme**

The three day workshop was characterized by presentations, group exercises and discussions. Country presentations on TL were made by site managers. The facilitators presented the 1972 Convention with an emphasis on principles, objectives and main actors for the implementation of the Convention, concept of Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity, integrity and management systems, including an introduction to the management planning process and finally the tentative listing process. Further presentations were made on gap analysis studies for both culture and nature on the African continent. Obligations of the State Party after the nomination with an emphasis on monitoring and periodic reports were also briefly discussed. Participants also worked in groups on identified issues regarding tentative listing and national inventories in order to map the way forward.

### **1.4 Official opening of the Workshop**

The workshop was officially opened by Hon. Dr. Cirino Hiteng Ofuho, the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sport (South Sudan). His opening speech was preceded by remarks from the Head of UNESCO (Juba office), the Director of the African World Heritage Fund and Ambassador of Netherlands.

#### *1.4.2 Head of UNESCO Juba Office - Mr. Salah Khaled*

The Director, UNESCO Juba welcomed all participants to the regional forum on Tentative Listing for World Heritage, which is a platform offering an opportunity for sharing experiences and learning from each other. He highlighted that the UNESCO Office in Juba was established less than a year ago and has just started to develop a programme for culture in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports.

He informed participants that UNESCO will work with the South Sudanese government to ratify and implement UNESCO conventions, including the 1972 World Heritage Convention. In future, UNESCO Juba hopes World Heritage will be an important part of their activities in South Sudan. He also highlighted that while Africa is making strides in implementing the Convention, the region remains under-represented on the World Heritage List with the continent accounting for only 9% on the World Heritage list. At the same time, 41% of the properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger are found in the Africa region – these are the sites that have been placed

under a special monitoring system because the threats to their preservation are considered to be too high, including impacts of conflict and post-conflict on the continent.

He called upon State Parties to deal with the peculiar management challenges for each site ranging from legislation, to technical skills, to community involvement and to finding an adequate balance between development and conservation. He also highlighted the results and conclusions of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Africa and urged the region to implement the results, including contribute to on-going reflections regarding the future of the World Heritage Convention as it approaches its 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary.



He further drew the attention of the participants to the need of establishing National Inventories and Tentative Lists for World Heritage – which is the first major step towards nominating sites for inscription. With specific reference to South Sudan (extremely rich cultural and natural heritage), he called for support to the Government of South Sudan.

#### *1.4.3. Director of the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) - Dr. Webber Ndoro*

The Director of AWHF expressed gratitude to the Government and people of the Republic of South Sudan for accepting to host the Tentative Listing workshop through the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports. He also thanked the Government of Netherlands for its great concern to the preservation of the African heritage by providing financial assistance to ensure that this workshop takes place, as well as the UNESCO Juba Office for providing the necessary support towards the planning of the workshop.



He briefed the delegates on the formation and functions of the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF). He articulated that the main role of the Fund is to support the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value in Africa as defined by the 1972 World Heritage Convention through: (i) contributing to making the World Heritage list credible, representative and balanced; (ii) ensuring sustainable management and conservation of World Heritage Sites in Africa and, (iii) ensuring that the livelihoods of the local communities living within and around World Heritage Sites are improved through sustainable economic activities.

Dr. Nodoro explained the strategic decision by the Fund to encourage African State Parties to develop and update their Tentative Lists (TL). He stressed that the TL workshops are aimed at assisting State Parties in coming up with an inventory of sites for possible nomination in the near future, as well as reduce duplication between countries, thus resulting in higher success rate of inscription of sites into the World Heritage List. These workshops will assist in harmonizing Tentative Lists at regional and thematic levels. He also called upon the African States Parties and other partners to support the work of the Fund by fulfilling their financial pledges.

*1.4.4 Key note address: Hon. Dr Cirino Hiteng Ofuho, Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports (South Sudan)*

The Minister welcomed all the delegates to South Sudan and thanked all the partners for the workshop on Tentative Listing. He acknowledged the role of the AWHF, the Embassy of Netherlands, and UNESCO Juba Office in bringing together the East Africa countries. He stressed that South Sudan, as a new State, is willing to learn from experienced countries on heritage related issues. He appealed to the AWHF and UNESCO to assist with strategic partnerships in order to bolster current and future heritage projects including the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. He highlighted the developmental pressures that are posing a threat to the heritage of South Sudan and the need to find mitigation measures. He further stressed the need to find best ways of sensitizing all concerned about the importance of heritage, especially as an instrument of restoration in a country ravaged by years of conflicts. With regional, continental and international support South Sudan will strive for best practices in the heritage field. He wished the participants successful deliberations and implored the participants to ensure that South Sudan is brought to parity with other regional countries in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

## 2.0 Introduction to World Heritage processes

The facilitator introduced the World Heritage Convention with an emphasis on the following sub-themes;

- i. Introduction to the World Heritage Convention
- ii. *Domestication/application of World Heritage Convention in Africa*: introduced participants to the challenges of the World Heritage Convention in Africa.
- iii. *Principles and Procedures for National Heritage Inventories*: introduced participants to the concepts and practice of inventorying and documentation of cultural and natural heritage, and the process of conducting a condition survey on a given heritage place.
- iv. *Tentative Listing process as a management tool*: introduced participants to the use of a tentative list as a management tool for natural and cultural heritage. The unit will emphasize the need to conserve and manage heritage resources in a sustainable manner.
- v. *Nomination Process*: introduced participants to the process of submitting nomination dossiers for World Heritage Listing
- vi. *Authenticity and Integrity*: introduced participants to the process of submitting nomination dossiers for World Heritage Listing taking into consideration authenticity and integrity of heritage places.
- vii. *Basic considerations in preparing a Tentative List*: introduced participants to the concepts and practice of preparing tentative lists of natural and cultural heritage.

### 3.0 Presentations on National Tentative Lists

Country representatives presented the state of Tentative Listing in their respective countries and these are summarized as follows:

Country	Name of Site on TL/Proposed TL	Criteria	Significance
<p><b>South Sudan</b></p> <p>Yet to ratify the World Heritage Convention as a new State Party.</p>	<p><u>Sites proposed include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Boma Wildlife Park – migratory routes for antelope</i></li> <li>• <i>SUDD</i></li> <li>• <i>Nimule National Park</i></li> <li>• <i>Southern National Park</i></li> </ul>	<p>Yet to be defined through research</p>	<p>Baseline and site specific research required to ascertain the levels of significance for potential sites, including transboundary opportunities with neighbouring countries.</p>
<p><b>Kenya</b></p>	<p><i>Thimlich Ohinga Cultural Landscape</i></p>	<p>(iii), (iv)</p>	<p>Dry stone walling complexes located in western part of Kenya (Nyanza Province), locally referred to as ‘Ohingni’ which bears testimony to the civilization of an early group of Bantu people that had settled here in the 14th century.</p> <p>The complex, which consists of one hundred and thirty eight sites of skillfully joined enclosures, is a cultural landscape phenomenon of structures with unique stone-walling tradition.</p>
	<p><i>Aberdares National park</i></p>	<p>(vii),(ix)</p>	<p>Aberdares mountains present one of the most impressive landscapes of Eastern Africa, with its unusual vegetation, rugged terrain, streams and water falls (Karuru and Chania falls) that create an area of great scenic beauty. The high moorlands and diverse forests demonstrate exceptional ecological processes.</p>
	<p><i>The Historic Town of Gedi</i></p>	<p>(ii), (iii),(iv)</p>	<p>The historic town presents us with evidence of the development of an architectural complex consisting of mosques, palaces, and living quarters that were protected with two stone walls around it making it a unique landscape at this period in history. It is also an outstanding testimony to the social and economic structure of the inhabitants of Gedi around the 13th century AD. Gedi was one of the most prosperous Swahili city states before its decline in the 18th Century.</p>
	<p><i>Mombasa Old Town</i></p>	<p>(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)</p>	<p>The old town of Mombasa where most of the heritage of this second largest city in Kenya is largely confined in, is an area of approximately 72 hectares, inhabited by a richly diverse group of communities: locals, Arabs, Asians, Portuguese and the British which have co-existed for hundreds of years. The various social, political, religious and economic activities of these groups have created a distinct character and culture which together has come to define this old town. The visible aspect of</p>

			<p>this unique character is a collection of historical buildings dating from the 18th century which combines, African, Arabic and European influences. Many of these buildings still exist, in beautifully carved doors as well as elegantly styled balconies attached to their turn of the century facades.</p>
	<p><i>The Mfangano-Rusinga Island Complex</i></p>	(iii), (vi)	<p>The sacred sites of Mfangano and Rusinga have continued to bear symbolic and religious significance to the current occupants of the area, a tradition carried through the generations from the earliest known occupants of the island. They are still utilized for ritual purposes associated with healing and rain making ceremonies. The island complex has a large concentration of rock art sites confined to three areas within the Island and remain outstanding in terms of quality and diversity.</p> <p>The island is rich in fossils and the skull of '<i>Proconsul Africanus</i>' found here by anthropologist Mary Leakey. This anthropoid ape lived on the island three million years ago. More than 100 species of bird have been recorded around the island, some of which are endangered. In the island are also the giant monitor lizards that are so huge in comparison to any other monitor lizards in the entire region.</p>
	<p><i>The Great Rift Valley -The Marakwet Escarpment Furrow Irrigation System</i></p>	(iii), (iv), (v)	<p>The irrigation system and the entire landscape in which it operates together with the associated intangible heritage makes it of outstanding universal value. The irrigation system is indeed a testimony to a civilization that has withstood the test of time; the furrows are still in use to date. The use of furrows for irrigation is a demonstration of the mastery of their harsh environment and harnessing water for irrigation is a survival technique adopted by these people. The furrows are under threat due to the introduction of modern agricultural techniques in certain parts of the escarpment</p>
	<p><i>The Great Rift Valley - Olorgesailie Prehistoric Site</i></p> <p><i>Mixed site</i></p>	(iii), (viii)	<p>Mt. Olorgesailie is also important to the surrounding community, the Maasai. Though no longer practiced, it was used by the Ilkeekonyokie Maasai to perform sacrifices to their God –Enkai. The site is among the few places in the world with rich archaeological and paleontological evidence that offers opportunity for detailed scientific studies into the ecological changes during the middle Pleistocene period. It probably has the highest concentration of hand axes than any other place in the world. The artifacts further provide us with very useful clues about the economic and cultural behaviour of the ancestral hominids and Homo erectus consistently between 1.2 million years ago and 400,000 years ago.</p>

	<i>The Eastern Arc Coastal Forests (Arabuko – Sokok Forest and Shimba Hills National Reserve) nature</i>	(x)	The grasslands of Shimba hills are of utmost importance to Kenya as grasslands are rapidly declining in most parts of the country and hold Kenya’s only population of the sable antelope, two endangered frog species ( <i>Afrivalus sylvaticus</i> and <i>Hyperolius rubrovermiculatus</i> ) and symbolize an outstanding representation of plant diversity (1,100 plant taxa recorded in the area), this area is therefore very important and significant for in-situ conservation. While, Arabuko Sokoke forest provides a significant natural habitat for the conservation of rare and endangered species these include the Golden-rumped Elephant shrew and Ader’s Duiker where the only populations of these two species occur. This forest also serves as an important bird area in that it supports populations of the Clarke’s Weaver bird (vulnerable) and the Sokoke Scops Owl (endangered) that are restricted to this forest.
	<i>Kakamega Forest Nature Reserve</i>	(vii), (ix), (x)	Kakamega forest has a unique presentation of avifauna with 16 species of bird found only here in Kenya; it is an important and significant natural habitat for conservation of avifauna as it currently provides a habitat for the highest number of forest-dependant bird species in Kenya. The undulating terrain with steep sided river valleys gives the forest its exceptional natural beauty and acts as/and is an important catchment for Isiukhu and Yala Rivers, its one of Kenya’s top bird-watching destinations.
	<i>Meru Conservation Area</i>	(ix), (x)	The Meru protected area complex provides unique wilderness experience with a vast variety of biomes not found in any other place in the world. The protected area has over 500 animal species, 280 bird species and over 720 plant species, the high diversity make the area to be of international importance and provide historic information of the diversity of the savannah- forest complex (IUCN 2006).
	<i>The Great Rift Valley - Hell’s Gate National Park</i>	(vi), (viii)	Hell’s gate represents an area of great geological phenomenon (i.e. hot water geysers and hot springs). These land formations and on-going geological processes at Hell’s gate make the area exceptionally beautiful and unique compared to any other area. Presence of vegetation around the hot water is remarkable as these plants are able to survive in very high temperatures. More than 100 years ago, Hell’s gate was in the heart of the Maasai land and Lake Naivasha was a traditional refreshing point for Maasai herds. There are traditions of the Maasai culture as they sing, fight, dance and demonstrate jewellery making.
	<i>The Great Rift Valley - The Maasai Mara</i>	(v), (vii),(x)	The Maasai community living adjacent to the reserve has for many years lived in peace with the wildlife, their land use practice has until recently been strictly pastoralism that conquers with wildlife

			conservation. The annual wildebeest and plains zebra migration from the Serengeti to the Maasai Mara National Reserve earned the park the status of one of the Seven Wonders of the World as its' the only migration of its kind in the world. As the reserve is a wintering spot for palearctic migrants it is therefore of most importance and significance for in-situ conservation. It is also characterized with the largest number of carnivores in Kenya i.e. lions, cheetahs, these two species are listed as threatened and play an important role in ecosystem balance by keeping prey numbers in check.
	<i>The Tana Delta and Forests Complex</i>	(ix),(x)	The Tana Delta is an outstanding example representing significant on-going ecological processes of fresh water and coastal and marine ecosystems and has unique communities of plants and animals. It hosts the restricted East African coast sub-species of Topi, ( <i>Damaliscus</i> ) the turtles ( <i>Chelonia mydas</i> ), <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> and <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> nest on the sandy beaches; the fish species <i>lunatus</i> , including three eels ( <i>Anguilla spp</i> ) are found here including the distinct sub-species of <i>Petrocephalus catostoma</i> . The delta falls under the Northern limit of Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests biodiversity hotspot. The Tana forests are outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological processes in terrestrial ecosystems and have unique communities of plants and animals. The forests are the only home of two distinctive primates, the Tana River Red Colobus ( <i>Colobus badius rifomitratus</i> ) and Tana River Mangabey ( <i>Cercocebus galeritus galeritus</i> ). It is also home to the restricted Hunter's antelope or ( <i>Hirolo Beatragus hunteri</i> ). The forest hosts at least 61 plants species that are globally or nationally rare.
	<i>Tsavo Parks and Chyulu Hills Complex</i>	(ix),(x)	The park has the largest single population of African elephant now estimated at over 14,000 animals. Kisula Cave Complex found in the Chyulu hills includes extensive lava flows that have created some spectacular craters and hills, and it includes what is currently considered to be the second largest lava cave in the world.  Shetani lava flows and caves: The 'Shetani' flow, a black lava flow of 8 km long, 1.6km wide and 5m deep, is a remnant of volcanic eruptions which were subject to tales of fire and evil spirits among local communities. The communities named the flow 'Shetani' meaning devil in Kiswahili after it was spewed from the earth just 240 years ago. A cave with two large openings and one ancient tree growing between them is located near the centre of the outflow.  Man-eaters cave: It is a small cave in a corner of a bay. This cave contained a number of human bones. Lt. Col. John H. Patterson proposed that the lions had used this cave as a hideout and den from where they unleashed their 9-month reign of terror.
	<i>Maasai Pastoral Landscape</i>	(iii),(iv)	The Maasai pastoral landscape presents an outstanding example of intrinsic resilience and

	<i>Pending for TL</i>		capacity to strike a social-environment balance in a semi arid environment while sustainably conserving biodiversity under challenging environmental conditions. The landscape is important in understanding the historic and contemporary relevance of pastoralism in human development. It represents intelligent solutions to environmental or social constraints that promote resource conservation and design of environmentally sustainable management of scarce resources such as water, pastures and biodiversity. This unique interaction with nature is enforced by cultural norms, and regenerated and given meaning by cultural ceremonies. Pastoralism represents a significant stage in human history since humans began domesticating animals. Pastoralism is one of the oldest economic subsistence systems besides hunting, gathering and fishing, predating the invention of crop based agriculture.
<b>Tanzania</b>	<i>Eastern Arc Mountains Forests</i>		The preparation of nomination dossier was completed and submitted in 2011 to the World Heritage Centre. However, the intention to nominate was withdrawn by the State Party.
	<i>Gombe National Park</i> <i>Tentative listing: 1997</i>		It is located in the Western rift valley escarpment on Lake Tanganyika. The park is covered with Miombo woodland ( <i>Brachystegiaspp</i> ) of Zambezi type. Gombe is valued for providing habitat to Chimpanzees ( <i>Pan troglodytes achwerfurthii</i> )
	<i>Jozani – Chwaka Bay Conservation Area</i>	(x)	The area is found South of Zanzibar Town. The area supports wildlife species such as the red colobus monkey.
	<i>OldonyoMurwak</i> <i>Tentative listing: 1997</i>	(ii)(iii),(iv)(vi)	The property is located in Siha District on the Moshi-Arusha Road North of Kilimanjaro Airport (KIA). The property is a religious-ritual site for the Maasai people of East Africa.
	<i>The Central Slave and Ivory Trade Route</i> <i>Tentative listing: 2006</i>	(iii)(vi)	The route transverse Tanzania from Bagamoyo to Ujiji Kigoma covering 1,200 Km.  Nomination Dossier was submitted to UNESCO-WHC in 2011, but it was referred back.
<b>Eritrea</b>	<i>Qohaito Cultural Landscape</i>	(ii), (iii), (v)	Qohaito Cultural Landscape contains evidence of an important interchange of human values on development of architecture that includes dams, cisterns terraces, long spiral stairs along the 90 degree cliffs and town planning that was not seen before on the region and led to a far-reaching cultural and social change in the subsequent period on the region. The Landscape manifests spiritual, social, aesthetic, artistic, historic, economic, scientific, and research values. It manifests also evolution of successive cultures, whose physical remains (the standing monuments, the mounds of collapsed buildings, tombs, dams, cisterns, holy places, and temples) are outstanding complete testimony to the development and growth of ancient civilization in the plateau and longstanding pastoral and subsistence agriculture practices and seasonal migration between winter and summer to and from the plateau.
	<i>Asmara Historic Perimeter*</i>	(i),(ii),(iii),(iv)	Asmara Historic Perimeter demonstrates the

	<i>Tentative Listing: August 2004</i>		planning and design of a complete urban layout (comprising almost entirely of Modernist Buildings constructed in 1930s), based on racially prejudiced principles and the segregation of urban spaces according to function and ethnicity is a uniquely colonial model. The Asmara historic perimeter demonstrates a remarkable stage in human history in the 1930s that reflects the fusion of an internationally outstanding architectural movement with an extreme political movement or ideology.
	<i>Ancient port City of Adulis</i>	(i), (iii)	Adulis was the centre of trade exchange between the hinter land of Africa and the Mediterranean world, exhibits an important interchange of human values over span of time. It demonstrates the knowledge of architecture, technology, monumental arts and town planning that develops between 500 BC and 700 AD. The site offers valuable insights into the process of the early state formation of the Aksumite Kingdom which is now a lost civilisation. It was through Adulis that the Aksumite Empire was able to maintain contact with the other great Empire of the ancient world.
	<i>Buri Peninsula- Buya Eco system</i>		Extension of the East African rift valley: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remains of hominids</li> <li>• Hand axes</li> <li>• Fossilized bones of amphibians</li> <li>• Process of Geological formation</li> </ul>
	<i>Other sites: Island of Dahlak Kebir, Trenches of Nakfa, Historic Site of Metera (Belew Kelew), African elephant corridor in the western shed of rivers Gash and Setit, Semenawi Bahri Forest Reserve (Green Belt) and Buya palaeontological site</i>		State Party should consider further research and analysis of values to ascertain the potential OUV for TL and these should involve national and regional individuals and research institutions.
<b>Uganda</b>	<i>Kibiro Salt Producing Village</i> <i>Tentative Listing: 10/09/1997</i>	(iii), (iv)	The Kibiro salt mine site is a traditional Indigenous knowledge of the local people who developed local salt mining technology which turned Bunyoro-Kitara state into a very powerful kingdom in the Ugandan history
	<i>Ntusi mounds and Bwogero (Basin)-</i> <i>Tentative Listing: 1997</i>  [state party also wishes to combine Bigobya Mugenyi and Ntusi (man-made mounds and basin) to be one site and hence adopting the name ‘Bigo Bya mugeyni, Ntusi and Bwogero Cultural landscape’]	(i), (iii), (iv), (v)	There are two man-made mounds, which are locally known as Ntusi male and Ntusi had heavy archaeological deposits falling in the Later Iron Age period. Traditionally, Ntusi is associated with the legendry Bacwezi rulers. Ntusi and Bigo together are important on a continental and indeed global level as they represent the earliest manifestations of political centralisation in the African interior, without any outside influence.

	<i>Napak Fossil Hominid Site</i>	(iii),(vi)	The site has produced abundant scientific information on the evolution of the early hominids vertebras, mammals and plant remains of the Lower Miocene age C. 20 M.Y. It has Miocene carnivore, Miocene rhinoceros, insectivores and bats. There was a recent discovery of Ugandapiticas which is dated to 20 M.Y.
	<i>Nyero and other hunter gatherer sites in Eastern Uganda</i>	(iii), (v)	The geometric rock art sites at Nyero, Mukongoro, Kakoro and Kapiri on granite outcrops in south-central Uganda, and on Lolwe Island in Lake Victoria, <b>are exceptional examples of a rock painting tradition</b> made within a ritual context by hunter-gatherers ancestral to the forest Pygmies of Central Africa. The significance of the rock art, its power and potency, derive from the meaning encoded in the shapes depicted and the sites selected. These were sites of contact with <b>the spirit world</b> . The present inhabitants in and around the rock art sites attach new meaning to them, but they continue to fulfill a similar function of engaging with the supernatural. The surfaces with rock art remain ‘pregnant with potency’. In depicting phallic and womb shapes, the Pygmies were harnessing the potency of the forest which ritually assured fertility and regeneration. Harnessing potency can be equated to harnessing the fertility that present day users of rock art sites seek to obtain from the ancestors and the supernatural world. These rock art sites in Eastern Uganda are testimony of a hunter gatherer rock art tradition which has disappeared.
Uganda	<i>Uganda Martyr’s Shrines</i>		The Uganda Martyrs Shrines Namugongo is a historical site dedicated to the faithfulness of the Uganda Martyrs that were executed for their faith during the reign of Kabaka Mwangi of Buganda in late 19 <sup>th</sup> century between 1885-1887. Namugongo shrine is important for its historical, spiritual and architectural values. The site was declared a national “Peace Pact Centre” on 24 <sup>th</sup> May 2007. It is an active living spiritual centre to which believers all over the world pilgrimage annually in commemoration of the martyrdom of the early converts that were executed by King Mwangi 11 on 3 <sup>rd</sup> June 1886.
	<i>Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP)-2007</i>		MGNP is an important water catchment area. Due to its protective cover of vegetation, MGNP's role in water catchment is superior to the surrounding terrain. Apart from the numerous streams flowing northwards from the mountains, there is a crater lake on Mt Muhabura and a swamp crater on Mt Gahinga summit.
<b>Seychelles</b> In the process of submitting the tentative list to WHC.	<i>Victoria Old Town Heritage Sites</i>		Its importance lies not only in the fact that its ruins bears testimony to an important phase in Seychelles history but its location itself, the landscape within which it exists, decidedly well-chosen by the missionaries to set up Venn’s Town, is a heritage worth noting. It was set up as an industrious school by the Church Missionary society, a philanthropic group in 1876-1889 to accommodate children of liberated slaves.

	<i>La Digue Island</i>		In the tropic vegetation of this paradise there lies a reserve of the paradise flycatcher known as “veuve” by the local community. The ox-cart, bicycle and traditional lorry are the main transport being used. There are very few interventions of other modes of vehicles on the island, due to specific legislation protecting the paradise flycatcher population. Most of its buildings are of colonial style and been constructed over some fifty years ago. Most of them are still intact.
	<i>Curieuse Island</i>		Formerly Curieuse was covered almost entirely with Coco de Mer, as is recorded by M. de Malavois in 1787, and the remains of old stumps are to be seen almost everywhere. This species is now confined to the river ravines and some of the rocky slopes on the North side of the island. It holds a significant habitat for biodiversity conservation. The island contains rounded hills and is composed of a friable red soil, there are several bold and rocky headlands, and the streams run in steep and rocky gorges.
	<i>Silhouette Island</i>		Silhouette was the first island of the group to be seen when the islands were discovered in 1609 but was not settled until the early 19th century. From 1860 attempts were made to develop parts of the island for agriculture or forestry. A wide range of plants was introduced for crops or timber, fruit, spices and oils. These are all abandoned now but the plants can still be found growing in the most unlikely places.

## 4.0 Challenges and Opportunities for TL in East Africa

Below is a summary of the key challenges and opportunities that exist in each country in regards to Tentative Listing;

Country	Challenges	Opportunities	Analysis
<b>Uganda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development pressure at most sites</li> <li>• Limited financial and technical resources</li> <li>• Limited information on the sites</li> <li>• National inventories are not complete</li> <li>• Lack of expertise in relevant fields.</li> <li>• Definition of the outstanding Universal Value of sites still problematic.</li> <li>• Site protection and management very weak at most sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More sites can be upgraded</li> <li>• The independence of South Sudan brings opportunities for exploring other transboundary properties and allows cross border sharing of information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possibility of exploring/further critical research on the potential sites such as Napak Fossil Hominid Site, Uganda Matryr's Shrine, Lolui Island, Agoro Cultural Landscape and Uganda-Mount Elgon for TL.</li> <li>• Explore trans- boundary opportunities with neighbouring countries using Gap analysis studies.</li> </ul>
<b>Eritrea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of trained manpower in the implementation of World Heritage Convention.</li> <li>• Financial limitation for nomination projects.</li> <li>• Lack of public awareness on the nomination processes.</li> <li>• The delay of the proclamation of heritage law leading to ineffective management systems.</li> <li>• Absence of permanent advisors/mentors in the case of all the heritage sites on the tentative list except for Qohaito.</li> <li>• Lack of experience among the Eritrean staff.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The establishment of Eritrean World Heritage Committee to implement the provision of the World Heritage Convention is an important opportunity for the nomination process.</li> <li>• The current support and encouragement by the Government of the state of Eritrea and the main stakeholders like the AWHF, CHDA, UNESCO Nairobi Cluster office, and other Governmental and nongovernmental is likely to accelerate our nomination processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Considers reviewing the TL and possible develop trans-boundary properties where possible.</li> </ul>
<b>Kenya</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing future nominations using the Great Rift Valley Framework.</li> <li>• The inscribed Kenya Lakes System is natural yet there are other cultural values. Specific sites are of different categories: natural, cultural or mixed.</li> <li>• Communities with diverse interests at most sites on the TL</li> <li>• Limited resources for working on nominations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive experience in successful nominations.</li> <li>• A number of trained experts within Kenya on the implementation of the Convention.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kenya should consider reviewing the TL to remove sites already listed, overlapping sites from a thematic perspective, review criterion of other sites.</li> <li>• Consider the potential of Engaresero-Oldonyonyokie/Olkerri Maasai Pastoral landscape (trans-boundary) and Kenya. Mount Elgon as</li> </ul>

			transboundary TL with neighbouring countries
<b>Tanzania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no national strategy for reviewing the tentative list that is why some proposed sites remain on the tentative list for more than ten years un attended</li> <li>• Inadequate commitment of responsible institutions</li> <li>• Inadequate capacity and capability on the process of preparing nomination proposal and nomination file in most of our institutions.</li> <li>• Succession of Leadership. Regular changes of institutional leadership do affect actions and decision trends.</li> <li>• Few skilled and knowledgeable personnel in natural or cultural sectors are not fully utilized in doing nomination or imparting knowledge to others.</li> <li>• Financial constraints. The financial resources provided by the government through subvention are inadequate.</li> <li>• The concept of nominating sites (natural or cultural) to the world heritage list is not well understood to State Parties decision makers and officials, hence it takes longer to persuade them to accept the concept of nomination of national heritage to the world heritage list.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) regional collaborative training workshops on TL will accelerate more nominations from African Countries.</li> <li>* Furthermore, African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) should sensitize State Parties to capacitate UNESCO National Committees on World Heritage Convention.</li> </ul>	<p>State Party at an advanced stage in world heritage implementation, though harmonisation of similar sites with Kenya is recommended.</p> <p>Further research and exploration of potential sites such as Isimila geo-archaeological site, Engaresero-Oldonyonyokie/Olkerri Maasai Pastoral landscape (trans-boundary), Lake Natron, (is a breeding site for lesser flamingos (Extension to the Kenya Lakes System)) including considering potential transboundary properties is critical</p>
<b>Seychelles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient human resource and trained personals.</li> <li>• Insufficient funding as we receive budget from the Government</li> <li>• Absence of stakeholders compact/framework</li> <li>• Developmental pressure on heritage sites and urban strategic plans.</li> <li>• Insufficient support from international bodies (AWHF) for comparative analysis, and mapping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following sites need protection and in the future they will be included on the tentative list; Moyenne Island, Farquhar Plantation House, Denis Island, North Island and Cousin Island</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further refinement and harmonisation of the TL with other oceanic State Parties is recommended before submission of the same to the World Heritage Centre.</li> </ul>
<b>South Sudan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A State Party facing teething problems that any new government goes through.</li> <li>• Has not ratified the World Heritage Convention, but the process is already underway with the assistance of UNESCO Juba Office.</li> <li>• No history of surveys and inventories for heritage</li> <li>• Lack of both technical and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commitment from the Ministry to develop a strategic plan for implementing heritage projects and move towards alignment with regional and global initiatives such as implementing the World Heritage Convention.</li> <li>• Possibility of developing partnerships with regional and international partners to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake a needs assessment study for the Ministry in order to initiate heritage projects anchored on building basic heritage protocols and basic systems.</li> <li>• However this requires a strategic planning with the support of potential partners and</li> </ul>

	<p>financial resources to spearhead heritage projects in South Sudan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heritage legislation still be developed but finalisation will be slowed by procedural processes</li> <li>• Lack of awareness on cultural heritage issues</li> </ul>	support the strategic plan.	stakeholders.
--	--	-----------------------------	---------------

## 5.0 Capacity needs for Tentative Listing in East Africa

The following table summarizes the capacity needs of East African Countries in regards to TL and subsequent nomination processes and this will assist in country specific follow ups;

Country	Capacity needs	Technical skills required	Potential partners
<b>Kenya</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Trained personnel with focused skills as regards world heritage issues;</li> <li>ii. Financial resources: to help implement activities in existing management plans for the heritage sites;</li> <li>iii. Centralized database for important heritage sites in Kenya: Currently, information lies in different offices e.g. NMK, KWS, Nature Kenya, British Institute Eastern Africa.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Technical skills in developing nomination dossier. Currently, only two persons from Kenya have received that training;</li> <li>ii. GIS: NMK and KWS have specialists in this but this needs to be enhanced to make the specialists understand the needs when doing geographical maps for heritage;</li> <li>iii. Implementation of projects is a challenge especially as regards project planning. This is a crucial skill that is needed in the country to have realistic and focused management of time, the financial and the desired end product.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Research and funding institutions: e.g. Birdlife International, World Wildlife Fund, British Institute, Public and private universities, Nature Kenya, UNESCO Nairobi Office, IUCN and AWHF</li> <li>ii. Training organizations: Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA);</li> <li>iii. Investors e.g. Safaricom Foundation, Tullow Oil Company;</li> <li>iv. Local communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Inadequate finance to support nominations</li> <li>ii. Inadequate technical equipment e.g no GPS and Camera</li> <li>iii. In adequate materials and facilities e.g. storage facilities.</li> <li>iv. No reliable transport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Inadequate skills especially in using GIS,undertaking EIA/CHIA,</li> <li>ii. no ecologist and surveyors,</li> <li>iii. no expertise on intangible heritage</li> <li>iv. Needs skills for indepth site assessment.</li> <li>v. Fundraising skills and management of funds are lacking</li> <li>vi. Need skills on comparative analysis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Universities</li> <li>ii. National Environmental Management Commission</li> <li>iii. Researchers</li> <li>iv. Site Managers</li> <li>v. Local Communities</li> <li>vi. Archive Department</li> <li>vii. District Executive Directors</li> <li>viii. Department of Culture</li> <li>ix. Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA)</li> <li>x. Zanzibar Natural Resources Commission</li> <li>xi. AWHF, CHDA, Embassies</li> </ul>
<b>Uganda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Require computers, printers, computer software which to generate different needed information for maps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Specialized skills or knowledge in important fields like, mapping, GIS, project planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Makerere University- department of geography, history</li> <li>ii. The British Institute</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. Relevant workforce in thematic areas like rock art and its conservation, archaeology. The department has very few people who professionally understand the areas of interest, so there is need of training in such relevant subjects to enable us do the work in a professional way.</li> <li>iii. The department still has issue with necessary equipments, and the technical knowledge on how to manage such machines like GPS, we have one or two cars for the whole country.</li> <li>iv. Financial resources and other field equipments are still limited to enable officers spend time in the field looking for the sites.</li> </ul>	<p>and management is still an issue in the Department which needs to be addressed if we are to be in position of coming up with good inventory and tentative list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. Skills in computer database formation and operations/ management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. in Eastern Africa</li> <li>iv. AWHF, UNESCO. Parliament.</li> </ul>
<b>Eritrea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Lack of Professional skill who can harmonize the Research activities with the principles and requirements of National Inventory and Tentative Listing. Since independence so many researches in different areas of heritage were conducted in Eritrea but what comes as a challenge is that, they are not harmoniously organized to fulfill the National Inventory and World Heritage Tentative Listing requirements.</li> <li>ii. Training Personnel with the Concept and principles of the World Heritage Nomination,</li> <li>iii. All the heritage protection, preservation and conservation activities were implemented with a very limited government budget and grant form partners like the AWHF and UNESCO cluster office in Nairobi. Likewise the successful accomplishment of the two Nomination files in process and the beginning of the other assessment for Tentative List activities will need a strong financial backup form the government and partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Technical skills in developing Nomination Dossier, currently there is only one person who take the World Heritage Nomination Training in Eritrea.</li> <li>ii. Technical skills for developing Management plan of Heritage Property.</li> <li>iii. Technical skill for restoration and conservation of Heritage Property.</li> <li>iv. Technical Skill for Database and GIS based documentation of the Heritage Property.</li> <li>v. Technical Skills for World Heritage Site Managers.</li> <li>vi. Technical skills for Preparing Comparative Analysis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. National Museum of Eritrea</li> <li>ii. College of Art and Social Sciences Adi Keih</li> <li>iii. Ministry of Justice</li> <li>iv. Eritrean Mapping and Information center</li> <li>v. Ministry of Land Water and Environment</li> <li>vi. Regional Administrations</li> <li>vii. AWHF, UNESCO, UNESCO cluster office Nairobi</li> <li>viii. ICOMOS, IUCN, and ICCROM</li> <li>ix. Local People</li> </ul>
<b>South Sudan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. A new State with skeletal human resources base that is inadequate for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Technical skills lacking in South Sudan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. need a capacity building strategy across the heritage sector</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. implementing heritage projects, Limited financial resources to embark on priority projects for the heritage sector.</li> <li>iii. Absence of protocols and infrastructure to support initiated projects.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. exploration of short and long term partnerships</li> </ul>
<b>Seychelles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Insufficient human resource and trained personals.</li> <li>ii. Insufficient funding as we receive budget from the Government</li> <li>iii. Insufficient support from international bodies (AWHF) for comparative analysis, and mapping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Lack of staff trained in world heritage nomination process</li> <li>ii. Lack of technical staff in areas such as mapping, marine heritage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. TL Inventories that Seychelles has developed and presented to other Stakeholders for further discussion including the regional countries.</li> <li>ii. Seychelles considers getting assistance from specialists in the field of mapping, underwater heritage demarcation, marine Biologists et</li> <li>iii. Seychelles considers getting funding for a national workshop for Tentative List</li> <li>iv. More personnel be trained in preparation of Tentative List</li> <li>v. All the inhabitants should be considered as stakeholders to enable have better conservation and management practices.</li> </ul>

## 6.0 Review and Recommendations on Tentative Listing for East Africa

1. Most East African countries have tentative lists except Rwanda, Burundi, Seychelles, Somalia, Djibouti and South Sudan (the youngest independent African state). However, the TL have to be revised to (i) remove sites that are now inscribed on the World Heritage List, (ii) remove sites already represented thematically on the list, (iii) amend criterion to be aligned with the current set, and (iv) consider sites as extensions of existing nominations given the overlaps (especially for Kenya). This also includes considering trans-boundary nominations connecting similar sites in East Africa, and where possible with the rest of Africa. Below are some of the recommendations for consideration by the East Africa countries.

Country	Current tentative list	Recommendation for delisting on the tentative list	Remarks
<b>Eritrea</b>			
	Qohaito Cultural Landscape	No	State Party already working on the the nomination file and needs technical support
	Asmara Historic Perimeter	No	Being considered for development by the State Party and will benefit from the Nomination Training Programme.
<b>Uganda</b>			
	Mgahinga Gorilla National Park	No	Consider reviewing the TL and use a serial transnational and/or mixed site approach with Rwanda, DRC and Uganda where possible
	Kibiro Salt producing village	No	Propose a different criteria to highlight ancient technological processes and possible connections with similar sites on the region, and this should include a detailed comparative analysis.
	Bigo bya Mugenyi Archaeological earthworks	No	Being considered for nomination by the State Party and will benefit from the Nomination Training Programme.
	Ntusi mounds and Bwogero (basin) cultural landscape	No	Being considered for nomination by the State Party and will benefit from the Nomination Training Programme.
	Nyero rock art paintings	No	State Party working towards the finalisation of the nomination file. This has already been reviewed on the TL, including the name which is now Nyero and Other Hunter Gatherer Geometric Rock Art sites in Eastern Uganda.
<b>Tanzania</b>			
	Gombe National Park	No	Awaits further research
	Jozani Chwaka conservation area	No	Awaits further research
	Oldonyo Muruak Cultural Landscape	No	*Natron
	Eastern Arc Mountains	No	Nomination file completed but to be resubmitted to the World Heritage Centre
	Central Slave and Ivory trade route	No	State Party working on finalising the maps and this will be submitted soon.
<b>Kenya</b>			

	Aberdare Mountains	No	
	Lake Bogoria National Reserve	Yes	Already inscribed on the WHL
	Lake Nakuru National Park	Yes	Already inscribed on the WHL
	The Great Rift Valley – Kenya Lakes System	Yes	Already inscribed on the WHL
	Lake Naivasha	No	Awaits further research
	Mount Kenya/Natural Forest/Lewa Wildlife Conservancy Extension	No	Awaits decision by the World Heritage Committee on the Nomination dossier submitted by Kenya
	The African Great Rift Valley-Hell’s Gate	No	Awaits further research
	The Eastern Arc Coastal Forests (Arabuko Sokoke Forest & Shimba Hills)	No	Awaits further research and should consider transboundary property
	Kakamega Forest	No	Awaits further research
	Meru Conservation Area	No	Awaits further research
	Tana Delta and Forests Complex	No	Awaits further research
	Tsavo Parks and Chyulu Hills Complex	No	Awaits further research
	The African Great Rift Valley-The Maasai Mara	No	Review the criteria to align to Serengeti WHS as an extension Drop the Rift valley tag
	The African Great Rift Valley-Olorgesaille Prehistoric Site	Yes	OUV not satisfactory
	The Historic Town of Gedi	No	Potential is high but awaits further research
	Mfangano-Rusinga Island Complex	Yes	Rock art not outstanding compared to others in the region and awaits further research.
	The African Great Rift Valley-Marakwet Escarpment Furrow Irrigation System	No	Drop the Great Rift Valley Nomination framework
	Mombasa Old town	No	Propose it as an extension for Fort Jesus
	Thimlich Ohinga Cultural Landscape	No	Awaits further research to redefine the proposed OUV and consideration of the site in the regional context of similar sites; comparative analysis required.

2. Developing national inventories remains a priority in most of the East African countries, especially those with limited experience with World Heritage processes and this would require strategic national capacity building programmes with the support of technical partners.
3. East African countries should consider aligning their TL to the GAP ANALYSIS and other credible thematic studies as this would improve the developing of OUV, hence increase the chances of submitting successful nominations, including developing trans-boundary properties.
4. Legal frameworks which provide the basis for protective measures in order to maintain outstanding universal value and integrity/authenticity is generally reported to be weak and inadequate in many of the East African countries. Also the capacity for implementing and

enforcing legal frameworks is weak in most countries and non-existent for example in South Sudan, while in other countries reviews are ongoing. None of the East African countries has domesticated the World Heritage Convention. These are legal areas that should be addressed in order to prove the effectiveness of legal frameworks for nominations.

5. Financial and human resources remain inadequate to meet the TL and Nomination processes in most East African countries. Most of the countries would need financial and technical support as specified in the capacity needs analysis (see table). African World Heritage Fund could potentially play a more prominent role in unlocking local parties in specific countries to support TL and nomination processes. Technical support is required for undertaking comparative analysis, increasing awareness and capacity to implement nomination processes, mapping and developing management plans at country levels.
6. Most East African State Parties will have to properly define core areas and buffer zones of properties on TL based on the values, land use systems and ownership.
7. The involvement of local communities, and other inter-sectorial partners (such as Universities, research centres etc.) World Heritage process remains an issue in East Africa, just like in many parts of Africa. Local communities are on the margins of TL processes largely driven by heritage institutions. Partnership with institutions such as universities may allow the gathering of credible and scientifically validated data to decipher site values and ultimately the proposed OUV.
8. South Sudan, as a new State Party, hence requires a separate strategic programme balancing capacity building, developing heritage and baseline protocols and infrastructural development that will assist in establishing a national framework for heritage before even considering implementing the World Heritage Convention. Needs assessment should be undertaken with the help of partners.

## **7.0 Conclusion on Tentative Listing in East Africa**

While the workshop achieved the expected results, the harmonization of the TL list in East Africa should be integrated into the results of similar workshops in both Anglo and Francophone countries in order to have a regional perspective and ensure that this process does not become a choking catalyst to the objectives of the Global strategy and does not necessary take away the prerogative and the autonomy of a State Party to make a decision on TL.

In addition, the TL workshop should be followed up at country level with a view of facilitating a national response and encourage implementation of the results and the subsequent commencement of nomination processes where possible. Where possible the Fund could consider a grant similar to the nomination for Tentative Listing however the amount has to be proportional to that awarded for nominations. This would assist countries struggling to develop and finalize Tentative Lists.

## Annexes

### Annex 1. Workshop programme

Sunday 2 <sup>nd</sup> September, 2012 Arrival of International Participants		
Time	Item	Responsible/Speaker
<b>Day 1: Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2012</b>		
08.30 – 10.00	<b>Opening Session</b> <u>Session Chair: Mr. Jok Madut Jok</u>	
08.30 – 09.00	Registration	Secretariat
09.00 – 09.30	Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Mr. Jok Madut Jok</b>, Undersecretary Ministry of Culture, South Sudan</li> <li>- <b>Mr. Salah Khaled</b> - Head of UNESCO, Juba Office</li> <li>- <b>Dr. Webber Ndoro</b> African World Heritage Fund</li> </ul>
09.30 – 10.00	Keynote Address	<b>Hon. Dr. Cirino Hiteng Ofuho</b> - Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports (South Sudan)
<b>10:00 – 10:30 Tea/Coffee Break</b>		
10.30 – 10.40	Introduction to the Workshop and Tentative Listing initiative in Africa	<b>Mr. Jacob Nyangila</b> (AWHF)
10.40 – 11.00	Introduction to the cultural and natural Heritage of South Sudan- <i>Conservation efforts /challenges and opportunities</i>	<b>Mr. Jok Madut Jok</b> Undersecretary Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (South Sudan)
<b>11.00 – 13.00</b>	<b>Session 1: Application of World Heritage Convention in Africa</b> <u>Session Chair: Mr. Hosea Wanderi</u>	
11:00 – 11.30	Introduction to the World Heritage Convention	<b>Mr. Pascal Taruvinga</b> – World Heritage specialists (ICOMOS)
11.30 – 12.00	Discussions	All
12:00 – 12:30	National legislations and domestication of World Heritage Convention in Africa	<b>Mr. Pascal Taruvinga</b> – World Heritage specialists (ICOMOS)

12:30 – 13: 00	Discussion	All
<b>13:00 – 14:00 Lunch Break</b>		
<b>14.00 – 17.30</b>	<b>Session 2: Country presentation on current status of Tentative Lists and National Inventories</b> <b><u>Session Chair: Ms. Elke Selter</u></b>	
14:00 – 14.15	Kenya	Mr. Hosea Wanderi
14:15 – 14.30	Tanzania	Ms. Jane Kessy
14.30 – 14.45	Eritrea	Mr. Medhanie Gherezgiher
14.45-15.00	Uganda	Mr. Dismas Ongwen
<b>15:00 – 15:30 Tea/Coffee Break</b>		
15:30 – 16.15	Seychelles (National Inventory)	Ms. Therese Barbe
16.15 – 17.00	South Sudan (National Inventory)	Mr. Jok Madut Jok
17.00 – 18.30	Discussions	ALL
<b>Day 2: Tuesday, 4<sup>th</sup> September 2012</b>		
<b>9.00 – 13.00</b>	<b>Session 3: Tentative Listing processes &amp; Identification of sites for inclusion in the Tentative List</b> <b><u>Session Chair: Mr. Hosea Wanderi</u></b>	
9.00 – 10.00	Principles and procedures for National Heritage Inventories	<b>Mr. Pascal Taruvinga</b> – World Heritage specialists (ICOMOS)
10.00 – 10.30	Discussions	All
<b>10.30 – 11.00 Tea/Coffee Break</b>		
11.00 – 11.30	Basic considerations in preparing a Tentative List	<b>Mr. Pascal Taruvinga</b> – World Heritage specialists (ICOMOS)
11.30 – 12.00	Discussions	All
<b>13:00 – 14:00 Lunch Break</b> <b>Session Chair: Mr. Jacob Nyangila</b>		

14.00 – 14.30	Authenticity and Integrity, comparative analysis	<b>Mr. Pascal Taruvinga</b> – World Heritage specialists (ICOMOS)	
14.30 – 15.00	Discussions	All	
<b>15.00 – 15.30 Tea/Coffee Break</b>			
15.00 -15.30	Nomination Process/format	<b>Mr. Hosea Wanderi</b> – World Heritage Specialists	
15. 30 – 16.00	Discussion	All	
<b>Session 5: Identification of Capacity needs</b> <b>Session Chair: Mr. Pascal Taruvinga</b>			
16.00 – 17.30	Capacity needs assessment in preparation of National Inventories and Tentative Lists	All	
Day 3: Wednesday 5 <sup>th</sup> September 2012			
<b>08.00 – 11.00</b>	<b>Formulation /Identification and Review of Tentative Lists (Group Work)</b>		
8.00 – 10.00	Group Sessions	Resource person/Participants	
<b>10.00 – 10.30 Tea/Coffee Break</b>			
10.30 – 11.30	Group presentations and discussions	Participants	
11. 30 – 12.30	Closing ceremony /End of workshop	All/invited guests	
<b>12:30 – 14:00</b> <b>Lunch and Departure</b> Field Visit ( <i>To be confirmed</i> )			

### Group Sessions

1. **Group 1** – Formulation of National Inventories and draft Tentative lists
2. **Group 2.** – Review of Tentative Lists and National Inventories

## Annex 2. List of Participants

Name	Contact Address
1. Ms. Therese Barbe	Assistant Research Officer National Heritage Research Section Ministry of Culture Seychelles Email: <a href="mailto:mildrede111@yahoo.com">mildrede111@yahoo.com</a> <b>Seychelles</b>
2. Mr. Hosea Wanderi	Research Scientist National Museums of Kenya P. O. Box 40658, 00100 Nairobi Kenya Email: <a href="mailto:hoswanderi@yahoo.com">hoswanderi@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:hwanderi@museums.or.ke">hwanderi@museums.or.ke</a> <b>Kenya</b>
3. Ms. Jane Kessy	Division of Antiquities Tanzania Email: <a href="mailto:janey59@yahoo.ca">janeky59@yahoo.ca</a> <b>Tanzania</b>
4. Mr. Dismus Ongwen,	Uganda Museum, Sites and Monuments P.O. BOX 33334, Kampala, Uganda Tel: +256 772970991 Email: <a href="mailto:dis3ongwen@gmail.com">dis3ongwen@gmail.com</a> <b>Uganda</b>
5. Mr. Medhanie Gherezgiher	Eritrean World Heritage Committee Tel: +2917345897 Email: <a href="mailto:medagh2001@gmail.com">medagh2001@gmail.com</a> <b>Eritrea</b>
6. Mr. Jok Madut Jok	Undersecretary for Culture and Heritage Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports Email: <a href="mailto:JokMadut.Jok@lmu.edu">JokMadut.Jok@lmu.edu</a> <b>South Sudan</b>
7. Taban James Ayul	Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism <b>South Sudan</b>
8. Mr. Deng Nhia Chidi	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports <b>South Sudan</b>
9. Mr. Edward Jubara	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports Tel:+211 915686265 Email: <a href="mailto:edjubara@yahoo.com">edjubara@yahoo.com</a> <b>South Sudan</b>
10. Ms. E. Aten	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports <b>South Sudan</b>
11. Ms. Joyce Anite	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports Tel:+211 956447150 <b>South Sudan</b>
12. Ms. Poni Harriet	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports <b>South Sudan</b>
13. Mr. Dominic Gorgory	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports Email: <a href="mailto:dlohory@yahoo.com">dlohory@yahoo.com</a>

	<b>South Sudan</b>
14.Mr. Becu Thomas	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports <b>South Sudan</b>
15.Mr. Zoran Djordjevic	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports <b>South Sudan</b>
16.Mr. Salah Khaled	Head of UNESCO, Juba Tel:+211922404102 UNDP Compound, Juba
17.Ms. Elke Selter	Culture Specialist UNESCO Juba Office - South Sudan Email: <a href="mailto:e.selter@unesco.org">e.selter@unesco.org</a> Phone: +211 954 200 428 and +211 928 061 247 <b>South Sudan</b>
18.Ms. Wako Nyakueth	Programme Assistant UNESCO Juba Office - South Sudan Email: <a href="mailto:n.wako@unesco.org">n.wako@unesco.org</a> Phone: +211 956986813 <b>South Sudan</b>
19.Dr. Webber Nodoro	Director, African World Heritage Fund 1258 Lever Road, Headway Hill Midrand 1685. Email: <a href="mailto:webbern2@dbsa.org">webbern2@dbsa.org</a> Tel: +27 11 256 3552
20.Mr. Jacob Nyangila	Programme Specialist African World Heritage Fund 1258 Lever Road, Headway Hill Midrand 1685. Email: <a href="mailto:jacobn@dbsa.org">jacobn@dbsa.org</a> Tel: +27 11 256 3552/3
21.Mr. Pascal Taruvinga	World Heritage Specialist, ICOMOS Zimbabwe Tel: +27792198952 Email: <a href="mailto:pastar143@yahoo.com">pastar143@yahoo.com</a>
22.Kees van Baar	Netherlands Embassy in Juba European Union Compound, KololoRoad,  Email: <a href="mailto:jba@minbuza.nl">jba@minbuza.nl</a> Tel. +211 9 1211 7961 / +211 9 1212 0132 <b>Juba, South Sudan</b>