

# Report on the 3rd African Nomination Training workshop for English speaking countries

15th to 26th October 2012, Mbale, Uganda



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Report submitted by  
the Coordination Team and CHDA  
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## Abreviations

**AWHF:** African World Heritage Fund

**WHC:** World Heritage Committee

**SP:** State Party

**SPs:** State Parties

**FACILITATOR:** Coordinators/Resources Persons

**RDC:** Resident District Commissioner

**EPA:** Ecole du patrimoine africain

**CHDA:** Centre for Heritage Development in Africa

**OUV:** Outstanding Universal Value

**UNESCO:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

**ICOMOS:** International Council On Monuments and Sites

**IUCN:** International Union for Conservation of Nature

**GIS:** Geographical Information System

## **1.0 Brief background to the African Nomination Training Programme**

The African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) was launched in 2006 to support African State Parties in implementing the UNESCO Convention on the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The AWHF, in collaboration with World Heritage institutions and African State Parties, initiated a Nomination training course for African State Parties in 2009. The course focusses on the development of nomination files (dossiers and management plans) for consideration by the World Heritage Committee. This was in response to the fact that in spite of its very rich heritage, the Africa Region has continued to have the least number of sites (9%) on the prestigious World Heritage List. The main objective of the training course is to build competence and capacity among African heritage practitioners in the development of nomination files as required by the World Heritage Committee when considering properties for inscription on the World Heritage List. As for the first two course cycles, the implementation of the third round of nomination course is being coordinated by a regional training institution in Africa, namely the Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA) for the Anglophone programme.

### **1.1 Objective of the course**

- 1.1.1 To give competence to African natural and cultural heritage practitioners thereby improving the quality of African nomination files submitted to the World Heritage Committee.
- 1.1.2 To increase the number and diversity of African heritage properties inscribed on the World Heritage List.
- 1.1.3 To reinforce the network of African heritage professionals working on World Heritage properties.
- 1.1.4 Set up a support and follow up mechanism to facilitate delivery of credible nomination files.

### **1.2 Phases of the 3rd African Nomination Training course**

The course consists of three components, namely:

- A two week workshop in Uganda [15-26 October 2012] introducing the nomination process and evaluating initial country nomination proposals in order to establish follow up work.
- Nine months of fieldwork by the participants in their countries, during which they might receive the assistance of a nominated mentor with relevant expertise to enhance their nomination work. During this phase or after, an institution working on a nomination might receive (and upon application) up to US\$15,000 from the AWHF to carry out work required for the successful completion of the nomination.
- A two week workshop in 2013 to evaluate progress on the nomination work by countries with a view of sending the completed nomination files to the World Heritage Centre.

### **1.3 Selection of participants for the Course**

The course attracted 18 participants from Anglophone countries , however only 16 managed to attend as others withdrew last minute; Angola (1), Uganda (4), Zimbabwe (2), Sierra Leone (2), South Africa (1), Ghana (2), Lesotho (2) and Eritrea (2). Of all these participants 5 were females. The course had 2 natural properties and 6 cultural sites.

## 2.0 Report on the workshop proceedings [Week 1: 15-21st November 2012]

### 2.1 Day 1: Monday 15 October 2012

#### 2.1.1 Official opening of the workshop by Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage (Uganda):- Honourable Agnes Akiror

Workshop participants arrived in Mbale from Kampala around 1400hrs and proceeded to the official opening ceremony of the Workshop presided over by the Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage, Honourable Agnes Akiror. Preceding the official opening of the workshop there were remarks from representatives of partner institutions and other official delegates.



- Welcome remarks from Commissioner of the Museums and Monuments of Uganda: Mrs. Rose Nkaale Mwanja, the Commissioner of the Museums and Monuments in Uganda, welcomed everyone to the training course in Mbale. She introduced invited guests, participants, coordination team and other invited guests to the Minister.
- Remarks from the Resident District Commissioner (RDC) of Mbale: the RDC welcomed everyone to Mbale district. He further thanked the Honourable Minister for choosing the venue as Mbale and for putting her confidence in its people and authorities. The RDC highlighted his role as the representative of the government in the district and assured all the participants about adequate security put in place for the participants.
- Remarks from the Director of CHDA: Mr. Kassim Omar welcomed everyone to the first phase of the 3rd African Nomination Training workshop and further congratulated the Government of Uganda on attaining 50 years of independence. He highlighted the overall objective of the programme, which is to empower the African experts in developing credible and defensible nomination files, as well as improve the implementation of the World Heritage Convention within the continent. Mr. Kassim informed the participants that CHDA is proud to note that the part of the coordination team is a product of previous trainings, hence reflecting a success in building capacity which has seen the improvement on the quality and number of nominations from Africa. Mr. Kassim Omar also highlighted the role of CHDA in capacity building and creating an African platform where African experts can interact and share experiences to bring Africa to the same level as the other regions. He called upon the continent to seriously consider implementing the results of the 2nd Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Africa, as well as embracing the recommendations of the International Conference on “Living with World Heritage in Africa” hosted by the Government of South Africa at the occasion of celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention. CHDA expressed its sincere thanks to the government of Uganda for hosting and providing a budget for the workshop. He called upon the participants to take the course very seriously and make their

countries, and indeed Africa proud.

- Remarks from the African World Heritage Fund: Dr Idle Omar Farah, representative of the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) extended his warm congratulations to the government of Uganda for achieving their 50th year as an independent celebration. He congratulated the Government of Uganda in partnering with the Fund for the 3rd African Nomination Training Programme. He further highlighted the flagship projects and achievements of the AWHF towards improving the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Africa. As a continent still underrepresented on the World Heritage List, but also overrepresented on the List of Heritage in Danger, considerable progress has been made to implement the Global Strategy with 10 sites inscribed from the Africa Region in the last two years. Dr Farah expressed his pride of the fact that the Fund was created and is hosted by Africa, and in addition being run by African experts. He encouraged State Parties from the continent to continue supporting the AWHF either through contributing to the existing endowment fund or partnering with the Fund in implementing projects relating to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. AWHF expressed her optimism in the programme as it has already started bearing fruits, with more sites being inscribed from Africa in the last two years and participants from the two first courses now becoming coordinators and resource persons. Dr Farah thanked EPA and CHDA for hosting the courses as well as the Government of Uganda for partnering with the Fund for the 3rd Course. He further thanked the Government of Uganda, in particular the Honourable Minister of Tourism, Environment and Antiquities for her generous commitment to provide US\$10 000 on an annual basis as Uganda's contribution to the Endowment Fund of the AWHF. He also thanked the Norwegian Government for their continued support for the course. He also appealed to African State Parties to bolster their support of the AWHF.

- Remarks from UNESCO-Nairobi Office: Mrs Mulekeni Ngulube, the representative from the UNESCO Nairobi office, congratulated the Ugandans for their 50th anniversary. She reminded the participant how fragile is heritage and how conservation should be profiled to sustain the values and attributes, and in the case of World Heritage properties, maintain the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). She reiterated that inscription is only a beginning of a serious and an engaging process of which State Parties must be committed to implementing. She further reminded the audience that everyone's task is to help nominating African sites in the near future through submission of credible files which should address some of the thematic gaps identified by Advisory Bodies towards fulfilling the Global Strategy. She pointed out that, despite the progress noted in the last two years, African World Heritage remains underrepresented in the World Heritage List (contributing around 9% of all the properties on the list). She challenged the African State Parties to take responsibility in increasing the number of African sites on the World Heritage List. She then congratulated CHDA for carrying rounds of training programmes for the Anglophone Africa. She also hailed the AWHF for funding the nomination training programme. She highlighted that UNESCO recognizes the role of the Fund in increasing the number of African sites inscribed by the World Heritage Committee. Mrs Mulekeni further thanked the Government of Uganda that has been very supportive for hosting the training and announced that UNESCO is very pleased to collaborate with the Ugandan Government. Mrs Mulekeni recognized the experts from the region who assure that the heritage is taken care of and is well conserved. She concluded by thanking the Honourable Minister for gracing the occasion and wished the participants a productive two week programme.

- Key note address by the Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage (Uganda):-Honourable Agnes Akiror: the Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage (Uganda): She welcomed everyone to the Republic of Uganda on behalf of the Government. She informed the audience about the coincidence of the workshop and the 50th Anniversary of the Ugandan independence an event that should be shared with fellow African countries. Regarding the nomination training programme, she highlighted that as a State Party to the World Heritage Convention, the Ugandan Government is willing to contribute to capacity building and heritage management at both national and regional levels. Government of Uganda is also committed to promoting World Heritage for the prosperity of the continent. The Honourable Minister thanked UNESCO, the AWHF and her partners for this initiative and expressed her honour in hosting the 3rd African Nomination Training Programme. She enumerated the number of Ugandan sites already inscribed listed, including the developing of nomination files for sites on the tentative list. She highlighted the steady progress made by the continent in listing more sites in the last two years, and expressed the expectations of the continent in inscribing more sites in the future. She also challenged participants to play their role in ensuring that they meet the expectations of their respective State Parties. She thanked all regional and international partners that are working with Uganda to protect natural & cultural Heritage and in particular the restoration of the Kasubi Tombs. She then declared the 3rd African Nomination Training course officially opened.

### *2.1.2 Introduction to the African Nomination Training Programme*

After the cocktail/dinner, Mr. Hosea Wanderi, the coordinator of Immovable Heritage for CHDA introduced the nomination training programme and the coordination team to the participants. Firstly, he asked participants to introduce themselves and give a brief presentation of the sites they will be working on. He then provided a brief background about the nomination training course and highlighted its main objectives as being to (i) increase the number of sites on the African World Heritage List, (ii) build capacities within Africa among Africans for developing nomination files, (iii) enlarge the network of people working with World Heritage and (iv) establish a follow up system for nomination files. He also presented the timeline of the training course enumerating its three phases [1st workshop for induction into the World Heritage Convention, nine months field work and 2nd workshop to assess progress made by participating countries]. He also highlighted the funding possibilities provided by both the AWHF and UNESCO but also cautioned participants from attempting double-dipping as these institutions are related and thus share information. Hosea then concluded by asking all the participants to prepare a small presentation about their sites and announced the amended program for the second day.

## **2.2 Day 2: Tuesday 16 October 2012**

### *2.2.1 Introduction to the two week programme*

Mr. Pascall Taruvunga, the coordinator for Culture and the Anglophone Nomination Training Programme, introduced the detailed daily programme for the two weeks long workshop. He explained that the first week will be dedicated to introducing the concept of World Heritage and the second week for discussing management systems and refining the country nomination proposals in preparation for the field work preceding the next workshop. He highlighted that participants will be expected to undertake a series of group and country specific activities and all were expected to

present on these. He also highlighted the field excursion to Nyero Rock Art site proposed for inscription by the Government of Uganda and an optional tour of Mt Elgon.

### *2.2.2 Introduction to World Heritage, Convention, different components, Advisory bodies (Pascall Taruvinga)*

Pascall Taruvinga started his presentation with illustrations and basic information on properties on the World Heritage List from the African continent covering cultural, natural, mixed, serial and transboundary properties. He also presented potential sites as reflected by national tentative lists of respective African countries. He then zoomed into the World Heritage Convention. He started with the history and the international legislation related to the World Heritage Convention and pointed out that these processes have been and continues to evolve. Pascall highlighted that the Convention provides for the (i) inscription on the World Heritage List or the List of World Heritage in Danger, (ii) international assistance and for mobilization and support and (iii) for the conservation of World Heritage. He also emphasized the significance of the Operational Guidelines as a documenting providing the procedures to facilitate the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. He defined the fundamental aspects of the Convention: Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), integrity, authenticity and management systems. He further highlighted the availability of resource manuals that help in the process of preparing nomination files and some of them were going to be provided to the participants in digital format. He then identified the users of the World Heritage Convention and the Operational Guidelines as being the World Heritage Centre, the World Heritage Committee, the State Parties and the Advisory Bodies, including outlining their respective roles and responsibilities. Pascall then briefly discussed the Global Strategy and the gap analysis as an impetus for new nominations from the continent, thereby giving birth to the nomination training programme. He also discussed how the two have been profiled during the regional tentative listing workshops in Africa. He concluded by highlighting the challenges and threats facing World Heritage Sites as illustrated by the results of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle Periodic Report for Africa (such as development, tourism, conservation and wildlife, poaching, role of communities, sustaining site interpretation and presentation, extractive industries). He reminded the participants that the World Heritage Convention is an instrument aiming to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit sites considered to be of Outstanding Universal Value.

### *2.2.3 Summary of Discussions*

A discussion ensued after the presentation on the World Heritage Convention. One of the issues discussed was how to define boundaries for the city like Asmara without constraining or stopping its development. Facilitators responded that living landscapes require serious research to ascertain how the attributes and values being considered manifest and how they would help in defining an ensemble or representative attributes in order to define the boundaries without taking away people's rights. In addition, participants were encouraged to look at the interplay between municipal/town planning processes/instruments and heritage legislation, which would assist in facilitating an effective management system that would address development as a continuous process in an historic city.

Another critical area discussed was whether a cultural site like the Navrogo Cathedral (Ghana) should consider both authenticity and integrity. Facilitators highlighted that in this case just authenticity is to be considered first since it is a building and not a site, but then integrity could be consi-

dered to certain extent under certain conditions to ascertain whether the physical elements that constitute this cathedral are all present and are not under any conservation threat. Facilitators also re-explained that integrity largely applies to natural sites.

On the position of the World Heritage Convention and the Advisory Bodies towards development on the Africa continent facilitators pointed out that the World Heritage Convention recognizes the development, except that it should be compatible with the site and must ensure the OUV is maintained. Participants were informed that development is not permitted especially in the core area (property) whereas in the buffer zone this would require discussion with the World Heritage Committee before implementation. Facilitators also highlighted that Advisory Bodies are clear on developmental issues as a no go area for World Heritage properties. Participants were also informed that an African position paper has been developed, articulating Africa’s position on development and community participation for consideration by the World Heritage Committee in Japan during the 40th anniversary. This also includes ongoing discussions about the future of the Convention and that the meeting in Paris in the beginning of October was one of the first to bring the subject on the table. Facilitators also reminded participants that the World Convention is about protection and not about facilitating political agendas or development activities. Therefore, the Convention is not against development, but it will take time to find a compromise between conservation and development.

#### 2.2.4 Country Presentations; introductions to nomination files

Countries participating in the workshop made presentations on the sites currently being considered for inscription in their respective countries. The presentations focused on the name of the site, brief description of the site, values and attributes, proposed Statement of OUV, comparative analysis and management systems or challenges.

Presenter	State party	Name of proposed property	Key areas presented
<b>Natural properties</b>			
John Allen	South Africa	Baberton-Makhonjwa Mountains Criterion: viii	OUV/Statement of Significance/Criterion (VIII)/Comparative Analysis/Project Overview/Path to World Heritage/Progress/Challenges/Way Forward
<b>Comments</b>			
<p><i>Facilitators recommended that the State Party should consider integrating the criteria ix and x to clearly articulate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Also facilitators identified the main issues as being the management framework and the funding that should be addressed in order to push the process forward. The workshop acknowledged the amount of information that was availed by the State Party thereby demonstrating commitment to the nomination processes.</i></p>			

Mohammed Sulley	Sierra Leone	Gola Rainforest and National Park Criteria (ix,x)	Location/Declared as a national park in 2011/Definition/Human resources/Threats/long term perspective/Community involvement/Criterion (IX-X) focus on the species/Research activities carried out/Comparison with similar properties/
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**Comments**

*Facilitators suggested extending the comparative analysis to other eco systems in Africa African zones instead of just focusing on Ivory Coast. In addition a transboundary nomination was suggested to include Liberia. Facilitators also pointed that the OUV must highlight that this as a major eco system remaining between the two countries.*

**Cultural properties**

Caboco Emmanuel	Angola	Tchitundu-Hulu Cultural landscape Criteria: iii, iv, x	Definition/Situation/Description/OUV (Criteria III, IV and X), integrity and or authenticity/National protection measures/Environment/Conservation/Critical points of the site/ Comparative Analysis/Management (challenges)/Results/Previous Actions
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**Comments**

*Facilitators questioned the use of criterion x for this property and how this would relate to initiatives in Namibia on a similar case. It was suggested that the SP should consider dropping this criterion or consider a serial nomination in consultation with Namibia. Regarding the Rock Art sites, this is the key aspect of the proposed nomination, facilitators wanted to know to which extent the local people are still connected to the rock art. Facilitators recommended focusing more on the aspect of the place than on the people living there in order to define their contribution to it (interpretation and local rituals related to the place, including researching on any possible connections with rock art in the south, central or east Africa. Facilitators noted that there are a lot of rock art in Africa and that it might be better to consider the Geometrical aspect of it to give it more chances.*

Medhanie T. Mariam	Eritrea	Historic Perimeter of Asmara and its Modernist Architecture Criteria: ii, iii	Situation/History and development of Asmara/Main monuments/Historic Perimeter/Justification of OUV/ Criterion II-III/Authenticity and Integrity/Comparative Analysis/State of Conservation/protection and management/Planning principles and Strategy
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**Comments**

*Facilitators highly recommended working deeply on the comparative analysis as it is clearly close to Casablanca and Rabat. The comparative analysis would assist in highlighting what Asmara will be bringing to the World Heritage List. Facilitators also highlighted the delineation of boundaries (core area and buffer zone), the management of the historic town as a living landscape which would require synergy between town planning instruments and heritage laws (which are currently non-existent). The workshop noted that though the SP has started addressing the heritage legal framework, this needs to be accelerated as official protection is a requirement of the Convention.*

Sandra	Ghana	Navrongo Cathedral (our lady of seven sor- row's)  Criteria: iv, vi	Situation on the map/ History/Criteria IV and VI/ OUV/ Authenticity/ Integri- ty/ Conclusion
<p><b>Comments</b></p> <p><i>Facilitators highlighted that clarity is required as to whether the SP is emphasizing Christianity or the old age/architecture of the building as this would determine the proposed OUV for the property. Furthermore facilitators requested the SP to demonstrate how the Cathedral is related to the other ones in Africa and what is so significant about this one given the large number of the other, some which are already on the World Heritage list. The SP was cautioned against popularizing memory of the site which is somehow diluted based on the interpretations of the significance of past time art done by local woman now finding its way into the church but without necessary adding value to Catholicism. In addition SP was informed that Catholicism is not the only orthodox church to have impacted the African continent, and neither was it confined to Ghana or west Africa alone, but emphasis could be placed on deciphering the architectural designs emerging from the interaction between western and indigenous concepts. This would require lots of detailed research and prove that its adding a dimension not already illustrated by cathedrals on the World Heritage List.</i></p>			
Tsepang	Lesotho	Thaba Bosiu National Monument  Criteria: iii, vi	Identification/Description/Content/ Justification Management in place/criteria
<p><b>Comments</b></p> <p><i>Facilitators recommended the SP to shift the focus of the OUV on the person of the King to broader processes associated with Mfecane and how the site rises as a centre of unity and reconciliation in times of the greatest crisis that affected Southern Africa. Furthermore a detailed comparative analysis was recommended in order to position the site in the right historical context. Facilitators pointed out that of the site was to be considered, this would require re-orientation and deeper historical analysis to bring out values and attributes that would illustrate the OUV either as an example of the Mfecane period or as part of a serial nomination on the Mfecane.</i></p>			
Abiti	Uganda	Bigo and Ntusi	Situation/Description/Criteria/Signifi- cance of the site/Encroachments/
<p><b>Comments</b></p> <p><i>Facilitators noted that there are many technical and scientific gaps in terms of knowledge about the site, and this limits the ability to make a justifiable hypothesis around state systems. Facilitators recommended documenting the site, conducting desktop survey on the development and extend of this kingdom. The SP was cautioned against on just focusing on the defense mechanisms, as this could be indefensible and weak compared to other sites already on the list. Further research was recommended.</i></p>			
Ishmail Kamara	Sierra Leone	Bunce Island  Criteria: ii, iii, vi	History/OUV/Criteria II, III and VI/ Integrity and Authenticity/Protection and Management/Challenges/Photos and maps

<b>Comments</b>			
<i>Facilitators noted that the site is hinged on the theme of slavery but asked for clarity on whether the SP is going to use the castle as an object of slavery or use the “memory “of island and this would have implications on the criteria and comparative analysis framework. The SP was cautioned against concentrating on the Afro-Americans and making the common mistake of focusing on the monument and forgetting the context, which must consider other slave related nomination initiatives and those that are already on the List such as Goree Islands. Facilitators recommended the SP to seriously consider looking into what this nomination could bring to the World Heritage List not to the people.</i>			
Chipangura	Zimbabwe	Ziwa ancient Agricultural Terraces  Criterion: v	Archeo-historical background/Archeological resources/Criteria/Ziwa in pictures/Cultural significance/Management and conservation of the site/Social value/Natural value/
<b>Comments</b>			
<i>Facilitators encouraged the SP to consider highlighting the terraces in the context of agricultural systems in particular environment, but also demonstrating the resultant impact. The SP has to get the context right in this case, including the chronological sequence and this can only come out with proper comparative analysis with similar sites and properties within and outside the region. Facilitators requested the SP to clarify whether the representation of technological innovation for agriculture will be nominated as a site or as a cultural landscape. SP was advised to explore the possibility of a serial nomination on the region or sub region level. From a nature perspective, facilitators highlighted that ZIWA could be a farming zone where there are endemic plants and if so, then research is need on how the farmers preserved these plants and if they are used. Facilitators encouraged the SP to engage other relevant stakeholders such as national parks and the university of Bergen who have been working on the archeological sites in this area of Zimbabwe.</i>			
Jackie	Uganda	Nyero and other hunter gatherer rock art sites in Uganda  Criteria: iii,vi	Location/First we started with one site, but today we are having a serial nomination/Description/Justification for inscription (Criteria III and VI)/OUV/Comparative analysis/
<b>Comments</b>			
<i>Facilitators noted the progress that had been made by the SP since the Namibian course and the role the mentor has played in advising them. As pointed out in Namibia it was recommended that the SP should consider a regional context where all the sites with similarities can be gathered at comparative and thematic levels, but it appears this idea was not followed up. Facilitators recommended that, while progress has been noted, the SP still needs to put a little bit of research in solidifying the OUV and more work needs to be carried in developing the management systems for the serial nomination.</i>			

### 2.2.5 Key observations

- Most SPs need to refine the proposed criteria based on the gap analysis and thematic studies, as well as identified values and attributes.
- There is need for the SPs to undertake detailed comparative analysis studies for their respective sites.
- Carrying out detailed research remains a priority for most SPs.
- Most SPs still have a long way to go with the nomination processes.

## 2.3 Day 3: 17 October 2012

### 2.3.1 *Global Strategy and World Heritage Sites in Africa: (Souayibou Varissou)*

Souayibou Varissou, Head of Programme (AWHF) presented on the Global Strategy and World Heritage Sites in Africa. Global Strategy, adopted after the 18th World Heritage Committee meeting in 1994, is about a representative, balanced and credible world heritage list that would bring equity among the regions, with a particular emphasis on underrepresented continents such as Africa. It further defines what kind of themes link all the World Heritage Sites. He situated the Global Strategy in the timeline, and explained that it is included in the Operational Guidelines. He articulated that the adoption of the Global Strategy came from knowing that the World Heritage List is supposed to represent the diversity of the world at a global level. The Global Strategy is not static hence has continued to evolve through further research and discussions at various levels. Participants were informed that the Global Strategy is based on 5 strategic objectives (5Cs): Credibility, Conservation, Capacity, Communication, and Community. He illustrated how the Global Strategy has been used in the region through a number of examples and tables, among them:

- The WHL/REGION table to show UNESCO's region system and the differences between them
- The big unbalance within Africa (between the Arabic Africa and Africa region) in term of Culture, Nature and Mixed sites.
- The List in danger within the Africa region

He also highlighted the burden upon the SPs to uphold the principles and the image of the Convention, including dealing with some sites on the List in danger due to conflict related issues (conflict zones), mining and infrastructure, infiltration, fire, destructive exploitation and Climate change. Souayibou Varissou highlighted the results of the successive periodic reporting reports for Africa (2002/2011). Key challenges identified in Africa included conservation and management, capacity building, pressure from development and infrastructures, enabling environment, funding mechanisms/ Community issues, traditional management systems, Sustainable development, Conflict and post-conflict areas. He then concluded by summarizing the objectives and programs of AWHF in order to improve the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Africa. He also summarized the achievements and challenges of AWHF and mentioned the strong network links in Africa as a result of regional programs such as PREMA, Africa 2009 and Africa Nature, the regional training institutions (CHDA, EPA, and training colleges on natural areas) and field offices. But he emphasized that there are still some challenges as how to go beyond the Nature/Culture barriers and how to capacitate youth and women in Heritage management.

### 2.3.2 *Summary of discussions*

Janette Deacon emphasized the crucial role of AWHF in revolutionizing the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Africa. She challenged participants to fulfill their roles as Porteparole to their politicians to support the Fund so it can keep on the good work. A discussion ensued on how the AWHF makes follow ups on its programmes and activities across the continent. Facilitator explained that the Fund reviews all the application, and relies on networking, since the human resources are very limited. AWHF has consultants in all regions of Africa representing the Fund and assisting with monitoring and evaluations, but this makes the follow up of the projects very difficult. Related to this discussion was the funding options provided by the AWHF namely;

- Nomination grants: the amount is not specified, but can go up to 15000\$. You can apply to it anytime, proving that the file is going through. It has to be finalized and submitted.

- Conservation and management grant: a yearly decision made by the board. It is for already inscribed sites. The AWHF receives the applications and the board makes the decision in May.
- Emergency fund: used to put aside 50 000\$ a year in case of emergency. It is not given upon a formal application to the fund but in case of emergency as in Mali this year for example.

### 2.3.3 *Presentation Gap Analysis Nature & Culture*

#### 2.3.3.1 *A situational analysis of African Natural and Mixed Sites/DM*

Dja Malan, coordinator nature, started his presentation by reminding participants that a property is inscribed on the basis of its statement of OUV, criteria, management and protection plan and how it fulfills the Global strategy. He highlighted that meeting the condition of integrity is critical for Natural nominations. Through a map he illustrated all the Natural listed sites in Africa and sites on tentative list thereby highlighting the differences and imbalances. Participants were informed that IUCN is continuously defining priority areas. He explained the Geological themes used by IUCN to classify the natural sites and further highlighted the most common combinations of criteria (criteria ix and x) and the less used ones (Criteria viii). He also explained why IUCN makes restrictions on sites that can be nominated due to the fact that about 70% of African properties in danger are natural ones. He also presented a chart of the threats affecting World Heritage Sites in the continent but also demonstrated that they are still many good sites on the tentative lists. He defined the real priorities as being serial proposals, transboundary or transnational proposals and mixed ones. He concluded by stating that capacity building, strong institutional collaboration and strong collaboration between researchers managers and other stakeholders are all needed to move forward.

#### 2.3.3.2 *Gap Analysis/Pascall Taruvinga*

The presentation tracked the gap analysis studies done by ICOMOS (2005) and AWHF (2012). He pointed out the imbalance in the World Heritage List and tentative list (Africa having the lowest percentage) and explained that it is not because of the lack of sites but lack of tools, poor documentation and knowledge about the sites, including the reluctance by SPs in interrogating gap analysis documents. He summarized the categorization used by ICOMOS regarding sub-Saharan Africa giving some concrete examples to show the information available, and how it can help to situate the participants' sites regarding these categorizations. He reminded participants that ICOMOS has tried to streamline thematic areas that have a universal appeal. Pascall then highlighted the latest gap analysis done by the AWHF. He summarized the resilient points on themes and nomination options and linked the discussion to the proposed sites for nominations. The presentation also reminded participants about the AWHF programs geared towards persuading the SPs to use these gap analysis documents, two of which are:

- The regional tentative listing workshop that helps the State parties going through their tentative lists using the Gap Analysis documents. He explained that these documents are not mandatory but provide the much needed guidance to submit nominations with a universal appeal.
- The African Nomination Training courses for both Anglo/Francophone countries that assist SPs to streamline their files.

Pascall Taruvunga concluded his presentation by encouraging participants not to give up but to think out of the box by engaging the broader perspective provided by gap analysis frameworks and documents that are readily available.

#### *2.3.4 Summary of discussion:*

A discussion ensued on the value of mummification in the hominid site, to which Janette Deacon explained that the Stone Age is one of the less represented categories in the African Sites list and also that it depends on the significance of the fossils. The focus should not consider persons or individuals but rather look at the know how to do it (the mummification process), in a given context and a tradition but taking into consideration mummification is a conservation process linked to a particular burial ritual and is widespread in Africa. Janette informed the workshop that mummified bodies have been found in caves in Chile and Peru and they have made a serial nomination of the sites where the mummified bodies have been found as part of a tradition. Synthesized research is lacking in Africa on a comparative basis to ascertain glaring gaps in hominid evolution for instance the chronological gaps to have a complete story which necessitate a serial transnational nomination.

**Country exercise:** a questionnaire was distributed to the participants to facilitate their group work on Gap analysis in preparation for country presentations.

#### *2.3.5 Presentation on World Heritage Nomination process (Dr. Janette Deacon)*

Dr Janette Deacon took workshop participants through the nomination processes as outlined in the Operational Guidelines and infused with experience over the years. The following steps were identified:

- Step 1: Finding out about World Heritage through a number of links and reference documents available on various electronic and print media. She highlighted the key elements that the participants need to be familiar with to produce a good nomination. In addition to all the information in the operational guidelines, there are annexes that contain formats, forms, evaluations and bibliography that are as important as the rest. She briefly presented on critical elements such as the World Heritage List, Tentative Lists, Decisions and summary records of recent World Heritage Committee Meetings and thematic studies (IUCN, ICOMOS), including the types of properties (cultural, natural, mixed, serial, transboundary).
- Step 2: finding the evidence to define the values and attributes that prove your site is of Outstanding Universal Value using the scheme/framework provided by the World Heritage Centre. This should be done through research, assessing and developing inventories and undertaking proper documentation of the property.
- Step 3: developing the nomination file (dossier and management plans) based on the fundamental principle of the outstanding universal value of the property. She emphasized that the nomination process should not be primarily motivated by perceived economic development opportunities but a clearly expressed OUV. And she gave practical and technical advice about preparing for the nomination ranging from time required, human and financial resources, among many others. She advised participants by starting with developing a clear Statement of the Outstanding Universal Value and ending by the compilation of all information including the maps. She articulated the nomination format, layout, submission time line (as outlined in the operational guidelines), the finalization and formal signing of the file. She also emphasized the importance of the Executive Summary because of its position in the

Dossier. Regarding the documentation, she suggested developing a library of documentation for the dossier you're working on, not only of your site but also on similar sites you can use for comparative analysis. She reminded participants that the purpose of the Management Plan is to retain the significance of the values of the site.

- Step 4: adhering to the submission timetable as provided by the World Heritage Committee; she articulated the processes and schedule what should be submitted and advised participants to stick to the limited number of submissions allowed by the World Heritage Centre per country per year. She presented the timetable for advisory bodies and request for additional information by the World Heritage Committee, including evaluations timetable.

- Step 5: monitoring and periodic reporting; she highlighted that State Parties have the responsibility of monitoring the sites, and have to abide by the reporting schedules of the World Heritage, including responding to either SP or WHC induced reactive monitoring missions. It is also compulsory for SPs to participate in regional Periodic Reporting cycles.

### *2.3.6 Presentation of Group work on the gap analysis (following the questionnaire provided)*

All participating countries successful completed the exercise and realized the gap existing in their nomination files, which would be critical going forward. The gaps noted lack of validated scientific information on the sites, no clear delimitation of boundaries (core area and buffer zone), poor stakeholder matrix and involvement, need to revise the tentative listing in line with current formats and themes, and poor management systems coupled with weak legal frameworks (country presentation attached).

## **2.4 Day 4: Thursday 18 October 2012**

### *2.4.1 Presentation on Criteria for nomination of cultural sites: Dr Janette Deacon*

Dr Janette Deacon using examples went through the criterion applicable to cultural properties. She cautioned participants not to literally copy the original Criteria text but to adapt it to the values of the said site being proposed for inscription. She also reminded the participants that criteria from i-vi are for Cultural Sites, while vii-x is for Natural sites but both can be used if the site is mixed or it is a Cultural Landscape. She illustrated using concrete examples for each criterion and also related them to the participants' sites at the same time.

### *2.4.2 Criteria for nomination of natural sites: Dr Dja Malan*

Dja Malan started by emphasizing the changes in Natural criteria numbering after 2005. He reminded participants that the criteria for natural sites are four (vii, viii, ix, x). Dja Malan discussed the criteria using concrete examples and also made inferences to site presented by the participants. He also explained how beauty or aesthetic can be assessed or measured by analysing examples from sites already on the list.

### *2.4.3 Summary of discussion:*

Discussions centered on issue of timelines and age of sites in relation to the criterion (iii) to which facilitators answered that it depends on the site's attributes and it is unlikely to use this criterion if nothing happens after or before the period when the site is situated. In regards to nature, facilita-

tors pointed out that there are no time limits under the criterion viii. Regarding how aesthetics and beauty can be explained or define, facilitators acknowledged that it's a complex process of which they are ongoing discussions. IUCN is also developing a manual on how to define beauty. Another area discussed was how site attributes belonging to different periods could fit into the criterion iii, to which facilitators explained that it depended on the group of sites that the one in question belongs to. The same criteria cannot be compared for different group of sites. Furthermore criterion iii can still be used for the case where a site is situated within a period that has testified more than one culture. Facilitators emphasized that the different cultural periods have to be clearly mentioned and described and that it is important to justify that the place has been culturally significant in these different periods. Related to this discussion was whether the site has to fall in all components of the criterion or is it enough to cover just one aspect of it. Facilitators explained that there is no problem in covering just some of the aspects as would be validated by the identified values and attributes but the most important thing is to raise the main values and put them within the right criterion with the right justification.

#### *2.4.4 Country presentations on Criteria:*

Participants were given an exercise on criteria, with key objective being to assist SPs to understand the link between the criteria selected, values and attributes and deciphering the relationship between elements or attributes for their sites. During the exercises they were asked to use of a pool of case studies from sites already on the World Heritage in order to understand how criteria is linked to values and attributes. Most participants successful completed the exercised and in the process they begun to understand the initial steps of building the OUV of their proposed property. Most of them began interrogating what they had initially presented.

#### *2.4.5 Presentation on Site description and location (Craig Beech; Peace Park Foundation)*

Craig Beech introduced the concept of GIS and mapping at a general level in order to create an understanding among participants. Craig presented the phases of practical GIS and mapping as;

1. Early project phase
2. Middle project phase (field based)
3. Middle project phase (office based)
4. Final project phase

In the end Craig Beech related this process to the mapping requirements of the nomination dossier and as outlined in the nominations resource manual (2012). He recommended involving a map specialist from a very early stage of the process to facilitate his understanding of the process and to facilitate his intervention. Using two case studies (Lesotho and Okavango) he demonstrated how boundaries should delineated but obviously informed by values and attributes illustrating the OUV. Craig then gave concrete examples of what he qualifies as being a bad map and highlights what should be avoided and then enumerates what a map should contain (title, legend, credits, north arrow, insert map, scale bar, border...). He then presented the software, ARCGis, to be used by participants for their practical session, including how they should install it on their computers.

## 2.5 Day 5: Friday 19 October 2012

### 2.5.1 *Presentation on Defining values and statement of significance (Dr Janette Deacon)*

Dr Deacon emphasised the point that identifying and defining values is a mixture of knowledge and methodology but at the same time it is important to bring out all the possible values of the property, with a view to establishing which of these might provide the basis for supporting a World Heritage nomination and this would assist in developing the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value. Using concrete examples from the continent she proposed a sequence of defining values and significance starting with; (i) identification of the theme/s [what it is about], (ii) the chronological-regional assessment [how it fits into the time span and regional context] and (iii) typology or detailed evidence for the values [what the tangible attributes are and how they may add value to the World Heritage List]. Some of the challenges she raised included;

- The failure to strike a reasonable balance in the definition of significance or the 'story' or 'narrative'. It must be broad enough to be able to be clearly defined (such as a story of freedom or memory) and not be too narrow (such as a specific type of hospital or castle, or a value for one particular species)
- The tendency to assert Outstanding Universal Value as a list of qualities that are brought together in a property, without defining any overall significance;
- Justifying the proposed inscription of a property in terms of national or regional interest alone (and, for example, the related significance and symbolism)
- General claims being put forward for a property, for instance as the 'crossroads of cultures', 'a unique site', without giving detailed justification why the property meets one or more of the World Heritage criteria.
- Uniqueness does not automatically equate with Outstanding Universal Value;
- The idea that presenting evidence of all periods from the Stone Age to the present day necessarily adds up to a demonstration of OUV for a cultural property
- Lack of a comparative analysis established in relation to the appropriate global /geo-cultural framework.

In conclusion she reminded participants that while the focus of the nomination must be on potential outstanding universal value, properties will invariably have local and national values as well. These other levels of value should also be understood and considered for management. Understanding local values means consulting local people, especially indigenous peoples where they are present. Local people are a primary source of information about local values. Protection, conservation and management of all values promote good conservation practice.

### 2.5.2 *Integrity and Authenticity:*

Janette informed the participants that apart from meeting at least one criterion, each property must meet the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity. Integrity was explained as a measure of the completeness or intactness of the attributes that convey Outstanding Universal Value. The Operational Guidelines, in Paragraph 88, set out the need to assess the extent to which the property: includes all elements [attributes] necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value; is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance and whether it suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect. On the hand authenticity is the measure of how truthfully and credibly attributes convey potential outstanding of universal value. Using examples from the continent she explained that cultural sites

attributes may include: form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions, techniques and management systems, location and setting, language, and other forms of intangible heritage, spirit and feeling among many others.

Dja Malan defined what is meant by the integrity of a site and went on to give the conditions of integrity for the natural sites (using criteria vii to x). The discussion was illustrated using concrete examples from the World Heritage list. Examining the conditions of integrity, therefore requires assessing the extent to which the property: includes all elements necessary to express its OUV, is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance, and lastly whether it suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.

**Country exercises:** participants were given an exercise on integrity and authenticity in preparation for country presentations.

### *2.5.3 Presentation: Mapping (Craig Beech)*

Craig started by reminding participating about the theoretical aspects covered on the previous day before starting from the installation components for ArcGIS. He further defined what is "Geographical information systems" GIS and related components that make it a decision and conservation tool. He explains through an illustration that GIS is toping information on each other in layers and gives the components of the GIS as being hardware, software, people, process and data. He briefly presented on the vector and raster models where the former is characterized by three basic shapes: points, lines, and polygons, and the latter being a grid of irregular cells or pixels containing a single data value. He demonstrated how the GIS links the drawings to the data (.shp & .dbf through .shx and that group is what we call a shape file) and the data Sources & options. With examples from Eritrea and Botswana he demonstrated that GIS is not mapping and that is not necessary to know how to do it, but to be aware about the process and what the possibilities are, and what information you should have in order to have good maps. He introduced participants to the role and functions of a GPS in collecting data from the field and what will be done at a practical level in the field.

### *2.5.4 Preparation for the Field Excursion to Nyero Rock Art Site*

Pascall Taruvunga outlined the objective of the field visit to a site being proposed for inscription by the Government of Uganda. Participants were divided into two groups and given responsibilities as follows;

- Group 1: review the statement of Outstanding Universal Value for Nyero Rock Art site as part of the proposed serial nomination.
- Group 2: review the management system, including assessing whether all the management issues have been identified.
- Both groups: undertake a mapping exercise at Nyero Rock Art site,
- Each group was asked to choose a leader and a rapporteur to report on the results of the fieldwork.

## 2.6 Day 6: Saturday 20 October 2012

### Nyero visit:

The two groups undertook their respective assignments at the site. However this was preceded by a brief introduction to the site by colleagues from Uganda. In addition both groups worked with Graig to capture data on the GPS, which was subsequently downloaded upon arrival at the work station (Mbale hote). All participants were assisted by Craig in the mapping process.



## 3.0 Week Two

### 3.1 Day 8: Monday 22 October 2012

#### 3.1.1 *Report on the mapping exercise in Nyero:*

##### • **Report on GIS and mapping by all Groups**

Each of the two groups that carried the mapping exercise in the site presented their field and office processes, including their experience in using the GPS and the results obtained using the software (GeoM3tri) provided by Craig Beech. Presentation showed that participants had grasped field processes very well, including how that data is transferred into metadata. Pascall Taruvunga, and on behalf of Craig (who had already departed for another meeting) summarized the essence of GIS and mapping for the participants as to orientate them around four important phases of projects;

- Early project phase
- Middle project phase (field)
- Middle project phase (Office)
- Final project phase

##### • **Review of the Statement of OUV: Group 1**

The representative of the group presented their review on the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, the criteria, Integrity and authenticity. Discussions ensued on various issues among them; how the dating of the site was done to which the mentor explained that the dating was derived from a sample taken from Nyero 2 that proved the use of a specific painting material related to the decided date. The mentor added that the pottery could not be used to define the chronology of the paintings since the hunter-gatherers didn't use pottery; it can only show that agriculture people occupied the place. Facilitators emphasized that there is no room for assumptions in a nomination dossier; the information used should be scientifically validated. Another aspect discussed was fertility and medicines and whether Uganda intended to integrate these elements to the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, and which criteria should it fit? The mentor informed participants that usually, the oral historians have problems to verify the stories they are told. What they do is putting together all the stories collected from different sources, and keeping just what comes in all of them. She stated that for Nyero, it comes everywhere that pale skin people (hunter-gatherers) were found there by the locals that came to settle 300 and 200 years ago, theory that is supported by Catherine Namono in her thesis where she proves that the design in Nyero 3 was seen in forest pygmies' houses in Congo. She further alluded that this would need further research and validation to see whether this has continued from the past to the present or it's a manipulation by current communities, and how this is consistent throughout the serialized sites. On the issue relating tour guides spicing up the history giving wrong information to visitors, facilitators emphasized that it is an important issue hence should be taken into consideration in the management plan. The tour guides should be trained and given information, even and especially when they are from the local community.

##### • **Review of the management systems and identification of challenges: Group 2**

The representative of the group started by defining what is a management plan and what it should

cover, highlighted the following key issues: visitor's office, site presentation, community involvement, delineation of the core area and buffer zone for the property, encroachment and security around the property, and state of conservation. The subsequent discussion noted that the group tried to cover all the critical aspects issues at the site, but the facilitators also reminded the group that a management plan's main objective is to sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of a property. Facilitators noted that the group did not address the issue of signage at the site which should be standardized and less threatening language used to build a conducive environment for cooperation from stakeholders. Another issue not adequately addressed was that of the proposed solution of rerouting the road and how this will ensure the needs of the local community are met. Facilitator recommended finding the best way to address such issues and insists that compromises should be found together with the affected communities. Another contentious area raised by the group was the need extend the buffer zone without analyzing implications on the management of the site. Facilitators encouraged them to look at the issues in a holistic manner and come up with the most effective management plan. Facilitators also recommended that a formal engagement with the locals has to take place since they are living there and they might be a danger for the site. Facilitators also recommended that risk management be considered for the site given the illegal quarrying taking place within and around the site. Facilitators insisted on the importance of addressing solutions for all kind of risks in the management plan

### *3.1.2 Presentation on Management Plans and Systems: Dr Birgitta Ringbeck*

Dr Birgitta Ringbeck started her presentation with a brief synthesis about the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value highlighting the Criteria, integrity, authenticity and the protection and management requirements. She then narrowed down to the subject of protection, the objectives and the instruments of protection and illustrated them using the National Law and Planning System from Germany. She defined a management plan for a World Heritage site as an integrated planning and action concept that lays down legal instruments, goals and measures for the protection, conservation, community involvement, use and development of World Heritage Sites (WHS). She highlighted essential elements of a management system as a shared understanding of the property by all stakeholders, a cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback, the involvement of partners and stakeholders, considerations of capacity building and an accountable transparent description of how the system works. She introduced participants to the planning process and elements considered in Germany which can be adapted to any situation. Participants were given a memory stick with this template. She also shared useful links and guidelines relating management planning processes.

The discussion that followed covered a wide range of issues relating to management plans among them the need to continuously improve and adapt the management templates to specific conditions of a country or continent but keeping the broad objectives of a management plan for a World Heritage property. Another area was what is the correct name for the management plan, to which facilitators alluded that there are many names used but what is important is the content and how that document aims at maintaining the OUV. Generally most SPs are now calling these documents integrated management plans. Participants were encouraged to include Risk management in their management plan giving the example of the risks in Nyero. A specific comment on Nyero as a serial nomination facilitators recommended that a management plan was needed to connect the management of the 6 sites. It was emphasized that a common management structure should be created for the 6 components with a steering committee including all the stakeholders, the authorities and local community. But it was recommended that the site specific management

plans should feed into this overall management framework. The site specific management plans should define the individual site issues and find common or major ones for all the 6 components. Facilitators emphasized that whatever structure is to be put in place must be formalized and institution based as opposed to names of individuals. Birgitta suggested sending the structure of the steering committee for a common site between Germany and Czech Republic to the participants as a good example. As a complimentary process, Dr Janette Deacon presented the management programme that was developed in Australia and that has been used by her and Pascall since 1999 in Southern Africa. Therefore participants were given a broad base and alternatives in terms of management planning systems.

### *3.1.3 Presentation on Comparative analysis (Pascall Taruvinga)*

Pascall Taruvinga informed participants that comparative analysis should explain the importance of the nominated property in its national and international context thereby establishing its universal appeal. Comparative analysis ascertains whether (i) there is scope in the World Heritage List for the inclusion of the nominated property, (ii) this combination of values and attributes is already or not represented on the World Heritage List, and (iii) the site demonstrate that there are no comparable properties in the same geo-cultural area (cultural properties) or globally (natural properties) with similar values that might be nominated in the future. He highlighted the comparative framework for a site based on values and attributes, while that of a serial nomination, is based on the same principles as for a property with a single component as a whole property. In addition, chosen components should be compared with similar components from properties expressing the same values as the nominated property, and within a defined geo-cultural area (cultural properties) or globally (natural properties). He also highlighted parameters that could be used in comparative analysis, sources of information, and also illustrated the same using examples from the continent. In conclusion, he reminded the SPs that the comparative analyses prepared by States Parties when nominating properties for inscription on the World Heritage List should not be confused with the thematic studies prepared by the Advisory Bodies. The idea is to provide a comparative context for your site. Pascall indicated that a good Comparative Analysis as one which is very clear and with distinctive parameters, supported by scientific evidence and demonstrating extensive research, distinctive advantages over other sites. In addition, Dr Dja Malan showed participants how to conduct an advanced research on the WHC website.

### *3.1.4 Presentations on Country exercise: Comparative Analysis exercise*

Participants were given a very simplified exercise to check on the effectiveness of their comparative analysis and below are the discussions after presentations.

#### **• South Africa: Barberton Mountains**

Comparative analysis was very clear and would just need to amplify analysis on state of conservation with similar or more less same type of sites elsewhere..

#### **• Sierra Leone: Gola Rainforest and National Park**

Facilitator pointed out that there is confusion regarding the definition of endemic species and explains it clearly. It is clear that the size is more of a difference than a value for criterion (ix) from a comparative perspective. Facilitators pointed out there was no comparative analysis with the

Southern African National Parks and further recommended that the SP should look at the documents for plant species on endemic species

- **Lesotho: Thabo Busi**

Facilitators recommended that the SP should go broader and compare with other similar but complimentary kingdoms of the same period. This should include sites that are on the WHL and any other sites where the kingdoms tried to defend themselves. The SP was cautioned on just relying on the history as the tangible elements are also needed. Facilitators also asked the SP to consider the site as part of an itinerary (looking at the exchange of ideas, unification processes...) along with physical evidence associated with Mfecane but this would require deeper research.

- **Ghana: Navrongo Cathedral**

Facilitators recommended more research at a comparative level to ascertain what this Cathedral is offering that is so rare and different from other Cathedrals worldwide. This should include possible understanding where the missionaries that built the cathedral come from, as this would provide comparative framework towards understanding the fusion between indigenous and western architecture. Facilitators requested the SP to clarify whether they want to use architecture or the fusion (between Christianity and tradition) as main values and moving from pure description as this would inform the comparative framework.

- **Zimbabwe: Ziwa**

Facilitators recommended that the SP should look more into the construction of terraces and other elements than the agricultural products to address the attributes of the values used for the comparative analysis. Facilitators also recommended that the SP should consider establishing, and at comparative level, the chronology of the site in the context of similar sites on the continent and beyond, including clarifying the terminologies ancient systems of terracing and the modern terracing. This clarification will assist identifying comparative ancient or modern similar terraced sites.

- **Angola:**

Facilitators noted that the attributes for the site have not been well expressed, hence emphasized that what make them important and outstanding should be clear and precise in order to provide a clear comparative framework. The participant answers that the density, the quality and the variety of themes and the geometric painting are the attributes that should be considered for comparative analysis with sites in southern, east and central Africa.

- **Sierra Leone: Bunce Island:**

Facilitators cautioned the SP from conducting comparative analysis with properties such as Robben Island fully knowing that the values for which the last has been inscribed are very different for those proposed for the site. Facilitators thus recommended that the SP should refine the selection of islands for the Comparative Analysis based on slavery attributes and a number oceanic, coastal sites and mainland properties exists for such comparative analysis. The starting point would be Goree Islands, the Slave Route by Tanzania, Seychelles and many other sites and islands associated with slavery.

- **Eritrea: Asmara**

Facilitators pointed out that the current comparative analysis is more of a general description where one can't grasp the values being compared and the selected parameters. Facilitators recommend reviewing it, and highlighting the values and separating the criteria for comparative analysis.

- **Eritrea: Qohaito Cultural landscape**

Facilitators noted that the comparative analysis is based on describing and not necessary on comparing the values due to lack of scientific data, which is also the case for Asmara. Facilitators recommended the SP to be precise as to what kind of cultural landscapes they are dealing with in order to refine the possibilities of comparison with other sites with similar values. It is evitable that this site's comparative analysis will start with linkages and difference with site in Ethiopia.

- **Uganda:**

Facilitators noted that the SP lacks detailed and scientific information on the property hence a fluid comparative analysis. For instance facilitators requested evidence to prove the relationship of Ntusi to the queen of Sheba. Facilitators commented that a discussion on the values is beginning to take shape but attention has to be paid on separating the criteria while comparing with other similar kingdoms.

## **3.2 Day 9: Tuesday 23 October 2012**

### *3.2.1 Presentation on developing a Statement of OUV (Hosea Wanderi)*

Hosea Wanderi presented on developing the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SoOUV) for proposed properties. Firstly he defined the SoOUV as a summary of the reasons why the property is deemed to have global importance so as to merit inscription on World Heritage List. He reiterated that SoOUV identifies the criteria under which a property is being submitted and the assessment of its integrity and authenticity. He reinforced the fact that the SoOUV is the basis for the future protection and management of the property. Secondly, he discussed how one develops SoOUV;- summary of factual information;- summary of qualities (values, attributes, integrity authenticity (for cultural sites);- criteria (values and attributes that manifests them);- integrity (all cultural, natural or mixed sites);- authenticity (for cultural sites);-and management and protection of the property. Using the site of Dougga in Tunisia, and the Kenya Lake system property in Kenya, he reinforced several practical aspects to be considered and taken care of the SPs in developing the SoOUV.

## **Summary of discussions**

Facilitators recommended that SPs should consider involving the specialists in developing the SoOUV given their expertise and experience in the subject matter. However what is critical is to make sure that these experts understand what is exactly wanted in a SoOUV. Facilitators also encouraged SPs to be factual, simple and straightforward, be consistent in choice of words, use short sentences and not be ambiguous in the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value. Participants were also encouraged to view successful nominations files and see the SoOUV was deve-

loped and presented especially those that were submitted recently using the new format. Again reference was made to the numerous resource manuals available to SPs.

**Country exercise:** All SPs attending the workshop were asked to re-develop their SoOUV using the information generated from research and the previous exercises on the various aspects of the statement. In order to test whether they had understood the whole process facilitators encouraged them to use the format of the Executive Summary normally appended to the nomination dossier.

### *3.2.2 Seminar discussion on Local communities and World Heritage: Linda Kanyemba, (Zambia), Raditshaba Mahasha (South Africa) and Hosea Wanderi (Kenya)*

A seminar discussion on role of local communities was arranged for the participants. However the discussions were preceded by brief presentations from two properties that have benefited from previous training programmes and one site with interesting issues in the post nomination phase.

#### **• Local Communities and Barotse Cultural Landscape (Zambia); Linda Kanyemba**

Linda Kanyemba presented on how the local communities were involved in the development of the Barotse cultural landscape nomination file which has just been submitted for consideration by the World Heritage Committee. She defined who constituted the community for the site given that it's a living landscape, the legal provisions for communities and rationale for involving them. She then highlighted the consultative process and the challenges they faced when they started the nomination process. She cautioned SPs on claiming to be the owners of the process without identifying all the stakeholders and only targeting government departments and the NGO's. Zambia had to reverse the whole process by re-engaging all the stakeholders in order to find common agreement. She clarifies that after the 2007 fiasco, they managed to organize a formal stakeholder's meeting in 2011. She further raised the seemingly conflicting management systems of the landscape: the traditional largely vested in the authority of traditional leaders and the contemporary style of management plans driven by heritage institutions. She presented the synergies between traditional and contemporary management systems and gave advice about what should be done to facilitate the cohabitation. She also presented the challenges that they met because of the late identification of Stakeholders and because of their misunderstanding of the system of the local community. But one positive thing happened Zambia established a national World Heritage Committee. She concluded her contribution by acknowledging that local communities and their involvement is very important as it could influence the conservation of the site.

#### **• Case of Kenya Lakes System nomination process (Kenya): Hosea Wanderi**

Hosea Wanderi presented Kenya's experience with communities when they developed the nomination file for the Kenyan Lake System. He started his presentation by describing the setting of the lakes, which also helps in defining the range of stakeholdership for the site. They held 5 meetings with local communities in order to inform them about the nomination and to facilitate the process (sensitization meetings) and presented the results and deal with their expectations (e.g. benefit, employment etc.). He discussed the challenges faced due to the complexity of the stakeholders and associated land use systems (farming in the catchment, cattle keeping, hoteliers, and conservancies), including the role of community gatekeepers who ensure their peoples get a fair share of the cake or problems arise. This also included managing the different community and representation of every category as much as possible. He clearly summarizes the lessons learnt

from the experience to include among many others; the need to (i) engage in vigorous education initiatives before and during the dossier development process, (ii) allocate more time with the local community during fieldwork activities to make them understand what is going on, (iii) involve community in the management planning process, (iv) have some community members as guides during the field work stage, and to (v) anticipate the “community gate keepers” challenge and be prepared with strategy.

#### • **Case of Mapungubwe cultural landscape (South Africa) Raditshaba Mahasha**

Raditshaba prefaced his presentation on Mapungubwe by highlighting concepts of community participation and significance of involving communities at World Heritage properties. He argued that local communities are banks of knowledge for the World Heritage Sites and should thus be empowered and strongly involved. He then briefly introduced the Mapungubwe case and detailed the context of community management through the Park Forum which brings together all stakeholders within the greater area of the site to discuss issues pertaining to the management of the site. He highlighted the reburial exercise of human remains originally removed from the Mapungubwe and stored at University of Pretoria which involved communities. He then narrowed down to the permission granted to extract coal in area outside the buffer zone, and this has been sanctioned through a series of impact assessments and decisions by the World Heritage Committee as informed by Reactive Monitoring Missions. The national context of this decision is that heritage should contribute towards national development through job creation, poverty alleviation etc. He reinforced the principle of upholding best practices in making such decisions and putting in place mitigation measures that are periodically monitored and evaluated. Continuous monitoring and evaluation will assess the effectiveness and impact of the offsetting strategy on the OUV of this property. In conclusion he challenged SPs to ensure that, and wherever possible, Heritage protection should reconcile with the needs of human communities, as humanity needs to be at the heart of conservation but also sustainably utilize cultural resources for livelihoods.

#### **Summary of discussions**

Facilitators opened the seminar discussion with a statement from the representative of the Masai community during the 40th anniversary conference held in South Africa, saying “if you do something for me without me, it means that you are against me!”

Participants had a robust discussion issues around ownership of sites and how this has a bearing on boundary delineation. The presenters further highlighted the ownership of their respective sites and the challenges that they face especially in cases where there is multiple ownership such as Mapungubwe and the Kenya Lake System. In the case of Zambia, the land is under government management but the traditional management has a strong power and this complicates management. Facilitators encouraged SPs to consider formal agreements where multiple-ownership exists.

Another area that was discussed in detail was how to manage traditional processes that have been commercialized like the Barotse annual ceremony. Zambia responded that the ceremony is currently managed by the traditional system and hence the contemporary institutions dealing with heritage have nothing to do with this issue which technically implies that visitor impact in the long may have impacts on both the landscape and the processes associated with the annual ceremony. Facilitators encouraged SPs to consider visitor management strategies, because in case of

conservation challenges, UNESCO deals with SP and not the local communities. Facilitators also emphasized that SP should ensure clarity of roles and responsibilities among the stakeholders to avoid the 'blame game' should conservation challenges arise.

Another grey area discussed was how the World Heritage Committee deals with problems of ownership relating to properties. Facilitators explained to the participant that proving legal ownership of the property remains a prerogative of the SP and history has that sometimes SPs are not honest with such details. For a site to be nominated it has to be under the ownership of the nominating authority or should have been gazetted through legal instruments as a protected area or monument. In cases where ownership is vested in another institution, there must be proof of formal arrangements.

Alessandro emphasized the importance of the discussed theme of local communities. He informed participants that in the Operational Guidelines there are about 10 paragraphs that say that State Parties should involve local communities. He added that you will find nowhere a definition of local community or stakeholders but you still have to come with a stakeholder matrix for your site and ensure their involvement. It depends on the context. He gave an example of India where immediately after inscribing a natural site; they were articles everywhere in the newspapers stating that the local governor is against the nomination. He emphasized the necessity to have a management plan including the local people for the sustainability of the site.

Facilitators informed the participants about the increasing voice from communities to be formally involved in World Heritage business at all levels. One of the recommendations coming out of the 40th Anniversary Celebrations on the African continent is that communities are seeking formal representation in the World Heritage Committee level as they are skeptical of the effectiveness of representation through SPs and NGOs who normally fight for their latent agendas. Facilitators also encouraged SPs to recognize conflicts but should refrain from using force as this would result in compromising the site's Outstanding Universal Value or nomination process. Facilitators recommended negotiated settlements.

### **3.3 Day 10: Wednesday 24 October 2012**

The participants are asked to present their sites and the main challenges to allow Alessandro Balsamo to familiarize himself with their respective dossiers before his presentations.

#### ***3.3.1 Presentation on nominations process: Alessandro Balsamo.***

Alessandro presented some tips on how to prepare a nomination file with an emphasis on two stages: the first one being to gather the required information, create a team, identify the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, ensuring that the OUV is justified through a Comparative Analysis and provide assurances as to the adequate protection and management of the property. The second one is writing the nomination file (dossier and management plan) using the provided formats. He emphasized the point that developing a nomination requires deeper understanding of the World Heritage Convention and the Operational Guidelines, as well as the resource manuals. He reiterated the importance of identifying and clearly defining the potential Outstanding Universal Value as the first and most important step. He defined one of the common weaknesses of nomination dossiers was its inability in convincing readers about its potential OUV. He also emphasized the importance of identifying the appropriate criteria (and why and how the property justifies each

of the criteria), assessment of authenticity and integrity, the importance of the comparative analysis, the protection and management of the property. Another challenge highlighted was unclearly defined boundaries (core area and buffer zone). He also stated that buffer zone is not always a requirement and that it is not to be managed as the core area. He gave advice on the timetable for preparing the nomination and submission insisting on taking the time needed, including the formalities regarding the final submission of the nomination (number of copies and deadlines etc.). He reminded SPs that all the required documents should be included in the nomination file (annexes) and that the nominations are evaluated on the content rather than on the appearance. He informs about the process of reception of the nomination by the World Heritage Centre.

### **Summary of discussions:**

- Participants asked why some sites go on the list of sites in danger straight after their nomination. Facilitators answered that this happens when a property has illustrated the OUV but is under severe conservation threats which would warrant emergency international support.
- Participants asked if the integrity can be affected in the case where issues with the local communities were followed by the decision to exclude part of the attributes. Facilitators articulated that integrity is putting together all the necessary attributes, not a part of them and that it certainly affects the integrity if some of the attributes were excluded yet they convey the message.
- Participant requested to know if it is possible to include new attributes to site already inscribed. Facilitators explained that it was possible through a process of extension; but sometimes it is like a new nomination but much easier since the state party just has to demonstrate the value of the new attributes. Facilitators encouraged SPs to undertake thorough research in order to identify all the possible values and attributes illustrating the OUV.

### **3.3.2 Presentation: Incomplete nominations/most common issues: Alessandro Balsamo**

Alessandro highlighted common challenges leading to submission of either incomplete or sub-standard nomination files. Poor maps with poorly defined boundaries, legends, scales, lacking necessary geo-data and distribution of attributes are common. It is essential that SPs understand the requirement for good maps as outlined in the operational guidelines. He encouraged SPs to choose appropriate map typology including the appropriate scale. Alessandro enumerated the essential criteria for the conception of adequate maps (scale, boundaries, coordinates, legend, and language). He also encouraged SPs to consider complementary aerial views where possible. Another challenge highlighted is comparative analysis that fails to draw conclusions and is reduced to a description of other similar or different sites without justifying your nomination file. He encouraged SPs to consider comparative analysis as one of the most important parts of the dossier. Some of the most common reasons for incompleteness of nominations discussed included issues linked to the identification of the property, especially regarding the maps provided, issues linked to the justification for inscription, lack of coherence between the different sections of the nomination, lack of management and lack of signature on the nomination file.

### **Summary of discussions**

- Participants wanted to know how many maps should be provided in a dossier. Facilitators informed participants that there is no maximal number, but this depends on the nature of the

property however the most important maps are those presenting clearly the boundaries of the proposed property.

- Regarding boundary definitions facilitators informed SPs that there is one boundary definition and in case there are other legal definitions, it should be presented under the management section of the dossier. He points out defining 2 buffer zones as another common mistake made by SPs. SPs were also encouraged to consider a large buffer zone than a small one, and for an island, its perimeter might be good as a buffer zone, but there other local factors that should be considered in defining the buffer zone. The size of the buffer zone depends on the site and that a lot of different elements have to be taken into account.
- Responding specifically to case of Asmara where it has been noted that the historic perimeter of the city is big and there are concerns as to whether the protection would not stop the development. Alessandro stated that it is a problem shared by all the sites that are in an urban context and that both the boundaries of the core and the buffer zone should be regulated by national regulations. He reiterated that the nomination does not mean making a 'museum of the city' but the regulations to protect the area should be clearly defined and respected.

### **3.4 Day 11: Thursday 25 October 2012**

SPs amended the Executive Summaries of their properties taking into consideration all the inputs and discussions during the two weeks workshop. In the afternoon SPs made presentations (see attachments). After the presentations the SPs started developing their ACTION PLANS.

### **3.5 Day 12: Friday 26 October 2012**

#### *3.5.1 Presentation of Action Plans by SPs*

Before the workshop was officially closed, all SPs presented their action plans, however these are subject to validation and resourcing by respective SPs. The action plans will be sent directly to the heads of institutions.

#### *3.5.2 Official closing of the workshop*

CHDA officially closed the workshop and congratulated participants for their commitment for the two weeks. Participants were encouraged to continue working on their files in preparation for the 2<sup>nd</sup> workshop. CHDA also thanked the coordinators, all resource persons and partners who financially supported the workshop. CHDA also promised participants that a follow up mechanism will be put in place through their respective Directors, mentors will be identified for their respective sites and lines of communication will be open with all coordinators of the course. Participants thanked CHDA, the funding partners, the coordinators and resource persons and the hotel for hosting them for two weeks.

## Annexes

### 1. Executive Summary

#### 1.1 *Brief background of the course*

The AWHF, in collaboration with World Heritage institutions and African State Parties, and with the support of different funders including the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs initiated a Nomination training course for African State Parties in 2008. The course, now in its 3rd cycle, focusses on the development of nomination files (dossiers and management plans) for consideration by the World Heritage Committee. This was in response to the fact that in spite of its very rich heritage, the Africa Region has continued to have the least number of sites (9%) on the prestigious World Heritage List. The main objective of the training course is to build competence and capacity among African heritage practitioners in the development of nomination files as required by the World Heritage Committee when considering properties for inscription on the World Heritage List. As for the first two course cycles of the Anglophone courses, the implementation of the third nomination course is being coordinated by a regional training institution, the Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA) for the Anglophone programme in partnership with the Government of Uganda. The funding for the course came from the AWHF, UNESCO, Norwegian Foreign Affairs Ministry, and the Government of Uganda. In preparation for the course, a preparatory mission was undertaken to Uganda (5th-9th September 2012). The main aim of the preparatory mission was to prepare logistics about the two weeks course with an emphasis on financial and technical support, draft programme, publicity, site visits, accommodation, transport, immigration requirements, resource persons, official opening ceremony, safety and security and other logistics. The mission finalized all the logistical and technical aspects of the course.

#### 1.2 *Workshop coordinators, participants and resource persons*

The 3rd African Nomination Training course for the Anglophone countries had the following categories of participants;

##### **i. Coordinators**

- Mr. Pascall Taruvinga, Coordinator (Culture)-Zimbabwe
- Dr. Djah François Malan, Coordinator (Nature)-Cote d'Ivoire
- Mr. Hosea Wanderi, Coordinator (Immovable Cultural Heritage- CHDA); Kenya
- Aicha El Beloui Assistant Coordinator-Morocco
- Jackline Nyiracyiza, Local coordinator (Uganda)

##### **ii. Participants**

The course attracted 18 participants from Anglophone countries, however only 16 managed to attend as others withdrew last minute; Angola (1), Uganda (4), Zimbabwe (2), Sierra Leone (2), South Africa (1), Ghana (2), Lesotho (2) and Eritrea (2). Of all these participants 5 were females. The course had 2 natural properties and 6 cultural sites.

##### **iii. Facilitators**

The coordination invited 6 resource persons, of which 3 were females, including one who participated in the previous courses. In addition to these coordinators also acted as resource persons during the course.

- Mrs Linda Kanyemba, Architect, Zambia
- Mr Alessandro Balsamo, World Heritage Centre, France
- Dr Janette Deacon, Archaeologist/Mentor for Uganda, South Africa
- Mr Souayibou Varissou, Head of Programmes, AWHF, Benin
- Dr Birgitta Ringbeck, German
- Craig Beech, Mapping specialist , Peace Parks Foundation (RSA)

#### **iv. Observers**

The course had the privilege of having Mr. Raditshaba Mahasha, Assistant Director (Heritage Institutions) Department of Arts and Culture-South Africa.

#### *1.3 Summary of workshop proceedings*

The workshop had formal presentations on various aspects of the World Heritage Convention and related processes from coordinators and resource persons. State Parties represented also made numerous formal presentations on the sites proposed for inscription, including undertaking country exercises as facilitated by coordinators and presenting the same in plenary sessions. All participants had a compulsory field trip to Nyero Rock Art site which is part of a serial nomination being proposed by the Government of Uganda. Participants were also given resource manuals and other relevant information packs to assist with understanding the World Heritage nomination processes and carrying further research during the workshop. Therefore the course had a balance between theory and practice. The workshop was officially opened by the Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage (Uganda):-Honourable Agnes Akiror and attended by representative of the Government of Uganda, CHDA, AWHF and UNESCO Nairobi office. A full narrative and detailed report has been developed by CHDA.

#### *1.4 An internal analysis of proposed properties by the coordinators*

The coordination team after having critically reviewed all the proposed properties, initially on the basis of the information provided by State Parties and later on the strength of the extra information gathered during the workshop, are making the following tentative recommendations in order strategize support that can be rendered to State Parties (summarized in the table);

State Party	Name of Property, criteria and draft SoOUV	Issues/Comments	Action Plan	Potential for Inscription [Coordinators assessment]
Angola	<p>Tchitundu-Hulu Cultural Landscape; Criteria: iii, iv,x</p> <p>Tchitundu-Hulu is an important pre-history site closely linked to evidence that south western of Angola is the place where the first Communities Farmers and hunters co-existed as illustrated by the presence of engravings and paintings, a rare phenomenon on the continent It is believed that the region is the origin point of Khoi-Khoi (the kuissis) groups that moved over the southern sub-region for about 2000 years.</p>	<p>Facilitators questioned the use of criterion x for this property. It was suggested that the SP should consider dropping this. Regarding the Rock Art sites, this is the key aspect of the proposed nomination, facilitators wanted to know to which extent the local people are still connected to the rock art. Facilitators recommended focusing more on the aspect of the place than on the people living there in order to define their contribution to it (interpretation and local rituals related to the place, including researching on any possible connections with rock art in the south, central or east Africa. Facilitators noted that there are a lot of rock art in Africa and that it might be better to consider the Geometrical aspect of it to give it more chances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed date of submission January 2015</li> <li>• Nomination be moved to the FRENCH Course due to language related complications observed during the course;-implication is that Angola will therefore attend the 2nd phase of the Francophone Course.</li> </ul>	High
Eritrea	<p>Historic Perimeter of Asmara and its Modernist Architecture: criteria ii, iv</p> <p>The modern city of Asmara distinguished by its buildings, public space, generous street and urban layout, shows interactive human culture which is in a state of continuous evolution. It bears an outstanding testimony to the fusions of the twentieth century European idea demonstrated on the traditional highland Eritrean culture, and inspires the local traditional architecture. The city was a prime building ground for architectural innovation and experimentation during modern movement. The city constitutes outstanding architectures that contribute to the shaping of peculiar urban landscape. It was executed at large scale and the concentration of Modernist architecture</p>	<p>Facilitators highly recommended working deeply on the comparative analysis as it is clearly close to Casablanca and Rabat. The comparative analysis would assist in highlighting what Asmara will be bringing to the World Heritage List. Facilitators also highlighted the delineation of boundaries (core area and buffer zone), the management of the historic town as a living landscape which would require synergy between town planning instruments and heritage laws (which are currently non-existent). The workshop noted that though the SP has started addressing the heritage legal framework, this needs to be accelerated as official protection is a requirement of the Convention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed date of submission: 2015</li> <li>• Finalizing the enactment of the heritage legal framework for Eritrea should be considered important;-greatest risk for inscription as currently there is no formal protection in place.</li> <li>• Comparative analysis with similar sites be prioritized.</li> <li>• Creating an inventory of the property is of importance.</li> <li>• Definition of boundaries should be prioritized as a stakeholder</li> </ul>	High

<p><b>Ghana</b></p>	<p>Navrongo Cathedral: criteria: iv, vi</p> <p>The cathedral expresses the successful fusion of European and indigenous cultural tradition that has produced this impressive earthen architecture. This also symbolizes the tolerance and co-existing of two cultures, beginning in the 20th century, which is in existence till date. This can be seen on the columns of the cathedral which is decorated with Christian and traditional symbols.</p>	<p>Facilitators highlighted that clarity is required as to whether the SP is emphasizing Christianity or the old age/ architecture of the building as this would determine the proposed OUV for the property. Furthermore facilitators requested the SP to demonstrate how the Cathedral is related to the other ones in Africa and what is so significant about this one given the large number of the others that are already on the World Heritage list. The SP was cautioned against popularizing memory of the site which is somehow diluted based on the interpretations of the significance of past time art done by local woman now finding its way into the church but without necessary adding value to Catholicism. In addition, SP was informed that Catholicism is not the only orthodox church to have impacted the African continent, and neither was it confined to Ghana or west Africa alone, but emphasis could be placed on deciphering the architectural designs emerging from the interaction between western and indigenous concepts. This would require lots of detailed research and prove that it's adding a dimension not already illustrated by cathedrals on the World Heritage List.</p>	<p>Proposed date of submission: 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparative analysis should be prioritized in order to justify the nomination.</li> <li>• Detailed research must follow after the comparative depending on whether there is justification or not.</li> </ul>	<p>Low-medium</p>
<p><b>Lesotho</b></p>	<p>Thaba Bosiu National Monument: Criteria: iii, vi</p> <p>Thaba Bosiu National Monument represents an example of a successful settlement designed to defend Basotho kingdom at the time of struggle for land ownership in Southern Africa. The Kingdom also represents an amalgamation and interchange of human values over a period of time. The plateau is no longer inhabited, but serves as the living memory and a source of power and inspiration for the Basotho nation and the rest of Southern Africa. The site continues to be a significant source of hope, power and inspiration. This site represents an unmatched ingenuity in peace-making of a relatively weak nation surrounded by powerful kingdoms yet remaining independent and unconquered</p>	<p>Facilitators recommended the SP to shift the focus of the OUV on the person of the King to broader processes associated with Mfecane and how the site rises as a centre of unity and reconciliation in times of the greatest crisis that affected Southern Africa. Furthermore a detailed comparative analysis was recommended in order to position the site in the right historical context. Facilitators pointed out that of the site was to be considered, this would require re-orientation and deeper historical analysis to bring out values and attributes that would illustrate the OUV either as an example of the Mfecane period or as part of a serial nomination on the Mfecane.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed date of submission: 2015</li> <li>• Comparative analysis should be prioritized to ensure focus shifts from an individual to monumental aspects.</li> <li>• Tentative list review is prioritized as the current emphasis is on an individual.</li> <li>• Detailed research should be prioritized.</li> </ul>	<p>Low-medium</p>

	<p>Bunce Island: Criteria iv, vi</p> <p>The Bunce Island is an exceptional testimony to one of the greatest tragedies in the history of human societies: the slave trade. Bunce Island exhibits an outstandingly clearer and true picture of a sophisticated ruined slave castle island, with regular physical alterations vividly illustrating a significant stage in human history. The various elements of this “warehouse of humanity” – fortress, buildings, slave yard, village for African workers, grave sites – recount, each in its own way, the history of Bunce Island’ and affinity with other places which, from the 18th to the 19th century, was the most important slave Island of the African coast.</p>	<p>Facilitators noted that the site is hinged on the theme of slavery but asked for clarity on whether the SP is going to use the castle as an object of slavery or use the “memory “of island and this would have implications on the criteria and comparative analysis framework. The SP was cautioned against concentrating on the Afro-Americans and making the common mistake of focusing on the monument and forgetting the context, which must consider other slave related nomination initiatives and those that are already on the List such as Goree Islands. Facilitators recommended the SP to seriously consider looking into what this nomination could bring to the World Heritage List not to the people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed date of submission: 2015</li> <li>• Comparative analysis required to re-align with similar sites on the list or being proposed for nomination and create justification.</li> <li>• Detailed research would be informed by the comparative analysis</li> </ul>	<p>medium</p>
<p><b>Sierra Leone</b></p>	<p>Gola Rainforest and National park: Criteria (ix,x)</p> <p>The Gola Rainforest National Park, which lies within the Upper Guinea Forest ecoregion and comprises the largest area of intact rainforest remaining in Sierra Leone has extreme richness of biodiversity in and the forest also harbour exceptional levels of endemism and numerous species which are globally threatened. GRNP is not only unique nationally, but of immense importance both regionally and internationally. Gola has long been recognized as one of the most important forests in Africa for bird conservation and current research is demonstrating this to be the case in numerous other taxa too. It has one of the most important known populations of the Endangered Pygmy Hippopotamus, a species with a global range restricted to the western part of West Africa, as well as the endangered Western Chimpanzee and Forest Elephant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitators suggested extending the comparative analysis to other eco systems in Africa African zones instead of just focusing on Ivory Coast. In addition a transboundary nomination was suggested to include Liberia. Facilitators also pointed that the OUV must highlight that this as a major eco system remaining between the two countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed date of submission: 2015</li> <li>• SP should consider a transboundary nomination with Liberia</li> <li>• Data needs to be fine-tuned through a research and a validation process.</li> </ul>	<p>High</p>

<p><b>South Africa</b></p>	<p>Barberton Makhonjwa Mountain Land: criterion viii</p> <p>The Barberton Mountain Land/ Barberton Greenstone Belt (BML/BGB) contains the oldest well-preserved, sequence of igneous (volcanic) and sedimentary rocks on Earth. The site showcases a globally exceptional source of information about the earliest measurable conditions at the formation of the Earth's oceanic crust. The outstanding universal value of this geology lies in the large number of interrelated sites of interest which, when their information is combined, allows the BML/BGB, to tell a consistent, rich and as yet, only partially explored story, of how life on earth began.</p>	<p>Facilitators recommended that the State Party should consider integrating the criteria ix and x to clearly articulate the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. Also facilitators identified the main issues as being the management framework and the funding that should be addressed in order to push the process forward. The workshop acknowledged the amount of information that was availed by the State Party thereby demonstrating commitment to the nomination processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed date of submission: 2014</li> <li>• A detailed work plan with financial projections already exists with the bulk of the funding secured.</li> <li>• While research for the dossier will be amplified, priority should be given to developing a credible and effective management system that address current challenges.</li> </ul>	<p>High</p>
<p><b>Uganda</b></p>	<p>Bigo and Ntuusi: Criteria iii,v</p> <p>Bigo and Ntuusi cultural landscape, situated in south western Uganda, is a complex network of earth works, ditch systems and mounds that represents a royal settlement and capital centre for Chwezi empire that survived for a period of 600 years in the interlacustrine region. The Chwezi dynasty, was precursor to the current traditional monarchs in the region for example Bunyoro-Kitara Ankole and Buganda kingdom. It is a rare example of territorial occupation by a people whose traditional life was pastoralism. The archeological evidence from Ntusi mounds revealed huge heaps of long horn cattle bones dated between 10th -15th A.D. The long horned cattle were depicted in art paintings of Egyptian pyramids and ancient rock paintings dated 4000 BC found in the Nile valley. The Chwezi were believed to have introduced long horn cattle in interlacustrine region. The long horned cattle kept among the Chwezi dynasty has continuously been practiced by the Ankole in south western Uganda and Tusi in Rwanda.</p>	<p>Facilitators noted that there are many technical and scientific gaps in terms of knowledge about the site, and this limits the ability to make a justifiable hypothesis around state systems. Facilitators recommended documenting the site, conducting desktop survey on the development and extend of this kingdom. The SP was cautioned against on just focusing on the defense mechanisms, as this could be indefensible and weak compared to other sites already on the list. Further research was recommended.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed date of submission: 2016</li> <li>• Desktop research required to have a better understanding of the context of the Chwezi dynasty,</li> <li>• Comparative analysis required to re-align with similar sites on the list or being proposed for nomination and create justification.</li> <li>• Reviewing of the Tentative List should be considered as the sites have been merged and should be informed by the first two activities.</li> </ul>	<p>Medium</p>

<p>Zimbabwe</p>	<p>Ziwa Ancient Agricultural Terraces: criterion v</p> <p>The Ziwa Agricultural terraces, located in eastern Zimbabwe, are dated to between the 16th and the early 19th centuries AD. The site represent outstanding complex agro-systems characterized by terraced mountainsides that testify to the inventiveness and ingenuity of the Saunyama people in their management of physical attributes of the landscape codified in traditional but evolving knowledge practices and technology. Ziwa thus represents a type of globally important agricultural heritage system. Terraces signify a distinct example of human interaction with the environment. They also exemplify knowledge systems associated with agricultural practices and land uses between the late stone age and the early iron age periods.</p>	<p>Facilitators encouraged the SP to consider highlighting the terraces as an illustration of a knowledge system in the context of agricultural systems in a particular environment, but also demonstrating the resultant impact. The SP has to streamline the chronological context of the site and this can only come out with proper comparative analysis with similar sites and properties within and outside the region. Facilitators requested the SP to clarify whether the representation of technological innovation for agriculture will be nominated as a site or as a cultural landscape. SP was advised to explore the possibility of a serial nomination on the region or sub region level. From a nature perspective, facilitators highlighted that ZIWA could be a farming zone where there are endemic plants and if so, then research is need on how the farmers preserved these plants and if they are used. Facilitators encouraged the SP to engage other relevant stakeholders such as national parks and the university of Bergen who have been working on the archeological sites in this area of Zimbabwe.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed date of submission: 2015</li> <li>• Redefining the values and attributes illustrating the OUV should be prioritized within a well-defined archaeological context.</li> <li>• Comparative analysis with similar sites be prioritized to position the contribution of the property to understanding global processes relating agriculture and development of know how.</li> <li>• Defining boundaries (core area) and buffer zone should be prioritized.</li> <li>• Securing adequate resources, apart from the grant that may be applied for, should be prioritized.</li> </ul>	<p>Medium to High</p>
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From the above coordinators analysis the following observations are made on the 3rd nomination training course;

1. Most of the State Parties still have a long way to go in terms of developing the nomination files, and the suggested dates of submission would be invariably change depending on the effort by the SPs.
2. Most SPs should undertake comparative analysis in order to streamline the values and attributes that would assist in explaining the proposed OUV.
3. Applications for the grant may note save the purpose, which is largely to facilitate the finalization of the nomination files. The US15 000 may not be adequate to pull most of the SPs who still have to do lots of work and require huge resources. Where possible implementing partners should lobby respective SPs to unlock potential and extra resources required to finance such work.
4. The short time span between the 1st workshop and the proposed 2nd workshop (less than nine months), which is coming at the year-end for most SPs does not allow further work on the nomination files, which may change the format of the 2nd workshop and even affect deliverables as envisaged by the course.
5. Engagement with SPs going forward is critical and should be prioritized in order to push forward the development of nomination files.

## 1.5 Conclusions

Despite the delays in implementing the 3rd nomination training programme, the course was successful and the follow up strategy has to be operationalized as soon as possible. The course also noted the disparity in representation of nature sites compared to cultural ones, especially after Mozambique unceremoniously withdraw from participation, and other countries applied after the deadline. From a gender perspective the number of female participants and resource persons improved compared to the last two nomination courses. The short time span between the 1st workshop and the proposed 2nd workshop (which is now less than nine months) implies that a strategy has to be found to integrate outstanding nominations files from the previous course going forward in order to maintain the submission and inscription momentum gathered in the last two years. The

following needs to be highlighted in taking forward the 3rd Nomination course;

**i. Report back to participating State Parties, Financial and Technical partners**

CHDA will submit a report on the course to all participating countries by the 21st of November 2012, accompanied by relevant annexes such as the final summaries developed by State Parties and proposed action plans. The same report will be submitted to funding partners.

**ii. Mentorship programme for the proposed properties**

CHDA will identify and engage possible mentors for the sites as part of the 2nd phase of the course, however this is subject to negotiations between the mentor and the State Party, and could be difficult in view of the short time frame between now and the next workshop which has to take place in April 2013 due to reporting related constraints.

**iii. Communication with participating State Parties/institutions**

CHDA will maintain communication with all participating countries through their respective Directors, and will also facilitated dialogue between participants and the coordination team. Where possible CHDA or designated consultant will undertake monitoring missions in specific countries where support is needed.

## **Acknowledgments**

CHDA would like to acknowledge AWHF, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Government of the Republic of Uganda for the financial support, without which the course would not have been possible. CHDA extends its sincere thanks to the coordination team that played a critical in ensuring the course takes place within a short time, including all the resource persons who were willing to share their expertise and experience with participants CHDA also recognizes the support rendered by UNESCO Nairobi Office, the Governments of Germany and South Africa for sending representatives. Last but not least, also thank all the participating African State Parties who have guaranteed the participants and committed themselves to developing credible nomination files.

## 2. Programme for the Workshop

WEEK 1								
Time	Monday 15	Tuesday 16	Wednesday 17	Thursday 18	Friday 19	Saturday 20	Sunday 21	
08:30-10:00	Coordination meeting (Shine on Hotel (HW/PT/DM))	Introduction to world heritage, convention, different components, advisory bodies, (PT & DM)	Global strategy (SV)	PRESENTATION Tentative Listing (SV/PT)	PRESENTATION Criteria for Nomination (IUCN/DM, ICOMOS/JD)	Field Visit (JH, HW, DM, PT)  Presentation on the Nyero dossier (JH)  Mapping exercise (PPF)	Filed visit Mt Elgon(JH)	
10:00-10:30	Tea break							
10:30- 12:00	Coordination meeting (Shine on Hotel (HW/PT/DM))	Country presentations and discussion (Nature) (DM)  Country presentations and discussion (Culture) (JD)	PRESENTATION World Heritage Sites in Africa: An introduction to current trends, Opportunities and challenges -2nd Cycle Periodic Reporting (SV)	PRESENTATION Operational Guidelines and Resource Manuals (PT & DM)	EXERCISE on criteria (HW, JD)			
12:00-13:30	Lunch break							
13:30-15:00	Welcome: introductions, background to course, objectives, expected results and work situation (KO, HW)	Country presentations and discussion (Culture) (JD)-	GAP ANALYSIS Nature and culture (DM/IUCN) (PT/ICOMOS)	PRESENTATION Nomination process (JD)	Mapping (PPF)			
15:00-15:30	Tea break							
15:30-17:00	Official opening (Uganda Museum)	Country presentations and discussion (Culture) (JD)	Group work on the gap analysis Challenges in specific countries (HW, DM & PT)	Site description and location (Peace park Foundation)/	Mapping (PPF)			
WEEK 2								

Time	Monday 22	Tuesday 23	Wednesday 24	Thursday 25	Friday 26	Saturday 27	
08:30-10:00	PRESENTATION Management Plans and Systems Issues (BR/JD)	Country Presentation on comparative analysis and integrity & authenticity (HW, PT,DM)	Presentation on Statement of OUV (DM/PT/HW)	Country exercise/ presentation on gaps in nomination dossiers (DM/PT/HW)	Country specific presentations in revised documents (DM/PT/HW)	Departure	
10:00-10:30	Tea break						
10:30-12:00	PRESENTATION Authenticity Integrity (ICOMOS / IUCN)	PRESENTATION Defining values, statement of significance (JD)	Common challenges on Nominations (AB)	Exercise on Community participation at sites being nominated-challenges and	Exercise Action plans (DM/PT/HW)		
12:00-13:30	Lunch break						
13:30-15:00	PRESENTATION comparative analysis (PT)	PRESENTATION and developing a statement of OUV (HW)	Local communities and World Heritage (LK/PT/LC)	Revision of nominations files (country activity)	Presentations of actions plans (DM/PT/HW)		
15:00-15:30	Tea break						
15:30-17:00	Country exercise on comparative analysis and integrity & authenticity	Country exercise on Developing statement of OUV (DM/HW/PT)	Local communities and World Heritage (LK/PT/LC)	Revision of nomination files (country)	Evaluation / Follow up planning (DM/PT/HW)		

### 3. Workshop Participants

State Party	Site	Name		Contacts email	Telephone
Uganda	Bigo and Ntusi	1. Abiti Nelson	Culture	abdenel@yahoo.co.uk	+256 712 672 091
		2. Candia Leon		John.makombo@ugandawildlife.org	+256 414 355 000
		3. Kizaalwa Samuel		samkizaalwa@yahoo.com	+256 772 499 606
		4. Kibirige Nasser		birik2k@yahoo.com	+254 712 804 322
Eritrea	Historic Perimeter of Asmara and its Modernist Architecture	5. Ghebrezghiher Medhanie	Culture	medagh2001@gmail.com	+291 7 345897
		6. Teklemariam Andom Medhanie		Medtek2011@yahoo.com	+291 1 125 885
Sierra Leone	Bunce Island	7. Ishmail Kamara	Culture	tormabum@hotmail.com	+232 76 213 554
	Gola Rain-forest and National Park	8. Mohammed Sulley	Nature	guy.marris@rspb.org.uk	+232 764 182 72
Ghana	Navrongo Cathedral	9. Bruku Sandra	Culture	a.konadu@yahoo.com	+233 246 450 382
		10. Meteku Matilda		kemetm@yahoo.com	+233 244 366 421
Lesotho	Thaba Bosiu National Monument	11. Shano Tsepang 'Mabasia	Culture	stsepang@yahoo.com	+266 223 214 29
		12. Molibeli Matsosane		mmolibeli@yahoo.com	+266 630 453 70
Zimbabwe	Ziwa Ancient Agricultural Terraces	13. Chipangura Njabulo	Culture	nchipangura3@gmail.com	+263 20 63630
		14. Madamba Dorothy Chipo		chipomaravel@gmail.com	+263 772 933 071
Angola	Tchitundu-Hulu Cultural Landscape	15. Caboco Emmanuel	Culture	ecaboco@hotmail.com	+244912711577
South Africa	Baberton Mountains	16. John Allen	Nature	johna@cradleoflife.com	+27 82 557 3860

## 4. Country Executive Summaries

BARBERTON MAKHONJWA MOUNTAIN LAND	
State Party	Republic of South Africa
State, Province or Region	South Africa, Mpumalanga Province
Name of Property	Barberton Makhonjwa Mountain Land
Geographical Coordinates to the nearest second	S 25° 55' 00" to 26° 10' 00" and E 30° 30' 00" to 31° 05' 00"
Textual description of the boundary of the nominated property	<p>The Barberton Makhonjwa Mountain Land (BML) is located largely within the Barberton Greenstone Belt and is, composed of the rock sequences from the Archaean eon. Its varied and complex, folded rock-types give rise to deeply incised mountainous terrain that stretches from the Lochiel Plateau in the south to the Nelspruit-Komatipoort area in the north which straddles the Swaziland border. It includes part of the Komati river catchment in the south-west, the de Kaap catchment in the north and Mahlam-banyathi and Crocodile Rivers in the north-east. The altitude ranges from 600 to more than 1800 metres above mean sea level. The site is 98 550 ha, in extent.</p> <p><b>Buffer Zone</b></p> <p>The six Nature Reserves that constitute the site (core) as evidenced on the map, below are proclaimed Nature Reserves and are governed and protected (amongst other Acts) by the National Environmental Act, No.107 of 1998) Listing Notice 3. (Map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and proposed buffer zone joined)</p>
Criteria under which property is nominated	Criterion (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 geomorphic or physiographic features.

Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	<p><b>BRIEF SYNTHESIS</b></p> <p>The Barberton Mountain Land/Barberton Greenstone Belt (BML/BGB) contains the oldest well-preserved, sequence of igneous (volcanic) and sedimentary rocks on Earth. The site showcases a globally exceptional source of information about the earliest measurable conditions at the formation of the Earth's oceanic crust. From these rocks we have learned about the surface processes at work as the Earth cooled from a molten body, to the creation of the primitive biosphere.</p> <p>The outstanding universal value of this geology lies not so much in any one site, but in the large number of interrelated sites of interest which, when their information is combined, allows the BML/BGB, to tell a consistent, rich and as yet, only partially explored story, of how life on earth began. The rocks in the Barberton belt provide a unique view of the early Earth that is quite literally unavailable anywhere else. It is from the sites, in the BML/BGB, that geologists, paleobiologists and other scientists from a host of related disciplines, have learned more about the Earth's early history than from any other comparable geological site on the planet.</p>
	<p><b>JUSTIFICATION FOR CRITERION</b></p> <p>The BML/BGB is the best known example of highly accessible Archaean exposures and presents a continuous 335 million year sequence of igneous (volcanic) and sedimentary rocks, from the geological period, 3 550 to 3 215 million years ago mya, (and within the the Archaean eon).</p> <p>Specifically the BML/BGB Archaean sequence tangibly demonstrates a wide range of attributes that include:</p> <p>Records of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) earth's earliest life forms, including microfossils, stromatolites, biomats and other organically derived material,</li> <li>ii) the formation of the earliest oceanic and continental crust;</li> <li>iii) evidence of at least four of the earliest and largest meteorite impact events;</li> <li>iv) the chemical and physical nature of the Archaean ocean, including precise tidal intervals;</li> <li>v) the composition of the early atmosphere;</li> <li>vi) the nature of the environments within which the earliest life forms originated and developed; and</li> <li>vii) the 'type-locality' of the distinctive "komatiite" volcanic rocks.</li> </ul> <p>From a non-geological perspective the site has additional values that supplement and boost its outstanding universal value. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) scientific and aesthetic features that readily attract a range of local and regional visitors, general tourists and special-interest groups;</li> <li>ii) an overriding conservation emphasis in a landscape that is substantially "self-protecting" due to its steep terrain and difficulty of use for other purposes;</li> </ul>
	<p><b>STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY AND/OR AUTHENTICITY</b></p> <p>The BML/BGB contains the full range of features of the greenstone belt including all of the Archaean sequence of the Barberton Supergroup (Moodies Group, Fig Tree Group, Overwacht Group). It also contains other key testimonies of record of Earth's earliest life. The rock formations and strata are not entirely unaltered, but pristine examples exist where original chemical and physical components are intact for most rock types, in this long Archaean sequence.</p> <p>Their excellent state of preservation, their low degree of metamorphism, their physical and chemical characteristics and the ease of access for scientists and lay-people alike, make the BML/BGB an unequalled geological and scientific resource, that provides the world's scientists with an unparalleled repository of information about the formation of the Earth's crust and the origins of life.</p>

	<p><b>REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT</b></p> <p>The BML/BGB site is on the Tentative List of the WHC and discussions are underway with the State Party to have the site proclaimed as it is, in its Tentative List status and to have a Management Authority established in terms of the World Heritage Convention Act, No, 49 of 1999. It is felt that this will provide the strong focus and necessary State Party authority to overcome the challenges that have been experienced at Provincial level. Using this management model will empower the Management Authority to complete its own planning and integration work, necessary to achieve a viable and coherent land entity with multiple ownership and appropriate buffer zones.</p>
Name and contact information of official local institution/agency	<p>Organization: BMMLWHS PSC  Address: c/o Umjindi Local Municipality, Mpumalanga, South Africa  Tel: +27 (82) 557 3860  Fax: +27 (86) 688 9141  E-mail: johna@cradleoflife.com  Web address: www.bmmlworldheritage.org</p>
<b>Bigo and Ntuusi Cultural Landscape</b>	
State Party	Uganda
State, Province or Region	South Western Uganda
Name of the Property	Bigo and Ntuusi Cultural Landscape
Geographical coordinates	Data not captured
Description of Property boundaries	Bigo is bordered on the South bank of the Katonga River towards the north. The eastern, southern and western ditch systems are surrounded by rolling pasture lands. Ntuusi mounds are separated from Bigo 15 kms. The female and male mounds are surrounded by village settlements. The boundaries for Ntuusi mounds are not yet clearly defined. The buffer zone for Bigo and Ntuusi cultural landscape is not yet clearly define.
A4 ( or "letter") size map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone	No maps for showing boundaries and buffer zone
Criteria under which property is nominated	iii and v
Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	<p>a) Brief Synthesis</p> <p>Bigo and Ntuusi cultural landscape, situated in south western Uganda, is a complex network of earth works, ditch systems and mounds. The ditches are U-shaped, sometimes dug on hard rock beds, with several entrances associated with Chwezi dynasty that spans a period of 600 years. The outer ditch curved in a stretch of 12 kms, adjoins to river Katonga , while the inner enclosures have four chambers with raised earth mounds.</p>

	<p>b) Justification for criteria</p> <p>Criterion iii</p> <p>The site represents a royal settlement and capital centre for Chwezi empire in the interlacustrine region. The ditches and banks of inner enclosures were for royal authority in Cwezi dynasty that survived for a period of 600 years. The Chwezi dynasty, was precursor to the current traditional monarchs in the region for example Bunyoro-Kitara , Ankole and Buganda kingdom.</p> <p>Criterion v</p> <p>Its is a rare example of territorial occupation by a people whose traditional life was pastoralism. The archeological evidence from Ntusi mounds revealed huge heaps of long horn cattle bones dated between 10th -15th A.D. The long horned cattle were depicted in art paintings of Egyptian pyramids and ancient rock paintings dated 4000 BC found in the Nile valley. The Chwezi were believed to have introduced long horn cattle in interlacustrine region. The long horned cattle kept among the Chwezi dynasty has continuously been practiced by the Ankole in south western Uganda and Tusi in Rwanda.</p>
	<p>c) Statement of integrity</p> <p>Bigo and Ntuusi cultural landscape ditch system, pits, earth works and mounds have remained intact. The ditch system depth are partially filled with eroded material and plant growth. Recent archaeological excavations at Ntuusi have not altered the integrity of the site.</p>
	<p>d) Statement of Authenticity</p> <p>The inner ditch enclosures of Bigo have four chambers with raised earth mounds that separated hierarchy of settlers within the Chwezi dynasty. They have several entrances that allowed the royal members to have course ways of meeting one another. The outer trench has three entrances at western end crossing Kakinga River, north eastern and eastern entrances through Konge village. The outer enclosure was used mainly for the settlement of the subjects to the king and his long horn cattle.</p>
	<p>e) Protection and Management of the property</p> <p>The sites are protected by the Historical Management Act, 1967. However, there is no formal management plan and management system employed to effectively manage the site.</p>
Name and contact information of official local institution agency	<p>Rose Nkaale Mwanja  Commissioner Department of Museums and Monuments  Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities  P.O Box 5718, Kampala, Tel: +256414232707/772564824  mwanjankaale@yahoo.com</p>
<b>BUNCE ISLAND- SIERRA LEONE</b>	
State party	Sierra Leone
State, Province or Region	Port Loko District, Northern Province
Name of property	Bunce Island
Geographical Coordinates to the nearest second	8° 31' 11.50" N 13° 02' 25.35" W. 20m above sea level
Textual description of the boundry(ies) of the nominated property	It is located about 20 miles upriver from the capital city, positioned at the limit of navigation in Africa's largest natural harbour. It is 1650 feet long and 350 feet wide. The Island is surrounded by other smaller islands such as, Turtle and Banana Islands.
A 4 (or "letter" size map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone (if present)	Attached

Criteria under which property is nominated	(iv) & (vi)
Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	<p><b>BRIEF SYNTHESIS</b></p> <p>Bunce Island (also spelled «Bence,» «Bense,» or «Bance» at different periods), is one of about 40 large commercial forts Europeans built on the coast of West Africa to facilitate the Atlantic slave trade. It was named for Captain John Bence, a wealthy London merchant and one of the castle's original investors. During its 140 years of operation, Bunce Island sent about 30,000 men, women, and children to slavery on plantations in the West Indies and North America. Today, substantial ruins stand on the north end of the island: «Bance Island House,» the Chief Agent's residence, was at the centre of the castle. It used to be a comfortable; two-story dwelling was similar to the homes of West Indian planters. The fortification, in front of the house, has openings for eight canons. Several of the guns bear the royal emblem of King George III (GR3). The slave yard is the spacious open air enclosure behind the house. It includes a large area for men, and a smaller one for women and children connected by a door. Support structures on the periphery of the castle include the main gate, dormitory, gunpowder magazine (underground), office watch tower, blacksmith's shop, and cookhouse. At the rear of the castle was a three-tiered formal garden called the «Orange Walk.» A village for African workers, called «Adam's Town,» was on the south end of the island. There are two cemeteries there -- one for Africans and another for Europeans. Several inscribed tombstones mark the graves of slave traders, slave ship captains, and the foreman of African workers.</p> <p><b>Criterion (iv)</b></p> <p>Bunce Island exhibits an outstandingly clearer and true picture of a sophisticated ruined slave castle island, with regular physical alterations vividly illustrating a significant stage in human history. It shows not only, a vivid symbolism of Island heritage but also, express the vestige of an important British trading post and an attractive target during times of war. The varying structural alteration of the Island and castle resulted from rivalry attacks, is peculiar to the Island.</p> <p><b>Criterion (vi)</b></p> <p>The Bunce Island is an exceptional testimony to one of the greatest tragedies in the history of human societies: the slave trade. The various elements of this "warehouse of humanity" – fortress, buildings, slave yard, village for African workers, grave sites – recount, each in its own way, the history of Bunce Island' and affinity with other places which, from the 18th to the 19th century, was the most important slave Island of the African coast.</p> <p>The slave castles -- especially Gorée in Senegal and Elmina in Ghana -- are more popular attractions for black Americans, and are historically connected more to slave descendants of the West Indies, whilst Bunce Island's historical connection is prominent in both the West Indies and North America.</p>

	<p><b>JUSTIFICATION</b></p> <p>Bunce Island is the best known and one of the chief suppliers of slaves to the rice industry in the British colonies of South Carolina and Georgia. It is the only stand alone Island purely utilized as slave trade entrepôt. Bunce Island's exceptional strategic location, played important role and profound influence during pre- slavery, Trans- Atlantic Slave Trade as well as, the colonial era to present day.</p> <p>The memorable links and affiliations exhibited by the prevailing GULLAH traditions, ideas and beliefs are influenced by the significant stages of human trade history at Bunce Island. Significantly, the Island's strategic position at the limit of navigation in Africa's largest natural harbour made it an ideal base for European slave merchants. Bunce Island's history illustrates the complex economic relationship between the West African Rice Coast and Great Britain's Southern Colonies. Records show that Bunce Island is strongly linked to North America, though; its connections go well beyond South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. This classical manifestation of the cross- continental cultural interaction largely emanated from especially, the slavery experience at Bunce Island.</p> <p><b>AUTHENTICITY</b></p> <p>The castle structures are sustained since its last cannon shelling by the Anti- Naval Forces, symbolizing a stamp on the slave trade. It had stood in ruins for a century and four decades. The Island's enjoying exclusivity, without encroachment, has recorded no major construction since that might adversely affect the authenticity of the site. The major components of which have remained almost intact. Moreover, the proposed rehabilitations and restorations would be carried out essentially in accordance with the principles of the</p> <p><b>INTEGRITY</b></p> <p>Although, no the castle's ruins are deteriorating gradually in Sierra Leone's tropical climate, the acknowledgment of limited restoration of the castle by retaining its loose or fallen features, without altering its ruin status, contribute to the physical integrity of the site. The Port Loko River and the Atlantic Ocean provide a natural buffer zone.</p> <p><b>MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION</b></p> <p>Bunce Island is under the protection of Sierra Leone's Monuments and Relics Commission, a branch of the country's Ministry of Tourism and Culture. In 1948, Bunce Island became Sierra Leone's first officially protected historic site.</p> <p>The managing team comprises the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs</li> <li>• Monument and Relics Commission</li> <li>• National Museum</li> <li>• Bunce Island Coalition (U.S and Sierra Leone Chapters)</li> <li>• Care Taker Manager at the Island</li> </ul> <p>However, the present Management structure is fully mindful the additional efforts that have to be exerted to affect a sustained management structure and procedures.</p>
<b>NAVRONGO CATHEDRAL</b>	
State Party	Ghana
State, Province or Region	Upper East Region
Name of property	Navrongo Cathedral
Geographical coordinates to the nearest second	Yet to be identified
Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated property	yet to be identified

A4 (or «letter») size map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone (if present)	Yet to be develop
Criteria under which property is nominated	Criterion ii
Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	<p data-bbox="491 405 651 427">Brief synthesis</p> <p data-bbox="491 439 1398 875">The Navrongo Cathedral is an earthen church located in Navrongo in the Upper East Region of Ghana. The cathedral was the first large building in the area, and it is a major witness of the history of the encounter and merger of two cultures: The Roman Catholic And The Nankani and Kassena Constructed in the early 19th century, by three French Canadians who had fled from a powerful policy of anti-clericalism in the then French Sudan, these Missionaries arrived through Burkina Faso to the Gold Coast. The British Authority present welcomed the establishment of a mission by the French Canadian White Priests as Canada was then part of the British empire The Cathedral is entirely built with mud bricks, and plastered with mud mortar. It measures 60m long, 14m wide and its bell tower is 13m high. The roof was flat, following the local pattern. The floor is made of the traditional compacted gravel, mixed with cowdung and dawa-dawa.</p> <p data-bbox="491 887 1406 1055">On the inside the walls are decorated with animal forms, scenes of everyday life and Christian themes. These wall designs and painting are done by the Navrongo women. The incised and bas-relief designs break the flow of water rushing down the walls thus making it less destructive The cathedral is still used as a place of worship for Catholic Christians from Ghana and Burkina Faso.</p> <p data-bbox="491 1066 735 1088">Justification for Criteria</p> <p data-bbox="491 1111 1406 1279">The cathedral expresses the successful fusion of European and indigenous cultural tradition that has produced this impressive earthen architecture. This also symbolizes the tolerance and co-existing of two cultures, beginning in the 20th century, which is in existence till date. This can be seen on the columns of the cathedral which is decorated with Christian and traditional symbols.</p> <p data-bbox="491 1290 719 1312">Statement of Integrity</p> <p data-bbox="491 1335 1406 1469">The cathedral is 60m long and 14m wide. The site is surrounded by the mission, a local school and and the cathedral museum. The Cathedral is complete. Presently, there is no adverse effect of Development and neglect since the site is still used by the mission and communities.</p> <p data-bbox="491 1480 1254 1503">Statement of authenticity for properties nominated under criteria(i)to (vi)</p> <p data-bbox="491 1525 1406 1832">The cathedral takes the design and form of European Architecture with its main materials for construction being mud, earth and wood. It is still used by Catholic Christians as the most religious site for pilgrimage as well. The catholic mission organizes the day to day management of the site, employing the use of traditional techniques that are practiced by Navrongo women. The cathedral can be found at its original location and surviving rural setting. The built and natural elements of Navrongo cathedral is charged with historical traditional and spiritual values. The tangible attributes included the decoration of the interior of the wall by the Navrongo women which depict both Christian and local symbols</p>

	<p>Requirements for the protection and management</p> <p>The site is protected by the law under the National Liberation Council Decree (NLCD), Act 387 of 1969, also known as the National Museum decree and it is declared national monument. The museums and monuments Board is charged with the mandate to protect and conserve these sites of national importance. In addition, the catholic mission in Navrongo also serves as traditional protectors of the site. A management is yet to be prepared for the site.</p>
Name and contact information of local institution / agency	<p>Ghana Museums and Monuments Board  Post officeBox GP 3343, Barnes Road, Accra  Telephone:+ 233302216/5  Fax:+ 233 30222401  Email: gmmb-acc @africaonline.com.gh  Web address: www.ghanamuseums.org</p>
<b>Qohaito Cultural Landscape</b>	
State Party	Eritrea
State, Province or Region	Southern Region Administration
Name of Property	Qohaito Cultural Landscape
Geographical Coordinates	1646583 Northing, 550421 Easting
Textual description of the property boundaries	<p>The boundary of the site in the east is determined by the valley down the eastern escarpment of the plateau that faces Kumaile River and the western boundary is determined by the Igla – Demhina-Foro dirty road that passes through the centre of the plateau. In the southern part the boundary is defined by the shortest distance between the eastern and western escarpment in Masagolozula were as in the northern part the boundary is defined by the same road in the east. The boundary of the site encompasses the administrative locality of four villages listed from north to south as follows: Karibosa, Subiraso, Safira and Masagolesula.</p>
A4 size Map of Property nominated showing boundary of area proposed for inscription	A4 map attached
Criteria under which property is nominated	(iii), (v)
Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	<p>a. Brief synthesis</p> <p>Qohaito Cultural Landscape is a continuing organically evolving landscape located on the Qohaito plateau. The site retains abundant evidence of the lifestyle and cultural traditions of the ancient urban community and the preceding pastoral societies. The landscape is an important example of adaptation to and modification of and use of dramatic landscape from the high plateau to the gorges below, which are rocky, steep and inaccessible in nature. The landscape is formed by the gorges of Wadi Hadas and Wadi Kumaile in the Southern Region of Eritrea that forms the dramatic plateau which includes clusters of sites in Masagolozula, Safira, Subiraso and Karibosa in an area of 4 251.57 hectare.</p>

	<p><b>Justification of Outstanding Universal Value</b></p> <p>Qohaito Cultural Landscape is an exceptional testimony of the classical period long distance trade exchange between the Mediterranean World and East and Horn of Africa. The temples, dams, cisterns, standing architectures, collapsed buildings, and the ancient trade route makes the physical representation of the classical period inter-continental trade exchange.</p> <p>The site is also exceptionally characterised by the holistic representation of cultural traditions from the prehistoric past up to the present.</p>
	<p><b>Criterion (III)</b></p> <p>Qohaito Cultural landscape demonstrates the chronology of and cultural traditions of the vanished cultures in the southern highland of Eritrea bordering with Ethiopia, starting from the prehistoric past up to present in a multilayered nature evidenced by the existing expansive terraces and with their associated historical and present functions. The chronology of lifestyle and cultural traditions are expressed by the standing architecture, temples, rock art sites, ancient trade route, dam, cisterns, terrace and the vernacular architecture, that belong to different cultural periods in history.</p> <p><b>b.2 Criterion (v)</b></p> <p>The longstanding presence of the Saho traditional society in Qohaito is an important example of adaptation to and modification of and use of dramatic landscape from the high plateau to the gorges below, which are rocky, steep and inaccessible in nature. The site retains the development and transmission of terracing traditions that existed in the past and maintained in the present, which is fundamental for the optimum utilization of scarce resources by conserving the soil and water in the rocky environment.</p>
	<p><b>c. Statement of integrity:</b></p> <p>Qohaito Cultural Landscape incorporates the greater extent of the cultural attributes in the plateau, that express its Outstanding Universal Value. The nominated property has been always treated as priceless heritage property by the State and the Local inhabitants of the area. Hence constant and sustainable protection and preservation efforts were exerted. All the tangible archaeological remain (cluster settlement mounds, temples, tombs, cisterns, dam, kiln, trade route and foot paths), the superb natural landscape and endogenous vegetation as well as the vernacular architecture of the traditional Saho people within the boundary of the cultural property are well preserved. Besides the agro-pastoral lifestyle of the Saho people has left very little impact on the archaeological record, whereby a very significant proportion of the ancient sites have been preserved untouched by subsequent change in the environment since antiquity. Pressures from encroachment by modern settlement and traditional farming, a tendency towards stone quarrying and grinding of stones for making sand are making their appearance. Moreover reuse of ancient ruins of buildings has happened in relatively few cases in old Safira. To tackle these threats continuous engagement with community and concerned authorities is taking place.</p>
	<p><b>d. Statement of Authenticity:</b></p> <p>The material, and substance as well as the form and design of the prehistoric rock art, the archaeological remains, the cultural attributes adjusted with the landscape and the vernacular architecture retained perfectly to testify the truthfulness and credibility of the OUV of the property. The collapsed roofs and fallen rubble from the upper part of the walls of the buildings provide protection of the remaining part of wall and floors and the original walls are preserved insitu up to a height of about 1.5 meters.</p> <p>The cultural attributes with their original nature provides a detailed evidence to reconstruct the history and cultural tradition of the demised civilization due to the integrated and authentic nature of the archaeological landscape.</p>

	<p>e. Protection and management of the Property</p> <p>Protection of the heritage property will in principle be maintained by the rules and regulations of the Eritrean proclamation for the protection of heritage properties and the Articles of World Heritage Convention (Convention 1972). However, since the Draft legislation for the protection of heritage property of Eritrea is under series of discussion and amendment and not yet ratified, the protection and management of the site is maintained by Articles 646 sub article 1 and 2, article 803 sub article a, b and c and article 804 of the transitional penal code of Eritrea.</p> <p>Management and implementation plan of Qohaito was developed to meet for a short and long-term protection and conservation strategies.</p> <p>Objectives of the management plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing the management planning process</li> <li>• Management of land use and urban change</li> <li>• Legal framework and international networking</li> <li>• Archaeological site and landscape management – short and long term conservation plans</li> <li>• Tourism development and strategies for presenting the natural and cultural heritage to visitors</li> </ul>
Name and contact information of official local institution/agency	<p>Institution: National Museum of Eritrea  Director: Dr. Yosief Libsekal  Title: Director General of the National Museum of Eritrea  Chair person of the Eritrean World Heritage Convention Committee  Address: Asmara, Zoba Maekel, Eritrea  Tel: +291-7-234398 cell phone / +291-1- 122389 office  Email: yosief.libsekal@gmail.com</p>
<b>Thaba Bosiu National Monument</b>	
State Party	Kingdom of Lesotho
Geographical coordinates to the nearest second	S29 21.018, E 27 40.277
Criteria under which property is nominated	Criteria : (iii) and (vi)
Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	<p>a) Brief synthesis</p> <p>Thaba Bosiu is a sandstone plateau with an area of approximately 200 ha and a height of 1,804 meters above sea level in the Maseru district, eastern side of Lesotho in the Southern Africa region. Occupied by Moshoeshoe and his people since 1824, Thaba Bosiu bears testimony to the remaining kingdom settlement that was able to withstand the scale and intensity of the difficulties of struggle for land ownership in Southern Africa region throughout the 19th Century.</p> <p>The property also served as the birth place of Lesotho, a prominent peace making site, defense and focus of national development. The remains of this famous kingdom; ruins, graveyards, defensive walls and springs and their spiritual associations recount each in its own way, the history of Lesotho during the nineteenth century. This site represents an unmatched ingenuity in peacemaking of a relatively weak nation surrounded by powerful kingdoms yet remaining independent and unconquered. The Thaba Bosiu activities gave birth to the kingdom of Lesotho as a result of the efforts by Moshoeshoe in unifying hitherto distinct displaced peoples from diverse ethnic backgrounds into what is now the Basuto. The identity of the nation of Lesotho remained intact during the rein of terror of the Mfecane period.</p>

	<p>b) Justification for Criteria</p> <p>The justification for including Thaba Bosiu National Monument in the World Heritage List is presented as a cultural property.</p> <p>The first settlement of the current Lesotho moved from Botha-Bothe Plateau to Thaba-Bosiu plateau during the Mfecane wars in the 1820s. Thaba Bosiu National Monument represents an example of a successful settlement designed to defend Basotho kingdom at the time of struggle for land ownership in Southern Africa. (Give the global view) The Kingdom also represents an amalgamation and interchange of human values over a period of time. The plateau is no longer inhabited, but serves as the living memory and a source of power and inspiration for the Basotho nation and the rest of Southern Africa.</p>
	<p>It is proposed that Thaba Bosiu National Monument be listed as a cultural site:</p> <p>Criterion (iii):</p> <p>Thaba Bosiu National Monument is an exceptional testimony of a kingdom that successfully overcame the struggles of the Mfecane wars. The setting provided by the plateau served as protection for Thaba Bosiu and its inhabitants hence it was not subjected to total destruction even in the event of attacks. This can be witnessed by the evidence of the cultural elements comprising ruins, meeting place (khotla), historic springs and the royal graves. The nation sees the strong symbolism of the site as a unifying element for their kingdom.</p> <p>Criterion (vi):</p> <p>Thaba Bosiu continues to be a significant source of hope, power and inspiration. It is an expressive testimony to the strength of spiritual association between people and the landscape, as manifested in the harmony between the Basotho and their natural surroundings. The rituals performed during Moshoeshe's era still remain important forms of unification for the nation despite missionaries' attempts to discourage them.</p>
	<p>c) Statement of Integrity</p> <p>Thaba Bosiu has preserved its visual integrity. The cultural attributes on the site are still in a fair state of conservation. However, marginal degradation of the route to the ruins and to the summit has a potential threat to the integrity of the property.</p>
	<p>d) Statement of authenticity</p> <p>Located on a plateau that is no longer inhabited, Thaba Bosiu has retained its authenticity of setting due to minimum human activities. Nevertheless, the site maintains the sacred and cultural relevance to the nation of Lesotho. The fact that the property remains undisturbed and not threatened by urban development has protected the genuineness of the place.</p>
	<p>e) Protection and management</p> <p>The legal protection and management system for the property are adequate. Thaba Bosiu, Maseru was proclaimed as a national monument under the Historical Monuments, Relics, Fauna and Flora Act of 1967. Today it is protected under the National Heritage Resources Act, 2011. The Department of Culture under the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture acts as the key stakeholder in its conservation and safeguarding. The Plateau is further managed through the Traditional Management System. In this system, the Chief, the Local Council and the communities ensure protection and management of the heritage through use of customary laws and belief systems.</p>

Name and contact information of official local institution/agency	<p>Organization: Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture  Address: Department of Culture  7th Floor, Post Office Building, Kingsway  P O Box 1125  Maseru 100  Lesotho</p> <p>Tel: +266 22321429  Fax: +266 22310194  E-mail: stsepang@yahoo.com, mmolibeli@yahoo.com</p>
<b>The Historic Perimeter of Asmara and its Modernist architecture</b>	
State party	Eritrea
Province or Region	Ministry of Local Government, Zoba Maekel Administration Region
Name of Property	The Historic Perimeter of Asmara and its Modernist architecture
Geographical Coordinates	N 15° 20' 12» and E 38° 56' 47»
Textual description of the property boundaries	<p>The delimitation of the property delineated as the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Northern edge: In the northern edge the site is bounded with the following street: Mai Bela Avenue ,Abahani Street, Afabet Street and Aayget Street</li> <li>- Eastern edge: In the eastern edge the site is bounded with the following street Debre Bizen Street, Fenkil Street, Marsa Teklay Street</li> <li>- Southern edge: In the south edge the site is bounded with the following street: Aylet Street, 178-3 Street, Ar Street , Tegadelti Street and Mereb Street</li> <li>- Western edge: In the western edge the site is bounded with the following: street War-say Street ,Aarerib Street and Imbaderho Street (Map attached)</li> </ul>
Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	<p>Brief synthesis</p> <p>Asmara is located on plateau over 2400 meter above sea level; Asmara is the site of an ancient highland village called 'Arbate Asmera'. The city was established between 12 and 13 century. The Italians invaded Eritrea in 1885 and Asmara had become the capital city. The site was chosen for its salubrious highland climate, reliable water supply and ideal geographic location in the Centre of Eritrea. Between 1935 and 1941, Asmara developed rapidly, and transformed itself from a relatively provincial city of the European style into a highly sophisticated metropolis in Africa setting. The expansion of the new capital city as an administrative center for the Italian colony entailed a construction of huge number of building projects. The fusions of the twentieth century European architectures were manifested on the traditional highland Eritrean culture. The overall town plan has created a distinctive, interactive human culture which is in a state of continuous evolution.</p>

	<p><b>Justification for criteria</b></p> <p>The city was designed by modern town planning and architecture wholly indebted to European influence in the mid-twenty century. The city was designed rationally, and contain racially segregated quarters and building with clearly defined function and uses. The modern city marked by the presence of mixed uses and activities that create an intense street life. The city has diverse modern architectural styles: Futurism, Rationalism, Art Deco and Monumentalism. The different architectural styles were among contributing factors that create peculiar urban landscape. The spatial separation of the different ethnic and populations was counterbalanced by the presence of important common and shared spaces of life and activity acting as a “melting pot”. This character is still visible and lively in the today’s Asmara, where the colonial tangible and intangible heritage is full appropriated by the local population and deeply rooted in the culture and in a state of continuous evolution.</p> <p>Asmara is characterized by a Historic Urban Landscape that includes an outstanding variety of architecturally significant building, monuments and urban ensemble on an area of approximately 400ha.</p> <p><b>Criteria</b></p> <p>Criterion (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.</p> <p>The modern city of Asmara distinguished by its buildings, public space, generous street and urban layout, shows interactive human culture which is in a state of continuous evolution. It bears an outstanding testimony to the fusions of the twentieth century European idea demonstrated on the traditional highland Eritrean culture, and inspires the local traditional architecture.</p> <p>Criterion (iv) - be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;</p> <p>The city was a prime building ground for architectural innovation and experimentation during modern movement. The city constitutes outstanding architectures that contribute to the shaping of peculiar urban landscape. It was executed at large scale and the concentration of Modernist architecture unmatched anywhere in the world.</p>
	<p><b>Integrity</b></p> <p>The Historic Perimeter Asmara overall urban fabric is preserved, so is its visual integrity and its recognizable skyline. However a threat to its physical integrity is posed by the modern city expansions in and around the historic perimeters and its buffer zones that increase density of inhabitants and function, with high impact on the existing infrastructure and the environment.</p>
	<p><b>Authenticity</b></p> <p>The urban landscape with the Historic Perimeter has remained untouched since the original implementation and subsequent evaluation throughout the 1930s, and the urban fabric exemplify a complete urban setting. No significant loss of historical authenticity has occurred, as the physical evidence of the city.</p>

	<p>Protection and management requirements</p> <p>The legal instrument to protect the urban ensembles and the monuments has not yet in place. Nevertheless, the local authority is currently being used an early date planning and building regulation which applies to the city and making significant contribution for conservation of the urban ensemble. Various measures to protect the historic perimeter are required such as ownership issues, legislation; detail guidelines for conservation practices.</p> <p>The existing management structure to protect the historic perimeter is vested to the Zoba Maekel administration (Municipality of Asmara) - Department of Infrastructure is an organization in charge of drawing up plans and the preservation of the urban fabric. It has limited qualified staffs that are assigned to conservation and the management of the property. This department is understaffed in terms of heritage professionals. The National World Heritage Committee role is to provide guidance as advisory body to local authority to protect the property.</p>
Name and contact information of official local institution/agency	<p>Ministry of Local Government Zoba Maekel Administration Region Department of Infrastructure Felket street, DOI 2nd floor Address: P.O. Box 259, Tel: 291-125409 , Fax: Email: medtek2011@yahoo.com Asmara- Eritrea</p>
<b>Ziwa Agricultural Terraces</b>	
State Party	Zimbabwe
State, Province or Region	Zimbabwe, Manicaland
Geographical coordinates to the nearest second	Long. 32°38'12" E; Lat. 18°05'30" S
Textual description of the boundaries of the nominated property	The Ziwa Agricultural Terraces nominated property of 3337ha is marked by the Nyangombe River in the west and the Ziwa mountain in the East. To the north and north west the property shares a boundary with Matongo and Nyangare villages respectively.
A4 (or «letter») size map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone (if present)	Maps are available but they need to be refined
Criteria under which property is nominated	(v) must be an outstanding example of 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;

Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	<p><b>Brief synthesis</b></p> <p>The Ziwa Agricultural terraces are dated to between the 16th and the early 19th centuries AD. However well before the establishment of agricultural settlements the area had been occupied by hunter—gatherer communities between ca +/- 40 000 and 1 000 BP. The hunter-gatherers left behind a wide range of stone tools and some paintings in caves and rock shelters. The outstanding terraced mountainsides with complex agro-systems testify the inventiveness and ingenuity of the Saunyama people in their management of physical attributes of the landscape codified in traditional but evolving knowledge practices and technology. Ziwa thus represents a type of globally important agricultural heritage system.</p> <p>Terraces signify a distinct example of human interaction with the environment. They also exemplify knowledge systems associated with agricultural practices and land uses between the late stone age and the early iron age periods. Other known examples terraces in the world occur singularly whereas the combination of terracing and pit structures at Ziwa is quite a remarkable feat. Although the terraces constitutes the largest area at Ziwa, whole landscape comprises of stone enclosures, pit enclosures, hill forts and passages, smelting furnaces , grinding places and clearance cairns.</p>
	<p><b>Justification for Criteria</b></p> <p>Ziwa is a classical example of a few known human interactions with the environment and land use within early farming communities in the second millennium AD in the whole of sub-Saharan Africa. The Ziwa terrace complexes lie in a mountainous area that receives high rainfall which appears to have been adequate to support the farming activities. It has been suggested that the specialized agricultural practices were a result of political circumscription as the territory was hemmed on all sides by rival and stronger political groups. Thus there was little room for territorial expansion and the Sawunyama people were forced to make the most out of this hilly country by terracing and other land modifications. Terracing was necessary to create suitable level space for cultivation and to retain rainwater. The alignment of terraces roughly along the contours of slopes and valleys implies a soil conservation measure. The presence of well protected pit structures suggests that livestock farming was an important aspect of the economy at t Ziwa between the 17th and 18th centuries AD. Sorghum, millet and groundnut seeds have been found in ash deposits and hut foundations. These indicate some of the crops grown. Imported glass beads found in archaeological excavations at Ziwa show that this community had either direct or indirect trading contacts with the east African coast</p>
	<p><b>Statement of Integrity</b></p> <p>The Ziwa has maintained its original integrity in terms of design, materials, workmanship and setting. The Ziwa agricultural landscape stretches over an area of some 8 000 ha but only 3337 ha have been declared a national monument. The varied archaeological structures associated with the agricultural landscape are a spectacular example of a technological ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in the cultural history of the region extending from the stone age to the late iron Age.</p>
	<p><b>Statement of authenticity</b></p> <p>The terraces at Ziwa have not been modified over time through secondary use and where restorations have been carried out the original materials have been used. One restoration exercise on a section of the terraces was carried out in the 1990's and was based on existing photographic record of the wall. There has been minimal modification to the terraces.</p>

	<p>Protection and management</p> <p>Provisions have been and are there for the management of the site which was declared a national monument through Government Notice no. 236 of 3 May 1946 under section 10 of the Monuments and Relics Act of 1936. The same act was renamed the National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe Act Chapter 25:11 after independence in 1980 and has continued to look after national monuments like Ziwa. A management plan that was drafted in 1995 is still being used at Ziwa and needs to be updated. Among other things the management plan aims at providing and promoting access to the cultural property for the enjoyment of the public. It also provides for the management of the Ziwa in a way consistent with the cultural and contemporary values of the monument and to maintain good relations with the community and allow them to participate in the above mentioned objectives. With regards to monitoring, there is a well-established inspection exercise that entails conducting quarterly assessment surveys, stabilizations of collapsing walls and general maintenance of the site.</p>
Name and contact information of official local institution/agency	<p>National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe</p> <p>Address: 107 Rotten Row, Harare, Zimbabwe</p> <p>Box CY1485 Causeway Harare, Zimbabwe</p> <p>Phone: +2634710044</p> <p>Fax: +2634753085</p> <p>E-mail: natmus@utande.co.zw</p>
<b>Gola RainForest National Park</b>	
State Party	Sierra Leone
State, Province or Region	Eastern province, Kenema and Kailahun district and Southern Province, Pujehun district
Geographical Coordinates to the nearest second	07°39'00" N and 10°54'00" W
Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated property	<p>Gola RainForest National Park is located in the south-eastern edge of Sierra Leone on the boarder with Liberia. The site is extended between latitude 07°18'22" N and 07°51'00" N, and between longitude 11°21'13" W to 10°37'40" W.</p> <p>It is the largest remaining area of the Upper Guinea tropical forest in Sierra Leone. It shows a high variety of different habitats in different stages. (Map attached)</p>
Criteria under which property is nominated	<p>Criterion (IX): be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals.</p> <p>Criterion (X) : most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including threatened species; outstanding universal value from the point of view of science and conservation.</p>

<p>Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value.</p>	<p><b>Brief Synthesis:</b></p> <p>Located in the south-eastern edge of Sierra Leone, on the border with Liberia, the Gola RainForest has a total area of 71,070 ha.</p> <p>The Gola Forest lies within the wet tropical climatic zone and the average rainfall is estimated at 2,800mm (White 1972). The predominant features of Gola include extensive rolling hills, but also areas of swampy terrain. Gola South, as far as the Mahoi River, is typified by relatively small trees with a dense understory and frequent swamps along the river valleys. The Gola Forest provides important local water supplies to villages around the forest and the forest reserves are an important catchment for the Moro, Mahoi, Mano and Moa rivers.</p> <p>The GRNP( remaining Upper Guinea forests types) is recognized as internationally important sites for biodiversity conservation, through a range of scientifically implemented conservation instruments, including that of Global Biodiversity Priority Conservation Hotspot (Conservation International), Ecoregion (WWF) and Endemic Bird Area (Birdlife International).</p>
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	<p>Justification for Criteria:</p> <p>Criterion (ix)</p> <p>GRNP, rich in biodiversity, harbours exceptional levels of endemism and numerous species which are globally threatened such as Gola malimbe (<i>Malimbus balmanii</i>). The high levels of diversity and endemism are indicative of the forest's role as a glacial refugium, which has been most clearly demonstrated by genetic analysis of Gola's herpetofauna. In addition, composition of the forest's Lepidoptera also places GRNP in a local center of endemism (eg <i>Pseudopontia gola</i>). Such refugia have served to both preserve and enrich the region's fauna and flora during the region's history and have an important role in sustaining this into the future.</p> <p>GRNP provides the opportunity to study processes of disturbance and recovery which is of paramount importance for the effective management of the remaining forests throughout the Upper Guinea region.</p> <p>The Gola RainForest National Park shows a high variety of different forest habitats in different stages (pristine to disturbed, and various succession stages) and is home to many species, many of them being endemic to the Upper Guinean forests (UGF), and even to smaller areas in the region</p> <p>Criterion (x)</p> <p>GRNP is typical of the moist evergreen Upper Guinea Forest which is now a highly threatened habitat. The forest retains a remarkably high proportion of the representative fauna, including at least 49 large mammal species. It has one of the most important known populations of the Endangered Pygmy Hippopotamus (<i>Hexaprotodon liberiensis</i>) a species with a global range restricted to the western part of West Africa, as well as the endangered Western Chimpanzee (<i>Pan troglodytes verus</i>) with density of 0.27 individuals/ square kilometre, and Forest Elephant (<i>Loxodonta Africana cyclotis</i>). Primate densities are high with at least 9,000 Endangered western red colobus (<i>Piliocolobus badius</i>) and over 15,000 Vulnerable Diana monkeys (<i>Cercopithecus Diana</i>) as are forest ungulate densities and diversity with as many as 12 species recently recorded. About 313 birds species have been recorded of which 18 species are globally threatened or near-threatened, accounting for almost all forest species recorded in the Upper Guinea region. These include globally important populations of Gola Malimbe found here and in very few other sites with effective protection, and White-necked Picathartes (<i>Picathartes gymnocephalus</i>) which only nest on rarely occurring rock faces found under forest canopy. In other taxonomic groups, recent surveys have recorded 41 species of bats making it one of the most diverse forests in West Africa for this group; 500 species of butterfly, including several new to science in recent years; 31 species of fish of which 35% are regional endemics, 43 species of amphibians and 13 species of reptiles, many of which are regional endemics; over 20 small non-volant mammals and 140 dragonfly and damselfly species. Botanical surveys have identified 970 species, including well 599 species are endemic trees at regional level (eg <i>Gilbertiodendron bilineatum</i>).</p>
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	<p>Statement of integrity:</p> <p>The GRNP consist of 3 separate but contiguous conservation blocks ( Gola north, Gola South and Gola Central) totalling 71,070 ha to adequately represent plants and animals features and processes that are of importance for long term conservation of the park`s rich biodiversity. Its history of conservation management dates far back to 1926 when the first reserve was created. Seven chiefdoms are associated with the Gola Forest. These can claim land ownership, yet the legislative and administrative authority lies with forestry Division of MAFFS and more directly with the offices of thr local District Forestry Officer in each of the three districts. The park now remains almost untouched by logging, mining and other activities.</p> <p>The boundaries have been clearly established and defined to include the ecosystems in their entirety.</p>
	<p>Requirment for protection and Management:</p> <p>The management of the site is currently guided by a management Plan (2007-2012) which has an overall aim to “protect the Gola Forest in perpetuity through effective management, sustained funding and ongoing benefits for the local communities”. The Management Plan has been approved by the Forestry Division and will be reviewed and renewed in 2012 for another 5 years.</p> <p>The GRNP is being managed by the Gola Forest Programme (GFP) – an enduring partnership of over 20 years between the Forestry Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security, the Conservation Society of Sierra Leone (CSSL) and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), a UK based international NGO.</p> <p>The GFP is mandated by the government to manage the National Park within the legal and policy framework of the government. The partners of the GFP meet regularly to discuss and jointly approve strategies and solutions to management issues, ensuring active involvement of both government and civil society in the implementation of the programme.</p> <p>The current review of the Forestry and Wildlife laws and policies (due for adoption by government by mid 2012) together with the publically stated intention of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security (MAFFS) to establish a national protected area authority further indicates the continuing commitment of government to improving the sustainable management of natural resources, environmental protection and protected area management in the country.</p> <p>Currently, 50 forest guards patrol and monitor the forests throughout the year, covering several hundred kilometres within the park each month. Since the beginning of the programme there has been a significant reduction in the number of poachers and guns apprehended and only isolated incidents of small scale logging, mining and agricultural encroachment around the edges of the park which have been contained.</p> <p>A Transboundary Peace Park agreement was signed between the president of Sierra Leone and Liberia as per the protection of the site through the corridor areas.</p> <p>The GRNP has been gazetted in parliament and act being signed by all respective authorities concern.</p>
<p>Name and contact Information of local institution / agency:</p>	<p>Organisation: Ministry of agriculture Forestry and Food security (MAFFS).  Address: 5TH Floor, Youyi Building,Brookfields, Freetown, Sierra Leone.  Tel : +232-76-356-599  E-Mail : sullay64mohamed@yahoo.com  Web address :www.golarainforest.org</p>

## 5. Workshop opening speeches

### **SPEECH BY THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TOURISM, WILDLIFE AND ANTIQUITIES, HONOURABLE AGNES AKIROR ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE 3RD WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION TRAINING COURSE FOR AFRICA (15TH -26TH OCTOBER 2012)**

*Protocol*

*The District residence Commissioners Present,  
The Representatives of the African World Heritage Fund, also the Executive Director National Museums of Kenya, Dr Idle Omar Farah  
The UNESCO regional representative, Mrs Mulekeni Ngulube  
The Director General UNESCO Kampala,  
The Director Center for Heritage Development in Africa, Mr Kassim  
LCV Chairpersons present , All government officials present,  
Coordination Team, Resource persons and participants of the 3rd nomination training course,  
Our invited Guests, Visitors, ladies and gentlemen  
All protocols observed,*

*Ladies and Gentlemen, on behalf of my Government, I would like to welcome all of you to the Republic of Uganda, especially the participants for the 3rd African Nomination Training Programme from Ghana, Eritrea, Lesotho, Angola, South Africa, Uganda, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe. It is not be coincidence that you are here today and this month as we celebrate our 50th Anniversary of our Independence. It is African culture that when you have achieved a milestone in your life you celebrate with your brothers, sisters, and friends. Thank you for coming to celebrate with us. Africa, indeed, shares the common background and we also share the same aspirations. Uganda was branded by the 'pearl of Africa in 1914 and I think all of you agree with me with the scenic landscape you have seen from Entebbe all the way to Mbale. Uganda is also gifted by nature that means we have everything ranging from good and hospitable people to good food of all types.*

*Ladies and Gentlemen, it is such an honour for the Government of Uganda to host the 3rd African Nomination Training Programme on behalf of Africa, and also at time we have just come out of an International Conference on "Living with World Heritage" hosted by the Government of South Africa as Africa's contribution to the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention. It was a resounding conference which made recommendations that will be considered by the African Union and UNESCO.*

*Distinguished guests, Uganda has more than 650 documented cultural sites and more than 20 national parks and game reserves, which are home to endemic mountain gorillas found in the mountain ranges of Mugahinga and Bwindi impenetrable forest of Uganda. These also have Chimpanzee and many other interesting features that are tourism destinations.*

*In respect to World Heritage Sites, Uganda has only 3 sites listed on the World Heritage List , namely;*

- 1. Rwenzori National Park*
- 2. Bwindi impenetrable forest of Uganda*

### 3. Kasubi Tombs

*Currently the Uganda is working on the nomination file for Nyero and other Rock Arts in Eastern Uganda. I am reliable informed that this nomination is a product of this programmes. In addition, this nomination is nearing completion with the mentor, a renowned archaeologist, Dr Janette Deacon from South Africa already in the country to assist with the technical process.*

*Ladies and Gentlemen, I am also informed that recently the Government of South Sudan hosted a Tentative Listing workshop for East African countries following similar workshops in other regions of Africa. This demonstrates that Africa has the capacity to initiate and sustain such capacity and mentorship programmes relating to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Therefore, it is up to all the African Governments to play their role by availing financial and technical resources to such programmes.*

*I am also informed that the 1st and 2nd training programmes held in Lesotho (2008/9), and Nambia (2010/11) have resulted in 10 nominations being inscribed. The continent expects to list more sites in the forth coming World Heritage Committee meeting as most State Parties a have already submitted their files, and these are being evaluated.*

*To the participants, I would like to note these achievements and also let you know that your respective Governments have greater expectations from you. Understandably so, because Africa needs to increase the number of sites listed by UNESCO. Therefore greater focus and efforts are required from you during this workshop, which also has a second phase where we expect to see considerable progress. There is no excuse for us to fail, as a political level Africa is committed and this was demonstrated recently in South Africa at the occasion of celebrating the World Heritage Convention.*

*As a State Party to the World Heritage Convention we are more than willing to play our role in building capacity on the continent. This way we are contributing to national developments across the continent in the area of heritage management.*

*Also as a State Party we are committed to preserving and promoting natural and cultural heritage for posterity on the Africa continent. We note and thank all the regional and international partners who are working with us in the restoration of the Kasubi World Heritage Site. In particular, we thank UNESCO and the African World Heritage Fund for spearheading an active response to our crisis at the site. We undertake to comply with all the conservation and restoration protocols to ensure that the spirit of the property lives on and the site retains its authenticity.*

*Ladies and Gentlemen, it would be amiss, if I do not thank UNESCO and the African World Heritage Fund, The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA), for working closely with African Governments and availing the resources. We expect increased cooperation in the future. Uganda is committed to supporting such initiatives.*

*I wish to thank the Organizers of this training programme, the Center for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA) and their coordination team comprising both na-*

*ture and culture specialists, also comprising both French and English to ensure increased dialogue on the continent. I had the privilege of meeting this team when it came for the preparatory mission in August 2012. Your commitment and efforts are not in vain. You have our support and our blessing. Do what you can do best for the mother continent AFRICA. We hope to host you again next year for the 2nd session of this 3rd Training Programme.*

*Let me wish all of you a happy stay in the Republic of Uganda. It is my hope that the Department of Museums and Monuments of Uganda will ensure that you will visit some of our premier heritage sites.*

*I want to assure you that Uganda is safe, feel free and enjoy the country.*

*With these few words I wish to declare the 3rd African Nomination Training course officially open.*

**FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY.**

### **Mrs Mulekeni Ngulube, the representative from the UNESCO regional office**

*On behalf of UNESCO, it gives me great pleasure to be among heritage scholars, experts, and managers at this important training programme for World Heritage nominations, a third in a series that started in Lesotho in November 2008 and in Namibia in November 2010;*

*I would like to applaud the partnership, collaboration and coordination that exists for World Heritage development, protection, promotion and management in Africa. I am delighted to note that the Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA), has been given the responsibility to coordinate this training programme. They have coordinated all rounds of training for Anglophone African countries, including recruiting resource persons and coordinators to enable the successful implementation of the training programmes. Thank you for your dedication and professionalism. Thank you also to the African World Heritage Fund which is funding this programme on nomination training. I cannot but again reiterate how UNESCO considers important the role that the Fund has been playing on the continent since its inception in 2006. Thanks to the Fund, Africa has been able to see many more sites join the World Heritage List. This is one of the reasons why UNESCO is committed to continue supporting all programmes that this recognized Category 2 Centre has launched.*

*Honourable Minister, ladies and gentlemen ;*

*The role of State Parties is very critical for heritage development and ensuring the implementation of the 1972 Convention in Africa. I would like therefore, to thank the Government of Uganda, and in particular, Honourable Agnes Akiror and your staff who have been very supporting of all UNESCO related programmes for heritage development in Uganda and for hosting this important regional training course for African Anglophone countries. Thank you also to the Secretary-General of National Commission for UNESCO for Uganda for always being ready to facilitate and coordinate UNESCO's and its partners work in this country.*

*The strong commitment of Uganda to safeguarding and promoting its heritage cannot be understated. It enacted its Historical Monuments Act in 1967. Uganda signed the African Cultural Charter. Uganda has been a State Party to the World Heritage Convention since 1987. And in 2003, it signed the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.*

*Uganda has two natural sites on the World Heritage List: the Bwindi National Park and Rwenzori Mountains National Park, both of which were inscribed in 1994. In 2001, Uganda had its first cultural site inscribed on the World Heritage List—the Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi, which was recently added to the UNESCO List of World Heritage in Danger in 2010 after suffering from the destruction of a terrible fire of the Muzibu Azaala Mpanga.*

*In this regard, UNESCO is pleased with the positive cooperation with the Government of Uganda and with the Buganda Kingdom in mobilizing the rehabilitation efforts for this important living cultural heritage site. UNESCO is also grateful to partners who are financially supporting reconstruction efforts of this important site, in particular the Government of Japan.*

*The government of Uganda must also be congratulated for its efforts in managing not only cultural heritage but also natural heritage. It was not long ago that Bwindi National Park was on the List of World Heritage in Danger. Due to the efforts of the government of Uganda, the site has since been removed from the List in danger. However, this tragedy in Uganda should remind us all especially, the participants in this course, about how fragile our heritage is and how easily it can disappear if it's not properly protected and safeguarded. It should also be an important reminder that nominating a site holds enormous responsibility for all of us in protecting and managing the heritage site.*

*The experiences in Uganda also show that World Heritage status is a “process” rather than an end in itself.*

*Many countries consider the inscription of a site on the World Heritage List as the last step, and imagine that their goal has been reached when their site is added to this prestigious UNESCO List. And yet, this is really only the first step, because after inscription, all energy must be devoted towards the management and preservation of the site, which must be done in collaboration with local communities, as primary beneficiaries of this new World Heritage status.*

*World Heritage inscription also means that tourism is inevitable; which is good for the economy and for the local communities; BUT such status and its potential for tourism must be treated with utmost care and preparation to avoid ruining the very special values for which the site was inscribed. Of course tourism not well managed is not the only threat to sites, there are also other natural and man-made risks and disasters which plague sites around the world, and especially in Africa, where 42 percent of the properties inscribed on the UNESCO List of World Heritage in Danger are located.*

*Honourable Minister, distinguished ladies and gentlemen,*

*At this point, allow me to thank the experts and managers of heritage in Africa who*

*work tirelessly to assure and insure that heritage is protected and promoted. Sincere thanks go to you who are here today as participants and resource persons to this training programme. As always, you have taken time out of your busy schedules to come to Uganda to take part in this programme for World Heritage Nominations. Without you, we would not be here.*

*Your task these two weeks is a heavy one, as you will be equipping yourselves with the knowledge and resources to help nominate tomorrow's World Heritage sites in Africa. As more and more African sites are inscribed on the World Heritage List, the face of the List is changing, becoming more varied and more representative of the world's rich and diverse heritage.*

*In this course, you will be introduced to the World Heritage System and the development of a nomination dossier. Thereafter you will be expected to develop a nomination dossier and carry out fieldwork in your respective countries. Another 2 week workshop will follow to assess the work you have done in order to help you finalize the dossiers.*

*Today Africa boasts 86 properties from 32 countries inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. 47 of Africa's World Heritage sites are cultural properties, 35 are natural sites, and 4 are mixed sites. Together these sites represent only 9 percent of the World Heritage List. Despite increases in African nominations and inscriptions, African World Heritage remains under-represented on this World Heritage List. As a result, you have a huge responsibility to change this status.*

*Honourable Minister, Ladies and gentlemen,*

*UNESCO on its part will intensify its efforts. As a key partner through the World Heritage Centre, and in partnership with African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) and IUCN, UNESCO developed the course format and implementation frame for this programme and will continue providing the necessary guidance. In its reports to the World Heritage Committee, this course will always be promoted as a possible model for capacity building at global level. As a partner, UNESCO will continue providing expertise from the World Heritage Centre and its network throughout the world. Such contribution and various other initiatives being undertaken justify the current quality of achievements:*

- The 2008/2009/2010/2011/2012 nomination courses;*
- The 2009/2011 Periodic Reporting Exercises;*
- The African Nature Programme launched in Nairobi recently (1-5 October);*
- The Conference on sustainable ways to live with World Heritage in Africa which recently took place in South Africa (26-28 September), and which Honourable Minister Akiro attended together with 15 others African Ministers and 300 delegates.*

*With all these efforts which bring together different stakeholders, the number of submission and inscription from Africa to the World Heritage List should increase. Furthermore, African expertise and networking should be strengthened, in turn improve the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.*

*Already, some success stories are being registered; there is an increasing number*

*of submissions and inscription of natural and cultural properties on the World Heritage List, i.e. 10 nominations in 2011 and 2012 and 19 submissions during the same period.*

*Therefore together, in collaboration and in partnership: State Parties, heritage experts and managers, private sector, civil society, the Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA), the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF), donors and various other partners, more can be achieved. Let us work together, starting today, to identify more sites in Africa worthy of international attention and safeguarding, let us go back from here energized to develop quality nomination dossiers with effective management plans that recognize the role of local communities to protect them, so that the number of Heritage Sites from Africa inscribed on the World Heritage List can increase, so that the number of Heritage Sites from Africa inscribed on the List in Danger can decrease, in that way African Heritage Sites will inspire us today as well as our future generations.*

*I wish you a productive training programme and,*

*I thank you all for your attention.*

## 6. Workshop Photo gallery



