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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF
THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

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Item 11 of the Provisional Agenda: Periodic Reports

Progress report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Periodic Report for Africa 2002-2005 and AFRICA 2009

SUMMARY

This document presents the progress of the recommendations of the Action Programme for the medium term periodic monitoring contained in the Periodic Report for the Africa Region, presented and adopted in accordance with the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee at its 26th session in Budapest (2002).

The aim of this document is to assess **the implementation of the Action Plan** and to present the main actions undertaken for the protection and the conservation of the heritage of the **Africa region between 2002 and 2005** in accordance with Decision 7 EXT.COM 5C

See also Document *WHC-05/29COM/16*

Draft decision: 29 COM 11C, see point V

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- b) To establish in their territory, where they do not exist, one or more protection, conservation and presentation services for the natural and cultural heritage, with appropriate personnel and means to accomplish the tasks for which they are responsible;
- c) To develop the studies and scientific and technical research, and perfect the methods of intervention which enable a State parties to cope with the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;
- d) To take adequate legal, scientific, technical, administrative, and financial measures for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation, and the revitalising of this heritage;
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INTRODUCTION

The overall situation of the *World Heritage Convention* in sub-Saharan Africa is as follows: **40 States Parties** have ratified the *World Heritage Convention* out of the **46 States that are members of UNESCO** in this Region. Out of these 40 States Parties in sub-Saharan Africa, **24 countries** have a total of **63 properties** of 788 on the World Heritage List, **or 8%** of the properties inscribed.

The 63 properties in sub-Saharan Africa break down into 31 natural properties, 30 cultural properties and 2 mixed properties, in inverse proportions to the rest of the world where cultural sites are easily the majority. Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for 14 properties out of the 35 inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger, or 40 % of the sites inscribed on this list. Almost one African site in four is inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Nevertheless, it must be noted that the overall heritage situation in Africa is improving thanks to the implementation of the Global Strategy, which has raised awareness among States and site managers, enabled new categories of properties to be better adapted to the cultural particularities of Africa (cultural landscapes, itineraries, vernacular architecture, industrial heritage sites, etc.), allowed the simplification of the filing of Tentative Lists, increased the number of African States parties to the *Convention* and enabled new sites to be inscribed.

I. Implementation of the recommendations of the Action Plan of the Periodic Report for Africa 2002-2005

A. Action Plan and Timetable for the implementation of the recommendations:*

Recommendations	start	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>(a) To adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community, and to integrate the protection of that heritage into general comprehensive planning programmes:</i>						
Additional planning at site level	2002	2003				
Establishment of a World Heritage Day	2002	2003				
School visits to the World Heritage Sites and educational programmes 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007						
Establishment of a "Site Day"	2002	2003				
Recording of participatory management experiences and production of a plaque	2002	2003	2004			2007
Preparatory assistance for national heritage inventories	2002	2003	2004	2005		2007
Facilitation of site access for the disabled	2002	2003	2004			2007
Elaboration of national strategies	2002	2003	2004	2005		2007
Participation of local populations in the nomination process	2002	2003	2004	2005		2007
Updating of the statement of significance for sites inscribed before 1994	2002	2003	2004	2005		2007
Regional seminar on the Diversification of participatory management and economic development		2003				2007
Inter-African cooperation for conservation		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Documentation of section I of the form by all States			2004			2007

* Based on the Tentative calendar for the implementation of the Action Plan for medium term regular reporting as proposed in the Africa Periodic Report (WHC-02/26.COM/16) and in the *Periodic Reporting Exercise on the World Heritage Convention, Africa region 2002*, World Heritage Paper Series, n. 3, UNESCO, Paris 2003, pp. 66-68.

Parties						
Reflection on the updating administrative structures of the properties			2004			2007
Creation of buffer zones for sites undergoing heavy pressures			2004	2005		2007
Updating reporting means			2004	2005	2006	2007
Greater autonomy given to management bodies for properties inscribed			2004	2005	2006	2007
Updating of nomination files prior to 1990			2004	2005	2006	2007
Updating of the inscription criteria for properties			2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>b) To set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage, with appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge functions:</i>						
Scientific committees of the sites	2002	2003	2004			2007
Creation of a GIS at the World Heritage Centre	2002	2003	2004	2005		2007
Creation of “National Committees for the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> ”			2004	2005		2007
<i>(c) To develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operation methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage :</i>						
African network of site managers and New Information Technologies	2002	2003	2004			2007
Trend Indicators for natural and anthropic risks	2002	2003	2004	2005		2007
Twinning of World Heritage sites with research bodies	2002	2003	2004	2005		2007
Elaboration of strategies for the prevention of natural or anthropic risks			2004	2005	2006	2007
Reactive plan for natural catastrophes			2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>(d) To take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage:</i>						
Documentation: Duplicates of the nomination dossier	2002	2003				
Site plans	2002	2003				
Analysis of reasons for economic success of some sites	2002	2003	2004			2007
Preparatory assistance in the elaboration of Tentative Lists	2002	2003	2004	2005		2007
Evaluation and updating of management plans			2004			
Means to implement conservation measures for sites	2002	2003	2004	2005		2007
Creation of an African Heritage Fund			2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>(e) To foster the establishment or development of national or regional training centres in the field of the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural or natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field:</i>						
Management plan training		2003				
Regional seminar on the notions of the statement of value and the principles and criteria of authenticity – integrity			2004			
Training in the management of natural and anthropic risks			2004			
Training in periodic reporting techniques			2004			

B. Activities undertaken by the World Heritage Centre and the States Parties to the Convention in sub-Saharan Africa according to the five main objectives

a) To adopt a general policy that aims to assign a function to the cultural and natural heritage in the life of the community, and to integrate the protection of that heritage into general planning programmes

i. Inter-African Cooperation for conservation (2003 to 2007)

1. The Capacity-building and Institutional Development project was financed by the Italian government, through its funds-in-trust at UNESCO. The aim of this activity was to reinforce the human and institutional capacities of certain countries in Southern Africa (Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Zambia) and East Africa (Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan and Tanzania). The objective of the project was to provide the experts selected with an effective set of tools, in order to improve their comprehension of the 1972 *Convention* (Phase I) with a view to implementing it as part of a National Action Plan (Phase II). The first phase of this project consisted of organising two subregional Seminars, which were held in Windhoek (Namibia, from 10 to 20 September 2001) and in Kampala (Uganda, from 11 to 22 February 2002). The second phase allowed the organisation of National Seminars with a view to the preparation and adoption of a National Action Plan which lays down the framework for the implementation of the *Convention*. Most of the countries taking part in the meetings in Windhoek and Kampala organised a National Seminar. The results of this activity can be considered as globally positive as its objectives were achieved in spite of the difficulties encountered during its implementation. African experts were trained and their awareness of the 1972 *Convention* raised. A Training Manual was developed and served as a basis for the different national seminars, and it is intended to disseminate it more widely. Several National Agencies have undertaken to comply with Article V of the *Convention*; National World Heritage Committees were formed in most of the countries concerned by this activity. Each Committee acts as the main point of reference as far as the 1972 *Convention* is concerned in its own country. Finally, out of the five (5) countries represented at Windhoek, four (4) have adopted or are going to adopt National Action Plans in the near future.

The World Heritage Centre will cooperate with UNEP for newly Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) financed project on “**Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)** for the countries signatory to the ‘**Nairobi Convention**’ covering eight countries: Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa and Tanzania. It is hoped that through such cooperation the State Parties in the WIO will be encouraged through capacity development to identify Transboundary Marine sites for eventual inscription for World Heritage listing.

The objectives for this GEF project are to:

- 1) Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality;
- 2) Strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution through Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA); and
- 3) Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development. A preliminary Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and a preliminary Strategic Action Programme have been prepared. The full GEF project will complete a geographically-specific TDA, a focused Strategic Action Programme (SAP) with policy/ legal/ institutional reforms and needed investments for the transboundary problems and areas of important biomes in a state of decline.

2. Global strategy and balance of the World Heritage List: a regional meeting, **Modern heritage – Africa**, was held in Asmara, Eritrea (4-7 March 2004) in cooperation with the Government of Eritrea, AFRICA 2009, ICOMOS, DOCOMOMO International, mAAN (modern Asian Architecture Network) and the Swedish National Heritage Board, with the financial support of the government of Netherlands.

3. A special session “African Cities and Heritage” was organised in Yaounde, Cameroon on the occasion of the Pan of African Mayors' Summit AFRICITES (4 December 2003). It was organised in cooperation with the Municipal Development Partnership (PDM).
4. Among the activities and meetings intended to guarantee the effective **conservation** of the World Heritage properties, two meetings of the World Heritage Cities for East Africa are also worthy of mention: Zanzibar, Tanzania (30-31 July 2003) and Lamu, Kenya (8-11 March 2004). A third meeting took place on 11 and 12 October 2004 in Zanzibar, Tanzania, on the theme *A living World Heritage Town*.

ii. Youth and Education

5. Within the framework of the special UNESCO project *Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion*, following the events of 1996 (African World Heritage Youth Forum, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe) and 1999 (Subregional teacher training workshop in the World Heritage education, Malawi). The activities carried out in execution of the recommendations of the World Heritage Education Planning Meeting (UNESCO headquarters, 7 March 2003,) included a skills development course for East and Central Africa in Mount Kenya, Kenya (19-23 April 2004). The teachers' kit *World Heritage in young hands* was published in 2004 in kiswahili. Teachers from East and Central Africa were trained at a subregional workshop held in Zanzibar, Tanzania, from 14-16 March 2005.

iii. Ratification of the World Heritage Convention

6. The Centre is continuing its efforts to encourage the six States Parties who are members of UNESCO, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia and Swaziland, to ratify the *Convention*. Nevertheless, since the Global Strategy was launched in 1994, ten more African countries have ratified the Convention: South Africa (1997), Botswana (1998), Chad (1999), Comoros (2000), Namibia (2000), Rwanda (2000), Eritrea (2001), Liberia (2002), Lesotho (2003) and Sierra Leone (2005). It is also very important to emphasise that since 1994, 23 properties have been inscribed on the World Heritage List in 14 States Parties to the *Convention*.

iv. Elaboration of national strategies

7. A subregional meeting was organised in the Indian Ocean Office (Mahé, Seychelles) from 19 to 23 February 2004, by the UNESCO Dar-Es-Salaam Office. The aim of this meeting, held during the visit of the Director-General of UNESCO, was to enable the countries concerned (Comoros, Mauritius, the Seychelles, Tanzania and Madagascar) to draw up a joint strategy to promote and preserve the cultural heritage in the Indian Ocean.
8. The techniques for the elaboration of national strategies were also developed as part of the teaching of Module III of the Africa Nature Programme (Dakar, Senegal, May 2004) which was attended by twelve National Directors of protected areas.

v. Participation of local populations in the inscription processes (2002 to 2007)

9. This point is generally implemented in all the nomination dossiers for properties filed since 2001. Meetings with the local populations took place alongside the preparation of the nomination dossiers in particular for the Mapungubwe Cultural Landscapes, the Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and the surrounding area and the St Lucia Wetland Park (South Africa), the Loropeni Ruins (Burkina-Faso), Koutammakou - the Land of the Batammariba (Togo), the Megalithic sites (Senegal and the Gambia), Twyfelfontein (Namibia), the Matobo Hills (Zimbabwe), James Island (the Gambia), Tomb of Askias (Mali), the Kondoa Rock Art sites (Tanzania), the Osun-Osogbo Cultural Landscapes (Nigeria) and the National Parks of Lope-Okanda and Minkebe (Gabon). It would be preferable if the same popular participation were systematically associated with the elaboration of the Tentative Lists.

vi. Updating of the administrative structures of the properties and increasing the autonomy of the management bodies of the properties inscribed

10. This point has begun to be applied. A few African countries now have an autonomous management structure for their properties (ANGAP in Madagascar, CENAGREF in Benin, ICCN in the Democratic Republic of Congo) and certain properties are managed as Public Establishments with a certain degree of autonomy (Mali, Benin, Madagascar natural properties). However, compliance by the States with the commitments included in the nomination dossier is slow to achieve, as at Royal Hill of Ambohimanga (Madagascar), where three years after the inscription of the site the autonomous structure planned (OSCAR) should be strengthened.

b) To establish in their territory, where they do not exist, one or more protection, conservation and presentation services for the natural and cultural heritage, with appropriate personnel and means to accomplish the tasks for which they are responsible

i. Creation of “National Committees for the *World Heritage Convention*” (2004 to 2005)

11. The process of creating National Committees for the *World Heritage Convention* is underway. Since 2002, twelve countries in sub-Saharan Africa have created such committees (South Africa, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Mauritius, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo).

ii. Scientific Committees for properties

12. Only the Royal Hill of Ambohimanga, a World Heritage property situated in Madagascar, has had such a committee since 2001.

iii. Creation of a local service for the protection of a newly inscribed World Heritage property

13. In 2004, the Government of Togo established a local conservation service for the protection and management of the newly inscribed site of Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba.

c) To develop scientific and technical studies and research and work out such operation methods which enable the State to cope with the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage

i. African networks of site managers and New Information Technologies

14. The creation of a network of managers of African properties was initiated during the preparatory meetings for the first Periodic Monitoring Exercise (Dakar, Addis Abeba). This activity was pursued within the framework of the training sessions of the AFRICA 2009 and Africa Nature programmes. In the latter programme, the network was extended to National Directors of Protected Areas in Francophone Africa. The Anglophone African countries will be included in the process at the second session in September 2005. The setting up of 42 Web sites for World Heritage properties in Africa has been noted. However, the optimum functioning of such networks is not spontaneous: their dynamisation needs to be maintained and the role of a moderator or coordinator should be envisaged and defined.

ALUKA- African Cultural Heritage Sites and Landscapes

The World Heritage Centre is cooperating with *African Cultural Heritage Sites and Landscapes* (Aluka) on a project of the Universities of New-York, in the United States of America, and Cape Town, South Africa.

Aluka's overall goal is to provide and support a sustainable online database of scholarly resources with content that is important for research and teaching in Africa and the rest of the international community. The African Cultural Heritages Site and Landscapes will aggregate high quality, widely dispersed scholarly resources, which would be sought and digitized based upon recommendations from leading scholars in Africa and outside the continent. This database will bringing together in a single online, electronic archive will greatly enhance worldwide access to often rare but academically relevant documents.

The content of this collection will be organized around cultural sites and landscapes of Africa. So far, *Aluka* has chosen sites in Tanzania (Kilwa Kisiwani), Ethiopia (Aksum and Lallibela) and has proposed sites such as Elmina Castles and the Asante Traditional buildings in Ghana and the mosques of Djenne and Timbuktu in Mali, all inscribed on the World Heritage List. Other possible futures sites will include the Great Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe), Sukur Cultural Landscapes (Nigeria) and sites of Napatan region in Sudan.

ii. Twinning of World Heritage properties

15. The Island of Mozambique (Mozambique), Zanzibar (Tanzania) and Lamu (Kenya) have developed a network of cities in cooperation with the Organisation of World Heritage Cities, the World Heritage Centre, the City of Bergen (Norway) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation agency (SIDA). Similarly, a pilot project has been set up jointly by the city authorities of Bergen and the Island of Mozambique. This pilot project was financed by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD).
16. Within the framework of the France-UNESCO Agreement numerous cooperation and twinning arrangements have been set up between French cities and certain World Heritage cities such as: Saint-Louis (Senegal) and the Lille Metropole (France), the ancient cities of Djenné (Mali) and the city of Leiden (The Netherlands), as well as Timbuktu (Mali) and Saintes (France). Numerous African cities, inscribed on the Tentative Lists, are working in partnership with the France-UNESCO Agreement, which is the case of Ouidah and Porto-Novo in Benin, which are twinned with Melun and Lyon respectively.

iii. Special activity to assist the World Heritage in the Democratic Republic of Congo

17. The main objective of the launching of the "*CONGO – Heritage in Danger. Protecting the wonders of the Democratic Republic of Congo*" event was to take stock of the situation after four years of work by UNESCO and its partners in a DRC in the grip of an armed conflict involving numerous other African countries. Four years during which the UNESCO World Heritage Centre along with the Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation (ICCN), the NGOs and other cooperation organisations (the International Gorilla Conservation Programme (IGCP), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), the International Rhino Foundation (IRF), Fauna and Flora International (FFI), African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Gilman International Conservation (GIC), the German Technical Cooperation body (GTZ), the Zoological Society of Milwaukee (ZSM) and the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) have worked to save the integrity of the World Heritage sites in the DRC. Furthermore, the presentation of the positive results of Phase I of the UNESCO-UNF project was intended to help raise additional funds to finance the implementation of Phase II of the project and the sustainability of results obtained.
18. This event, which falls within the wider scope of the joint strategy drawn up by the DRC and UNESCO to support the country in its reconstruction during the post-conflict period, was also intended to be a chance for the new Congolese government to mark its commitment to the

safeguarding of the World Heritage properties. Finally, the “Congo event” was also intended to present to the international community an as yet little-known side of the Democratic Republic of Congo, far removed from the usual cliché of the war-torn and politically unstable country: the richness and the diversity of its natural and cultural heritage through a major exhibition *CONGO – Nature and culture in the Democratic Republic of Congo* financed by the Belgian Government.

19. The technical workshop (13 -14 September 2004) brought together all the representatives of the conservation organisations working in the Democratic Republic of Congo as well as numerous other partners with which the UNESCO cooperates as part of the initiatives *Great Apes Survival Project* (in collaboration with the UNEP) and *Use of space technologies to support the World Heritage Convention* in cooperation with the European Space Agency and Belgian Scientific Policy Service. Furthermore, these experts had an opportunity to discuss the results of the UNESCO-UNF project and to ratify an Action Plan to be implemented for its 2nd phase.
20. The Forum devoted to the private sector *Partners for World Heritage in the Democratic Republic of Congo* (15 September 2004) was also a genuine success: 20 companies, essentially representing the mining, forestry, oil, tourism and financial sectors took part. The debate between the representatives of the private sector, the conservation organisations and the representatives of the Congolese government was very constructive. In particular, it allowed the companies to express themselves and to report on the difficulties which they have been or are faced, but they also and particularly recognised the importance of preserving the World Heritage of the Democratic Republic of Congo, which is the common property of all mankind. The idea of creating a coordination platform to continue the exchanges between the conservation organisations and the private sector was proposed and adopted by the participants.
21. The International Conference (16 – 17 September 2004) can also be considered as a success. As well as a strong delegation of members of the Congolese government, numerous other organisations sent representatives such as other agencies of the United Nations (UNDP), multilateral organisations (World Bank, OECD, European Union) and bilateral organisations (Belgium, Germany, France, Italy) as well as the Secretariats of other International Conventions involved in the conservation of biodiversity (CITES, CBD, CMS), and numerous non-governmental organisations such as WWF International, the Wildlife Conservation Society, the International Rhino Foundation, Conservation International or again Fauna and Flora International.

iv. Prevention of natural and anthropic risks

22. The search for trend indicators, the elaboration of prevention strategies for natural or anthropic risks and a natural disaster response plan are all part of the programme of Module II of the Africa Nature Programme. This programme was followed in 2004 by 15 property managers (the second session, in English, will take place in September 2005). The importance of taking into account and the resolution of natural risks was once again demonstrated with regard to the damage caused by the Tsunami in December 2004, which also affected Africa, causing damage in the Seychelles, Kenya, Somalia and in Tanzania.
23. It seems necessary to develop at this level more active cooperation between the Africa unit and UNESCO's Science Division in charge of natural risk prevention, notably with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. This is all the more necessary as the countries bordering the Indian Ocean are regularly the victims of cyclones (damage at Ambohimanga in 2002) and as global climate change risks amplifying the effects of the drought in Sahelian Africa.

- d) To take appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and the rehabilitation of this heritage

i. Documentation: Duplicates of the nomination dossier (2002 to 2003)

24. The World Heritage Centre sent an electronic copy of the nomination dossier for their site to the property managers participating in the first session of the Africa Nature Programme.

ii. Preparatory assistance for national heritage inventories and the preparation of Tentative Lists (2002 to 2005)

25. Expert missions took place in four countries to reinforce skills in preparing the inventories of heritage properties in Africa with a view to the drawing up of Tentative Lists (2003–2004). The process of elaboration/revision of Tentative Lists is ongoing: 28 States out of 40 have submitted a Tentative List and 6 have revised their list since 2001. The situation remains worrying in **Central Africa** (5/9) and for the **Islands of the Indian Ocean** (2/4) where more than 50% of the States Parties have not yet submitted a tentative list. A particular effort must therefore be deployed in these two regions in order to improve their representativity. Together the current Tentative Lists for sub-Saharan Africa include 137 properties divided into 91 cultural, 27 natural and 19 mixed properties. If we take account of the inscriptions already made, they would eventually give sub-Saharan Africa a set of 200 properties including 121 cultural, 58 natural and 21 mixed properties. This would be a better representation of the cultural heritage of the African peoples and an appropriation of their culture by these States. As a result, by better integrating nature and culture, Africa's heritage would no longer be limited to a series of nature reserves, but would progressively become World Heritage properties conveying and recognising the very long influence of human populations on the ecosystems and their constituent parts. Eventually, Africa could have ten per cent of mixed properties, which will represent a score well above that of the current World Heritage List (mixed/total = 3%).
26. For information concerning activities related to cultural heritage and the preparation of national inventories and Tentative Lists, see section 2 on the AFRICA 2009 programme.

	State Party	Budget allocated by the World Heritage Fund for the preparation of nomination dossiers or Tentative Lists for the period 2002-2004	Amount in US\$	Annual amount in US\$
2002	Gabon	Preparation of a nomination dossier	20,000	62,953
	Kenya	Preparation of a nomination dossier	12,870	
	Malawi	Preparation of a nomination dossier	16,000	
	Malawi	Preparation of a nomination dossier	14,083	
2003	Benin	Preparation of a nomination dossier	15,000	203,430
	Cap-Vert	Preparation or updating of the Tentative list	35,000	
	Ethiopia	Preparation of a nomination dossier	20,000	
	Madagascar	Preparation or updating of the Tentative list	20,000	
	Malawi	Preparation of a nomination dossier	19,430	
	Mauritius	Preparation or updating of the Tentative list	14,000	
	Niger	Preparation of a nomination dossier	30,000	
	Niger	Preparation of a nomination dossier (interregional)	30,000	
Rwanda	Preparation or updating of the Tentative list	20,000		
	South Africa	Preparation of a nomination dossier	20,000	
	Burkina Faso	Preparation of a nomination dossier	20,000	
	Comoros	Preparation or updating of the Tentative list	19,990	
	Gabon	Preparation or updating of the Tentative list	16,000	
	The Gambia	Preparation of a nomination dossier	12,900	

2004	Kenya	Preparation of a nomination dossier	16,500	188,580
	Mauritius	Preparation of a nomination dossier	17,487	
	Niger	Preparation or updating of the Tentative list	18,500	
	Senegal	Preparation of a nomination dossier	9,984	
	Senegal	Preparation or updating of the Tentative list	17,925	
	Tanzania	Preparation of a nomination dossier	19,294	

iii. Legal Frameworks for Cultural Heritage

27. In regard to cultural heritage, efforts have been made, through the AFRICA 2009 programme to examine ways to strengthen legal protection for cultural heritage. For more information see section 2 of this document.

iv. The World Parks Congress and the promotion of transboundary properties

28. An "Inter-African meeting on the designation and the implementation of management plans for transboundary natural properties designated or in the course of being designated as World Heritage properties" was organised as a fringe event to the World National Parks Congress (Durban, South Africa, 8-17 September 2003) of the WCPA/IUCN. This World Forum was an opportunity to draw up strategies for worldwide action, to develop a partnership centred on Africa, but above all solutions were discussed and agreed upon for the problems the National Parks are facing today and in the future. The objective of this session was to review the network of people involved in natural World Heritage, to demonstrate the potential of the transboundary World Heritage properties, to study and analyse a certain number of cases of transboundary cooperation in World Heritage properties in order to draw lessons and advantages from them, as well as to review the perspectives that the *World Heritage Convention* offers for developing transboundary protected zones.
29. Among the important transboundary property projects in Africa, we should note in the natural field, the tripartite site project (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger) in the W Park region of the Sudano-Sahelian savannah in Niger, the extension project for the "Niokolo-Koba" natural World Heritage site in Senegal and the "Niokolo-Badiar" site in Guinea. As well as the new proposal to extend the Virunga National Park, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, to all the Protected Areas of the sub-region, which includes the following sites: the Bwindi Impenetrable Forest, a World Heritage property, the Mgahinga National Gorilla Park in Uganda and the Volcano National Park in Rwanda.
30. The Trans-Sahara Caravan Routes cultural project was launched during a meeting in Niamey, in Niger, in November 2004, with the participation of the Director-General of UNESCO, and attended by ten countries from the Arab and African regions.
31. As part of the Monitoring of "2004: *The International Year to commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition*", the Centre is continuing its cooperation with the States Parties in order to encourage the inscription of properties linked to the **Slave Route** in Africa and around the world. Thus, in 2003, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) financed the International conference held in Bagamoyo, in Tanzania, on the Slave Route in East and Central Africa. This serial nomination dossier should be submitted to the World Heritage Centre in the course of 2006.

v. Creation of an African Heritage Fund (2004 to 2007)

32. At the end of the first session of the Africa Nature Programme at the National Directors' Meeting held in Senegal in June 2004, one of the main recommendations was: *Carrying out a feasibility study on ways of creating an African Heritage Fund with the organisation of an international forum for decision-makers in the African countries and the international community and in particular for financial donors to validate the results of the feasibility study and to mobilise the necessary resources.*

African Experts Meetings, Cape Town, South Africa

Two parallel but linked meetings were held in Cape Town South Africa, the first was the: “African World Heritage Experts” Workshop held from 15 – 18 March 2005 and the second was “Towards an African World Heritage Fund/Foundation” held from 16 – 17 March 2005. The purpose of the African Experts meeting was to define an African “Position Paper”, including Action Plan and recommendations, of the ‘Africa Group’ prepared by a task group of African Permanent Delegations to UNESCO to be presented to the 29th session of the World Heritage Committee to be held in Durban, South Africa from 10 – 17 July 2005. The workshop on the African World Heritage Fund/Foundation was designed to contribute directly to the implementation of a recommendation of the 2002 African Periodic Report to establish an African Heritage Fund, and to its network of partners and to consider innovative, long-term, and sustainable strategic partnership approaches in the context of African World Heritage.

The organization of the two meetings was in response to the request made by the representatives of the African States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* attending the 28th session of the Committee held in July 2004 in Suzhou, China. The representatives had expressed concern over the significant number of African World Heritage properties listed in the World Heritage List in Danger and the reported problems linked to the management of African sites such as the lack of human and financial resources and lack of support at the policy making level. The African States Parties attending the 28th session of the Committee at their own initiative resolved therefore to hold an African experts meeting in South Africa in order to explore further the above issues and to come out with a report proposing workable solutions.

They further resolved to hold a special session addressing the issue of establishing an African World Heritage Fund/Foundation in response to the recommendation of the Action Plan contained in the Africa Periodic Report adopted by the 26th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2002. South Africa agreed to host and finance the two workshops in view of its position as the Chair of the World Heritage Committee and as the host in July 2005 of the 29th session of the World Heritage Committee. The two Cape Town workshops were attended by sixty-six participants from about 20 countries in Africa and abroad.

The main achievement of the meetings was the agreement for the re-enforcement of activities to assist African countries in their efforts to implement the *World Heritage Convention* and to conserve the sites inscribed on the World Heritage List. Focussing on the following four main global themes: World Heritage, Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication; Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework for Conservation of World Heritage in Africa; World Heritage and resources Framework and Managing World Heritage sites. While resolving to establish an African World Heritage Fund, the meeting agreed to prepare a feasibility study that will enable define the appropriate legal structure, the mandate, a 10-year strategic plan, the operational model and costs, fundraising strategy and investment plan, the partners, and the links to the existing programmes and funds. A major outcome of the meeting was the call to link up more with the work of NEPAD and the Africa Subregional organizations as established by African Union, as well as linking with the global initiatives for the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals set by the United Nations’ World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002.

33. The African Union Ministers of Culture Meeting will be held on 3-4 November 2005 in Nairobi, Kenya; the meeting will be preceded by a Pan-African Culture Congress. The Director-General of UNESCO will be present in Nairobi to explain the activities carried out by UNESCO to safeguard and protect African heritage. One of the themes dealt with at this meeting will be the question of the creation of a Fund for African Heritage. This meeting will also be an opportunity for the representatives of the UNESCO Africa Group to present the “Africa Position Paper” and prepare recommendations to be presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 30th session (2006).

vi. Evaluation and updating of management plans (2004)

34. Different management plans are currently being drawn up for the properties: Dja Faunal Reserve (Cameroon), Island of Mozambique (Mozambique), Timbuktu, Bandiagara (Mali), Kilwa Kisiwani (Tanzania), Aksum (Ethiopia) or have been updated: Mount Kenya (Kenya), Aldabra Atoll (Seychelles), Matobo Hills (Zimbabwe), Rwenzori Mountains (Uganda).

The Ethiopia Cultural Heritage Project (CHP) is a Learning and Innovation Loan (LIL) approved by the World Bank in April 2002 and the project was declared effective in December 2002. The Cultural Heritage Project aims at testing an operational, and implementation mechanism for a fuller integration of cultural heritage concerns, into multiple development sectors, at the national, regional, and local levels, and, its Learning and Innovation Loan instrument, will provide for stronger capacity building elements, test the nature of individual components for which viable technical, financial, and social solutions need to be developed, and, experiment with different partnership arrangements, involving non-governmental organizations, government agencies, communities, and interested artisans. The components will:

- 1) provide resources for site planning, and analysis to formulate a conservation master plan at the Aksum, and Gondar World Heritage properties, and, finance the development of a series of pilot activities in architectural conservation, and archaeological consolidation;
- 2) develop the capacity of regional governments to effectively manage cultural resource assets, by establishing an information database aimed at planning, conservation, and threat mitigation. Workshops, and training initiatives will develop skills to implement inventory work, build professional capacity, and involve local organizations;
- 3) implement the preservation of ancient craft traditions, and re-establish craft making, as a vital part of community, and national economic life. Design guidance, technical skills, business understanding, and direct market links will be provided to generate local, and export products; and
- 4) fund project management, i.e., the Project Coordination Unit - Expert staff, Accountant, Procurement, and monitoring and evaluation specialists, among others.

The project for which the Centre has sought to cooperate will enable implement the recommendations of the Africa Periodic Report for these two properties

vii. Means to implement conservation measures for properties

35. The Centre has succeeded in mobilising extra-budgetary resources for projects concerning the conservation of natural and cultural World Heritage properties in Africa. This is how the Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Japanese and French Governments as well as the Radisson Fund and the Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF), the United Nations Foundation (UNF), the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Environment Fund (WEF) came to contribute to the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* through the funding of different projects in sub-Saharan Africa.

**Some of the contributions of the Financial Donors
or other cooperation agencies (2002-2004)**

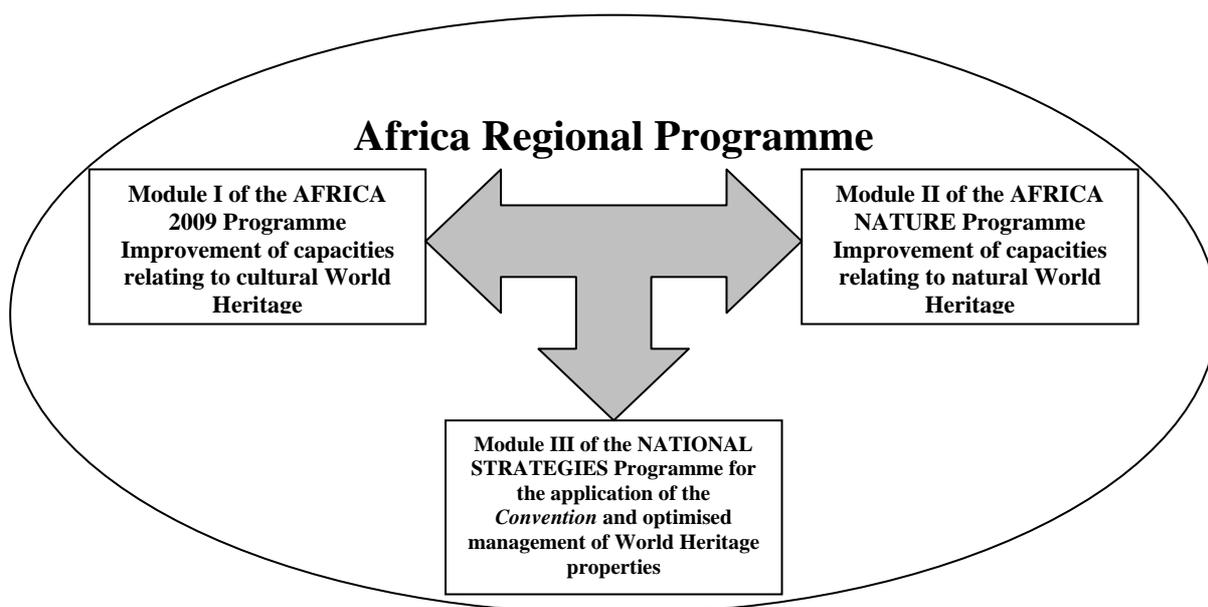
- **Italian funds-in-trust:** Institutional capacity building in East Africa: US\$ 125,000 in 2002. Institutional capacity building in Central Africa: US\$ 125,000 in 2003. Africa Pluriannual Regional Programme: US\$ 110,000 in 2004 and US\$ 160,000 in 2005. Experts' training seminar for West Africa on the preparation of the nomination dossier: US\$ 30,000 in 2005;
- **Portuguese funds-in-trust:** Island of Mozambique, total amount: US\$ 24,512 ;
- **Dutch funds-in-trust:** International meeting on the Indentured Labour Route, Mauritius in 2004; Inter-regional meet on the Great Salt Road, in Niger in 2004. Experts' training seminar for Central Africa on the preparation of the nomination dossier in 2005
Total amount: US\$ 90,000;
- **France-UNESCO Agreement:** Workshop on transboundary sites, Durban, South Africa.
Total amount: US\$ 57,270 + *Actions under bilateral cooperation agreements*;
- **Radisson Fund:** Robben Island, South Africa. Total amount: US\$ 25,000 ;
- **Nordic World Heritage Fund:** participation in the International Meeting on African Heritage and Sustainable Development, Johannesburg , South Africa. Total amount: US\$ 20,000.
Annual financing of the participation of one or more African experts to World Heritage Committee;
- **France–Japan-Tanzania:** Kilwa Kisiwani, Tanzania. Total amount: US\$ 1.462 million ;
- **NORAD:** Island of Mozambique, Mozambique. Total amount: US\$ 1.1 million ;
- **UNDP/GEF:** Mount Nimba, Guinea. Total amount: approximately US\$ 1.4 million ;
- **World Bank:** US\$ 5 million for Aksum and Gondar in Ethiopia.;
- **European Union:** US\$ 9 million including US\$ 3 million (UNESCO/EU/Ethiopia agreement) for Lallibela (Ethiopia);
- **Also possible cooperations with the African Development Bank (e.g.: Island of Mozambique) and other donors;**

e) To foster the establishment or development of national or regional training centres in the field of the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural or natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field

36. Managed by the Centre, this point necessarily involved the participation of the States Parties and property managers. It has begun to be implemented within the framework of the Africa Nature Programme (Module II and III) and is being developed in the context of AFRICA 2009 (Module I).

37. The implementation of the Africa Regional Programme (2004-2007) has its origin in the recommendations of the Synthesis Report of the First Periodic Monitoring Exercise for Africa. At the 27th session (WHC-03/27.COM/24), the Committee approved Modules II and III of the Africa Regional Programme, for the biennium 2004-05 as they were presented in document WHC-03/27.COM/INF.20C, approved by the World Heritage Committee and granted funding of US\$ 90,000.

38. The first Francophone session of the Africa Nature Programme “Updating Knowledge and Practices” seminar was hosted by Senegal and took place at the Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary, from 30 April to 05 June 2004. The session consisted of modules II and III:
39. **Module I:** *AFRICA 2009*, see Section II of the document.
40. **Module II:** Training in the management of the natural heritage of sub-Saharan Africa (to provide responses to the shortcomings observed in the management of the specifically natural World Heritage properties), followed by 15 Francophone African property managers. Programme: 1. Knowledge of the *World Heritage Convention* - 2. Management of World Heritage properties - 3. Sites conservation - 4. Property monitoring techniques - 5. Economic and social development - 6. Communication
41. **Module III:** Formulation-development of national strategies for the World Heritage in sub-Saharan Africa, followed by twelve National Directors of Protected Areas in Francophone Africa. Programme: 1. The *World Heritage Convention*: constraints and advantages - 2. National World Heritage strategies - 3. National World Heritage Committees - 4. Planning of conservation actions - 5. Increasing autonomy in property management - 6. Conservation and development - 7. The process for inscribing properties on the World Heritage List.



42. At the end of the first session of the Africa Programme 2004-2007, the following aspects have been maintained and will be improved at the second session (September 2005):
- On-site work offers considerable advantages in helping trainees put the theory to practice.
 - Knowledge base used during the meeting contains a CD-Rom will be distributed to the trainees at the end of the course.
 - Collective accomplishment of an original body of work constitutes way of applying the theoretical teaching done during the course and transferring it into practice.
 - Use of field management tools and software enabled the trainees to appropriate the methodology intrinsic to these tools (cybertracker, GIS, data base).
 - Links between Module II and Module III facilitated transmission of the information and created positive emulation between site managers and National Directors.

43. Apart from the training of twelve site managers and eleven national directors of protected areas, the Africa Nature Programme also led to the creation of a course presentation Web address: <http://www.cons-dev.org/africanature/index.html> and a discussion group on the Internet. It would seem necessary, as soon as the second session ends, to publish a site manager's "field guide". It will also be necessary to make accessible and update the training documents, by creating a dynamic knowledge bank on the Internet.
44. In relation with the globally very positive assessment made at the end of the first session of the Africa Programme 2004-2007, this course responded to a real demand from the property managers and national directors of African Protected Areas. At the close of this first training session, several pertinent recommendations, in much the same terms as the implementation recommendations of the Periodic monitoring report are included in the Final Report on the session.
45. To continue the Africa Nature training sessions in order to guarantee the reinforcement of the capacities of the national directors and managers and to open these training sessions to all the decision-makers of the States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* so as to facilitate the implementation of the strategic objectives in the field. Within this framework, the Second Session of Africa Nature is to be held in September 2005, in South Africa, for the managers of the natural World Heritage sites of Anglophone African countries. This training course will cover the same themes as the 2004 Session and it will bring together the managers of the following countries: South Africa, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Seychelles, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
46. To publish a "Guide to good practice for the management of natural World Heritage properties in Africa", including a standard model for the management plan. This guide could be made up from teaching documents used by Africa Nature and would be reviewed and updated regularly.
47. In order to break with an immobilism that in many cases goes back decades and manage the properties on the World Heritage List in dynamic fashion, the World Heritage Committee could introduce an incentive scheme to distinguish properties who implement good management practices recommended by the *World Heritage Convention*. This incentive could take the form of a "Label" or a "Diploma" in good management, which would be granted to deserving properties and, for a given period of time (for example, 6 years separating two periodic monitoring exercises), then assessed. The publication by the World Heritage Committee of the list of properties receiving the label would create an emulation phenomenon that would rapidly incite the States to bring their properties in line with the recommended management methods.
48. To encourage the implementation of development projects and/or programmes adapted to the specificities of the African properties inscribed on the World Heritage List. A post-seminar evaluation of this first session will be done in September 2005, using a questionnaire, in order to assess how this course has contributed to the day-to-day practices of the managers. It will also allow the content of the course to be modified or completed.

II. AFRICA 2009 and the Implementation of the Global Strategy and Follow-up to Periodic Reporting in Africa

A. Background

49. As a result of a survey and needs assessment carried out in 1996, AFRICA 2009 was introduced at a regional meeting of African cultural heritage professionals held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire in 1998. The programme is a joint effort of African cultural heritage organizations, ICCROM, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, and CRATerre-EAG. AFRICA 2009 was developed, in part, as the operational step of the *Training Strategy for Immovable Cultural Heritage in Africa South of the Sahara* approved by the World Heritage Committee at its 20th session in Merida, Mexico in 1996. The programme should be seen as an instrument for carrying out the overall strategy of

the World Heritage Committee for training immovable cultural heritage professionals in sub-Saharan Africa

50. The period 1998 - 2001 was conceived of as the pilot phase for the programme. A core set of activities were gradually introduced and improved upon during this period. The pilot phase was successfully completed in December of 2001. In 2002, the Consolidation Phase was introduced taking into account the results of an independent evaluation of the programme and the recommendations of the Directors Seminar in 2001. The Consolidation Phase will come to an end at the conclusion of 2005, and a Final Phase will be launched for the period 2006 – 2009.
51. The Programme Objective of AFRICA 2009 is to increase national capacity in sub-Saharan Africa for management and conservation of immovable cultural heritage.
52. The programme will achieve the following four Outputs by its conclusion in 2009:
 - national awareness as a means of promoting political, institutional, financial, and community commitment;
 - trained national professionals and other skilled persons involved in the conservation and management of the immovable cultural in the participating countries;
 - an active network for exchange of information and experiences.
 - an effective and efficient management and implementation of the programme.

B. Guiding Principles

53. AFRICA 2009 tries to ensure that all of its activities take into account the need for cultural heritage to remain a vital, useful element within the variety of social and cultural contexts found in the region. With this in mind, the programme has developed the following series of guiding principles over its pilot phase to aid in the design and implementation of activities:
 - to involve local communities in planning for and protecting heritage resources within their territory;
 - to give priority to local knowledge systems, human resources, skills, and materials;
 - to ensure capacity building and create a stable equilibrated base on which further sustainable developments can be made;
 - to give priority to simple, incremental solutions to problems, that can easily be implemented within an existing framework;
 - to focus on prevention and maintenance as a cost effective and sustainable strategy for management and conservation;
 - to ensure tangible benefits to local communities;
 - to create awareness and respect for international conservation norms.

C. Structure and Partners

54. AFRICA 2009 is structured to take advantage of activities at two levels:
 - At the regional level, the *Projet Cadre* favors reflection and the progressive development of ideas, guarantees continuity within individual activities, and allows for the dissemination of results obtained by the programme. Courses, seminars, research projects, and the improvement of networking are implemented, based on the realization that the best way to treat problems is to work together, share ideas, and develop common frameworks which can be adapted to specific local needs.
 - At the site level, the *Projets Situés* ensure that AFRICA 2009 is deeply rooted in the realities of the field while responding to specific needs of selected sites in terms of training and implementation of conservation activities.

55. Partners in the programme include African cultural heritage organizations, The UNESCO World Heritage Centre, ICCROM, and CRATerre-EAG. Financial partners for the *Projet Cadre* include the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) through the Swedish National Heritage Board, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, the UNESCO World Heritage Fund, and ICCROM. Total funding for the *Projet Cadre* in 2004 was approximately €1,200,000. Beginning in 2002 funding from the *Projet Cadre* has been made available for the implementation of some *Projets Situés*. In addition individual *Projets Situés* have been supported from the UNESCO World Heritage Fund, French Embassies in individual countries, World Monuments Fund, UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage, and local and national heritage agencies, and private firms.
56. At the launch meeting of AFRICA 2009 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, a Steering Committee was set up to oversee the progress of the programme. The Committee is made up of 4 African cultural heritage professionals (2 from Anglophone and 2 from Francophone countries) and one member each from the three international partners, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, ICCROM and CRATerre-EAG. Representatives of two regional training institutions, the *Ecole du Patrimoine Africain* (EPA) and the Programme for Museum Development in Africa (PMDA) also attend Steering Committee meetings as observers.
57. The Secretariat of the programme is at ICCROM, which is charged with the day to day management of the programme. Implementation of activities of the *Projet Cadre* are primarily overseen by ICCROM, while CRATerre-EAG is primarily responsible for coordination of the *Projets Situés* (in both cases, always in partnership with African institutions). The World Heritage Centre, in addition to participating in the strategic development of the programme, is also involved in the preparation, with States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention*, of proposals for *Projets Situés*, fundraising for the *Projet Cadre* and *Projets Situés*, increasing awareness of African cultural heritage through publications, and work on the Global Strategy and Periodic Reporting exercises.

D. Activities related to promotion of the World Heritage Global Strategy and Follow-up to the Periodic Reporting Process

58. Activities within AFRICA 2009 aim to further the goals of the *World Heritage Convention* in relation to identification, protection, conservation, presentation, and transmission to future generations of the immovable cultural heritage of outstanding universal value located in sub-Saharan Africa. Towards this end, the programme has worked to strengthen both the Global Strategy and Periodic Reporting process in the region.
59. In particular, the Periodic Reporting Process for Africa identified a number of key areas on which the programme has focused during the past 5 years, including:
- improved nominations;
 - improved management and conservation of sites;
 - improved identification and documentation of sites including improvements in tentative lists;
 - improved legal frameworks;
 - better networking for professionals in the region;
 - increased participation by local communities;
 - improved training for professionals.

i. Nominations

60. In terms of improving the capacity of African States Parties to prepare nomination dossiers and improve the representivity of the World Heritage List, the programme has worked with the following States Parties on the preparation of nomination dossiers (including management plans) for the World Heritage List:

- Uganda, Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2001)
 - The Gambia, James Island and its Related Sites (inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2003)
 - Mali, Tomb of Askia (inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2004)
 - Togo, Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba (inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2004)
 - Tanzania, Kondoa Rock Art Sites (nomination submitted to the World Heritage Centre in January 2004)
 - Nigeria, Osun-Osogbo Cultural Landscape (nomination submitted to the World Heritage Centre in January 2004)
 - The Gambia and Senegal, The Senegambian Stone Circles (nomination submitted to the World Heritage Centre in January 2005)
61. In addition, based on skills gained from participation in AFRICA 2009 activities, a number of African professionals have been given the responsibility by their national heritage authorities for the preparation of nomination dossiers. Examples include Burkina Faso, Loropeni ruins (submitted to the World Heritage Centre in January 2005) and Chongoni Rock Art Area (submitted to the World Heritage Centre in 2004).
62. The programme is also collaborating with the World Heritage Centre on a short course, to be held in Porto Novo, Benin in June 2005 to train professionals from the western and central Africa regions on the preparation of nomination dossiers. It is expected that similar courses will be offered in the future.

ii. Management and Conservation of properties

63. The AFRICA 2009 programme has given a great deal of focus on the issue of conservation and management of sites in Africa. Since 1999, the programme has implemented a yearly regional course lasting 3 months focusing specifically on the topic of creating management plans for properties. Rather than being a classroom exercise, the participants are asked to work on a draft management plan for a real site in the host country. To date, the programme has trained more than 120 professionals from the region in these courses, including many World Heritage site managers and heritage professionals associated with the implementation of the *Convention* in their countries. Since 2003, the programme has also added a shorter technical course, and has carried out research on traditional conservation techniques.
64. Furthermore, within the framework of the AFRICA 2009 programme, a number of sites, already inscribed on the World Heritage List have been the subject of conservation works or efforts to improve their management an/or maintenance systems:
- *Zimbabwe – Khami Ruins National Monument*: A management plan was prepared for the property in 1998 in collaboration with the National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe and the University of Zimbabwe. At the time, the property was on the World Heritage List in Danger. It has subsequently been removed.
 - *Ghana – Asante Traditional Buildings*: This property has undergone a series of works in collaboration with the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board and the local community. In particular, many of the shrines were restored, training was carried out for conservation and maintenance of the bas reliefs, and a maintenance strategy was developed. A booklet and postcards about the property were also produced with proceeds going to the continued conservation and maintenance.
 - *Togo – Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba*: Following up on the inscription of this property in 2004, the programme has been working with the DPC of Togo to set up a *Service de Conservation et de Promotion du Koutammakou*. Work included the rehabilitation of a building on the property for use as an office by the new conservation unit, and the setting up of facilities for a ticket office. Togo also worked in parallel to set up the proper legal framework for the establishment of this local conservation office.

Promotional material was also developed, with proceeds going to the management of the property.

- *Mali – Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons):* In collaboration with the *Direction Nationale du Patrimoine Culturel* and the *Mission Culturelle de Bandiagara*, the aim of this project is to establish a participatory management planning approach and to complete a management plan. As a first step, an overall assessment of the state of conservation was made in 2004, along with a first stakeholders meeting and a survey of tourist satisfaction. The project, which will continue in 2005, is being funded by American Express through the World Monuments Fund.
- *Mali – Tomb of Askias:* Following up on the inscription of this property in 2004, the programme, in collaboration with the *Direction Nationale du Patrimoine Culturel*, is working in 2005 to carry out some small restoration works at this World Heritage property. In addition, promotional material is also being developed, with proceeds going to the conservation of the property.

iii. Identification and documentation of properties

65. The programme has dealt with the issue of identification and documentation of properties through the promotion of training and projects on documentation and inventory. The following activities have been carried out in this area:

- A thematic seminar on documentation and inventory was held in Livingston, Zambia in 2000 during which basic concepts of documentation and inventory were discussed including issues related to World Heritage sites.
- 2 technical courses have been held on the topic of documentation and inventory, one in Cameroon and one in South Africa. As part of these courses, the process of developing a Tentative List was discussed within the wider scope of exercises on documentation and inventory.
- Several site projects on inventory have been carried out or are underway, including one in Cameroon, and another in Bauchi State in Nigeria.
- The theme of documentation and inventory has been a part of each of the regional courses that has taken place since 1999.

iv. Legal Frameworks

66. In 2002 and 2003, regional thematic seminars were held in on the topic of improvement of national legal frameworks. The 2002 meeting was for Anglophone countries and was held in Mutare, Zimbabwe. The 2003 meeting was for Francophone/Lusophone countries and was held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. The meetings have led to an ongoing research project within the programme which will result in two publications outlining the key issues for consideration by countries when considering changes to their legal frameworks.

v. Networking

67. Networking is one of the priorities within the AFRICA 2009 programme with a focus on fostering exchange of ideas and information around the region. Past participants in activities of the programme, including site managers, continue to be involved in new activities, while new people are constantly being brought into the network. As tools for networking, the programme has a website and annual newsletter. In 2004, the newsletter was dedicated to the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition, in keeping with the United Nations commemoration.

68. The most important networking tool within AFRICA 2009 is the yearly Directors Seminars that are held in conjunction with the regional courses. These events bring together all of the directors in the region and improve the sharing of information amongst all the countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

vi. Participation by Local Communities

69. As can be seen from the Guiding Principles of the Programme, all the activities of AFRICA 2009 have incorporated the idea of participatory management. This concept which is in line with Article 5, paragraph (a) of the *Convention* is emphasized during the regional and technical courses and *Projets Situés*. In particular, during the regional courses, the management planning exercise is carried out with the full involvement of local stakeholders, providing a model for participant to use when they return to their home countries. The participatory mechanisms have encouraged the empowerment of the women and the youth in heritage projects. As a result of the efforts of the programme, many institutions and practitioners in the region are beginning to involve stakeholders at various levels in the planning, management, and protection of heritage properties.

vii. Training of Professionals

70. AFRICA 2009 has, as its main objective, to build the capacities of professionals in sub-Saharan Africa to better care for their cultural heritage sites (including World Heritage sites). All of the activities of the programme are built around the concept of training whether they are formal courses, site projects, research projects, or other activities. Below a summary of the results of the programme from 1998 to date can be seen.

E. Selected Results of the Programme from 1998-2004

71. Below are some selected results obtained during the past 6 years of the programme:
- Regional and Technical Courses (8 courses, 4 in English and 4 in French)
 - 161 Professionals from Africa have been trained in these courses from 44 countries.
 - 70% of the professionals who have taken part as resource persons within the courses have been from within Africa.
 - Over 30 previous course participants have taken part as course assistants, coordinators, and resource persons.
 - Draft management plans were produced for 10 sites.
 - Meetings and Seminars (6 Directors Seminars and 5 Thematic Seminars)
 - Thematic topics dealt with during seminars include Documentation and Inventory, Public Awareness, Legal Frameworks, and Tourism.
 - 174 professionals from Africa have taken part in meetings/seminars.
 - Regional Meeting on the Future of the Southern African Rock Art Project (SARAP), Lilongwe, Malawi, 14 – 18 April 2004
 - Meeting on Modern Heritage for Africa, 4 – 7 March 2004 (in partnership with the World Heritage Centre)
 - Research Projects
 - Workshop to Establish a Research Programme for Dry Stone Masonry in Southern Africa, Great Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe, 11 – 13 December 2000
 - Production of a report entitled, *Research Project on Traditional Conservation Practices in Africa* with articles by 11 African professionals on traditional conservation practices in their countries.
 - Production of a rock art documentation course manual for use during COMRASA-2001.
 - Workshop on the Management Planning Process, Grenoble, France, 11 – 15 March 2002.
 - Workshop on Documentation and Inventory of Dry Stone Structures, Gaborone, Botswana, 2 – 22 July 2003
 - Legal Guidance for the Conservation of Immovable Cultural Heritage in Anglophone and Francophone Countries
 - Creation of a Database for Immovable Cultural Heritage in sub-Saharan Africa.
 - Promotion and Networking
 - A web site in both English and French.
 - 4 issues of the newsletter have been published in both English and French.

- An exhibition of 14 panels (with versions in English and French) has been produced to promote African Immovable Heritage in general and the AFRICA 2009 programme specifically with additional panels created to promote the immovable cultural heritage of individual countries
- A computerized database and an email distribution list have been created.
- An exhibition, *L'Architecture des Kassena du Burkina Faso, Une expression des espaces au féminin* (The Architecture of Kassena in Burkina Faso, An Expression of Feminine Spaces) has been produced.
- Publications
 - A book and CD-ROM have been published by the Université Senghor on the theme of Laws and Heritage, with partial funding by AFRICA 2009.
 - A book on earthen mosques in Mali has been published within the framework of the programme
 - A book on Traditional conservation practices in Africa will be published within the framework of the programme.
- Technical Assistance
 - 23 Computers and other assorted equipment have been purchased by the programme for institutions in the region.
 - Approximately US\$ 2,500 worth of books have been purchased for conservation libraries and institutions in 4 countries.
 - 1 conservation laboratory technician from Zanzibar was trained at ICCROM.
- Exchange, Internship, and Scholarship
 - 8 professionals have received scholarships to attend an ICCROM course on cultural landscape management, urban conservation, and stone conservation
 - 6 regional professionals were funded to attend the ICOMOS General Assembly in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe as well as a pre-conference meeting in Kimberly, South Africa
 - 2 former participants of the 3rd Regional Course were given scholarships to study for a masters degree from the University of Zimbabwe in the field of Heritage Resource Management
 - 1 regional professional was given an internship to work for the 1st Technical Course held in Bafoussam, Cameroon
 - 1 former participant of the Fourth Regional Course (from Burkina Faso) was invited to contribute to a conservation project in northern Ghana.
 - 1 professional from Cameroon was given an exchange grant to study conservation of dry stone construction at Great Zimbabwe
 - 1 cultural heritage professional from the Democratic Republic of Congo was given a travel scholarship by AFRICA 2009 to attend a meeting at UNESCO on conservation issues in that country.
- National Seminars
 - National Seminar on Culture and Development, Lilongwe, Malawi, 22 – 24 July 2003
 - National Seminar on the Preventive Conservation of Historic Buildings and their Collections, Mombasa, Kenya, 17 - 28 November 2003
 - National Seminar on GIS based Computerised Documentation and Inventory, Livingstone, Zambia, 17 – 22 May 2004
- Projets Situés
 - Burkina Faso – Conservation and Presentation of the Na-Yiri of Kokologho (2003, 2004)
 - Burkina Faso – Conservation and Documentation of the Tiebele Royal Compound (2004)
 - Cameroon – Conservation and Documentation of Stone Built Structures in the Mandara Mountains (2002, 2004)
 - Cameroon – National Inventory of Immovable Cultural Heritage (2004)
 - Gabon – Conservation of Cathedrale de Sainte Marie, Libreville (2002, 2003, 2004)
 - Gambia (The) – Nomination Dossier for ð James Island (2000, 2001)
 - Gambia (The) and Senegal – Nomination Dossier for ð The Senegambian Stone Circles (2004)

- Ghana – Conservation Activities at the Asante Traditional Buildings (1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002)
- Ghana – Conservation Activities for the Larabanga Mosque (2002, 2003)
- Kenya – Restoration of Leven House and Steps (2002, 2003, 2004)
- Mali – Nomination Dossier for Tomb of Askias (2001, 2002)
- Niger – Inventory of Immovable Cultural Heritage in Niamey and Zinder, and Nomination Dossier of Agadez (2000, 2001, 2002)
- Nigeria – Inventory of Immovable Cultural Heritage of Bauchi State (2003, 2004)
- Nigeria – Nomination Dossier for Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove (2003, 2004)
- Tanzania – Nomination Dossier for Kondoa Rock Paintings Site (2000, 2001, 2002, 2003)
- Togo – Nomination Dossier for Koutammakou Cultural Landscape (2002, 2004)
- Uganda – Nomination Dossier for Kasubi Tombs (1998, 2000)
- Zimbabwe –Preparation of a Management Plan for Khami Archaeological Site (1998)

III. Challenges and objectives for Africa

72. Looking to the future, policies and programmes to conserve and protect properties of natural and cultural heritage value under the *World Heritage Convention* face several challenges. These challenges can only be met by more concerted actions by States Parties with assistance from other nations and from appropriate institutions. In a positive sense, these challenges represent for Africa an opportunity to re-orient current cultural and natural heritage strategies to conserve and protect heritage, particularly taking social, political, and financial considerations into account. Among the future challenges and objectives are:

i. Identification, inventory and nomination of properties of cultural and natural heritage value

73. Many African properties with outstanding universal value have yet to be inventoried and nominated. States Parties have to be convinced that such a listing is beneficial to the country in general, and most often to local communities. The effective conservation of such sites under the *Convention* may be instrumental in enhancing the most needed social and economic development.

Objective: To reinforce efforts of the State Parties to undertake an inventory of properties susceptible to be inscribed on the World Heritage List for Tentative List and for nominations.

ii. Improve the management of existing World Heritage properties

74. The Listing of World Heritage properties is first step towards maintaining a property's integrity and to preventing any decline or alteration in the quality for which it was inscribed. Site management after inscription often poses major challenge to the country concerned. There are instances where, once the property has been listed, degradation continues to take place, as evidenced by the number of properties listed in the World Heritage List in Danger. Many States Parties to the *Convention* need international assistance, particularly technical and financial support, to manage these properties, and to build the necessary capacities in this regard.

Objective: To encourage the States Parties to give greater attention to improving the quality of properties taking the appropriate measures. Proper procedures need to be prepared and implemented to monitor the heritage status of properties. The reasons for failing to reach/maintain a standard management practice need to be examined on a country-by-country basis.

iii. Make People Part of the Solution

75. To some extent, many conservation efforts have directly or indirectly restricted the control of World Heritage sites and their resources by local communities. Most often, such controls were set in place with good intentions, but without consultations with the people. It is clear that this process will not work and any pressure to restrict local people is counter-productive. Involving people in conservation activities and management of local resources is the only option for conserving World Heritage properties in the long run.

Objective: Support participatory site management systems that link conservation with human needs, and which allow communities and other stakeholders a role in decision-making

iv. Strengthen International Coordination to Improve the Conservation of World Heritage properties in Africa

76. The *World Heritage Convention* is no longer the only international instrument concerned with heritage and the conservation and management of natural and cultural properties. Many opportunities are emerging for greater cooperation between governments, organizations, and private sector and individuals – from information exchange to implementation and management.

Objective: To continue to strengthen linkages with regional and international organizations and treaties those have a mutual bearing on African heritage conservation and management issues.

v. Maintain or develop incentives and legislation that support the conservation of heritage and heritage resources

77. To continue assisting the State Parties to adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.
78. To assist in developing national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and protection of natural and cultural properties in Africa or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes.

IV. Draft budgets for 2006-2007

A. AFRICA 2009: (Module I) Regional Course on Conservation and Management of Immovable Cultural Heritage in sub-Saharan Africa

The AFRICA 2009 programme is funded through the generous support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) through the Swedish National Heritage Board, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, the UNESCO World Heritage Fund, and ICCROM. Total funding for the programme is expected to remain, as in the past, at approximately €1,200,000 per year. To date, the yearly contribution by the World Heritage Fund has been US\$ 100,000 ((€76,000) per year, meaning that the World Heritage investment in the programme has been able to mobilize 16 times the amount from other sources. The continued support of the World Heritage Committee throughout the final phase of AFRICA 2009 (2006 – 2009) will be very important in ensuring that the programme will be able to continue to attract funding from these other sources.

In regard to the specific use of the World Heritage contribution for 2006 - 2007, it has been foreseen that the amount will go towards the implementation of the Regional Course on Conservation and Management of Immovable Cultural Heritage in sub-Saharan Africa. The course lasts three months and is scheduled to take place annually (alternating years in English and French). The French language course (2006) will take place in Porto Novo, Benin at the *Ecole du Patrimoine Africain*. The English language course (2007) will take place in Mombasa, Kenya at the Programme for Museum Development in Africa (PMDA). The courses are aimed

at managers responsible for immovable cultural heritage in their national heritage institution and will be the 8th and 9th to be carried out within the framework of the AFRICA 2009 programme. The courses will emphasize interactive participation rather than a typical lecture hall format and will include field trips. The courses will be designed around a hands-on management planning exercise at a property or properties in the host city, and will be supplemented with other topics of importance for good conservation and management.

The total cost of the Regional Courses has been estimated at approximately € 200,000 (US\$260,000) per year. For the detailed Budget, see *WHC-05/29COM/16*.

B. Module II & III: Africa Nature and Institutional Capacity Building in Sub-Saharan Africa

a) Regional Programme for Africa Module II and Module III: Special Sessions for Arid and Semi-arid Natural Sites: 2006-2007

i) **Module II: "Management of African Natural properties"**

Methodology

Target public

Technical personnel (supervisory personnel) in charge of the management of World Heritage properties. It is aimed at people who have had university education (to higher technician or engineer level) and some experience in the area of management of Protected Areas. It is expected that the trainees will have basic computer skills (office skills).

Results expected

- Managers of natural sites better trained in modern management practices;
- Participative management of natural sites, extended to local communities;
- Proper management instruments and tools;
- Sites used as driving tool for regional development;
- Case studies based on good practices (strong points of each site) in a cooperative inter-African framework;
- Proposals for projects prepared and submitted to potential donors.

Duration: 4 weeks

The principle behind this training course will be to bring together a certain number of trainees (12 to 15 maximum) as part of a concrete case study, at a World Heritage property. The training will cover the different aspects of the regular management of a property and will conclude with the production of a management and work programme model for a property. In order to ensure the courses remain as consistent as possible, and not to disconcert the participants with information for which they have no use, a specific training course is planned for each of the main types of African natural environment, forest and savannah, which each have their own management specificities.

Based on a concrete approach in the form of case studies, the course will conclude with the collective writing of a course report, which will contain a recapitulation of the actions that are necessary to the efficient and sustainable management of a natural World Heritage property.

Programme

Six major themes have been identified for the training course:

- Theme 1: Introduction to the training course: The natural world heritage (biodiversity, geology, hydrology) ;
- Theme 2: Management : the main parts of a management plan ;
- Theme 3: Monitoring: different categories of monitoring (regular, periodic, reactive) ;
- Theme 4: Conservation: protection and conservation – methods of surveillance ;
- Theme 5: Development: usufructuary management of the natural heritage;

- Theme 6: Communication and heritage promotion.

ii) **Module III: "National Strategies"**

Methodology

Target public

National administrators from the ministries of culture, the environment, etc. (national directors or Deputy Directors), concerned by the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* in their countries, plus technicians responsible for properties.

Results expected

- National heritage policies developed or updated;
- A strengthened institutional framework with significant resources;
- A legal framework better adapted to the spirit of the *Convention*;
- Property inscription processes induced by participative approaches;
- Properties with greater autonomy and coordinated site management involving all the actors and partners, for better integration in the process of sustainable development;
- Better public and government awareness of the *Convention*.

Duration: 2 weeks

The course will take place after Module II, in the capital of the country hosting the first module and the national services of this State will serve as a support for the development of a national strategy. In Africa, the main types of natural environment generally correspond to ways of life, cultural, religious or linguistic units that will also constitute a familiar shared environment for all the trainees.

Similarly, the course report will develop the concrete elements of the introduction of an integrated national strategy.

Programme

Four themes of national interest will be dealt with. The methodology will be similar to that used for Module II "Management". A concrete project will be developed (case study) corresponding to the particular case of the country hosting the course. The trainees will return to their countries with World Heritage basics that will enable them to develop these four themes in their own situation.

- Theme 1: Prepare a National strategy for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*;
- Theme 2: Create National Committees for the *World Heritage Convention*;
- Theme 3: Optimise the administrative structures of the properties;
- Theme 4: Planning;
- Theme 5: Legislation: Reflect the national strategy, creation of National World Heritage Committees, increasing site autonomy, development plans, coordination frameworks, etc.

iii) **Long term expected results for Modules II and III**

- Examine the progress of the implementation of the periodic monitoring report in the African countries;
- Progress on management practices (preparation of management plans, adjustment of management plans, etc);
- Progress on monitoring practices (inventories, counting, indicators);
- Progress on relations with the local population (participative management, conflict resolution, illegal activities);
- Progress on economic and social development (tourism);
- Progress on the training of personnel;

iv) Natural and linguistic setting for Modules II and III

For reasons of consistency and comprehension between trainees and trainers, it would appear to be preferable that the courses take place in one working language at a time. Due to the predominance of English and French as national languages in Africa, it is possible to envisage the sessions taking place alternately in French in 2006 and in English in 2007. In Africa there are approximately 35 natural sites inscribed on the World Heritage List, divided between some twenty countries.

If we consider that the optimum number of trainees per session is from 12 to 15, it would be possible to run this course one year in two for English-speakers and French-speakers.

The venue for the course will be decided several months in advance, in order to be able to organise the necessary logistics. It will be possible to alternate the sites according to their ecological characteristics (forest or savannah) so as to diversify the studies and the situations encountered during the courses.

v) Course logistics

Trainers

A team of competent trainers will be constituted, with experts, managers and researchers with experience of the activities relating to the management of a World Heritage property or of the setting up of national conservation strategies. These trainers may be international experts or African experts. The coordination of the training courses and the consistency of the teaching will be guaranteed by a restricted team of course managers who will ensure that the teaching remains consistent during and between sessions. Competent people from other organisations involved in conservation actions in Africa may also be invited to take part (WWF, IUCN, etc.).

Accommodation and catering

As the “site management” course will take place at a World Heritage property, it will be possible to use existing hotels and education centres, or to envisage the construction of temporary huts which could afterwards form an ecotourist structure (accommodation or heritage museum). The cost of such buildings, built using local know-how, should be no more than the hotel stay. Catering can be also organised using local resources. As the “national strategies” course takes place in the capital of the host State, the accommodation problem should be easy to solve.

Teaching equipment

Teaching activities will include a practical part involving IT equipment. Equipment will therefore be required that allows the students to be initiated into the use of the computer for management, monitoring, report writing. The equipment foreseen includes: 1 server computer with a CD recorder, 5 computers in a network, 1 hub-8 port, 1 printer, 1 photocopier, 1 video projector, 3 cybertrackers, 3 GPS sets.

Transport

Transport concerns the international transport of the trainees and trainers as well as their transport to the property and travelling during the course. International and local transport for the trainees to the property during the course.

vi) Cost and Financing for module II (4 weeks) and module III (2 weeks)

Teaching team

International transport, Head of training: 2 x US\$ 1,000 =	US\$ 2000
International transport, Trainers 6 x \$ 1,000 =	US\$ 6000
Per diem = 2 Heads of training, US\$ 700/week x 6 weeks =	US\$ 8,400
Per diem = 6 trainers, US\$ 700/week =	US\$ 4,200
Fees = 2 Heads of training, US\$ 1,000/week x 9 weeks = (3 weeks preparation, 6 weeks in the field)	US\$ 18,000
Operating expenses (telecom, Internet, photocopies, etc.) =	US\$ 6,000

Equipment

IT: 6 computers x US\$ 1,000 =	US\$ 6,000
Software:	US\$ 2,000
Cybertracker, GPS:	US\$ 3,000
Teaching: video projector:	US\$ 2,000
Secretariat:	US\$ 2,000

Logistics

Local transport:	US\$ 6,000
Trainee accommodation: US\$29 x 15 trainees x 42 days =	US\$ 18,270
Catering: US\$15 x 20 trainees and trainers x 42 days =	US\$ 12,600

Trainees module II

Travelling	
International transport: 15 trainees x US\$800 =	US\$ 12,000
Per diem \$ 15 x 15 trainees x 42 days =	US\$ 9,450

Trainees module III

Travelling	
International transport: 10 trainees x US\$800 =	US\$ 8,000
Per diem: 10 trainees x 14 days x US\$125 =	US\$ 16,800

Total per session approximately. ***US\$ 150,000***

b) Meetings to prepare the Second Periodic Reporting Exercise in Africa

The World Heritage Committee, at its 22nd session (Kyoto, 1998) invited the States Parties to submit periodic reports every six years using the format and explanatory notes for the periodic reports approved by the World Heritage Committee.

The Periodic Reporting Exercise for the Africa region was examined by the World Heritage Committee in Budapest in June 2002. The second Periodic Report for Africa will need to be prepared for the 33rd session of the Committee in 2009. However, it seems necessary to organise a preparatory meeting in Africa in 2007.

Indeed, since the launch of the Global strategy, the *World Heritage Convention* has seen an upsurge in interest and the number of properties in sub-Saharan Africa has increased by a third, going from 42 properties in 1994 to 63 properties in 2004. On the occasion of the 1st Periodic Report, only 18 States Parties took part in this exercise, whereas there are now 25 African States Parties with a property inscribed on the List.

It therefore seems necessary to organise two meetings with the decision-makers of all the States Parties to the *Convention* in order to commence the presentation of the 2nd Periodic Report for Africa.

The first meeting would be on monitoring of the Periodic Report with the countries which participated in this 1st exercise: Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Central African Republic, Democratic

Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Senegal, Seychelles, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This meeting can be foreseen in the first half of 2007 for a duration of five days.

The participation of certain African States Parties in the *World Heritage Convention* is very recent, so a second meeting to discuss the conditions and tools for the Periodic Reporting exercise is necessary and timely for the countries who had a property inscribed on the World Heritage List between 1994 and 2004 and who did not take part in the first Exercise. This meeting can be foreseen for the second half of 2007 for a duration of five days.

This concerns the following countries: South Africa (6 properties), Botswana (1 property), the Gambia (1 property), Kenya (3 properties), Nigeria (1 property), Uganda (3 properties) and Togo (1 property).

Objectives:

- To review the information necessary for the periodic reports to be provided by the participants (national politicians, conservation experts, site managers);
- To discuss the experiences, challenges, lessons to be learned concerning the implementation of the World Heritage Convention;
- To provide a forum for the exchange of opinions and concerns in World Heritage preservation and management;
- To discuss strategic priorities to strengthen the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* at national and local level.
- To discuss the methodology to be used to draw up the 2nd Periodic Report for Africa.

Participants

- Politicians, planning, management and conservation directors and experts from the Ministry of Culture and Nature, site managers and advisory bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM)
- 1st Meeting: Representatives of the countries and/or managers of sites that participated in the 1st Periodic Reporting exercise: Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Senegal, Seychelles, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- 2nd Meeting: Representatives of the countries/or managers of sites inscribed between 1994 and 2004: South Africa, Botswana, the Gambia, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda and Togo.
- An international expert from the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, regional cultural advisors for the Africa region.

Provisional programme

Day 1 - Presentation of the 1st cycle of the Periodic Reporting in Africa and its methodology

Day 2 - Experiences, challenges, lessons learned concerning the implementation of the *Convention* and priority of strengthening implementation at regional, national and site level

Day 3 - The challenges of conservation in sub-Saharan Africa

Day 4 - Working group to draw-up a methodology for the 2nd cycle of Periodic Reporting in Africa.

Day 5 - Working group for the elaboration of a methodology for the 2nd cycle of Periodic Reporting in Africa.

Results expected:

1. Good information of decision-makers on the values and the use of the *World Heritage Convention* as a development tool;
2. Information provided on strategies for setting up appropriate legal, administrative and legislative instruments for the protection of World Heritage;
3. Shared knowledge on common problems and their solutions;
4. Preparation of a shared methodology for the 2nd Periodic Reporting Exercise in Africa

		US \$
Total budget for the activity (in US\$)		146,500
Contributions of other funds (to be confirmed), amount		96,500
Amount requested from the World Heritage Fund (in US\$)		50,000
1st Meeting		
<i>International participants (18 people, one per State Party)</i>		57,000
International travel (\$1,500 x 18)	27,000	
Per diem (fixed amount) (\$1,000 x 18)	18,000	
Three international experts (IUCN/ICOMOS/ICCROM)	12,000	
International expert: general PR coordinator	7,000	7,000
<i>Logistical organisation of the workshop (5 days)</i>		18,000
Rental of a meeting room	5,000	
Snack	3,000	
Internal transport	2,500	
Equipment (supplies, etc.)	2,000	
Rental of equipment (computers and OHP)	3,000	
Secretariat	2,500	
2nd Meeting <i>International participants (7 people, one per State Party)</i>		29,500
International travel (\$1,500 x 7)	10,500	
Per diem (fixed amount) (\$1,000 x 7)	7,000	
Three international experts (IUCN/ICOMOS/ICCROM)	12,000	
International expert: general PR coordinator	7,000	7,000
<i>Logistical organisation of the workshop (5 days)</i>		18,000
Rental of a room	5,000	
Snack	3,000	
Internal transport	2,500	
Equipment (supplies, etc.)	2,000	
Rental of equipment (computers and OHP)	3,000	
Secretariat	2,500	
Publication of the report on the two seminars	10,000	10,000

Recapitulation of needs and funding sources for biennium 2006-2007:

	Funding needs for 2006-2007 (US\$)	World Heritage Fund funding (US\$)	Other funding to be mobilised (US\$)
<i>Follow up to Africa Nature Programme (Module II) and National Strategies (Module III)</i>			
1. 2nd Phase of Training Programme Module I and II			
Educational material	\$ 100,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 90,000
Equipment	\$ 30,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 25,000
Logistics	\$ 170,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 135,000
Total (a)	\$ 300,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 250,000
2. Meeting to prepare the 2nd Periodic Reporting Exercise in Africa	\$ 130,500	\$ 50,000	\$ 80,500
Total (b)	\$ 130,500	\$ 50,000	\$ 80,500
3. Publication of a Management manual for Natural World Heritage properties in Africa	\$ 20,000		\$ 20,000
Total (c)	\$ 20,000		\$ 20,000
Grand Total (a + b+ c)	\$ 450,500	\$ 100,000	\$ 350,500

V. Draft decision

Draft decision: 29 COM 11C

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined document **WHC-05/29.COM/11C**,
2. Recalling its Decision 7 **EXT.COM 5C** adopted at its 7th Extraordinary Session (UNESCO, 2004),
3. Bearing in mind that all three modules of the Africa Regional Programme represent means of building in the long-term the capabilities of natural and cultural heritage site managers and other professionals in Africa for the conservation and protection of World Heritage properties,
4. Recalling with satisfaction the synthesis Periodic Report published in the World Heritage Paper Series (number 3), which gives direction for future World Heritage activities in Africa,
5. Notes with satisfaction the work that has already been carried out by the AFRICA 2009 programme, (module I), the Africa Nature Programme (Module II), and the National Strategies Programme (Module III) and recommends that capacity building for the better implementation of the World Heritage Convention continues to be intensified over the next phases of all three modules;
6. Thanks the financial partners of AFRICA 2009 – SIDA through the Swedish National Heritage Board, NORAD – and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Italy and Finland for their continued support of the programme, as well as the financial partners of AFRICA Nature programme and the programme for National Strategies, in particular the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Italy and Netherland, and urges them to continue their support in the future;
7. Also thanks the operational partners of AFRICA 2009: ICCROM, the World Heritage Centre, CRATerre-EAG, EPA, and PMDA as well as the partners of the World Heritage Centre for Africa Nature and National Strategies programmes - IUCN, UNESCO Field Offices, National Commission for UNESCO, African Wildlife institutions and NGOs - for their sustained efforts in the implementation of the programme;
8. Approves Module 1 (AFRICA 2009) programme activities for the biennium 2006 – 2007 as described in document WHC-05/29.COM/11C and takes note of the funding request of US\$ 200,000 submitted by ICCROM in Annex 3 of document WHC-05/29.COM/16;
9. Further approves the activities of Modules II & III of the Regional Programme for Africa, as well as the activities proposed for 2006 – 2007 as presented in document WHC-05/29.COM/11C and takes note of the amount of US\$ 50,000, presented in document WHC-05/29.COM/16, allowing the implementation during the biennium 2006 – 2007;
10. Encourages all States Parties of the Convention in Africa to continue to develop initiatives to promote dialogue at all levels with a view to: a) foster national and regional understanding for the protection of World Heritage and b) sustain their support to the three modules of the Africa Regional Programme by hosting events, and providing professionals as participants, coordinators, and resource persons;
11. Requests the Secretariat to prepare the Second Periodic Exercise for Africa to be presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session (2009).