



United Republic of Tanzania



People's Republic of China



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Report on the International Conference on
**Safeguarding African World Heritage as a Driver of
 Sustainable Development**
 Arusha, Tanzania, 31 May - 3 June 2016



Ministry of Natural Resources and



Tourism

The Conference Rapporteurs – Mr Joseph King (ICCROM) and Ms Mine Pabari (IUCN) – and Ms Ishanlosen Odiaua (UNESCO) prepared the present report, under the supervision of Edmond Moukala, Chief of the Africa Unit at the World Heritage Centre.

Foreword

Dr Mechtild Rössler, Director of the Division for Heritage and Director of the World Heritage Centre, UNESCO



I am very pleased to present this report on the international conference entitled “Safeguarding African World Heritage as a Driver of Sustainable Development”, which was organized by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in collaboration with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, in Arusha (Tanzania) from 31 May to 3 June 2016. Our sincere thanks go to the authorities of the United Republic of Tanzania for hosting this event and to the Government of the People’s Republic of China and Bermuda Emissions Control Ltd for their generous financial support.

In line with the objectives of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy (WH-SDP), the African Union’s ‘Agenda 2063: the Africa We Want’, this landmark event addressed the challenges of safeguarding World Heritage in the Africa Region in light of fast-paced contemporary development and advocated for the mainstreaming of the WH-SDP into regional and national policies.

The discussions that took place during the four-day conference among experts from some 30 countries, including 12 outside the Africa Region, reflected the concern for ‘planet, people, prosperity and peace’, considered of critical importance by the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development. In addition to the opening remarks and speeches, 40 presentations were made, focusing on ensuring sustainable development while safeguarding cultural heritage, environmental sustainability, inclusive social and economic development, and fostering peace and security. The articles that were presented were selected based on a call for papers and will be published in the proceedings of the conference. The conference further provided an opportunity for exchanges with African States Parties, knowledge sharing among managers of World Heritage properties and for the new members of the World Heritage Committee in carrying out their mandate effectively.

While highlighting the achievements made in the management and conservation of heritage in Africa based on traditional knowledge and practices, and the dynamic nature of African heritage, the participants of the conference adopted recommendations to ensure the safeguarding of African cultural and natural heritage. UNESCO is committed to working closely with African State Parties and our numerous partners, to ensure that the recommendations from the conference are effectively implemented. To this end, it is essential to mobilize the necessary resources to support African institutions to achieve these recommendations. These mobilization efforts must include and the participation of African youth whose role is critical as to sustainability as future guardians and caretakers of Africa’s rich heritage.

Acknowledgments

The World Heritage Centre of UNESCO would like to express its appreciation to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, for generously hosting the International Conference on Safeguarding African World Heritage as a Driver of Sustainable Development. We are especially grateful to Prime Minister of Tanzania the Hon. Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa, who set the conference's agenda in his inaugural speech and expressed the minds and hearts of African leaders; to the Tanzanian Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Hon. Prof. Jumanne Maghembe and to the Minister of Arts and Culture of Mauritius, Hon. Santaram Baboo, for their presence and strong support. We acknowledge with gratitude the indefatigable efforts of H.E. Mr Begum Taj, Ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania to UNESCO, and her team towards ensuring the success of the Conference.

Our thanks also go to the Conference Chairperson, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Major General Gaudence Milanzi, who skillfully guided the conference, together with his team.

We appreciate the generous support of Government of the People's Republic of China, and its commitment to UNESCO's actions in Africa.

We are also grateful to Bermuda Emissions Limited for funding the participation of several African experts at the conference.

The unfailing collaboration of our strategic partners in UNESCO's work in pursuing the goals of the World Heritage Convention and making this initiative possible is also highly appreciated. In particular we wish to thank the States Parties to the Convention, ICCROM, IUCN, ICOMOS, the African World Heritage Fund, World Monuments Fund, CRATerre, and the World Wildlife Fund. We count on your continued support to undertake actions in line with the recommendations of the Arusha Conference.

UNESCO also gratefully acknowledges the contributions of the Conference Task Force, and all of the conference and session rapporteurs and moderators.

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I. Introduction

The UNESCO Conference “Safeguarding African World Heritage as a Driver of Sustainable Development” was held in Arusha, Tanzania, from 31 May to 4 June 2016. This international event was conceived in conjunction with the Africa Region Action Plan 2012-2017 on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Africa Region and the celebration of the first African World Heritage Day (5 May 2016), as declared by the 38th session of UNESCO’s General Conference, in November 2015. The conference is also a response to the the General Assembly of States Parties’ *Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention*.

The bilingual conference was organized by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in co-operation with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Government of the People’s Republic of China, and Bermuda Emissions Control Ltd.

A Scientific Task Force (presented in Annex 1) was set up to define the context, goals, targets, and themes of the conference and to prepare the concept note and call for papers.

The conference was designed to raise awareness among various stakeholders in African heritage on the topic of heritage conservation and sustainable development. The discussions reflected the concern for “planet, people, prosperity and peace”, identified as areas of critical importance in the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The conference’s principal goal was to address the issues, challenges, and major threats to the effective management and conservation of World Heritage in Africa. More specifically, it sought to:

- review activities undertaken in this field and highlighted the success of local projects;
- encourage States Parties, political institutions and local authorities to take measures at local, sub-regional, regional, and national levels to conserve heritage as an integral part of sustainable development;
- address the question of sustainable development in educational programmes;
- encourage women to increase their involvement in projects linked to heritage conservation and sustainable development;
- develop partner networks and accelerate sustainable solutions at local levels, with a view to promoting co-operation projects, and synergy beyond the conference;
- examine post-conflict recovery through case studies in relation to the safeguarding of peace and the conservation of cultural and natural heritage.

A total of 156 persons registered for the conference, including the paper presenters and keynote speakers. Participants represented a wide range of sectors from within and outside Africa: civil society, national governments, local communities, conservation groups and international finance institutions. A full list of registered participants is included in Annex 4.



II. Conference Structure

The conference call for papers outlined five main themes to reflect the orientations of the Action Plan and the Policy Document, namely: cultural heritage, environmental sustainability, inclusive economic development, inclusive social development and fostering peace and security. UNESCO received 113 abstract submissions from both inside and outside of Africa, in response to the call for papers. The Scientific Task Force selected 32 abstracts for presentation at the conference.

The five thematic areas formed the core of the conference, which was divided into nine sessions. Special “Partners’ and donors sessions were set up for various partners who have been collaborating with UNESCO over the years to implement the 1972 Convention in the region and who had topics addressing common concerns (the Conference Programme can be found in Annex 3).

The WHC appointed Mr Joseph King, of ICCROM, and Ms Mine Pabari, of IUCN, as Rapporteurs for the conference. Their work was supported by a team of thematic session moderators and rapporteurs who provided input based on the discussions on the floor.

The guest of honour, the Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa, declared the conference open and Prof George Abungu delivered the keynote speech.

The “Donors’ Session” provided an opportunity for regional experts to gain insight into the operations of a major international financial institution, the African Development Bank (AfDB). The AfDB presented its integrated safeguard system, which aims to ensure environmental and social sustainability in the projects financed by the Bank, especially as relates to cultural heritage. This session also included a presentation by UNESCO on an Operational Action Plan for the region, building upon the existing 2012-2017 regional action plan and bridging the gap between two periodic reporting cycles. This presentation introduced the Results Based Management (RBM) Scorecard, emphasized the need for collaboration between various partners and the need for individual and group positioning to implement sustainable solutions.

The conference culminated in the Ngorongoro Declaration (see Conclusion chapter), which calls upon international community including the African Union, African governments, and development and other stakeholders to develop and implement policies and processes that will foster environmental, cultural, social, and economic sustainability within the framework of peace and security.

III. Conference Report

Opening Session

Her Excellency Ms. Begum Taj, Ambassador of Tanzania to France and Permanent Delegate of Tanzania to UNESCO moderated the opening session. The Regional Commissioner of Arusha, Hon. Daudi Felix Ntibenda, and Mr Donal Smith of Bermuda Emission Controls Ltd welcomed the conference participants.



The representative of the Government of the People's Republic of China, Mr Gao Wei, emphasized that in the past, conservation of heritage and development have often been seen as being opposed to each other. He highlighted the importance of maintaining heritage sites, noting that World Heritage can make an important contribution to sustainable development as a driver for both economic growth as well as spiritual well being. He recognized the progress that UNESCO has made in this area. Finally, he highlighted that China highly values exchange and co-operation with sub-Saharan Africa and is committed to continued collaboration in the future.

Dr Mechtild Rössler, Director of the Division for Heritage and Director of the World Heritage Centre, expressed her appreciation to the partners for their efforts to bring together a varied group of stakeholders involved in both conservation and development in and around World Heritage properties. She linked the implementation of the conference to the celebration of African World Heritage Day on 5 May, as proclaimed by the General Conference of UNESCO, and reminded the audience that Africa is one of two global priorities of UNESCO. She pointed out that Africa is currently undergoing a period of tremendous growth and this can be seen as a unique opportunity for enhancing protection of Africa's heritage. She stated that the World Heritage Centre, with its partners, was working to support the implementation of the Convention in the region, but emphasized that there are still many challenges that need to be faced to ensure adequate, ongoing conservation. The conference can be seen as a direct response to the increasing need for public awareness of the potential of heritage fostering sustainable development in Africa. In closing, she reminded the participants that the recommendations of this meeting would be taken into consideration in the future by African States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, the World Heritage Committee, development partners, development proponents and industries, civil society and local communities.

While introducing the Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa, the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Hon. Prof. Jumanne Magembe, reaffirmed the commitment of the Government of Tanzania to the conservation and protection of Tanzania's cultural and natural heritage, in conformity with The Tanzania Development Vision 2025. He further reiterated his Government's commitment to working closely with UNESCO on promoting the protection of the World Heritage within the framework of strategies to promote sustainable development. He appreciated the support of the Prime Minister and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Major General Gaudence Milanzi, for their support and leadership on these crucial issues.

In his welcome address, the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania reiterated his Government's commitment to implementing the World Heritage Convention. He thanked the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention for electing Tanzania to the World Heritage Committee and pledged to share the expertise and experiences, accumulated over the years

so as to foster the spirit of the World Heritage Convention. Outlining some of the challenges currently faced by African States Parties, he called upon the conference to propose recommendations for diverse approaches to poverty alleviation, especially in rural communities, without compromising the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage sites. (The full texts of these opening speeches are presented below).

In his keynote address, Prof. George Abungu emphasized the need for Africa to both protect its cultural and natural heritage, while also allowing its people to share in the benefits of economic and social development. In order to achieve this goal, there is a need to involve communities that are the repositories of traditional knowledge and traditional management systems in the process of sustainable development. He recalled that many communities say, *“Not for us without us. If you do it for me without me you are against me.”* He further invoked the concept of Ubuntu which teaches us, *“you are because we are”* and reminded the audience that, according to a famous African saying, *“if you want to go fast, go alone, but if you want to go far, go with others”*. He pointed out many of the successful programmes that have been carried out in the past, and considered the African Union’s ‘Agenda 2063: the Africa We Want’ as a positive way forward. He closed with a call to action, a need to act now, in order to ensure a sustainable future.

Opening Speech by Counsellor, Embassy of the People's Republic of China, Tanzania
Mr Gao Wei



Dr Mechtild Rössler, Director of the Division of Heritage and the Director of the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO

Prof. Jumanne Maghembe, Tanzanian Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism,

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends,

Good morning. It gives me great pleasure to warmly welcome you all to the inauguration of the international conference: Safeguarding African World Heritage as a Driver of Sustainable Development, held at the beautiful city Arusha,

which boasts some of the world heritage sites in the vicinity. In modern times, policy about development and maintenance has been quite often, if not always, at odds with each other. Short-sighted policies will put heritage and environment at sacrifice for the sake of economic development. We need to make sustainable policies which are innovative, harmonious, green, open and all-benefiting. However, on maintaining of the world heritages, the international society has been unavoidably engaged in a constant battle against inadequate fund and protection, lack of social awareness, mismanagement and poor planning, natural disasters and man-made damages brought about by purely economic pursuits.

World Heritage can make an instrumental contribution to sustainable development. Being a critical asset for economic development, it is also essential to the spiritual well-being of the people for its powerful symbolic and aesthetic dimensions. Recognizing these core values, UNESCO has made outstanding achievements in the protection and awareness promotion about world heritage over the past 44 years since The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted in 1972. China appreciates the contributions made by UNESCO, which has benefited many countries in the world, including African countries and China, in the protection of their heritage.

In the meantime, China highly values exchange and co-operation with Africa in the field of sustainable development of heritage, and we firmly believe that the exchanges and mutual learning and understanding among different civilizations are crucial to the safeguarding of world heritage and world peace. In this respect, China has conducted a series of co-operation programs with Africa and made an annual voluntary contribution of 250,000US dollars to support the protection of the African heritage since 2014. China will continue to fully commit itself in various initiatives of UNESCO and further enhance co-operation with Africa in various aspects with a view to safeguarding and promoting the World Heritage.

Thank you all.

Opening Address by Director of the Division for Heritage and World Heritage Centre of UNESCO, Ms Mechtild Rössler



Honourable Majaliwa Kassim Majaliwa,
Prime Minister of United Republic of
Tanzania

Excellency, Professor Jumanne
Maghembe, Minister of Natural
Resources and Tourism of the United
Republic of Tanzania,

Excellency, Mr Gao Wei, Councillor of
the People's Republic of China for
UNESCO,

Dear Ambassador of Tanzania to UNESCO,

Mr Donal Smith

Mr Felix Ntisenda Regional Commission,

Excellencies,

Distinguished participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen, dear friends,

On behalf of UNESCO, I am delighted to extend to you all a warm welcome to this International Conference 'Safeguarding African World Heritage as a Driver of Sustainable Development'.

At the outset, allow me to express my gratitude to all those who have made this event possible.

First and foremost, I wish to thank the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for their warm hospitality and for graciously hosting this conference.

We are also grateful to the Government of the People's Republic of China and Bermuda Emissions Control Ltd for their generous financial support.

Special thanks go to the speakers, moderator, rapporteurs and other participants who responded to our call to exchange on the timely issues of culture, heritage and sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa.

I must admit that we were surprised by the enthusiastic and numerous responses to our call for papers. The World Heritage Centre received over 110 papers from a wide range of experts in the fields of development and heritage conservation. We were therefore faced with the difficult task of selecting 33 papers for presentation at this four-day conference.

We are very pleased to have been able to bring together private sector representatives, development banks and other development partners, universities, national environmental regulators, cultural heritage institutions, local authorities, African youth and women, heritage experts, site managers, academics, as well as representatives of our valuable partners, main donor governments, the African World Heritage Fund and last but not least the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Convention: namely ICOMOS, ICCROM, and IUCN.

In all, a total of 36 countries, including 12 outside the Africa Region, are represented here today.

This high level of participation reflects the relevance of the themes we will be examining together in our discussions.

This conference comes less than one month after African World Heritage Day, which was celebrated for the first time on 5 May of this year. This new international day was proclaimed last November by UNESCO's General Conference to promote understanding and appreciation of African World Heritage especially among youth.

Just two weeks ago on 18 May, we inaugurated a travelling photo exhibition entitled "African World Heritage: a pathway for development" highlighting the principal themes that we will be examining here at Arusha. I will elaborate on these themes shortly. This conference also comes in the wake of Africa Week, which the UNESCO community celebrated last week at Headquarters.

All of these activities bear witness to UNESCO's very special relationship with the African continent, one of UNESCO's two global priorities. In addition to being the cradle of humanity, Africa hosts an astounding natural and cultural diversity that compel us all to safeguard them for future generations.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are all aware that Africa is undergoing rapid economic and social transformations. World Bank experts tell us that Africa has experienced steady cumulative growth since 2009.

This growth presents a unique opportunity for the protection of the region's rich natural and cultural heritage.

Over the last ten years, the World Heritage Centre in close collaboration with its partners, have been working across the continent to provide nomination training courses and capacity-building workshops, as well as to support disaster risk management and business plans. The beneficiaries are site managers, heritage professionals, and of course, local communities.

During this period, the number of World Heritage sites in sub-Saharan Africa has increased progressively to 89. In 2014 the inscription of the Okavango Delta in Botswana as the 1000th site on the UNESCO World Heritage List constituted a milestone, towards our objective of ensuring a more balanced and diverse List.

Yet despite some progress made over the last decade, Africa's heritage continues to face tremendous challenges as demonstrated by the simple fact that 16 of the 48 sites inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger – that is, 33 percent – are located in sub-Saharan Africa. Among the principal challenges are armed conflict, terrorism, poaching, climate change, uncontrolled urban expansion and mineral and oil exploitation, to name just a few.

While development is often seen as a threat to heritage protection, as I pointed out earlier, it can also be viewed as an opportunity – an opportunity that must be harnessed to ensure an appropriate and equitable balance between conservation, sustainability and development.

And this, Ladies and Gentlemen, is one of the fundamental messages emanating from the Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention, adopted in November 2015 by the Convention's States Parties. This is also in line with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which represents a ground-breaking plan of action for "planet, people, prosperity and peace".

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This international conference is a direct response from UNESCO's World Heritage Centre to the need to increase public awareness on the tremendous potential of heritage in general, and more specifically World Heritage, in fostering sustainable development throughout the African continent.

It further supports the African Union's aspirational "Agenda 2063: the Africa We Want", which advocates a vision of "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena".

In recognition of these various international and national commitments, this conference has brought together various stakeholders in the areas of development and heritage conservation in the region, with a view to establishing a series of recommendations that will support sustainable development.

Our conference is structured around a number of important themes, which will be illustrated by concrete examples from various cultural and natural heritage sites throughout the continent.

A very pressing contemporary issue is **environmental sustainability**. Together, we will examine the threats to Africa's natural sites and cultural landscapes through climate change and the impact of human activity and attempt to demonstrate how sustainable development and the environment are complementary in creating wealth and livelihoods as well as, building on traditional management systems to deliver ecosystem services and socio-cultural benefits.

Another critical theme on our agenda is **inclusive social and economic development**. Cultural heritage, whether tangible or intangible, reflects the social and spiritual values that are essential for the cohesion and continuity of societies over time. Heritage is a point of reference and a mark of identity and resilience for communities. Under this theme we will explore the related topics of equity, enhancing quality of life, as well as employment, income generation, the promotion of economic investment and quality tourism. We will also examine the importance of transmitting values and know-how for a sustainable future.

Lastly we will be exploring the contribution of heritage in achieving UNESCO's overriding mission of fostering peace. In recent years, we have witnessed an alarming increase in the deliberate destruction of heritage in conflict situations, particularly in the Middle East and Africa. UNESCO is convinced that heritage has a crucial role to play in conflict prevention and resolution through traditional and other systems, heritage protection during conflict, post-conflict recovery, planning, and management.

In closing, I wish to remind you that the recommendations that will emerge from your deliberations over the next four days will be submitted for consideration to African States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, the World Heritage Committee, development partners, development proponents and industries, civil society and local communities.

I hope you will find this international conference stimulating and enriching. I thank you all once again for your active participation and wish you fruitful deliberations.

Thank you.

**Welcome Remarks by the Tanzanian Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism
Hon. Prof. Jumanne Maghembe**



Guest of Honour, Honourable Majaliwa Kassim Majaliwa, Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania,

Hon. Dr. Metchtild Rössler, Director of the Division of Heritage and Director of the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO,

Hon. Edmond Moukala, Head of Africa Unit of the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO,

Hon. Mwanaidi Maajaar, Ambassador and

Chairperson of Board of Director for the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority,

Hon. George Scott, Councilor and Chief Organizer of the Bermuda Industrial Union, of the City of Hamilton, Bermuda,

Board Directors for the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority,

**Invited Delegates,
Media Representatives,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Good morning.

Distinguished Delegates

I am very honored and pleased to be here to witness the official opening of this important Conference, *Safeguarding African World Heritage as a Driver of Sustainable Development*. In this sense, I bring with my personal best wishes as well as those of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and the people of Tanzania for the success of this Conference.

Distinguished Delegates, World Heritage Sites and other natural and cultural heritage resources of Tanzania are managed under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. The Government of Tanzania through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism is committed to conserve and protect these heritage resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

Distinguished delegates, our mandate in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism is to formulate heritage policies, oversee their administration and coordinate developments of respective sectors (Wildlife, Forestry, Cultural Heritage, Tourism). Our vision conforms to the Development Vision of the Country 2025, particularly, on heritage conservation and sustainable developments. In brief, the Vision of the Ministry is to promote conservation of both natural and cultural heritage, administer, regulate and develop the heritage resources and promote their use by involving stakeholders. The main goal is to alleviate poverty and improve the quality of life of people and promote exchange of relevant information and expertise nationally, regionally and internationally.

Distinguished delegates, Tanzania promises its utmost co-operation and proactive engagement in UNESCO matters particularly, those relating to the World Natural and Cultural

Heritage due to their direct link with sustainable development. Nonetheless, the country, and in particular, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism is facing a shortage of experts, technology and instruments to undertake her conservation mission effectively. I do hope that this Conference will be able to address these challenges and UNESCO in particular, will support the Ministry to improve and develop conservation, managerial skills, environmental and cultural impact assessment experts.

Distinguished delegates, well, an event like this cannot happen overnight. The wheels started rolling months ago. It required planning and a bird's eye for details. We have been fortunate enough to be backed by a team of very motivated and dedicated people who know their job and are result oriented.

Notably, I would like to thank my own Government and particularly, Hon. Majaliwa Kassim Majaliwa, Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania and Major General Gaudence Milanzi, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism for their support and leadership. I also thank UNESCO for their support since the inception of the idea of working with our Government on this matter.

Moreover, I must mention my deep sense of appreciations to UNESCO and Tanzania's Conference Organizing Committee for a very well done job. Further, I am grateful to the Government of Tanzania, TANAPA, NCAA, UNESCO and TATO for their financial support to make this Conference possible.

Distinguished delegates, once again I want to state that the Government of Tanzania and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism we are all most grateful to the organizers and participants of the *Safeguarding African World Heritage as a Driver of Sustainable Development* Conference.

Thank You Very Much!

**Speech by the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania,
Honourable Kassim M. Majaliwa, (MP)**



Honourable Prof. Jummane Maghembe, (MP),
Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism -
Tanzania,

Honourable Dr. Donald Smith, Deputy Mayor of
the City of Hamilton, Bermuda,

Honourable Dr. Mechtild Rössler, Director of the
Division of Heritage and World Heritage Centre
of UNESCO,

Honourable Gao Wei, Counsellor, Embassy of
the People's Republic of China,

Honourable Edmond Moukala, Head of Africa
Unit of the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO,

Honourable Felix Ntibenda, Arusha Regional Commissioner,

Honourable Mwanaidi Maajaar, Ambassador and Chairperson of Board of Director for the
Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority,

Honourable Major General Gaudence Milanzi, Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of
Natural Resources and Tourism - Tanzania,

Honourable George Scott, Councilor and Chief Organizer of the Bermuda Industrial Union, of
the City of Hamilton, Bermuda,

Board Directors for the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority,

Invited Delegates,

Media Representatives,

Ladies and Gentlemen.

On behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and on my own behalf, I would like to express my gratitude to all of you for accepting our invitation to this important Conference despite your busy schedules. I am also greatly honored and pleased to be invited to open this auspicious Conference, which I am also personally delighted to participate.

Allow me to join all Tanzanians to warmly welcome you to Tanzania and specifically, to Arusha city that lies between Cairo and Cape Town. Arusha city is a center for various international activities and at the same time, a gateway to the greatest and iconic World Heritage properties of Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Serengeti and Kilimanjaro National Parks.

Distinguished Delegates, Tanzania is a blessed country, endowed with a wide variety of natural resources, ranging from mountains and forests to rivers, lakes and beautiful coastlines as well as a rich and varied fauna and flora. It is also described as a land of many wonders because of her unparalleled biodiversity, the breathtaking migration in the Serengeti, the famous Ngorongoro Crater, the tropical permanently snow-capped Kilimanjaro that is also the highest mountain in Africa, and the exotic islands of Zanzibar to mention just a few.

Globally, Tanzania is also known as the Cradle of Humankind and remains of our earliest ancestors almost 3.6 million years ago which continues to be unearthed at the famous sites of Laetoli and Olduvai Gorge. Furthermore, the rock paintings of Kondoa World Heritage Site dating from about 40,000 years ago, demonstrate the early beginning of human

imaginations. To demonstrate the level of commitment to conservation of her cultural and natural resources, Tanzania has set aside some 42,000 sq. km of her land as protected areas.

Distinguished Delegates, Given this natural and cultural wealth, it is not surprising that the United Republic of Tanzania is amongst the African Countries with the most sites inscribed in the World Heritage List. Currently there are seven inscriptions and five others are on the tentative World Heritage List. Recently, three of her Heritage Sites (Serengeti, Ngorongoro and Kilimanjaro) were also voted on the list of Seven Natural Wonders of Africa. We are very proud of this recognition. The United Republic of Tanzania like other African States Parties is doing her best to protect and conserve our World Heritage Sites in line with UNESCO's 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of Cultural and Natural World Heritage Sites, of which Tanzania ratified in 1977.

Distinguished Delegates, Since ratification, our State Party has been very active in implementing the Convention. It has also participated in various meetings pertaining to fostering Heritage conservation. Furthermore, the country has in the past hosted several related international meetings and workshops including workshops on Developing Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for African World Heritage Properties in 2009 and on Historic Urban Landscape in 2011 and 2012. Our commitment to heritage conservation drove us to be amongst the founding members of the Africa World Heritage Fund, where we served on its Board of Trustees for six years. We continue to work with the Fund in order to increase the number of African properties on the World Heritage map.

Distinguished Delegates, Having last served as a member of the World Heritage Committee from 1985 to 1991, Tanzania was again elected by the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention in November 2015 to serve on the World Heritage Committee. We promise to share our expertise and experiences we have accumulated over these years so as to foster the spirit of the World Heritage Convention.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all the States Parties to the Convention for the confidence they have accorded to us in this regard and appeal to them and UNESCO for their support of our work in the Committee. Tanzania will work with other Committee members to find an acceptable balance between conservation and development as well as strive to find solutions to the ongoing challenges threatening heritage conservation.

Distinguished Delegates, Despite concerted efforts by the African Region at conserving and managing World Heritage Sites, Africa sites continue to face a myriad of increasing challenges. These include erratic development, human encroachment and vandalism, poaching, looting and loss of heritage particularly in conflict areas, weak management, climate change and so forth. In some cases, the heightened destruction of our heritage values is being taken as a necessary step towards achieving development. Therefore, it is my conception that the decision to hold this conference to discuss African heritage preservation versus sustainable development is justified, timely and it is therefore, fully seconded by the United Republic of Tanzania.

Distinguished Delegates, I have been briefed that, specifically, the conference will discuss on how the African World Heritage properties can be drivers for sustainable development. I do not want to pre-empt what experts are to discuss, but rather to share with you what leaders are looking forward for and committed to their citizens. Africa anticipates development that will address poverty while keeping pace with the fast growing population. Consequently, most of African countries are currently rapidly attempting to develop and become middle-income countries. This deliberate step towards combating poverty is a pace in the right direction, and should be congratulated and supported by conservation and development partners including UNESCO, and rather than being questioned. I say, the majority of African

populations are poor and therefore, their governments should continue working towards eliminating this poverty.

Distinguished Delegates, The overriding puzzle has all along been on whether or not and how World Heritage Sites can play a central role in bringing about sustainable development. While tourism-related socio-economic values of these sites are undeniably commendable, there is a general feeling among African countries, and Tanzania in particular, that more avenues for sustainable developments can be explored from them. The UNESCO policy document on Heritage and Sustainable Development hinges fully on the kind values of World Heritage properties, notably those generated by tourism. Whereas this approach is historical, it provides little room for adding impetus on poverty alleviation, which demands a consideration of diverse options.

Distinguished Delegates, It is inconceivable, for instance, that some of the poorest countries are indeed extremely rich in natural resources such as minerals, oil and even gas. I am told that, only because these and similar resources are found in or close to World Heritage Sites, they cannot be exploited. An example of a welcome argument would be, What if there is an appropriate technology that would allow exploitation without necessarily impairing the Outstanding Universal Values (OUVs) for the site? African governments are genuinely asking a host of similar questions, as they continue to ponder on how best to balance heritage conservation and poverty alleviation. We in the politics are not against expert's views, but what we propose amid this fragile situation is for you to open-up and look for possible avenues for exploiting these resources beyond the traditional boundaries of conservation. If these resources are appropriately exploited, they will generate revenues that economically will alleviate poverty among our people and while fostering conservation. The bottom line here is how to strike a balance for a win-win situation.

Distinguished Delegates, Before I conclude, I would like to reiterate that the United Republic of Tanzania is committed to ensuring sustainable developments that do not compromise conservation. We strongly believe that the delicate balance between these two precepts can and will be achieved through co-operation at all levels. I expect, therefore, that the conference resolutions at the end will reflect with great insights on the delicate balance Africa is facing between conservation (intrinsic) and use (extrinsic) of her natural and cultural patrimonies. I also expect that you will come out with tangible proposals that will look at a diversity of approaches at poverty alleviation, especially, in rural communities without compromising the Outstanding Universal Values of our World Heritage Sites. Indeed, this approach will help elicit support for conservation and management of our heritage from all segments of our societies including the local communities and policy and decision makers.

Distinguished Delegates, Let me conclude by again expressing my gratitude for being invited to this event. I also confirm the full support of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and reiterate that Tanzania will continue to conserve and manage her heritage resources, including World Heritage Sites for the betterment of the current and future generations.

Distinguished Delegates, With those few words, I now have the honor to declare that the **International Conference on 'Safeguarding African World Heritage as a Driver of Sustainable Development'** is officially opened.

**AHSANTENI SANA
THANK YOU VERY MUCH**

Keynote Address

Heritage Conservation and Sustainable Development in Africa: Using heritage as a Driver for Sustainable Development

*By Prof. George Okello Abungu
Okello Abungu Heritage Consultants
Nairobi, Kenya*



Africa is an endowed continent; a continent of plenty and yet at the same time of adversity. A continent of achievements and yet, still considered one for the future? A continent still in the making sometimes derogatorily classified under the developed and under developed dichotomy definitions and categorization that need to be challenged. Diversified in its natural and cultural heritage, Africa as a continent lacks no resources except for

the artificially induced shortages of water through desertification/robbing of natural resources by multinationals. These continue to ravage and be exacerbated by corruption and moral decay in many of our countries, and so the continent never seems to have any resources to be able to champion its interests and manage its affairs in a way that creates wealth and sustainability while generating respect among and between its sister continents of the world.

The present conference on sustainable conservation and sustainable development in Africa provides a great opportunity for the continent to not only reflect on its past challenges and at times failures but on its achievements, potentials, and chart away forward that puts into use its great wealth of resources including the vast heritage without compromising its sustainable conservation.

Always cast as the continent of the future and a disaster we spend a lot of time mourning over the past adversities. We continue to claim the role of the victims after many decades of self rule and independence, caught up in the blame game that attributes all our faults including those of our own making to colonialism and other adversities. Slave trade was one of the most devastating phenomenon in the country and must be recognized as such. We should never belittle the suffering of the past especially of slave trade and slavery. In any case this is still unresolved issue as has been demonstrated by the works of such people as Michael T Martin, Hilary McD Beckles etc. of the Caribbean in the Reparations Movements. They have been at the forefront of costing the impact of enslavement whose ruptures in history continue to reverberate across the continent. Yes this is important but celebrating success and claiming our role in the making of modern human society is also important.

As Thabo Mbeki noted recently during the celebration of the African Day, “Africans must start to celebrate victories and cease to be perpetual victims” citing the liberation of the continent from the colonial yoke as proving our “victim mentality” as unnecessary. He further noted that African history is linked – from the liberation of African slaves in Haiti over 200 years ago to the victory of the Ethiopians in the battle of Adwa in 1896 – to the liberation of South Africa in 1994.

The first question that arises therefore is, is there not a need, for a mindset change? A need for a paradigm shift from, victims of our circumstances, to thinking big about today and the

future of this great continent, whether as a heritage manager, professional, or a member of a community?

Is it not time to start cherishing and seeing great benefits from our rich histories including in the distance past of the liberation struggle to free the mind, body and space also fought by maroon slaves on the Le Morne Mountains in Mauritius, the Blue Mountains of Jamaica or the freedom fighters in the last bastion of oppression, apartheid South Africa?

Is it not time to start speaking in our own “language” that reflects our feelings and experiences as a people? To begin to shift our focus from speaking our identity from the West, even as we speak against the West. Do we not have to start asking questions like how much of our research critically addresses African effects/impacts/contributions especially within as well as the international stage? Do we also not have to ask why we have failed to document these adequately or sufficiently within a knowledge economy that is growing ever more powerful in its commodity value and otherwise?

With some of the largest water bodies in the world, great virgin forests, tallest mountains although with fast disappearing glaciers, and geological wonders to cultural heritage as intense and diversified as its populations, is Africa not a reservoir of heritage resources and knowledge unrivalled anywhere?

But how much of this do we translate into resources for our peoples’ well being as well as the sustenance of this very gifts for today and future generations? If sustainability is wise use of the present resources that ensures their intact transfer to future generations, then how much of that are we doing?

In dealing with the issue of knowledge are we thinking carefully about the ways in which knowledge (as traditional knowledge systems, etc.) can be expanded/scaled up to be imagined into far more powerful ways of managing/conserving heritage rather than current ways of confining them to a past, with symbolic or referential treatment only. To be of use, do we not we have to bridge the gap and adopt a language for this knowledge that includes growth such as safeguarding rather than just, preserving?

In our discussion some questions suffice. Among them is: Is to deny the present generation the rightful use of their resources not an act of denial of human rights? Equally is to destroy or misuse the resources bestowed to us either by nature or past generation and therefore deny the future generation their rightful inheritance not an offence?

Is heritage conservations and development inherently and habitually opposed to one another? Is it a question of reconciling use and conservation or just thinking and acting smart by striking the right balance without preconceived, stand points? These are hard questions we have to ask and provide answers for if we have to move beyond the gatherings and discussions.

Whether we are creating Heritage Banks in Mali to empower communities economically, assisting womenfolk with growing vegetables around and within Victoria Falls world heritage property in Zambia and Zimbabwe or empowering the Kaya elders in Kenya with eco-tourism facilities and new ways of local resource exploitation, or engaging communities in the constructions of narratives about their heritage as well as co-development of management plans and co- management of heritage, are these not ways of making a difference?

When we accept without doubt the important role of community knowledge, knowledge of the wise and the sages, of elders, the traditional management systems (TMS) for the management of our heritage properties, are we doing any disservice to science? To the contrary my knowledge tells me that ecologists such as (Brockman 1997; Berkes *et al.* 2000;

Hammersmith 2007) as well as Perot have identified this as a major and sustainable means of ecological management including wise and sustainable use.

Traditional Knowledge is similar in many respects to Western science “because it is based on cumulative observations, with trial and error experiments and dynamic in that new knowledge is continuously added. However, it also builds upon the historic experiences of a people and adapts to social, economic, environmental, spiritual and political change” (Brockman 1997; Berkes *et al.* 2000; Hammersmith 2007)

TMS goes beyond heritage protection per se and cover everyday life that include at times maintenance of law, order, unity, and govern the use of resources. The Bakonjo and the Maasai taboos and totems for the protection of the natural environment are more or less the same as the present day park rules, regulations and by-laws. The only difference is that TMS enforcement is at time done only by an individual rather than a whole expensive human capital and infrastructure.

TMS’s resilience, adaptability and survival to the present, is based on its deep rooted and time tested, values. Perot *et al* (2000) on ecosystem management and use by local people has suggested that “local people

- (i) have an inherent interest in the management process of any ecosystem that they are part of given that they are mostly dependent on the services the ecosystem provides;
- (ii) (ii) have often had considerable, relevant knowledge of the ecosystem and of the ways in which it can be managed;
- (iii) (iii) have, in most cases, cultural, ethical and spiritual values that have evolved on the basis of a long-standing interaction within an ecosystem, and so their interest goes beyond simply deriving material benefits from the system;
- (iv) (iv) have, in almost all cases, developed traditional use or tenure systems that can be adapted to the aims and objectives of an ecosystem management program without necessitating blue prints from elsewhere;
- (v) (v) there can be a threat to the integrity of ecosystems especially due to population increase, new technology and changing tastes and, without their involvement, ecosystem management runs a high risk of failure”.

So what is the reluctance to people-centered management systems that promote this respect, partnerships and sharing?

Why is it so difficult to use while conserving? Why is it so difficult to include the communities into the management of their heritage resources, especially non-contested heritage? Why would we always read different things from the same text, from the same heritage place? Richtersveldt cultural landscape in South Africa is one places where the different readings were demonstrated during its listing and those who were there know what happened.

What does it mean when communities categorically and un-equivocally state that “Not for Us without Us. If you do it for Me without Me you are against Me” What lessons do we learn from this? Can we still continue to live on borrowed time that does not address the needs of communities in the excuse that the greatest threat to heritage are the very communities? Or that communities need to be guided and managed so they are not a threat to their heritage as, they do not know? Here again I call upon the wisdom of the nature science and call upon ecologists who have demonstrated that wise use of nature resources can only lead to regeneration and not otherwise.

The question of balancing heritage and conservation is real. The question of desire to benefit from heritage resources by the communities is real. Just as real, as climate change is. We have seen a near rebellion by States Parties especially from Africa that feel their rights to development and the enhancement of their peoples' welfare is being curtailed by "UNESCO" resorting to either defensive or offensive tactics that if not assuaged with proper positive actions could place the future of the convention in Africa in jeopardy. This is a matter that, largely rest in our hands as heritage managers, Advisory Bodies, State and non State Actors.

And it is all about the use and conservation of heritage resources. It was not long ago when a Head of a State Party in Africa withdrew a property from being considered for listing saying "UNESCO will not allow us to even till our farms if this is listed". At the same time a minister responsible for world heritage of a State Party also from Africa that was a member of the World Heritage Committee declined to sign a nomination dossier for an extension of a very important natural heritage property exclaiming "over my dead body" when asked to do so. If these feelings do not make us act decisively now then we have no vision for the future with nothing to leave behind to our children.

And it is not only for the future but for the present generation too. As heritage professionals and activists we owe it to our people, to the world and to cultural and natural heritage we have inherited or helped create to ensure benefit with protection. What is the heritage for if it is not for human benefit? As Nelson Mandela remarked during the Parks Conference in Johannesburg, South Africa, "What do we conserve for if not humanity". But if the same humanity is not satisfied with the way we go about conserving, with all kinds of anti people restrictions making them victims rather than partners, is it not time to start thinking alternatives?

Is the solution not moving together in the spirit of UBUNTU that states that "you are because we are" and that further incorporates the famous African (Nigerian) saying that "if you want to go fast, go alone but if you want to go far, go with others". I want to believe that it is in this spirit of travelling together with others that this gathering is here to deliberate on these issues that concerns the continent so dearly: the need to use its vast and diverse resources in a meaningful, respectful, and sustainable way while at the same time respecting and insuring the health and intact survival of those same resources for now and future generations.

As the Chinese saying goes "every journey begins with one step"; this journey has begun in earnest and as we reflect on maximizing on the results we need to stick to the itinerary. However in every journey there are huddles to encounter and this case is not different. Some of these huddles we know and others we may not. However with our little positive contributions as managers, professionals, advisory bodies, UNESCO, AWHF and State and non-State actors, we can surmount the huddles.

While we do not want to dwell on our challenges and perceived failures, there are huddles. If they were not there we would not have to meet and discuss. The list is long. Among them is the fact that despite limited number of properties on the World Heritage List, Africa is a head, in the List of Danger.

On contestations, all the African regions have their fair share of challenges ranging from issues with extractive industries, dam constructions, to mega ports and transport infrastructure developments, considered hurtful to our heritage. But even more so the danger of poverty and lack of development in the face of vast resources is always looming. The contradiction between **plenty** and **want** must be addressed and possibly not conditionally.

The efforts of UNESCO, the World Heritage Centre, the World Heritage Committee, the African World Heritage Fund, the African Union, the Advisory Bodies, Capacity Building

institutions in the continent and various friendly States Parties internationally have contributed to some kind of solutions to particular issues of good management in Africa, such as capacity building, heritage funding and acceptance of our own knowledge to manage our heritage resources among others. However the challenges still abound with diametrically opposed views on what is good and what is acceptable, made worse with the nature of conventions that make them cast in stone

Blame game and failure is not an answer though and we can hasten our journey by tackling the obstacles we know. Asking difficult questions. Asking clearly for what is needed.

We do know that there has not been a level playing ground when it comes to application of the heritage conventions and Africa has lagged behind, except when it comes to unfamiliar and unwelcome territories such as the List in Danger, poor state of management of properties; constant and continuous conflicts, undesired or unacceptable use of heritage properties, and even neglect in some cases. Heritage jargons such as Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), Authenticity and Integrity remain ambiguous often conceptualized and defined not from Africa perspective and African reality.

The exclusion of community voices from world heritage spaces, the tendency to treat world heritage as prestige phenomenon rather than functional economic asset that can make a difference for the better in communities and the over-centralization of decisions on world heritage in the hands of government apparatus, could still be a threat to the realization of a balanced and sustainable use and protection.

The fundamental and indivisibility between culture and nature, tangible and intangible so crucial to the African understanding of his/her world has not been appreciated universally until recently, especially within the cultures of the north, making a seamless applicability of the conventions in the continent a challenge. The lack of recognition of the African Traditional Management Systems (TMS), again until recently has jeopardized Africa's competitiveness within the global best practice in heritage management. Even today, does the insistence that the validity of such system must be based on written documents not contradict the long-standing African practice of orality of knowledge? How does this then impact on good management and long term commitment and best practice of heritage management by communities? The very communities that are demanding a share of benefit from their heritage properties.

While many of the above are external factors affecting our continent in different ways, we also have to deal with our internal huddles including politically induced ones. Even as heritage professionals, site managers and heritage activists, we have to start thinking beyond our little spaces of influence and responsibility. We have to ask what best practice is? What effects, our little but important community engagements could contribute to continental wise or at global level, especially in this age of IT and easy transmission of information? So for example the community oriented project in Senegal could have a positive impact on Angola and vice visa through exchange of information on best practice and experiences.

These are dreams waiting to be realized. The question is why have we not done so? How much of our heritage work and even heritage philanthropy has been translated into the African we want? An Africa that is proud of, itself, protects and promotes its heritage while at the same time empowering its people with a better life? An Africa, that turns future aspirations, into present reality. An Africa with silent, guns?

We all want an African where our children do not know the sounds of mortar or bomb blast, rape, hunger, **BUT** peace, plenty and play. Where children are allowed to be children without stigmatization of fear, hunger, disease, conflicts, and loss of childhood? Where they can appreciate nature: forest, mountain, caves as gifts of nature bequeathed to them to enjoy

and appreciate, rather than ideal hiding places from torture and deprivation of their human rights. Where diversity of cultures, become a source of pride, inspiration and the sharing of heritage rather than a source of conflicts of differences? Where our heritage contributes to all these both in terms of economic and spiritual spheres and nourishment.

However the question is? Are these conflicts, devoid of resources needs and resource exploitation? Why do we have the most serious conflicts in areas of plenty? Have we ever stopped to think why we have the most intense, most long running conflict in the most resourced countries in the continent with the most outstanding world heritage properties? If it is not about resources exploitation or none exploitation, in places some of which we have privileged with world heritage status in a sea of poverty then what is it?

Today the AU has envisioned an Africa through its 2015 *“Agenda 2063: the Africa We Want”* an “integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena”. How can one achieve this in a space of Conflicts, Wars, Poverty and Want and yet in a potential space of Plenty? An African devoid of community participation in the decision making on the use of their heritage, the imagining and rewriting of the narratives about themselves, spaces they have always considered theirs becoming internationalised with OUV taking little note of Outstanding Local Value (OLV), often that of want, survival, and protection for the future.

We are confronted ladies and gentlemen with difficult issues that go beyond just question of development or no development on world heritage properties. These are issues of rights of people, of nation states and of deprived communities marginalised over generations trying to find negotiated spaces in competitive world where they cannot trust even their “representatives”.

There is no short cut and every body is responsible for a good and acceptable working formula that would see conservation and sustainable use of heritage being bed follows. At the end of the day we need an Africa ready and able to care and sustainably utilize its resources including its vast natural and cultural heritage for the benefit of its people while maintaining the good health of the same heritage.

Sustainable use and conservation of heritage should may be a negotiated action rather than fundamentally cast in stone in ultimatum-like solutions. Unfortunately times have changed and communities that had temporarily signed off their rights to their heritage through cohesion at colonization and centralization of heritage management are now out demanding for rights to their destiny, including economic independence through use of what they see as theirs. No more benevolent guardians and caretakers of heritage for world consumption without self-benefit. This is the reality confronting us and we need answers here and now!!

It is the seriousness of this matter that has attracted the attention and action of various forums and bodies concerned: these include past discussions such as the UN Stockholm, UN Rio 1 and 2 and 2002 UN Johannesburg proceedings on environment and sustainable development. These were followed by the AWHF, the Republic of South Africa and UNESCO organized conference from 26 – 29 September 2012 in Johannesburg on World Heritage and sustainable development, *“Living with World Heritage in Africa”* and all coming up with various recommendations and trying to find out ways of harmonizing conservation challenges and sustainable development in Africa.

Further, the Action Plan for the African Region Periodic Reporting (2012-2017) highlights in its Objective 4 the “Need to develop and implement strategies to enable States Parties to effectively address the challenges of balancing heritage conservation and development needs”.

On the side UNESCO, the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention adopted, in November 2015, a Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention. The policy document reflects the goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The World Heritage Committee at its 39th Session in Bonn Germany endorsed the “Policy Document for the integration of a Sustainable Development (SD) perspective into the process of World Heritage Convention”. The Committee encouraged the World Heritage Centre to sensitize States Parties, as appropriate, of the adoption of the policy as well as its implications, notably in terms of the need to establish appropriate governance mechanisms to achieve the required balance.

Subsequently in April/May 2016, at the 10th Anniversary of the AWHF, a workshop held in Maropeng, South Africa on “*African World Heritage...Thinking Ahead*” recommended among others the balance between conservation and development in the continent reiterating the central role of communities in the conservation of their cultural and natural heritage (identification, protection and management of World Heritage Properties). This is in keeping with Article 5.1 of the World Heritage Convention (to adopt a general policy, which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community).

This conference ladies and gentlemen provides us with an opportunity we cannot let go. To act positively and transparently and act **NOW!!!**

Thematic Session 1 - Cultural Heritage

This session focused on the role cultural heritage, through the promotion of cultural capital at heritage sites and beyond, can play in driving sustainable development. The mobilization of cultural resources and the application of traditional management systems can be leveraged for poverty reduction and economic development for local communities.

Six papers were presented in this session. All papers presented at the conference will be included in the conference proceedings, which UNESCO will publish shortly.

A synthesis of key issues arising from the session presentations are briefly outlined as follows:



Grand Bassam, Côte d'Ivoire

Relevance and Value of the World Heritage Convention for African States

Questions were raised in regard to the extent to which the Convention reflects and represents the realities and interests of Africa. There is a need to carefully examine the ways to strengthen the relevance of the Convention in African states, particularly in light of the need of many States to undertake economic development and poverty alleviation. The question becomes, "How can cultural heritage contribute to these important goals without producing negative impacts on their heritage values (and in particular the Outstanding Universal Value)?" This problem is particularly relevant given the large number of World Heritage properties from the region currently on the World Heritage List in Danger.

In particular, the participants highlighted the need for greater recognition of all the contributions of heritage sites to national and community development. There is a tendency to look only at the economic value of sites as represented through tourism. We need to change the discourse and recognize the values of heritage in strengthening African identity and the preservation of African culture. It is also considered essential to understand more clearly the links between historical events (such as colonization, the liberation struggle, etc.) and the relationship of local populations to their sites.

It is necessary to devise innovative solutions that will ensure that the development needs of communities and countries can be met, without having negative impacts on cultural heritage properties, whether or not they are on the World Heritage List. Only then can we consider development to be sustainable.

The Importance of Community Engagement in the Valorization and Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage sites must reflect both the realities of historical and present-day identities and values of local stakeholders in order to ensure that heritage sites are more fully integrated into the daily lives of people, which will also encourage local support the sites. In light of the World Heritage Convention's appeal to States Parties to endeavour, "to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community..."(Art. 5a), it is important to increase ownership of sites by local communities, and develop structures and mechanisms that improve meaningful engagement of communities early in policy-/decision-making processes in a partnership with government authorities.

Proper management of sites must make it possible for local communities to receive benefits, beyond economic and other tangible gains and to include intangible advantages in the social,

cultural, spiritual and other realms. Development projects (including tourism) should also be designed and implemented in a culturally sensitive manner. Local cultural values must be incorporated into formal management plans and systems, taking into account cultural norms, traditional practices, and communication modalities.

Other Key Issues

Other issues that emerged from the presentations and discussion of this session included:

- the need to better utilize impact assessments that adhere to globally accepted standards and practices to minimize/mitigate impacts at all stages of the development process;
- the need to invest in awareness raising and capacity-building for all stakeholders and relevant actors (including development planners, local government) etc.;
- the need to establish and strengthen partnerships between development actors, site managers, and local communities in order to ensure that decision-making and project implementation take into account community concerns and heritage values;
- the need to determine if existing organizations are sufficient to realize the goals set out by the region, and if not, to consider whether additional mechanisms should be established.

Results from Cultural Heritage Working Group

The working group made the following recommendations that are applicable to all African heritage and not only world heritage sites.

- Integrate heritage issues into urban and rural planning or development strategies, while involving the local community and building upon existing local mechanisms to elaborate heritage strategies.
- Train planners, architects or any professionals involved in the implementation of development programmes and projects and include local knowledge and expertise in university curricula
- Set up indicators for evaluating the impact of development on heritage and prepare guidelines to address the possible degree of intervention on heritage during development activities.
- Increase the involvement of the youths, wherever possible, in heritage activities
- Foster capacity building and training of local communities and involve the media to disseminate information on heritage values
- Make available the results of research done on impact assessments for schools and others (professionals, academics)
- Develop the new concept of the outstanding local value as an intrinsic part of the Outstanding Universal Value
- Consider the impact of the climate change on cultural values
- Direct the socio-economic benefits generated by heritage to the local communities to foster sustainable management of heritage
- Include local community knowledge, traditional practices and expertise in surveys and studies, the heritage management and conservation programmes/projects
- Foster: the involvement of the local communities in decision making process dialogue and reach consensus with local communities in times of conflict
- Adopt holistic approach in the identification of African Heritage
- Establish preventive conservation strategies to prevent damage to heritage in times of conflicts

Thematic Session 2: Environmental Sustainability

Environmental Sustainability can be achieved through the protection of biological and cultural diversity, the management of water resources, and the strengthening of resilience to natural hazards and climate change. This session examined how sustainable development and the environment are complementary in creating wealth and livelihoods at different scales on the continent, building on traditional management systems to deliver ecosystem services and socio-cultural benefits.



Virunga National Park, Democratic Republic of the Congo

There were seven presentations in this session and the key issues arising out of the session are presented below.

Natural World Heritage

Protected areas, including World Heritage properties, are resources for Africa's sustainable development; they provide the ecosystem services we all depend on (watershed and pollination services, climate regulation and mitigation, repositories for the biodiversity that is the gene pool for future varieties of food and medicine). Protected areas also provide emergency food supplies for communities in times of crop failures. Parks harbor the wildlife that ecological systems depend on to be maintained and thrive (e.g. elephants as landscape architects). The key is to ensure that protected areas have sufficient funding to continue providing the essential services, and to protect biodiversity.

Natural World Heritage properties in Africa are under threat. Of the 37 natural World Heritage sites in the region, 13 (35%) are on the List of World Heritage in Danger. This constitutes the largest number from any single region (in total there are only 18 Natural World Heritage sites on the World Heritage List in Danger).

Challenges and threats to this natural heritage include desertification, land destruction, fire, loss of biodiversity, climate change, air pollution in urban centres, health issues arising from ecological destruction, and social conflicts causing internal immigration. In particular, the rapid human population growth is putting pressure on parks and resources, and therefore constitutes a threat to the existence of some ecosystems and may affect their sustainability.

The Importance of Community Engagement in the Valorization and Safeguarding of Natural Heritage

Protected areas present opportunities to build the economic viability of communities living near protected area systems through such mechanisms as public-private partnerships and the establishment of community-managed income-generating activities. They can serve as engines for sustainable development and growth that are compatible with conservation. Tourism is an obvious sector to look at, given the possibility to generate real revenue streams from tourism for the benefit of the parks, for the national protected areas system as a whole, and for surrounding communities. Care must be taken, however, not to become over-reliant on tourism as the only source of sustainable funding, given that tourism is often vulnerable to external factors.

For tourism to have potential, protection of the natural resource is necessary. Increased support for protection is critical, and a secure biodiversity is a prerequisite for successful tourism.

Management and Governance of Natural Heritage

Management and governance issues play a key role in the sustainable conservation of African natural heritage sites. In regard to extractive industries, African governments must take a leadership role in reviewing projects. All projects associated with logging, mining, and oil and gas concessions must be reviewed to ensure there are no overlaps with protected areas, including World Heritage sites; this in keeping with the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) “no-go” commitment to refrain from exploring or mining in World Heritage properties, as well as the spirit of the African Union’s ‘Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want’. World Heritage is about protecting precious resources, rather than extracting them.

Examples from Ghana and Uganda illustrated the fact that homegrown solutions to address increasing deforestation and degradation can also be effective. These solutions need to be supported by governance systems that adopt existing, recognized social leadership frameworks and state recognition by devolving management authority and empowerment with enforceable legal frameworks.

When governments provide the appropriate condition and incentives, people will manage their natural resources sustainably. Linking livelihood sustainability and community health to ecosystem health and well-being can secure the gains made in conservation interventions.

Poorly planned development projects can almost certainly lead to the destruction of heritage sites and associated biodiversity. Embracing indigenous people’s knowledge in planning for sustainable environmental management and development through co-management is necessary. The future for managing World Heritage properties lies in exploring and embracing co-management as a tool for overseeing protected areas. Co-management integrates traditional management systems with modern scientific practices. Applying local knowledge that has existed long before any foreign interventions helps to empower local communities. This concept should be extended to include consultation and involvement in the interpretation and assessment of a property’s values, the preparation and presentation of the nomination, and subsequent management system.

Youth must also be included in the management system of properties. They should receive appropriate training from an early age to prepare them for involvement in the sustainable development and conservation of World Heritage properties.

Results from Environmental Sustainability Working Group

1. Safeguarding

- a. While governments may want to develop their natural resources, and have the right and duty to develop their national economy, this should not be at the expense of sustainability for local people and future generations. The WH Committee’s no-go position is not a recommendation, but represents decisions that need to be applied. Given the environmental and social risks related to incompatible activities, there is a need to adhere to the Precautionary Principle.
- b. We need clear safeguards and sustainable policies to help implement the principles and decisions of the WH Convention.
- c. We should also develop standards and legislation on things like water quality and environmental performance of imported cars, to help deal with wider environmental concerns and support a One Health perspective.

2. African World Heritage

- a. There is a greater proportion of both natural WHSs and danger-listed WHSs in Africa. However, there are many unrecognized cultural values of many nWHSs in

Africa, both tangible and intangible. There may be potential for including cultural values and upgrading nWHSs to mixed status, where appropriate, which could also help to better involve local communities and engender their support.

- b. The current funding model for African WHSs is unsustainable, relying heavily on foreign investment. Every country should contribute to the African World Heritage Fund to support WHSs, including the nomination process, across the continent.
- c. In addition, and in certain circumstances, public-private partnerships as demonstrated in the example of Virunga National Park in DRC can improve the financial viability of a WHS. This example, and that of Tanzania where the income from tourism is now surpassing that of gold and global oil prices have dropped, make the case that sustainable, locally driven development can provide a viable alternative and often better option to industrial-scale activities such as extractives.
- d. The African Union has template that can be used when drafting new legislation around the natural resource management plans.

3. As an enabler

- a. Research, information flow and education are important. It was suggested that the topics of environmental and cultural heritage protection could be put on school syllabuses, to better prepare the children who will be the next caretakers of WHSs.
- b. There are some considerable challenges to the environmental sustainability of African WHSs, with insecurity and poaching/illegal wildlife trade being major threats to the environmental sustainability of natural WHSs in particular. The African Union could potentially leverage political, financial and on-the-ground support in such cases.
- c. We have not been talking about the successes resulting from our activities – these should be highlighted and shared by UNESCO so that other sites can learn lessons.

4. For sustainable development

- a. To avoid unsustainable development by local communities, we need to support and develop sustainable livelihood strategies, integrating eco-friendly, and traditional knowledge. For example, lots of work has been done on organic agriculture by the FAO, which reduces the use of pesticides around WHSs. Innovative technology may play a role, but we need to beware lurching towards untested technology which may be locally inappropriate and higher risk. A review could be conducted of the relative value of traditional systems vs new technology.
- b. Climate change will have severe impacts on many WHSs – both cultural and natural – as well as local communities, potentially exacerbating the threat of unsustainable use and civil conflict and thus the degradation and eventual danger listing of the site. It is also not random – many African WHSs will be disproportionately impacted. Again, local solutions for ecosystem-based adaptation have proven effective and, in turn, natural WHSs can help with climate change mitigation. This demonstrates that the conservation of WHSs is not a luxury or optional extra, but the foundation of environmental sustainability for poor countries as much as – and often more than – developed countries.

Thematic Sessions 3 and 4: Inclusive Social and Economic Development

Although initially presented in the concept note as two separate issues, it was decided that social and economic sustainability issues were so interlinked as to make it important to keep them together. For this reason, the sessions were joined, and 14 papers were presented over the two allotted sessions.

Social development must be achieved through mutual contributions to inclusion, equity, enhancing quality of life, well-being, relevance and quality of education, as well as the respect, protection and promotion of human rights. Attention must be paid to consultation, involvement, and empowerment of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as the question of gender equality in the management of heritage resources.



Introduction of the COMPACT (Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation)

Inclusive economic development must be achieved through ensuring adequate employment, income generation and improved livelihoods, as well as the promotion of economic investment and quality tourism.

A synthesis of key issues arising from the session follows:

Use of Local/Traditional Frameworks and Knowledge Systems

It is necessary to make full use of local material and natural resources on sites in order to take into account local knowledge systems and promote overall sustainability. One of the key challenges will be to provide space for young people to become fully involved in these processes and to “take ownership” of the traditional knowledge systems from older generations. This must take place, however, with a full knowledge that youth is also becoming fully integrated into modern society. A number of the case studies presented dealt with this issue of using local materials and knowledge systems as a means of creating sustainable futures for communities.

Meaningful Participation of Local Communities

Many presentations emphasized the need for substantial dialogue with stakeholders. This means engaging local communities in all phases of management processes in order to develop a sense of “ownership” of the heritage sites. One of the key examples in this regard was the COMPACT (Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation) initiative, which serves as a model for sustainable development through community engagement, management and shared governance leading to effective conservation and improvements to the livelihoods of people. One of the key goals for Africa needs to be the sustainable use of heritage for poverty alleviation and full involvement of stakeholders, both local and even those located at larger distances, must be achieved. Gender can also be a consideration with a view to strengthening women’s participation in heritage-related decisions.

In working to build the capacities of local communities, it is also important to recognize that they are the repositories of much more traditional, and other types of knowledge. We cannot imagine that this is a one-way conversation between heritage practitioners to communities. It must be a mutually respectful dialogue through which both sides listen and learn from each other.

Strengthen Local Government Involvement and Ensure Necessary Legislative and Policy Frameworks

As local government is the closest level of government to heritage properties, it is important to work closely with them and raise their awareness of the power of heritage to increase the well-being of local communities. This must be done through lobbying, training activities, and other means. In addition, there is a need to have updated legal and policy frameworks at both the local and national levels to ensure that the necessary support exists for placing heritage within the sustainable development framework.

Heritage as an Economic Resource

Proper studies must be undertaken to examine the potential of heritage (and specifically World Heritage) as an economic resource, while respecting the protection of the OUV of the properties in question. Tourism is one obvious way in which heritage can be of benefit to the local community, but other areas must be studied including promoting local crafts and valuing traditional building technologies and techniques. Working closely with the private sector is also necessary in this context, and business planning is essential. In fact, partnerships between national and local governments, the private sector, NGOs, and local communities are a must for successful sustainable development initiatives; working together for local communities to be able to realize benefits from the heritage related development.

Engage and Educate Media to Raise Awareness

The media is an important sector to work with in promoting the role of African heritage in sustainable development. Informed populations can make better decisions, and the media can be a part of the effort at better exchange of information. Techniques such as media training seminars, inviting media to heritage events, and better use of social media are all ways to improve the portrayal of heritage in the media.

Results from Inclusive Social and Economic Development Working Group

FRAMEWORK

- Define reliable indicators of sustainable development in the heritage site
- Review the outdated legal frameworks governing African heritage

PARTNERSHIPS

- Appreciate the engagement of company who states that they won't damage WHS
- Continue the dialogue with Private sector, since they are potential partners in conservation and sustainable development (education, awareness,)
 - e.g., extractive industry, in the framework of cooperate social responsibility,
 - e.g., company engaged already with world heritage policies, convention
 - e.g., NGO, Civil society

COMMUNITY

- Ensure the engagement of community and empower them in the way that they will be ensured sustainable livelihood
 - Empower and involve communities in the decision-making process
 - Ensure that the local communities are part of the programme
 - Make sure communities get a fair deal out of the partnership
- Ensure that benefits goes to the community development and to site conservation
 - Set agreements that advocate communities to retain 100 percent of revenue generated by the heritage projects so that such sites benefit local people the community.

- Ensure basic needs such as water, education and health care for the community
- Enhance community participation and site conservation, by considering in the management of the site, the different conventions

EDUCATION / KNOWLEDGE

- Conduct heritage programme for the community
- Ensure the transfer of traditional knowledge and know how to the next generation of the community
 - promote the used local raw material in various development including construction of houses
- Ensure public awareness on the importance of heritage for sustainable development
 - Undertake public meeting and workshops about protected areas

ADVOCACY

- Promote and share the best practices on community participation amongst heritage sites

OTHERS

- **Ensure that Sustainable development go beyond the boundary of WHs and take into account the intangible heritage associated.**
 - Identify resources that can contribute to development (farms, site of production of local products, etc.)
 - Undertake research on land use and land ownership.
 - Where there is expropriation ensure, put in place a response plan on land use that it contributes to the repair the land loss (craft area, areas for tours, etc.)
- **Utilize traditional knowledge in order to create resilience and sustainability within communities,**
 - Engage communities in the conservation of heritage sites by encouraging inclusion
 - Build capacity as well as upgrading traditional skills

Thematic Session 5 – Fostering Peace and Security

This session addressed the role of heritage in fostering peace and security. Six papers were presented in this session. In the light of the heavy toll of various conflict situations on heritage resources in the region, this timely session was useful in examining recovery and reconstruction as well as the notion of conflict arising from misunderstanding of heritage.

A synthesis of key issues arising from the session follows:

Recovery of Heritage Can Play an Important Role in Maintaining Cultural Identity

In normal times, cultural heritage can contribute significantly to fostering community identity. In post-conflict and post-disaster situations, the heritage may be able to play a strong role in ensuring recovery more quickly.

Reconstruction of Heritage Damaged in Conflict

Reconstruction of heritage damaged in times of conflict has a long history with many examples. From a normative point of view, there have been a number of charters and recommendations, starting with the Charter of Venice that have dealt with this complex issue. In recent times, there has been an understanding that the social aspects of reconstruction must also be taken into account when determining strategies for reconstruction of heritage in post-conflict situations. There is also a need to consider that reconstruction is not so much about recreating the past, but thinking about the future. For this reason, a process-based approach can be helpful.



The Tomb of the Askia in Gao (Mali)

Community Involvement for Peace and Security

There is a strong need to involve local communities in post-conflict conservation projects as a way of enhancing peace and security. Areas to consider include ensuring an equitable system to show that rebuilding efforts are not limited to the better-off or certain groups within the community. The most effective way to ensure a longer-term peace is showing that the benefits of the post-conflict reconstruction are felt throughout the entire community. In addition, there is a need to ensure that buildings and places of value to the community are prioritized in the reconstruction process. This will reinforce the communal sense of identity and belonging while demonstrating the benefits of heritage-led reconstruction.

Role of Intangible Heritage in Fostering Peace and Security

Part of the post-conflict recovery process must also focus on intangible heritage. A holistic approach will allow communities to more fully recover and return to a normal situation more quickly. In the early stages, this may mean providing additional security to large gatherings or ritual practices.

Results from Fostering Peace and Security Working Group

Summary of main points

- Issues of reconstruction and authenticity regarding heritage sites brought up. The site of Timbuktu in Mali used as an example. Will there be a loosening up of UNESCO criteria to allow reinstatement of such sites?

- This is an important direction that heritage experts should be considering. If the original materials cannot be recovered and reused, then heritage status should be considered based on use of traditional skills/methods
- Further examples of Syrian heritage sites destroyed by the war, the government and opposition groups differ on whether these sites should be rebuilt
- Cost of reconstruction is also an important consideration
- Value can be retained if traditional methods used, but reconstruction can also ascribe new meanings to the site.
- These issues of reconstruction and authenticity of heritage sites are important in the discussion regarding the post-trauma phase of peace and security.

- Issues of local/community level mechanism and involvement in the protection of heritage sites in conflict zones brought up.
 - o Local mechanisms should be elaborated further in draft declaration
 - o Important to make sure awareness is created at both the local and national level as to why heritage sites need to be protected, as well as issues of conservation and sustainability.

- Who is assigning value to the site needs to be discussed. The values ascribed to the site by the local community also need to be presented, and not just what the heritage experts have ascribed to it.
- What the draft documents means by society/community needs to be clarified
- Role of experts should be as facilitators/ moderators with the local community, attention needs to be paid to current social changes that may affect protection sites (i.e. immigration)
 - o Role of experts should facilitate understanding of sites' heritage if it is lost in the local community

- Need for land-use plans around sites, as there are other environmental attributes that require protection, especially as a result of development and increasing population
- Example of deforestation causing windstorms, which will damage a site
- Peace and security apply differently to natural and cultural sites
- Example of Senegal and invasive species destroying the natural site, but once the problem was resolved, heritage status restored to the site
- Further issue brought up: Should we wait for the rebel groups to leave a site like Timbuktu before status is restored to the site?
- Need to clarify terminology regarding sites: threatened vs. currently in peril
- Linguistic distinction important for classifying sites

- Culture of inclusion needs to be stressed in the draft document, as well as to emphasize individuals and the variety of voices involved in heritage protection, not just the "experts"
- Current draft document only focuses on post-trauma stage of conflict, it should consider also the pre-trauma contexts for these sites. (preemptive protective measures)

Partners' Session

This session featured presentations by various partners, including local communities (full text presented below), who collaborate with UNESCO and national governments to ensure the conservation of heritage sites in the region. Communities at World Heritage sites in Tanzania represented local communities. In their presentation, they welcomed the delegates, and appreciated the lessons learnt from the discussions at the conference. They expressed their eagerness to serve as convincing ambassadors for UNESCO and the World Heritage Convention within their communities. The speakers cited several key issues such as promoting local community development, good governance and transparency, capacity-building for the community, and the need to ensure income generation for the local community.

A synthesis of key issues arising from the session follows:

Role of partnership in capacity building

The availability of requisite skills for managing world heritage sites as drivers of sustainable development is critical to the success of all efforts towards effective conservation management, inclusive social and economic development. Various capacity-building programmes designed by ICCROM and supported by various partners over the past 30 years, have resulted in tremendous progress in the management of heritage sites in Africa. These programmes were designed to respond directly to the emerging issues in the regions from museum collections (PREMA) to immovable heritage and sites (Africa 2009). Within the lenses of the accelerated development in the region, ICCROM is planning new measures in order to contribute to building up the required capacity to meet these emerging challenges.

Developing Partnerships for Increased Impact in Local Development Efforts

The case study of the interventions of the World Monuments Fund and the European Union at Kilwa Kisiwani World Heritage Site demonstrates how these two projects collectively contributed to social development in the area through heritage conservation interventions. Partnerships are more successful when the input and knowledge systems of local communities and stakeholders are embraced as critical to successful intervention outcomes.

Harnessing Opportunities for Local Economic Development at Natural World Heritage Sites

Opportunities for local economic development at World Heritage sites, especially natural ones, include eco-tourism, and conservation-based agro enterprises. This can proceed from the basis of developing the natural attributes of the sites and results in a cycle in which the accruing benefits stimulate interest in enhanced conservation practices. With increased recognition of the risks involved in supporting harmful industrial activities in protected areas, new opportunities to improve economic development of the local communities around these areas can be explored with the private sector.

World Heritage Experiences from Tanzania Local Communities

The sites of Kondo Rock Arts, Serengeti National Park, Selous Game Reserve, Stone Town of Zanzibar, Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara and Ngorongoro Conservation Area are inscribed in the list of World Heritage Sites. The local community members residing within and around these sites present a range of observation expectations and challenges that are highlighted below.

Benefits for local communities from the World Heritage sites

The World Heritage Sites offer a range of benefits to the communities including business related to tourism such as guiding services, locally organized transportation, camping services

and facilities. Other benefits include souvenir shops, local food services and traditional dances, community wildlife management area (WMA) adjacent to World Heritage Sites offer benefits directly from the flow of tourists.

Challenges facing local communities living in and adjacent to World Heritage sites

- (i) Policies, Laws and regulations do not clarify what are the rights of the local communities who live within or adjacent to the boundaries of the World Heritage Sites, despite the fact that these communities have been conserving and protecting the areas before being inscribed as World Heritage Sites.
- (ii) Poor participation and involvement of the local communities in decision making relating to inscription of World Heritage Sites, which leads to conflicts concerning the boundaries of the sites.
- (iii) Lack of capacity building and awareness to the local communities about conservation and World Heritage Sites (Skills and knowledge gap among community members) in Tourism related business and entrepreneurship.
- (iv) Unstable economy of the local communities which leads to pressure on land use, resulting into uncontrolled. Agriculture, deforestation, animal grazing and quarrying within or near World Heritage Sites.
- (v) Lack of immediate actions on challenges facing the World Heritage Sites leads to laxity of local authorities in managing the integrity of World Heritage Sites Example: The collapsing of buildings in the Stone Town of Zanzibar and erosion of the sites by the sea in Kilwa.
- (vi) Poor infrastructure and social services in the World Heritage Sites. Electricity, water and sanitation, Medical facilities, education, etc.
- (vii) Poaching and deforestation within Wildlife Management Area (WMA).

Promotion of local communities development

- (i) Environmental Conservation by using Environmental Conservation Act No. 5 of 2004.
- (ii) For the conservation of the sites, people living in and around the sites should be assisted and funded to shift from depending on single economic activity and doing other business like small industries, entrepreneurship and business related to tourism which shall result to the improvement of livelihood of the people through income earning.
- (iii) To see some percentage of revenue generated from the sites brought back to the local villages/ward authority to boost local development projects. In natural sites, local communities have been earning some percentage but in cultural sites nothing has been brought back to local community in which people are unhappy with this situation. Example: Kondo Rock Art, Stone Town of Zanzibar etc.
- (iv) Good governance and transparency from the management authorities of World Heritage Sites.
- (v) WHS authorities should put more effort on public/community awareness for site conservation/environmental conservation through capacity building and trainings to the community.
- (vi) Involvement of local communities in environmental conservation by providing them environmentally friendly projects in which local communities can earn income through these projects.

Expectation of world heritage sites from local communities

1. We are first conservationist and the custodian of the kind and we believe through our traditional practices, norms and customs we continue to be the first conservators for the world heritage site to exist.
2. We are the free laborers, protectors of the World Heritage site (compare Selous Game Reserve – Poaching vs Ngorongoro Conservation Area – Poaching).

3. We carry/we are the bearers of conservations costs in most protected Areas (Pas) – killing of cattle, people, restrictions; houses.
4. We continue to preserve our traditions which are friendly to the environment and other natural Resources e.g. Maasai Clan of wild/animals
 - Mollel – Rhino
 - Ikoma tribe pray on Task of an Elephant
 - Some Rangi and Sandawe people – believe on rocks e.g. Mongomi wa Kolo.

Conclusion

UNESCO and MNRT should form a Community Representative Team under the community that will link up with the Government leader who has an idea on cultural and Natural Heritage management. There must be co-operation among all stakeholders concerning the sites of World Heritage on conflict prevention, promotion of income generation and strengthening of capacities of the community.

Donors' Session

This session was held to highlight the commitments that some donor and financial institutions have made to sustainable development in Africa, especially regarding heritage resources.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) presented its Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), which is a cornerstone of its strategy to promote socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth and to address emerging environmental and social development challenges. The focus of the presentation was the Bank's approach to cultural heritage protection in AfDB-financed project. The approach to cultural heritage applied within the framework of the Environmental and Social Assessment process is applicable to protected and 'unprotected' cultural heritage as well as natural heritage, touching on biodiversity, renewable resources and ecosystem services.

As a major donor and partner in protecting heritage resources across the world, UNESCO's presentation focused on the need for co-operation and collaboration as a strategy for producing effective results through positioning the strengths of individuals and/or groups in implementing solutions. Using its strength as an intergovernmental UN agency capable of mobilizing resources across the world, UNESCO is capable of monitoring and putting together implementation plans such as those required to put in place the recommendations of the present conference. The presentation also focused on the outline of a two-year action plan, to bridge the gap between two periodic reporting cycles, with a focus on improving community engagement in planning and implementation.

IV. Conference Recommendations

The closing session of the conference was held at the headquarters of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority. On this occasion, the Ngorongoro Declaration (See Conclusion chapter) was discussed and approved by the participants of the meeting. Participants were also able to tour the Ngorongoro Crater as guests of the Government of Tanzania.

The Conference made several recommendations, which are outlined in the Ngorongoro Declaration and presented below. The implementation of these recommendations will require interventions by various actors, but most importantly, firm engagement by the State Parties to the World Heritage Convention.

Fostering peace and security

- Recognize and engage with the African Union to leverage political, financial and on-the-ground support for governance, restoring stability and protecting heritage sites in conflict zones.
- Foster dialogue and reach consensus with local communities before and during times of conflict and consider preemptive protective measures for these sites, including developing preventive conservation strategies.

Reconstruction and authenticity

- Consider more closely the question of reconstruction and authenticity regarding heritage sites.
 - If the original materials cannot be recovered and reused, then heritage status should be considered based on use of traditional skills/methods. This is especially important in the discussion regarding post-trauma phases.
 - Value can be retained if traditional methods used, but reconstruction can also ascribe new meanings to the site.

National commitments

- National governments should increase support for African World Heritage nominations and conservation efforts by national heritage institutions, the African World Heritage Fund, Ecole du patrimoine africain and Centre for Heritage Development in Africa in order to build a more sustainable model that does not rely heavily on foreign investment. Support to the AWHF is critical to the costly nomination process as it ensures a sustainable repository of resources that can be deployed to meet different national needs.
- Governments need to enhance and enforce regulations to protect biodiversity assets for more sustainable benefits to local and national communities.
- Systematically implement and enforce the requirements of national environmental policies and regulations, especially the precautionary principle and the application of the mitigation hierarchy.
- While governments may wish to develop their natural resources, and have the right and duty to develop their national economy, this should not be at the expense of sustainability for local people and future generations. The WH Committee's 'no-go' position is not a recommendation, but represents decisions that need to be applied. Given the environmental and social risks related to incompatible activities, there is a need to adhere to the Precautionary Principle.

Climate change

- Address climate change issues and environmental concerns as a genuine cross-cutting issue. In this connection, appropriate resources should also be committed to heritage issues.
- Draw upon the rich reservoirs of traditional knowledge systems to adapt to climate change and enhance resilience and sustainability.
- Consider the impact of the climate change on cultural values

Role of communities and Traditional Management Systems

- Increase recognition of cultural values at natural world heritage sites to improve conservation management and to consider the mutual benefits to biodiversity and human populations.
- Support and develop sustainable livelihood strategies, integrating eco-friendly, traditional knowledge into projects to foster sustainable management of heritage
- Identify and prioritize values that local communities assign to sites while identifying and documenting site values in order to develop the concept of “outstanding local value”. This, in addition to those ascribed by the heritage experts, will contribute to a better definition of outstanding universal value.
- Engage and empower communities in the decision-making process to contribute to building sustainable livelihoods. Where necessary, engage in negotiations to provide mutual benefits for all, including the communities and establish agreements to ensure that communities retain maximum revenue generated through heritage projects.

Adapting to development change

- Integrate heritage concerns into development plans, including urban and rural planning and undertake research on land use and land ownership as related to heritage concerns.
- Encourage innovative approaches to development at different scales, using local knowledge and technology to develop appropriate contextualized solutions

Training and capacity building

- Build and upgrade local capacities to meet contemporary requirements and build up livelihood options for local communities.
- Establish indicators for evaluating the impact of development projects on heritage resources.
- Prepare guidelines that address the possible degree of intervention on heritage in development processes
- Train planners, architects or any professionals involved in the implementation of development programmes and projects

Partnerships

- Encourage public-private partnerships as demonstrated in the example of Virunga National Park in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to improve the financial viability of World Heritage sites, to make the case that sustainable, locally driven development can provide a viable alternative to industrial-scale activities such as extracting.
- Encourage experts to serve as facilitators among local communities, while paying attention to current social changes that may affect the protection of sites (e.g. migration trends). Experts can also facilitate understanding of sites’ heritage within local communities.
- Continue engagement and dialogue with civil society and NGOs.

Young People, World Heritage and Sustainable Development [education and knowledge]

- Include environmental and cultural heritage protection in school curricula, to better prepare the tomorrow’s caretakers of World Heritage sites.

- To adopt a holistic approach to cultural and natural heritage by training professionals in both fields
- Increase the involvement of younger generations in heritage activities wherever possible.
- Ensure the transfer of traditional knowledge and know-how to future generations within the community

Communication and dissemination

- Create public awareness, at local and national levels, on the importance of heritage for sustainable development by carrying out public meeting and workshops on protected areas, conservation and sustainability
- Disseminate the results of impact assessments for use by a wide spectrum of society, e.g., heritage institutions, schools, universities, heritage professionals.
- Co-operate with the media to disseminate information on World Heritage and heritage values.
- Promote and share best practices on community participation within heritage sites.
- Ensure that sustainable development goes beyond World Heritage sites and takes into account related intangible heritage components.

V. The Ngorongoro Declaration

The Ngorongoro Declaration on Safeguarding African World Heritage as a Driver of Sustainable Development

adopted in Ngorongoro, Tanzania on 4 June 2016

Preamble

We, African experts including States, civil society and private sector actors and international partners, gathered at the international conference on “Safeguarding African World Heritage as a Driver of Sustainable Development”, which took place in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania from 31 May to 3 June 2016, acknowledge with gratitude the hospitality of the Tanzanian authorities and the City of Arusha in providing a forum to reflect on the place that should be given to cultural and natural heritage within the sustainable development agenda in Africa.

We acknowledge the contribution of UNESCO in organizing the conference and the support of the Government of the People’s Republic of China and other donors, whose generosity made our participation at the conference possible.

We further acknowledge that the African States Parties to the World Heritage Convention remain committed to a balanced approach in heritage conservation and sustainable development while meeting the needs of local communities and maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of cultural and natural World Heritage sites in Africa.

Recalling:

- The 1961 Arusha Manifesto by President Mwalimu Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, which recognized the integral part that natural resources plays in national development;
- The 2002 Budapest Declaration, which stressed the need “to ensure an appropriate and equitable balance between conservation, sustainability and development, so that World Heritage properties can be protected through appropriate activities contributing to the social and economic development and the quality of life of our communities”;
- The 2012 recommendations of the international conference on “Living with World Heritage in Africa” (Gauteng, South Africa), preceded by the expert workshop on extractive industries at World Heritage properties, which reaffirmed the need to balance conservation and development initiatives, and stressed the idea of an inclusive approach especially for local communities;
- The 2012 Kyoto Vision on the occasion of the Closing Event of the Celebrations of the 40th Anniversary of the *World Heritage Convention* reinforcing the role of local communities in implementing the Convention;
- The 2013 Hangzhou Declaration on “Placing Culture at the Heart of Sustainable Development Policies”;

- The 2014 Social Responsibility Declaration by Chinese Enterprises in Africa, which arrived at consensus on the social responsibility of Chinese enterprises in Africa to respect culture and customs and protect the local environment and natural resources and contribute to the sustainable development of African economy and society;
- The 2015 African Union’s “Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want”, which addresses issues related to environmental sustainability, climate resilient economies and empowerment of communities with cultural and natural heritage being a catalyst for sustainable development;
- The 2015 “Policy Document for the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention” adopted by the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention;
- The resolution of the 38th session of the General Conference of UNESCO to proclaim 5 May as African World Heritage Day to reflect on the conservation and promotion of World Heritage in Africa between States and civil societies, in particular women and youth;
- The 2015 Siem Reap Declaration on tourism and culture to protect cultural and natural heritage by building new partnership models towards greater integration;
- The 2016 Robben Island African Youth Declaration on World Heritage stressing the role and responsibility of young people in promoting conservation and sustainability at World Heritage properties in Africa;
- The 2016 African World Heritage Fund’s 10th anniversary seminar on “African World Heritage Thinking Ahead” positioning Africa to deal with outstanding and emerging issues around conservation, development, climate change, civil society and capacity-building.

Acknowledging that:

Sustainable development can ensure that appropriate efforts are deployed to protect and conserve the cultural and natural resources of a region faced with the challenges of climate change, natural and human-made disasters, population growth, rapid urbanization, destruction of heritage, environmental degradation for present and future generations;

The *World Heritage Convention* provides a unique platform that recognizes the intricate relationship between cultural and natural heritage, as such;

Sustainable development and heritage, in particular World Heritage, can be mutually beneficial if the opportunities they offer are properly identified and transmitted to present and future generations;

Africa’s unique context generates intrinsic interactions and continuity between tangible and intangible cultural and natural heritage, in a fast-paced development region, where governments strive to provide much needed socio-economic development and peace using cultural and natural heritage resources as a catalyst;

Progress has been made in Africa towards the UN Millennium Development Goals and that African States Parties and civil societies are currently mobilizing to achieve the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

UNESCO is convinced that States Parties have shared responsibilities for conserving and managing cultural and natural heritage, inclusive of, but not limited to, World Heritage sites, according to their respective legal frameworks or environmental and social safeguards and with the support of international financial institutions;

Intergenerational relationships, including the significant contribution of women and young people, play a fundamental role in the transmission and evolution of cultural practices and the rights of future generations to benefit from African World Heritage;

The communities that are custodians of the heritage sites make them living landscapes;

Traditional management systems are an essential value to Africa's aspirations towards sustainable development;

We declare that:

African heritage is central to preserving and promoting our cultures thereby uplifting identity and dignity for present and future generations in an increasingly globalized world;

Heritage, including World Heritage properties, is a driver of sustainable development and critical for achieving regional socio-economic benefits, environmental protection, sustainable urbanization, social cohesion and peace;

We call upon:

- 1.** The **African Union and its regional economic communities** to promote sustainable development while guaranteeing the conservation of African cultural and natural heritage in line with its visionary Agenda 2063;
- 2.** **African Heads of State** to adhere to their commitments under various Conventions, including the 1972 World Heritage Convention, while undertaking development projects in a sustainable manner. We further invite African States Parties to harness the opportunities offered by new and emerging technologies to secure the conservation and sustainable development of World Heritage properties;
- 3.** **African States Parties** to develop and implement policies that recognize cultural and natural heritage, prevent and resolve conflicts as well as restore peace and security, and promote social cohesion within and outside their borders using heritage values;
- 4.** **African States Parties** to promote the role that women and youth play in the conservation and management of cultural and natural heritage;
- 5.** **African States Parties** to adopt policies that empower communities and improve their involvement in decision making, benefit sharing and to promote them as ambassadors of World Heritage through inclusive sustainable development initiatives;

6. **Development partners** – international finance institutions, industry, the private sector, and multi and bilateral partners – to consider heritage as a driver of sustainable development, improving the livelihood of the people and assisting in eradicating poverty in Africa, and support the sustainable management and conservation of heritage. In undertaking development projects, innovative solutions should be found to deploy environmentally friendly technologies that will not impact adversely on the OUV of heritage properties;
7. **The international community**, the African Union and African States Parties to cooperate and collaborate in global dialogue to realize their aspirations towards the Sustainable Development Goals and to address the challenges the region faces including poverty, environmental degradation, climate change, terrorism, illegal arms trade, illicit trafficking of flora, fauna and intentional destruction and trafficking of cultural heritage and looting of cultural artefacts, and other issues that critically impact African cultural and natural heritage;
8. **The General Assembly of States Parties and the World Heritage Committee to recommend to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies** to work together with African States Parties to support research in order to find appropriate and sustainable solutions for development projects associated with World Heritage properties;
9. **The World Heritage Committee to recommend to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies**, in partnership with the African World Heritage Fund and African States Parties, to develop a reference framework and capacity-building and educational programmes on heritage and sustainable development issues;
10. **The World Heritage Centre** and the Advisory Bodies in collaboration with the African World Heritage Fund and national training institutions at all levels to build capacities among practitioners, communities and networks across a wide interdisciplinary and intersectoral spectrum so as to integrate heritage conservation and sustainable development perspectives. We urge the World Heritage Centre in collaboration with the Education Sector of UNESCO to develop a curriculum for integration into national education systems;
11. **The Committee and the Advisory Bodies** to support improved regional balance and representation of African expertise in the work of the Advisory Bodies;
12. **States Parties** to strengthen the regulatory environment for addressing heritage concerns in the development process, most particularly by ensuring mechanisms for coordination and strong linkages with established impact assessment processes, urban and rural landscape policies and planning practices and mainstreaming of cultural and natural values into national development policies and investment plans;
13. **Civil society, including local communities**, to strengthen partnerships to uphold values of heritage, including the OUV of World Heritage sites, as an integral part of society's efforts and aspirations for sustainable development.

Annexes

ANNEX 1 – List of Conference Task Force Members

	Name	INSTITUTION	Email Address
1.	Prof. George Abungu	Okello Abungu Heritage Consultants, Kenya	g.abungu@mac.com
2.	Prof. Hamady Bocoum	Director General -Musée des civilisations noires and Director, Institut Fondamental d’Afrique Noire, Senegal	hawab@hotmail.com
3.	Dr Ishanlosen Odiava	Independent Environment and Heritage Development Specialist	iodiava@yahoo.com
4.	Dr Djah François Malan	Lecturer of Ethnobotany, University Nangui Abrogoua, Cote d’Ivoire	malandf@gmail.com
5.	Mr Kagosi Mwamulowe	Director, East Central Region, National Heritage Conservation Commission, Zambia	mwamsprog@gmail.com
6.	Dr Weber Ndoro	Director, African World Heritage Fund	webbern@awhf.net
7.	Mr Souayibou Varissou	Partner Relations Officer, African World Heritage Fund	SouayibouV@awhf.net
8.	Mr Timothy Badman	Director, IUCN World Heritage Programme	Tim.BADMAN@iucn.org
9.	Ms Regina Durighello	Director, ICOMOS World Heritage Programme	regina.durighello@icomos.org
10.	Mr Joseph King	Director, Sites Unit, ICCROM	jk@iccrom.org
11.	Dr Freddy Manongi	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, United Republic of Tanzania	fsmanongi@yahoo.com
12.	Mr Donatius Kamamba		donatiuskamamba@yahoo.com
13.	Mr Edmond Moukala	Chief of Africa Unit, UNESCO World Heritage Centre	e.moukala@unesco.org
14.	Mr Richard Veillon	Project Officer, Policy and Statutory Meetings Unit, UNESCO World Heritage Centre	r.veillon@unesco.org
15.	Ms Noeline Raondry Rakotoarisoa	Chief of Section - MAB Networking: Biosphere Reserves and Capacity Building – UNESCO Natural Sciences Sector	n.raondry-rakotoarisoa@unesco.org
16.	Mr Alexander Leicht	Chief of Section, Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship – UNESCO Education Sector	b.combes@unesco.org
17.	Mr Damir Dijakovic	Programme Specialist, Culture, UNESCO - Harare Field Office	d.dijakovic@unesco.org

ANNEX 2 – Conference Concept Note



International Conference Safeguarding African World Heritage as a Driver of Sustainable Development

Arusha International Conference Centre

Arusha, Tanzania

31 May – 3 June 2016

Context and issues

The African Region contains a remarkable variety of natural and cultural wealth that constitutes the very essence of African cultural identity. With 89 sites (48 cultural sites, 37 natural sites, 4 mixed) inscribed on the World Heritage List, the continent remains under-represented (less than 10%) on the List. However, 33% of the sites on the List of World Heritage in Danger are located in Africa. African heritage sites face challenges related to erratic development, armed conflicts and terrorism, uncontrolled movements of populations, poaching, weak management and climate change. Intentional destruction, looting and loss of heritage, including World Heritage sites, have become hallmarks of civil conflicts and are cause for concern. The displaced populations from conflicts and wars, especially in the central part of the continent, seek refuge in protected areas and inadvertently negatively impact World Heritage sites in these areas.

UNESCO's action in recent years has demonstrated that the conservation of World Heritage contributes greatly to a country's socio-economic development. To this effect, the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention adopted, in November 2015, a Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention¹. This policy document reflects the goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development² that, along with the UN 2015 Sendai Framework for Action, include for the first time, a number of key references to natural resource management and cultural heritage. More recently, the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework on Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC-COP21³) acknowledged Africa's need for universal access to sustainable energy, and set the way forward to cutting global greenhouse gas emissions through the establishment of policies and strategies to assist developing countries.

¹ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/20ga/>

² The 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development recognises this and includes the protection and safeguarding of the world cultural and natural heritage as a specific target of one of its 17 «Sustainable Development Goals, notably No 11 on inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements.

³ <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/l09r01.pdf>

By identifying, protecting, conserving, presenting and transmitting to present and future generations irreplaceable cultural and natural heritage properties of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), UNESCO's 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage contributes significantly to sustainable development and the overall well-being of individuals and communities. It is not unusual that properties on the World Heritage List are also protected by other international legal instruments, such as the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands⁴, the Convention on Biological Diversity⁵ and the Man and Biosphere Programme⁶, which shares nine African sites with the World Heritage Convention.

At the regional level, the African Union's 2015 "Agenda 2063: the Africa We Want"⁷ is an aspirational document projecting a vision of "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena". The Agenda addresses the question of environmental sustainability, climate resilient economies and communities and restoring Africa's biodiversity to 1963 levels through proper management and reduction of threat levels. While recognizing the role of Africa's cultural heritage as central to its cultural identity, values and ethics, it also acknowledges the threats posed to this cultural heritage. To address this situation, the Agenda aspires to put in place a framework for the Adoption of African Heritage Sites by 2025, while increasing the number of African World Heritage sites to 10 times the 2013 level, by 2063.

Local African communities have been in the forefront of conserving their natural and cultural heritage by developing Traditional Management Systems (TMS), which have evolved as adaptive community responses to various contexts and challenges, and are intrinsic to local values. TMS are widely recognized by individual communities. However it is also necessary that national governments recognize, formalize and promote TMS as veritable tools for sustainable heritage management and conservation. Such a fundamental approach could serve the interests of both the development and conservation sectors while ensuring that the emergent practices are grounded in the local communities. This could ensure the sustainability of such conservation practices, bringing benefits to heritage sites including World Heritage properties, provided that they are carefully integrated into conservation and management systems, to reflect the symbiotic relationship between the human and natural environments that characterize traditional management systems.

It is increasingly clear that addressing the challenges of conservation and sustainable development requires a multi-pronged approach that is both bottom-up and top-down⁸. The concept of the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio 2012) could be replicated at national levels to encourage better communication between various actors through policy dialogue between the development and conservation sectors, in recognition of the opportunity that development offers for better management of heritage resources. It will require capacity-building for communities, heritage institutions as well as other development partners and regulatory agencies.

It is in this context that the Africa Unit of the World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with its partners, is organizing in 2016 a conference on the conservation and sustainable

⁴ <http://www.ramsar.org>

⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/convention/>

⁶ UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Programme <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/man-and-biosphere-programme/>

⁷ <http://agenda2063.au.int/en/sites/default/files/Final%20Draft%20Agenda%202063%20Framework%20Formatted%20TOC-1.pdf>

⁸ In this regard UNESCO's various sectors have pioneered programmes focused on a multi sectoral approach to resolving common challenges. One of these is the Exploring Sustainable Development: A Multiple-Perspective Approach -- <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002154/215431E.pdf>), which addresses cultural diversity from perspective of the interactions between humans and their natural environment.

development of World Heritage in Africa, to be held at, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, a World Heritage property in Arusha, Tanzania. This initiative is in line with the fourth objective of the 2012-2017 Action Plan for the African Region that underscores the necessity to “develop and implement strategies to enable States Parties to effectively address the challenge of balancing heritage conservation and development needs.” The conference aims to explore methods to strengthen the three dimensions of sustainable development: environmental sustainability, inclusive social and economic development while also fostering peace and security. In the current context of rapidly evolving demographics and climate change, increasing inequalities and threats to heritage and diminishing natural resources, there is clearly a need to consider conservation objectives, including those promoted by the World Heritage Convention within a broader economic, social, cultural and environmental context, as defined by the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

I. Goals, targets and topics

A- Goals of the conference

The conference will bring together and raise awareness among various stakeholders in African heritage on the timely topic of heritage conservation and sustainable development. The discussions will reflect the concern for “planet, people, prosperity and peace”, identified as areas of critical importance in the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development. The conference’s principal goal is to address the issues, challenges, and major threats to the effective management and conservation of World Heritage in Africa. More specifically, it will aim to propose solutions by:

- reviewing the activities undertaken in this field and highlighting the success of local projects while establishing a road map for the next ten years,
- encouraging States Parties, political institutions and local authorities to take measures at local, sub-regional, regional, and national levels to conserve heritage as an integral part of sustainable development,
- addressing the question of sustainable development in educational programmes in various learning settings, up to universities, by involving children, youth and academics and by addressing sustainability challenges through Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) at these different levels.
- encouraging women to increase their involvement in projects linked to heritage conservation and sustainable development,
- developing partner networks, accelerating sustainable solutions at local levels, with a view to promoting co-operation projects , and synergy beyond the conference; and,
- examining post-conflict recovery through five potential case studies: Timbuktu (Mali), Sukur (Nigeria) - after the actions of Boko Haram - Garamba National Park and Virunga National Park (Democratic Republic of the Congo) - in relation to rebel groups - and the safeguarding of peace, cultural and natural heritage surrounding the disappearing Lake Chad.

The conference recommendations will be submitted to States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO, development partners, development proponents and industries, civil society and local communities.

B- Targets and stakeholders

A wide range of stakeholders in the fields of development and heritage conservation will participate in the conference: private sector representatives, development banks and other

development partners, universities, national environmental regulators, cultural heritage institutions, local authorities, African youth and women, heritage experts, site managers, academics, as well as members of the Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, ICCROM, and IUCN) to the World Heritage Committee.

C- Themes

The conference will explore various themes regarding the transversal relationship between sustainable development and World Heritage. A preliminary list is provided below:

- **Environmental Sustainability** through the protection of biological and cultural diversity, the management of water resources, the strengthening of resilience to natural hazards and climate change. This section will demonstrate how sustainable development and the environment are complementary in creating wealth and livelihoods at different scales on the continent, building on traditional management systems to deliver ecosystem services and socio-cultural benefits.
- **Inclusive Social Development** through mutual contribution to inclusion, equity, enhancing quality of life, well-being, relevance and quality of education, as well as the respect, protection and promotion of human rights. This theme will also examine issues related to the respect, the consulting and involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities as well as the question of gender equality in the management of heritage resources.
- **Inclusive Economic Development** through employment, income generation and livelihoods as well as the promotion of economic investment and quality tourism. The strengthening of capacities for innovation and local entrepreneurship will also be discussed.
- **Fostering Peace and Security:** conflict prevention and resolution through traditional and other systems, heritage protection during conflict, post-conflict recovery, planning, and management.
- **Cultural heritage**, through the promotion of cultural capital at heritage sites and beyond, can be a driver of sustainable development. The mobilization of cultural resources and the application of traditional management systems can be leveraged for poverty reduction and economic development for local communities.

ANNEX 3 – Conference Programme

International Conference: Safeguarding African World Heritage as a Driver of Sustainable Development

Arusha, Tanzania

31 May – 3 June 2016

TUESDAY, 31 MAY 2016	
OPENING CEREMONY	
Session Moderator: Ambassador Begum Taj	
9:00am–10:30am	<p>Welcome Remarks by the Regional Commissioner of Arusha, Hon. Daudi Felix Ntibenda</p> <p>Remarks by the CEO, Bermuda Emissions Control Ltd, Mr Donal Smith</p> <p>Address by Counsellor, Embassy of the People's Republic of China, Mr Gao Wei</p> <p>Address by the Director of the Division of Heritage and the Director of the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO, Dr Mechtild Rössler</p> <p>Remarks by the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Hon. Prof. Jumanne Magembe, to invite the Guest of Honour</p> <p>Opening Speech by the Guest of Honour, Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa</p> <p>Introduction of Conference Chair, Major General Gaudence Milanzi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania</p>
10:30am–11:15am	Photos and Coffee Break
Conference Chair: Gaudence Milanzi	
11:30am–12:30pm	<p>Keynote Address Prof. George Abungu, Okello Abungu Heritage Consultants <i>Heritage Conservation and Sustainable Development in Africa: Using heritage as a Driver for Sustainable Development</i></p>
12:30pm – 2:00pm	Lunch Break
Thematic Session: Cultural Heritage	
Session Moderator: Edmond Moukala	
Rapporteurs: Sébastien Moriset / Susan Mbutia	
2:00pm – 2:30pm	<p>Opening Speaker: Prof. Olabiyi B. Joseph Yai <i>Patrimoine Mondial, Cultures Africaines et Développement : Vers Un Nouveau Paradigme ?</i></p>
2:30pm– 4:00pm	<p>Paper presentations</p> <p>Nelson Guma, Julius Biryabagaruka and Nelson Enyagu <i>Cultural Values Conservation: An approach for preservation of cultural heritage and local economic development: Experiences of Rwenzori Mountains National Park World Heritage Site, Uganda</i></p> <p>Affoh Guenneguez (Cote d'Ivoire) <i>L'appropriation symbolique du Quartier France de Grand-Bassam par les N'zima</i></p> <p>Christopher Polglase (USA) <i>Cultural Heritage and Sustainability: Focusing on the Implementation Phase of major projects</i></p> <p>Corinne Forest (Mauritius) <i>The contribution of the World Heritage Status in Mauritius: the case of the Aapravasi Ghat World Heritage Site</i></p> <p>Hoseah Wanderi (Kenya) <i>Infrastructural Development and Conservation of Heritage: A Case Study of Lamu Old Town World Heritage Site</i></p>
4:00pm – 4:15pm	Coffee Break
4:15pm – 5:30pm	Questions and Answers, Discussions

WEDNESDAY, 1 JUNE 2016	
8:30am – 9:00am	Task Force meeting
Thematic Session: Environmental Sustainability Session Moderator: Djah Francois Malan	
Rapporteurs: Kaddu Kiwe Sebuya / Affoh Guenneguez	
9:00am – 9:30am	Opening Speaker: Pascal Valentin HOUENOU (Côte-d'Ivoire) <i>Durabilité Environnementale et Gestion des Ressources Naturelles en vue du développement durable</i>
9:30am – 11:00am	Paper presentations Cosma Wilungula Balongelwa <i>La sauvegarde du patrimoine mondial africain moteur de développement durable, cas de la RDC, Parc national des Virunga</i> Gérard Rambeloarisoa, Julie Ranivo et Ambinintsoa Ratsitoarison <i>Les Forêts Humides de l'Atsinanana</i> Godwin Evenyo Dzekoto, Daryl Bosu <i>Community resource management areas (CREMAS) in Ghana; a promising framework for community based conservation</i> John Makombo <i>A demonstration of Conservation of Bwindi Impenetrable and Rwenzori Mountains National Parks and World Heritage Sites as centres of wealth creation and improve livelihoods</i> Hamissou Halilou Malam Garba <i>Contribution des communautés locales dans la gestion et conservation de la biodiversité de la Réserve Naturelle Nationale de l'Aïr et du Ténéré (RNNAT) au Niger</i> Kelvin Chanda <i>Invoking co-management as a tool in the conservation and sustainable development of World Heritage Properties in Africa</i>
11:00am–11:15am	Coffee Break
11:15am–12:30pm	Questions and Answers, Discussions
12:30pm – 1:00pm	Presentation: Bermuda Emissions Control Ltd by Donal Smith
1:00pm – 2:00pm	Lunch Break
Thematic Session: Inclusive Social and Economic Development (1) Session Moderator: Souayibou Varissou	
Rapporteurs: Susan Keitumetse / Dongjing Kang	
2:00pm–2:30pm	Opening Paper: Nehemiah Murusuri, Jessica Brown and Terence Hay-Edie <i>Engaging communities in conservation and sustainable development of African World Heritage: Lessons learned from COMPACT</i>
2:30pm–4:00pm	Paper presentations Alpha Diop <i>Tombouctou : l'avenir des maçons traditionnels.</i> Feryal Ali Gauhar <i>Cultural Conservation, Sustainability, Participatory Methodologies and the Reconstruction of Post-Disaster Communities: Building Resilience in Sindh, Pakistan</i> James Wakibara <i>Tourism in natural world heritage sites and local community livelihoods: a Tanzanian experience</i> Bakonirina Rakotomamonjy, Victoire Adegbidi, Ismailou Baldé and David Gandreau <i>AfriCAP2016, capacity building and synergies between heritage actors in West Africa</i> Pascall Taruvinga <i>Conservation and socio-economic: challenges and opportunities of involving stakeholders in developing World Heritage sites as 'hybrid' institutions; case of Mapungubwe and Robben Island cultural landscapes</i> Kizito Sikuka <i>Safeguarding African Heritage - Media the Missing Link?</i>
4:00pm – 4:15pm	Coffee Break
4:15pm – 5:30pm	Questions and Answers, Discussions

THURSDAY, 2 JUNE 2016	
8:30am – 9:00am	Task Force meeting
Thematic Session: Inclusive Economic and Social Development (2) Session Moderator: Donatius Kamamba	
Session Rapporteurs: Bakonirina Rakotomamonjy / Kizito Sikuka	
9:00am – 9:30am	Souayibou Varissou <i>Recommendations from the African World Heritage Fund's 10th Anniversary Seminar</i>
9:30am – 11:00am	Paper presentations Charles M. Musiba and Dongjing Kang <i>Towards a community based conservation and sustainable use of Tanzania's heritage: Lessons from Zhoukoudian (China) to Laetoli (Tanzania) World Heritage Sites.</i> Gertrude Mamotse Matswiri <i>Sustainable Development at World Heritage Sites through government, private sector, NGO & local communities partnership: the case of Tsodilo Hills Community Initiatives Project - experiences, challenges & prospects</i> Baba Ceessay <i>Revamping a Heritage Tourism Destination for more Sustainable Growth</i> Hamida Rhouma-Ghmari <i>La conservation intégrée du site de Dougga : un outil de développement local durable</i> Emma Imalwa <i>The management of Twyfelfontein World Heritage Site, Namibia</i> Herman Kiriama <i>Sustainable Heritage Management: the case of Mijikenda Kayas, Kenya</i>
11:00am – 11:15am	Coffee Break
11:15am – 12:30pm	Questions and Answers, Discussions
12:30pm – 2:00pm	Lunch
Theme: Fostering Peace and Security Session Moderator: Hamady Bocoum	
Session Rapporteurs: Hamissou Garba / Emma Imalwa	
2:00pm – 2:30pm	Opening Speaker: Prof. Toshiyuki Kono, Vice-President of ICOMOS <i>Reconstruction and Authenticity: Process-Thinking as a Tool to Change the "Heritage Conservation versus Development" Dichotomy</i>
2:30pm – 4:00pm	Paper presentations Marshet Girmay Endeshaw <i>A Contested Territory in a Sacralized Landscape: The Fight of the Gich Community over Semien Mountains National Park</i> Aldiouma YATTARA <i>Le Tombeau des Askia de Gao, un espace de prévention et résolution des conflits</i> Antony Sham and Chief Luka Gizik Sukur <i>: from conflict to reconstruction</i> Emmanuel de Merode <i>Testimony from Virunga National Park World Heritage site</i> Hyeon Ju KIM <i>Le projet « Supports pédagogiques sur le patrimoine culturel africain en milieu post-conflit »</i>
4:00pm – 4:15pm	Coffee Break
4:15pm – 5:30pm	Questions and Answers, Discussions

FRIDAY, 3 JUNE 2016	
8:30am – 9:00am	Task Force meeting
9:00am – 9:30am	Tanzanian communities sharing their World Heritage experience Mrobanda Japan - Serengeti- WMA Said R. Masudi - Selous Game Reserve Ashirafu Saifary - Kondo Rock Arts Kairo Said Kilwa Kisiwani Mohamed J. Mugheiry Stone Town Zanzibar Edward Maura Ngorongoro Conservation Area
Thematic Session: Partners' Session	
Session Moderator: Kagosi Mwamulowe	
Session Rapporteurs: Nirina Rakotondrasoa and Herman Kiriama	
9:30am – 10:50am	Terry Little, Joseph King and Catherine Antomarchi <i>ICCROM and the future of Africa's past</i> Stephen Battle, Sebastien Moriset, Nuria Sánchez Muñoz, Tatu Magina <i>Kilwa, Tanzania: Partnership between the World Heritage site and other assets in the District</i> Ms Wore Gana Seck <i>La gestion intégrée des parcs avec les populations périphériques au Sénégal</i> Noëlle Kümpel, Alison Clausen, Matthew Hatchwell, Robert Mwinyihali, Laurent Some and Owen Gibbons <i>Sustainable Development at Natural World Heritage Sites in Africa</i>
10:50am-11:30am	Questions and Answers, Discussions
11:30am–1:00pm	Break-out Working Group sessions
	<i>Coffee Break (during break out session)</i>
1:00pm – 2:00pm	<i>Lunch</i>
Donors' Session	
Session Moderator: Ishanlosen Odiaua	
2:00pm–3:00pm	Mbarack Diop (Chief Safeguards Policy Officer, African Development Bank) <i>Presentation on the AfDB's approach to cultural heritage protection in AfDB financed projects</i> Alaphia Wright, Ag Director, UNESCO Addis Office <i>Presentation of UNESCO Action plan</i>
3:00pm-4:00pm	Coffee Break
4:00pm-5:00pm	Plenary Review of Draft Ngorongoro Declaration on Safeguarding African World Heritage as a Driver for Sustainable Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closing remarks by Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism Hon. Prof. Jumanne Magembe

SATURDAY 4 JUNE 2016 Site visit	
6:30am- 11:00am	Departure for Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) Excursions into Ngonrongoro Crater
11:00am-12:00pm	<i>Declaration Process</i>
12:00pm-1:30pm	Adoption of the Ngorongoro Declaration of African Experts on Safeguarding African World Heritage as a Driver for Sustainable Development <i>Followed by lunch and traditional dances</i>
3:30pm	Departure for Arusha

ANNEX 4 – List of conference participants

	Title	Family name	First name(s)	Professional title	Organization	Department	Country
1	Mr	Sikuka	Kizito Batanani	Senior Researcher/Writer	Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC)		Zimbabwe
2	Mr	Dzekoto	Godwin Evenyo	Acting Project Manager	A Rocha Ghana	Ngo	Ghana
3	Dr	Diop	Alpha	Architecte	Icomos Mali		Mali
4	Mr	Yattara	Aldiouma	Conservateur De Musees	Musee Du Sahel	Conservation - Exposition	Mali
5	Dr	Kang	Dongjing	Instructor of Communicaiton	University of Colorado Denver	Department of Communication International College Beijing	China
6	Mr	Chanda	Kelvin Charles	Senior Conservation Officer	National Heritage Conservation Commission	Conservation	Zambia
7	Mr	Mwangi	Hoseah Wanderi	Research Scientist- Anthropologist	National Museums of Kenya	Directorate of Museums and Sites	Kenya
8	Ms	Forest	Corinne	Head Technical Unit	Aapravasi Ghat Trust Fund	Technical Unit	Mauritius
9	Ms	Gueneguez	Affoh	Editrice francophone	RNW Media	Afrique	Netherlands
10	Ms	Ali-Gauhar	Feryal	Cultural Heritage Manager	Associated Consulting Engineers (Pvt) Ltd.	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	Pakistan
11	Mr	Ceesay	Baba	Director General	National Centre for Arts and Culture	Tourism and Culture Ministry	Gambia
12	Mr	Polglase	Christopher	Cultural Heritage Practice Leader	Gray & Pape, Inc.		USA
13	Dr	Kim	Hyeon Ju	Point Focal Culture au Département Afrique	UNESCO	Département Afrique	France
14	Prof	Musiba	Charles	Associate Professor of Anthropology	University of Colorado Denver	College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Anthropology Department	United States of America
15	Mr	Guma	Nelson	Conservation Area Manager	Uganda Wildlife Authority	Conservation	Uganda
16	Dr	WAKIBARA	James Vedastor	Conservation Biologist	Tanzania National Parks	Conservation	Tanzania
17	Mr	Moriset	Sebastien	Architect	CRAterre		France
18	Ms	Sanchez Munoz	Nuria	Architect	CRAterre		France
19	Ms	Magina	Tatu	Local project coordinator, EU Kilwa project	Kilwa District	Tourism	Tanzania
20	Prof	SOSOVELE	HUSSEIN	PROGRAMME COORDINATOR - RUVUMA LANDSCAPE	WWF TANZANIA COUNTRY OFFICE	-	United Republic of Tanzania
21	Dr	Kiriama	Herman Ogoti	Senior Research Fellow	Kisii University	Research And Extension	Kenya
22	Mr	Marshet	Girmay	Lecturer	University of Gondar, Ethiopia	History and Heritage Management	Ethiopia

	Title	Family name	First name(s)	Professional title	Organization	Department	Country
23	Ms	Matswiri	Gertrude Mamotse	Principal Curator II Archaeology and Heritage Management	National Museum & Monuments	National Museum & Monuments	Botswana
24	Ms	Seck	Vore Gana	Directrice	Green Senegal	Dakar Senegal	Senegal
25	Ms	Rhouma	Hamida	Gestionnaire du site Dougga-Tunisie	Institut National du Patrimoine-Tunisie	Département des monuments et sites antiques	Tunisia
26	Mr	Hatchwell	Matthew	Director, Int'l Policy and Program Development	Wildlife Conservation Society	WCS UK	United Kingdom
27	Prof	Kono	Toshiyuki	Vice President	ICOMOS		France
28	Mr	Murusuri	Nehemiah	Economist	Gef-Sgp	Conservation	Tanzania
29	Prof	Abungu	George Okello	Heritage Consultant	Okello Abungu Heritage Consultants		Kenya
30	Prof	Malan	Djah François	Enseignant chercheur	Université Nangui Abrogoua	UFR Sciences de la Nature	Côte D'Ivoire
31	Prof	Houenou	Pascal Houenou	Professeur	Université Nangui Abrogoua	Ufr Sciences et Gestion de l'environnement	Côte D'Ivoire
32	Mr	King	Joseph	Unit Director	ICCROM	Sites Unit	Italy
33	Dr	Odiaua	Ishanlosen	Consultant	UNESCO		Canada
34	Mr	Little	Terry	Senior Consultant	ICCROM		Italy
35	Prof	Wilungula Balongelwa	Cosma	Directeur Général	ICCN	Environnement et Conservation de la Nature	Dem. Rep. of the Congo (DRC)
36	Mr	Ding	Khamis	Conservationist	South Sudan National Wildlife Service	External Relations And Natural Resources Management	South Sudan
37	Mr	Mapilanga wa Tsaramu	Jean-Joseph	Directeur Chef de Département Technique et Scientifique	ICCN	Environnement et Conservation de la nature	Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)
38	Ms	Shayo	Lucina Dominic	Heritage Conservator	Lufo Heritage Interpreters	Private	Tanzania
39	Ms	Rakotomamonjy	Bakonirina	Architecte	AIMF-CRATerre		France
40	Mr	Mwinyihali	Robert Kalebo	Chef de Projet	WCS		USA
41	Mr	Rambeloarisoa	Gérard Eugène	Directeur Executif	Fondation Pour Les Aires Protegees Et La Biodiversite De Madagascar		Madagascar
42	Mr	Kumah	Frederick	Director, Regional Office for Africa	WWF	Africa	Kenya
43	Ms	Ratsitoarison	Rakotondrasoa Nirina Ambinintsoa	Chargée De Projet	Fondation Pour Les Aires Protegees Et La Biodiversite De Madagascar	Scientifique	Madagascar
44	Ms	Pabari	Mine	Deputy Regional Director, Programme	IUCN		South Africa
45	Dr	Kumpel	Noelle	Programme Manager, Conservation Policy	Zoological Society of London (ZSL)	Conservation Programmes	United Kingdom

	Title	Family name	First name(s)	Professional title	Organization	Department	Country
46	Mr	Halilou Malam Garba	Hamissou	Chef de Division Aires Protégées	Ministere de l'Environnement de la Salubrite Urbaine et du Developpement Durable/Direction de la Faune, de la Chasse et des Aires Protégées	Direction de la Faune, de la Chasse et des Aires Protégées	Niger
47	Mr	Pascall	Taruvinga	Chief Heritage Officer/PhD student	Robben Island Museum/University of Cape Town	Heritage/Archaeology	South Africa
48	Dr	De Merode	Emmanuel	Directeur Chef de Site	ICCN	Environnement et Conservation de la Nature	Dem. Rep. of the Congo (DRC)
49	Ms	PATARO	Maria Susana	Director	Jane Goodall Institut Global (JGI-G)		Argentina
50	Dr	Mupira	Paul	Regional Director	National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe	Mutare Museum	Zimbabwe
51	Prof	Bocoum	Hamady	Archéologue	Musée des civilisations noires	culture	Senegal
52	Mr	Mwamulowe	Kagosi	Regional Director	National Heritage Conservation Commission	East Central Region	Zambia
53	Mr	Diawara	Bandiougou	Responsable adjoint de projet	UNESCO	Culture/WHC	France
54	Dr	DIBLONI	Oilo Théophile	Chef de Département	INERA/CNRST	Environnement et Forêts	Burkina Faso
55	Ms	Taj	Begum Karim	Ambassador	Embassy Of Tanzania, Paris	Embassy Of Tanzania, Paris	Tanzania
56	Ms	Kari	Susanna	Associate Expert	UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Heritage Division	France
57	Dr	Imalwa	Emma	Curator of Archaeology	National Museum of Namibia	Archaeology	Namibia
58	Mr	Battle	Stephen	Program Director for Sub-Sahara Africa	World Monuments Fund	Preservation	Switzerland
59	Mr	Agbo	Komlan	Directeur du Patrimoine culturel et des Arts	UEMOA		Burkina Faso
60	Mr	Gizik	Luka	Traditional ruler	Mubi Emirate Council	Village Heads	Nigeria
61	Mr	Anthony	Sham	Assistant Chief Heritage Officer	National Commission for Museums and Monuments	Monuments, Heritage and Sites	Nigeria
62	Mr	Sebunya	Kaddu Kiwe	Social Scientist	African Wildlife Foundation	President's Office	Kenya
63	Dr	Domingos	Ziva	Conservateur-Muséologue	Ministère de la Culture	Direction nationale de musées	Angola
64	Ms	Thiam	Nana	Assistant	UNESCO	Culture, World Heritage Centre	France
65	Prof	Wright	Alaphia	Director a.i. and Representative	UNESCO Addis Ababa	Director's Office	Ethiopia
66	Mr	Manirakiza	Gilbert	Interpreter	UNESCO	Interpretation Section	New Zealand
67	Ms	Bret	Chantal	Interpreter	UNESCO	Interpretation	France
68	Ms	Benson	Shan	Interpreter	UNESCO	Interpretation	France
69	Ms	Mbuthia	Susan	Assistant Lecturer	Karatina University	Tourism And Hospitality	Kenya

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70	Ms	Sorvald	Marit	Social Scientist PhD Student	University of Bergen	Archaeology, History, Cultural Studies and Religion	Norway
71	Mr	van Rooijen	Cees	Advisor Cultural Heritage	Dutch Cultural Heritage Agency	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science	Netherlands
72	Mr	Makombo	John	Conservation Director	Uganda Wildlife Authority	Conservation	Uganda
73	Mr	Moukala Nguemo	Edmond	Chief of Unit, WHC	UNESCO	Heritage Division	France
74	Ms	OUEDRAOGO	LEA	INTERPRETE	UNESCO		France
75	Mr	Varissou	Souayibou	Head of Partnership Development	African World Heritage Fund	Partnership	South Africa
76	Ms	Robinson	Laura	Ms	ICOMOS	Board member	South Africa
77	Dr	RÖSSLER	MECHTILD	Director, Division of Heritage and World Heritage Centre	UNESCO	Culture Sector	France
78	Dr	Keitumetse	Susan Osireditse	Research Scholar- Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Conservation	University of Botswana	Okavango Research Institute	Botswana
79	Mr	Wondimou	Getu Assefa	Culture Program Officer	UNESCO/ADI	Culture	Ethiopia
80	Ms	Thiede	Lena	Head of Regional Cooperation	German Embassy Daressalam		Tanzania
81	Ms	KINYONGE	MARIA	TRAINER	UONGOZI Institute	Capacity Development Department	Tanzania
82	Ms	Thouy	Alicia		Alliance Francaise Arusha		Tanzania
83	Ms	Mulokozi Christin	Angelica	Research Assistant	Permanent Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania to UNESCO		France
84	Ms	Bassini	Laura	Director	Fondazione ACRA		Tanzania
85	Mr	Mwathe	Ken	Environmentalist	BirdLife International	Policy and Advocacy	Kenya
86	Mr	Mtwana	Makame Juma	Heritage Manager	Zanzibar Stone Town Heritage Society		Tanzania
87	Dr	Beckett	Barbara	Conservation Expert	ACRA	Zanzibar Build Heritage Job Creation Project	Tanzania
88	Mr	Smith	Donal	Founder-CEO	Bermuda Emissions Control Ltd	Transport Control Dept	Barbados
89	Ms	Ali	Hidaya Jaffar	Heritage Manager	Stone Town Conservation And Development Authority	Conservation, Planning And Control	Tanzania
90	Dr	Kunei	Karaine Kimaat	Senior Tech.Advisor	Frankfurt Zoological Society	SEMA-FZS	Turkey
91	Mr	Saifary	Ashraf	Community Representative	Kondoa Rock Art Site	DOA	Tanzania
92	Mr	KAIRO	SAID MOHAMED	Community Representative	Ruins Of Kilwa - Tanzania	DOA	Tanzania
93	Mr	MAURAA	EDWARD	Community Representative	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	PASTORAL COUNCIL	Tanzania

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94	Mr	MKOME	MROBAND A JAPAN	Community Representative	Serengeti National Park	COMMUNITY	Tanzania
95	Mr	MUGHEIR	MOHAMED JUMA	Community Representative	Stone Town Of Zanzibar	COMMUNITY	Tanzania
96	Ms	MAAJAR	MWANAIKI	AMBASADOR	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	Board Of Directors	Tanzania
97	Dr	KAMAMBA	DONATIUS	DIRECTOR	MNRT	ANTIQUITIES	Tanzania
98	Mr	SELELI	LUCAS	DIRECTOR	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	Board Of Directors	Tanzania
99	Mr	MHANDAGANI	LUKONGE	DIRECTOR	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	Board Of Directors	Tanzania
100	Mr	Mabie	Zuberi	Site Manager	Kondoa Rock Paintings	Antiquities	Tanzania
101	Mr	PINTO	JUMA	DIRECTOR	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	Board Of Directors	Tanzania
102	Dr	MRISHO	DAVID	DIRECTOR	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	Board Of Directors	Tanzania
103	Mr	Ole Shaudo	Metui	DIRECTOR	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	Board Of Directors	Tanzania
104	Dr	Kwayu	Aikande	DIRECTOR	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	Board Of Directors	Tanzania
105	Mr	Ole Syapa	Francis	DIRECTOR	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	Board Of Directors	Tanzania
106	Dr	Manongi	Freddy	CHIEF CONSERVATOR	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	ADMINSTRATION	Tanzania
107	Mr	Kawasange	Bruno	DIRECTOR	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	CONSERVATION	Tanzania
108	Mr	Mwankunda	Joshua	MANAGER	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	CULTURAL HERITAGE	Tanzania
109	Prof	Mabulla	Audax	DIRECTOR GENERAL	National Museum Of Tanzania	CULTURAL HERITAGE	Tanzania
110	Mr	Milanzi	Gaudence	MAJOR GENERAL	MNRT	ADMINSTRATION	Tanzania
111	Mr	Scott	George Anthony	Industrial Relations	Bermuda Industrial Union	Organizing	United Kingdom
112	Ms	Nyerere	Ngusekela	First Secretary	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation of the United Republic of Tanzania	Multilateral Cooperation	Tanzania
113	Mr	KAJIRU	Erick James	Principal Programme Officer Culture	Tanzania UNESCO Natcom	Culture	Tanzania
114	Mr	Bakar	Mussa Awesu	Civil Engineer	Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority	Implementation and Control Department	Tanzania
115	Mr	Wei	Gao	Diplomat	EMBASSY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	CULTURAL DEPARTMENT	Tanzania
116	Mr	Debonnet	Guy	consultant	consultant KfW		Tanzania
117	Mr	Mabie	Zuber Salum	Site Manager/ Conservator of Antiquities	Kondoa Rock paintings- World Heritage site	Antiquities	Tanzania
118	Mr	Makarani	Issa Sarboko	Conservation Architect	Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority		Tanzania

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119	Ms	Hamad	Hannat Bakar	Lawyer	Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority	Administration and Finance	Tanzania
120	Mr	Masudi	Saidi Rashidi		Selous	Wildlife	Tanzania
121	Dr	Muhammmad	Muhamma Juma	Director	Department Urban Planning -Zanzibar		Tanzania
122	Mr	Cornet	Yannick	Chairperson	National Heritage Fund		Mauritius
123	Dr	DIOP	Mbarack	Chief Safeguard Policy	African Development Bank	ORQR	Côte D'Ivoire
124	Prof	Songorwa	Alexander	Rector	College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka	Planning Finance and Administration	Tanzania
125	Mr	Bugumba	Revocatus	Principal Conservator of Antiquities	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	Division of Antiquities	Tanzania
126	Mr	Ole Nasha	William	Member of Parliament	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries	Administration	Tanzania
127	Mr	Temu	Jeremiah Joseph	Personal Secretary to Deputy Minister	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries	Administration	Tanzania
128	Ms	Mangalu	Felista	Principal Curator	National Museum Of Tanzania	Natural History Museum	Tanzania
129	Mr	Baboo	Santaram	Minister	Ministry of Arts and Culture	-	Mauritius
130	Dr	Luckheenarain	Nalini Leela Devi	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Arts and Culture	Government of Mauritius	Mauritius
131	Ms	Assey	Sophrina	Publishing Editor	M.A Development Studies Student	Institute of Development Studies- University of Dar es salaam	Tanzania
132	Prof	SHEYA	MOHAMED	Prof	TANZANIA		Tanzania
133	Mr	Loibooki	Martin T	Acting Director General	Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA)		Tanzania
134	Dr	luckheenarain	nalini	permanent secretary	ministry of arts and culture		Mauritius
135	Mr	Nyamabondo	Constantine	Director	National Museum Of Tanzania	Arusha Declaration Museum	Tanzania
136	Dr	Mwakatobe	Angela		TAWIRI		Tanzania
137		Ramadhani	Samadu		ADTOPO		Tanzania
138		Assey	Flora B.		RC-OFFICE ARUSHA		Tanzania
139		Mtui	Rehema		TPT		Tanzania
140		Ahmad	Mahmoud		ZBC		Tanzania
141		Sendwa	Joseph J.	Tourism Officer	MNRT		Tanzania
142		Majubwa	Yusuph M.		MNRT		Tanzania
143		Kimwaga	Zahoro A.		MNRT		Tanzania
144		Maulidi	Yunusa H.		President Office		Tanzania
145		Mangalu	Felista		National Museum of Tanzania		Tanzania
146		Nyamabondo	Costatine		National Museum of Tanzania		Tanzania

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147		Mlawa	Ziana		MNRT		Tanzania
148		G. Makaya	Dorina		MNRT		Tanzania
149		Assey	Sophrina		IDS-UDSM		Tanzania
150		Mchome	Caroline J.M.	Legal Advisor	MNRT		Tanzania
151		Bowland	Lusyna		University Of Colorado		Tanzania
152		Assera	Sewasew		University Of Colorado		Tanzania
153		Palissero	Alex		University Of Colorado		Tanzania
154		Lowassa	Andrew		NCAA		Tanzania
155	Prof.	Mapunda			UDSM		Tanzania
156		Manirakiza	Gilbert		UNESO		Tanzania