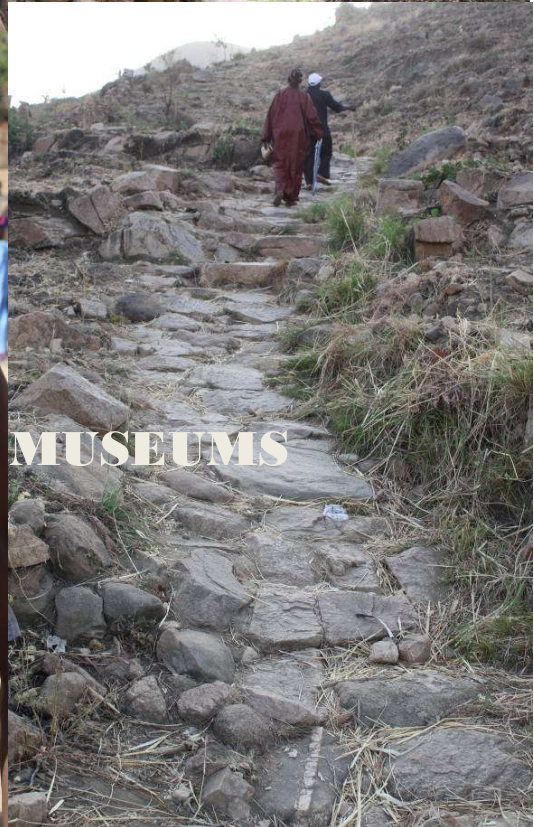
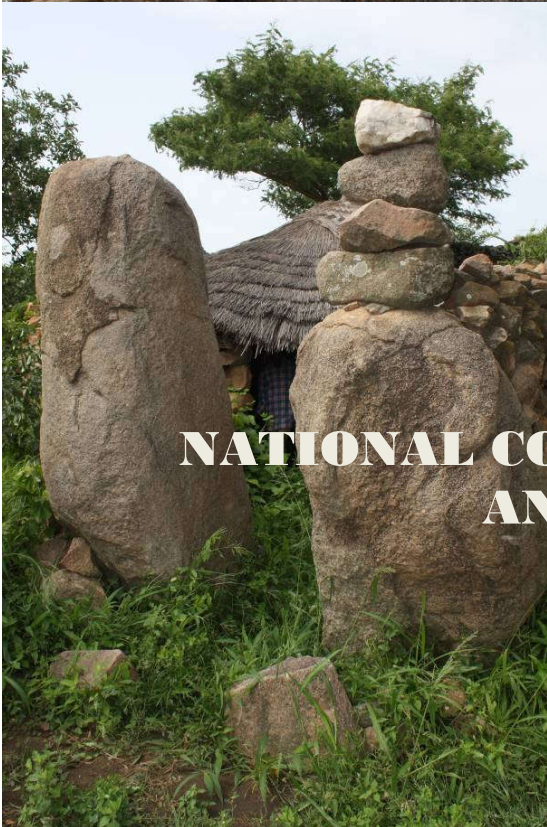


Sukur Cultural Landscape

Adamawa State, NIGERIA

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

**CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN
2017-2021**



**Prepared by:
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MUSEUMS
AND MONUMENTS
Abuja, NIGERIA**



Management and Business Plans 2017– 2021 cycle

Prepared by

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September, 2016

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1.1 Foreword

This 2017-2021 conservation management plan involved the active participation of all key stakeholders for the site and three Consultants in specialized fields. This document will continue to serve as a model for sustainable tourism and preservation of livelihoods of a culturally resilient people.

This plan is a further fulfilment of the requirements of UNESCO which demands that state parties review the management plans for World Heritage Sites every five years. This review is to assist UNESCO assess the country's commitment to the conservation of heritage properties; as well as monitor and assist the country in the implementation of 1972 World Heritage Convention in general and the management of the World Heritage Site in particular.

The plan identifies new key issues of the site and outline strategies and indicators of success for the effective implementation of the plan.

In order to empower the local communities, the **Business Plan has been expanded to include proposal for establishment of International Peace Park. This proposal was drawn up by a Consultant in this field and his contributions have helped to enrich this document.**

We enjoin all stakeholders in the public and private sectors to align their interventions and engagement to this plan in order to ensure the continuous survival and sustenance of this exceptional heritage.

Yusuf Abdallah Usman
Director-General
National Commission for Museums and Monuments

1.2 Acknowledgement

I wish to express my gratitude to all those who participated in the review of the Sukur World Heritage Site Management Plan 2012 – 2016 and production of new one. 2017- 2021. The invaluable contributions of the under listed are worthy of mention;

- Director-General of National Commission for Museums and Monuments, Yusuf Abdallah Usman for his unflinching support for the World Heritage Programme in Nigeria and approval of funds for the production of this document.
- Adamawa State Government
- Madagali Local Government Council, Adamawa State.
- The Director-General, Adamawa State Agency for Museums and Monuments (ASAMM), Alhaji Saidu Audu.
- Members of the management committee whose inputs at various levels enriched this plan.
- Members of the technical team for their valuable contributions and sacrifices by keeping late nights to perfect the document.
- All staff of Sukur World Heritage Site with special mention of Messers Anthony Sham, Simon Waida, Mohammed Shaibu and Late Miss Helen Zoakah who died during the review.
- Mustapha Ahmed, District Head of Mubi Emirate Council for his special interest in the Management and conservation of Sukur site.

Once again, I wish to express profound appreciation to the people of Sukur who in spite of the recent challenges of the intrusion of the Boko Haram insurgency into their territories, they cling tenaciously to their revered landscape and uphold the rich cultural heritage of outstanding universal values. The leading roles of the Hidi, Luka Gizik and the District Head of Sukur, Rev.Ezra Makarma in community mobilization, participation and support of World Heritage programs are exemplary.

Aliyu L Abdu

Director, Monuments, Heritage and Sites

National Commission for Museums and Monuments

1.3 SUKUR MANAGEMENT PLANNING TEAM MEMBERS

Coordination

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Coordinator, Nigeria World Heritage Programme and Director General, National Commission for Museums and Monuments, Abuja

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Chief Town Planner officer, Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey, Yola.

Hon. Saleh Kinjir
Representative of the Private Sector

Hajia Rukkayat Jalani
Curator, National Commission for Museums and Monuments, Yola

Mr. Markus Makama
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Tourism Project Consultant

Mr. A. M. Sheriff
Consultant, Institute for Tourism Professionals, Abuja

Francis Pius Etuk
Consultant, Culgreene International Limited, Abuja,

Mr. Tizhe Kwatri
Heritage officer, National Commission for Museums and Monuments, Abuja

Konyeha Blessing (Mrs.)
Secretariat/Heritage officer, National Commission for Museums and Monuments, Abuja

1.4 EVALUATION OF 2012-2016 CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Sukur Cultural Landscape Conservation Management Plan has been very instrumental in the effective conservation, management and sustainable development of Nigeria's first world heritage site. This plan was an update to the original plan submitted with the Nomination dossier in 1999. It was for a five year period (2012-2016) comprising of short, medium and long term phases.

The successful implementation of this plan has strengthened the conservation practices of the site which involved the carrying out of the stated goals and objectives that formed the framework of its evaluation. The implementation of the plan also recorded some achievements as well as challenges.

The plan was reviewed in September 2016 and the exercise took the form of stakeholders meetings, site visits and a comprehensive review of the Conservation Management Plan of the site. The review has proffered solutions to the challenges which are reflected in the revised plan.

The implementation of the plan will start in January 2017 and will come to an end in December 2021. It is hope that within this period, all activities that will sustain the management of the cultural landscape shall be carried out.

1.5 EVALUATION OF 2012 – 2016 CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

OBJECTIVE 1	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES (2012-2016)
<i>To ensure the proper conservation and restoration of natural and cultural values of the site</i>	Produce document on conservation guidelines for restoration activities	Production of a document establishing guidelines for conservation and restoration activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCMM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The document has been produced since 2011 but had not printed and distributed
	Carry out inventory of all cultural resources on site	Production of a standard format for documentation purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCMM Adamawa State Government through its appointed agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCMM provided ASAMM standardized forms for documentation of cultural and natural resources which is being used.
	Carry out inventory of all natural resources on site, especially as regards flora and fauna and their uses in ethno-medicine	Availability of paper and electronic copies of all documentation on site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nigeria Natural Medicine Development Agency (NNMDA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NNMDA has produced a document of Flora and Fauna of Sukur. Limited electronic copies of documentation on site
	Carry out Heritage and Environmental Impact Assessment of the site (HIA & EIA)	Documents on Heritage and Environmental Impact Assessment of the site are produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCMM Adamawa State Government through its Ministry of the Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Adamawa State Ministry of Environment was unable to produce a document on EIA due to lack of expertise and funds.
	Periodic monitoring of the site	Production of monthly reports on the state of conservation of the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCMM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic monitoring was effectively carried out and report sent to NCMM Headquarters by Site Manager

	Sensitisation of the local community should be carried out from time to time	Increased participation of local community in the restoration and conservation of site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ Adamawa State Agency for Museums and Monuments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Newsletters by NCMM were produced and distributed to stakeholders. ▪ ASAMM deployed four desk officers to Sukur who give information to the Agency on a regular basis about the site.
	Ensure the control of erosion on the site	More trees are planted on site and taken care of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Environment ▪ Madagali Local government Council ▪ Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The community through Sukur Development Association (SDA) conducted annual tree planting exercise except during the period of insurgence in order to control erosion at the site.
OBJECTIVE 2	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	EVALUATION OF ACTIVITES (2012-2016)
<i>to establish an effective management structure that ensures full control of the site and streamlines the activities of stakeholders</i>	Establishment of management committee	Management committee holds meeting on quarterly basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Management committee continued its monitoring activities and held regular meetings up to December 2013 due to the activities of Boko Haram.
	Involvement of the community in the decision-making process	Active participation of local community in decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM through the site manager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM through the site manager involved the community in decision making process but some stakeholders do not carry the community along in their activities.
	Regular consultations with stakeholders	Hold meetings with stakeholders twice in a year and produce the reports of such meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM through the site manager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quarterly meetings were held with stakeholders with minutes properly documented, though not on rotational basis.

	Establish the boundaries of the core area and buffer zone	Production of a site plan indicating land use pattern in buffer zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Lands and Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A perimeter survey of the boundaries of the core area and buffer zone was carried out by the Adamawa State Ministry of Lands and Survey which led to the production of first phase of site plan indicating land use pattern in the buffer zone
OBJECTIVE 3	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES (2012-2016)
<i>to develop strategies for poverty alleviation in Sukur and surrounding communities</i>	Provision of basic infrastructure	Availability of potable water, health and educational facilities, electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All relevant State Government Agencies ▪ Madagali Local Government ▪ Madagali North Development Area 	NCMM has constructed 39 wells in 2013 and 3 existing ones rehabilitated. Construction of Health Facility is ongoing by an NGO in collaboration with World Bank and USAID.
	Revival of traditional skills and crafts for economic profit	Existence of active craft shops and work areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCAC ▪ NCMM ▪ NICO ▪ Adamawa State Arts Council 	<p>Skills acquisition programme tagged “ways to wealth creation” sponsored by NCMM was organised in 2012</p> <p>NCMM also trained 22 youths at Shuwa in 2013 but 12 came out successful.</p> <p>Craft shops not yet established</p> <p>There was one active craft shop established by private operator but now destroyed by Boko Haram.</p> <p>More NGO’s to be involved.</p>

	Training for skill acquisition	Trained youths gainfully employed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCAC ▪ NCMM ▪ NICO ▪ Adamawa State Arts Council 	Some Youths were trained but need to be empowered in order to be gainfully employed.
	Improvement of agricultural practices	High crop yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adamawa State of Agriculture ▪ Local Government ▪ AADP 	Those responsible have not been able to do this but through NGO and USAID, some crops were provided.
	Encourage active partnering with donor organisations	Development projects sponsored by donor agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ Adamawa State Agency for Museums and Monuments ▪ Private sectors ▪ Sukur Development Association 	Donations carried out by individual sponsors (Prof. Nicholas David)

OBJECTIVE 4	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES (2012-2016)
<p><i>to develop strategies for sustainable eco-tourism activities on the site</i></p>	Provision of facilities for tourists	Tourist facilities are provided in line with land use plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism ▪ NTDC ▪ Private sector Community 	12 chalets provided, which had reached 70% completion but destroyed by Boko Haram. This is supposed to be in line with business plan and not land use plan.
	Creation of enabling environment for private sector investment	Increased private sector involvement for site development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All levels of government ▪ , local community 	There are some hotels, bars and chemist shop at Mafer settlement.
	Develop marketing strategy for the site	Increased flow of visitors to the site and higher sales of products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NTDC ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism ▪ Local Governments, Private sector 	20% of visitors to the site and sale of products.
	Improve the organisation of traditional festivals in the area	Updated festival calendar produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism ▪ Adamawa State Agency for Museums and Monuments ▪ Arts Council ▪ Local Governments ▪ Private sector ▪ Community 	There is an updated festival calendar.

	Establishment of a cultural event for the Sukur and their neighbours on a regular basis	Establishment of Yawal Festival organizing committee Improved organisation of festivals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCAC ▪ NICO ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism ▪ Local Governments ▪ Yawal festival organizing Committee 	In 2012 a standing committee for Yawal Festival was established. There was improvement in organisation of traditional festivals in 2013but decline in 2014 – 2015 due to insurgency. But it is now picking up in 2016.
	Training of people from the area in the hospitality business	<p>Organisation and regular occurrence of cultural event involving the Sukur and their neighbours within the buffer zone</p> <p>Local people are actively involved in the eco-tourism sector</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NIHOTOUR ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism ▪ Madagali Local Government ▪ Madagali North Development Area	This could not take place because of the insurgency.

OBJECTIVE 5	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES (2012-2016)
<i>To develop clear guidelines for sustainable development on the site</i>	Encourage the use of local materials for the development of the site	There is more use of local materials and the development of vernacular architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ ASAMM ▪ Madagali Local Government ▪ Madagali North Development Area ▪ Community 	On the hilltop, there is continuity in use of local materials but downhill modern materials (zinc) are now used for roofing by some locals because of scarcity of thatch materials.
	All development projects should be sensitive to cultural and natural heritage on the site	Development projects having minimal negative impacts on the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management committee 	This is being maintained. Developments have not tampered with the attributes that convey OUV of the site.
	Setting standards for all developments at the buffer zone	Production of standards for development at the buffer zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management committee ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Lands and Survey 	No standard for development at the buffer zone
		Adherence to established standards		No adherence
Periodic monitoring of all developments on site	Periodic reports of site developments produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM through site manager ▪ Management committee 	There is improved access by motorcycle to the hilltop that have actually contributed to the increase in the site development without tampering with the integrity of the site	

	Controlled tourism to check pressure on site and incursion of negative foreign influences	Production of information guidebooks stipulating the regulations on the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ NTDC ▪ ASAMM ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism ▪ Community 	This is not achieved
	Strengthen community security mechanisms	Existing community vigilante strengthened and better oriented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federal Security Agencies ▪ Local Government ▪ Community 	<p>Achieved through the local community.</p> <p>One thousand volunteers from MATASA (Youth Integrated Support Initiative)</p>
OBJECTIVE 6	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES (2012-2016)
<i>to establish strategies for capacity building in site management and conservation practise at various levels</i>	Ensure system of continuous training for personnel	Hold at least two seminars/workshops per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ NCAC ▪ NICO ▪ ASAMM 	This was carried out by NCMM through in-house seminars, workshops and external training.
	Ensure continuous training for site management	Better site management and best practices adopted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ ASAMM 	Best practices adopted by NCMM in management of site.

	Acquire knowledge and skills of traditional methods of conservation	Traditional methods of conservation applied on site	NCMM, local community	Traditional conservation done on a regular basis through community project.
		Documentation of traditional conservation methods.		No proper documentation of traditional conservation.
	Encourage the continuity of existing communal participation in conservation	Community participation in conservation work should be sustained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ Local community 	Annual restoration of the stone paved way at the Hidi Palace.

OBJECTIVE 7	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES (2012-2016)
<p><i>To establish strong partnership networks at all levels</i></p>	Produce guidelines for partnerships	Document produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ ASAMM 	Guidelines not yet produced.
	Develop dialogue and consultation mechanisms among partners	Public Private Partnership (PPP) established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ ASAMM 	There has been Public Private Partnership but there is need for improvement.
	Contact donor and development agencies for partnership	Projects executed by donor/development agencies on site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partner agencies as identified 	UNESCO, UNICEF has executed some projects.
	Develop mechanisms to monitor activities of partners on site	Regular reports and consultations with partners on any activities on site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ Partner agency ▪ ASAMM ▪ Management committee ▪ Community 	Some partners monitor activities but there is need for more partners to be involved.

OBJECTIVE 8	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES (2012-2016)
<i>to create an enabling structure that will enhance research on the site</i>	Establish guidelines for all research work carried out on site	Guidelines produce and adhered to by researchers	NCMM through the site manager	The guideline for research is contained in the 2006 - 2011 management plans.
	Attachment of staff to Researchers on site	Institutions benefit from research in terms of documentation and manpower development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ ASAMM ▪ Researchers 	Some staff are attached to certified researchers
	Creation of resource centre for the display of research results Mandatory submission of three hard copies and electronic version of completed research work	Resource centre is built Completed work submitted in hard and electronic copies	NCMM	Research centre was destroyed by insurgents All research results kept on the site vandalised

1.6 Introduction to the New Plan

The 2012- 2016 conservation management plan will elapse in 2016. During the five years covered by the plan, there have been concerted efforts on the parts of the Federal and Adamawa State governments not only to build institutional capacities but encourage community participation in the management of the site.

In order to review the last management plan and to produce a new plan, a team of professionals from the National Commission for Museums and Monuments; the Adamawa State Agency for Museums and Monuments; the Adamawa State Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism; National Institute for Cultural Orientation; Sukur community; Consultants and Private sector were involved in the exercise. A total of six (6) meetings were held with most of the stakeholders at the State Capital, Yola because of the insecurity in the area the team could not visit the site during the exercise.

However, a team of experts had earlier visited the site in March 2016 to assess the impact of the Boko Haram Insurgency during which there were consultations with relevant key stakeholders, site inspections, key issues were identified; relevant data gathered and analysed to form the basis of this management plan.

PART TWO

GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 Location

The Sukur cultural landscape is located in the Mandara Mountains, which straddle the Nigerian and Cameroonian borders. The site can be found within the Sukur District of Madagali North Development Area in Madagali Local Government Area of Adamawa State. The State is located in the North-east of Nigeria and shares boundaries with Cameroon.

The site is bounded in the West by the River Nau and in the east by the Muzawat and Guzka streams with geographical coordinates as follows:

10° 46' 00" N	13° 33' 35" E
10° 46' 00" N	13° 34' 13" E
10° 45' 09" N	13° 34' 21" E
10° 44' 55" N	13° 35' 00" E
10° 44' 10" N	13° 34' 49" E
10° 43' 34" N	13° 34' 28" E
10° 43' 40" N	13° 33' 27" E
10° 45' 16" N	13° 33' 28" E

The approximate area of land covered by the site is 764.40 ha or 1888.91 acres, with a buffer zone area of 1, 178.1ha (2,911.2 acres)

2.2 Description

Sukur is located in the Mandara Mountains at the boundary between Nigeria and Cameroon, some 290km from Yola, the Adamawa State capital. It is an ancient hilltop settlement with a rich history of iron technology, flourishing trade, strong political and cultural traditions. Located at one thousand and forty-five metres above sea level, with a distance 3.8 kilometres from the base of the hill which no doubt protected the people and their culture from physical attacks and external influences.

The inscription of Sukur into the World Heritage list was under the heading of “cultural landscape” and was the first of its kind in Africa. Sukur is an organically evolved landscape, resulting from “an initial social, economic, administrative and/or religious imperative and has evolved to its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment”.

Unlike the relic (fossil) landscape, Sukur is a living site with an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional ways of life with evolutionary processes still in progress. At the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its history and evolution.

2.3 Cultural features

The landscape comprises of cultural and natural features.

The Hidi Palace: The Palace of the Hidi (king) forms the centre piece of this cultural landscape. It consists of housing complex, extensive walls and paved walkways. It is almost built up entirely of stone, obtained from the surrounding landscape.



The Hidi Palace

Stone Walls: The stone walls of the site surround the palace complex as well as the individual family homesteads. The stones are laid dry, with no mortar, and stand a true testimony to the ingenuity of the people of the area.





Sukur Homestead-Stone Walls

Paved Walkways The stone-paved walkways lead to Sukur from the basement to the hilltop. There are two major paved paths from the north and east leading to the settlements. These meandering foot paths facilitate ascent for both human and animals such as horses and donkeys and also to minimise erosion.



Paved Walkways

Domesticated landscape The domesticated landscape is characterised by agricultural terracing. Terraces are built along the hills to stabilise the soil and provide a series of stepped level benches adaptable to hill farmers.



Domesticated landscape



Terrace Farming

Vernacular Architecture: The traditional architecture of Sukur character is the cultural landscape from the lowlands to the adjoining hills. This vernacular architecture includes special features such as stone walls laid in earth mortar, earth-domed roofs overlaid with thatch, sunken bull pens as well as granaries and threshing floors. The traditional homestead is surrounded by stone walls. These walls serve as social and space markers as well as defence and enclosure devices similar to that obtained amongst the hilltop settlers in northern Nigeria.

Traditional Graveyards: Graveyards dot the landscape and represent monuments erected by the living to celebrate the dead. Children are buried close to existing settlements while the elderly are buried in the more rugged terrain on the hills. The graves of female members of the community are differentiated by placing cooking pots on top of the graves while cow horns indicate the status of the deceased.



Burial Mound (Male)

Shrines and Ceramic Altars: Numerous shrines associated with ceramic altars are found on the sacred sites of the landscape which serve as visual metaphors and expressions of Sukur ideology and religious beliefs.

Bull-fattening Pens: These are conical basement structures, built with stones where cattle are fattened. This pen is an extension of the homestead. Provisions are made for water and fodder. The cattle raised by such means depict status symbols as well as serve economic purpose.



Bull-fattening Pens



Iron-smelting Furnace: The presence of iron-ore in the surrounding mountains led to the development of a vibrant iron-smelting culture amongst the Sukur. There is a far greater density of slag and other debris in the Sukur area than anywhere else on the Mandara Mountains. The furnaces were usually close to the homestead. A furnace required at least three men to bellow. The smelting team varied in line with changes in the domestic cycle as well as the pattern of the neighbourhood cluster. The knowledge and practise of the smelting process is still extant.

2.4 Natural Heritage of the Site

Introduction

Sukur landscape is endowed with rich biodiversity and Precambrian geological formations. The biodiversity includes a variety of potent medicinal plants, some of whose efficacy has been proven and commonly in use among the community for many generations. The existence of endangered species of animals such as Baboons, monkeys and reptiles as well as a host of eviest present the site as a valuable resource for scientific research. The geological formation which is an extension of the great Mandara mountain range yields alluvial and ferruginous deposits which served as a source material for the ancient iron smelting technology among Sukur community.

Herbal Remedies of Sukur:

Amongst the Sukur, blacksmith, farmers and traditional medicine practitioners are reputed for their knowledge of traditional medicines using herbs, leaves, stem bark and roots for health care delivery, while their women serve as midwives (traditional birth attendants) to expectant mothers. To buttress these points, a biodiversity survey was carried out in 2009 where a total of 122 plants species belonging to 58 families were encountered in Sukur cultural landscape as having various therapeutic values.

- 32 species were recorded for use in the treatment of malaria and other forms of fever
- 14 species were recorded for use in the treatment of measles, rashes, scabies and boils
- 16 species were said to heal catarrh, asthma, pneumonia, cough and sore throats
- 12 species were for treatment of sexually transmitted diseases
- 8 species were treatment of dysentery
- 10 species were recorded for use in treatment of hypertension
- 5 species were recorded as curing diabetes
- 3 species were for leprosy treatment
- 13 species were used for gastro intestinal problems
- 8 species were used for treatment of constipation
- 3 species were recorded for treating Rheumatism
- 1 specie for Epilepsy
- 7 species were for treatment of menstrual cycle/pains

Below are some of the plants that Sukur people used for medicinal purposes

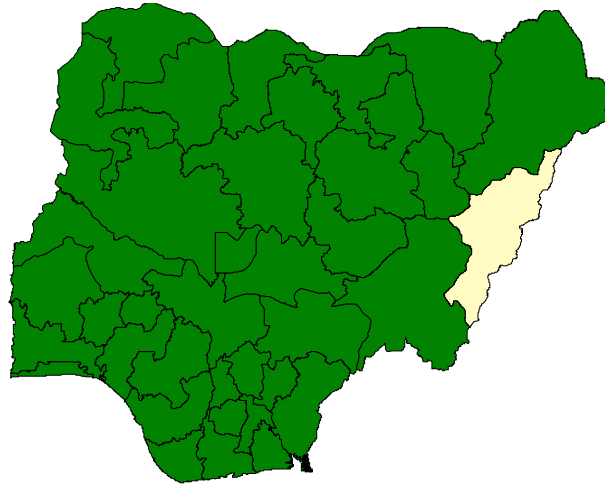
Common/Local and scientific Names	Part of plant used	Applications
Shea butter, <i>Butryospermun paradoxin</i> Ka'danya (Hausa)	Oil from seeds	Bone setting and dysentery
African Locust bean <i>Parkia biglobosa</i> Rogwan – (Sukur)	Bark	Treatment for back pain and gripe in children
Indian Tamarind <i>Tamarindus indica</i> Tsamiya (Hausa)	Fruits	Stomach problems and anti venom
Baobab tree (monkey bread) <i>Adansonia digitata</i> Kuka(Hausa)	Dry Leaves	Mixed with Shea butter for arthritics, Asthma. diarrhoea
Mango <i>Mangifera indica</i> mangoro (Hausa)	Leaves	Decoction for fever
Pawpaw <i>Carica papaya</i> Gwanda (Hausa)	Leaves	Tenderiser, decoction for malaria and stomach ache
Guava <i>Psidium gwajava</i> Gwaiba (Hausa)	Leaves	Decoction for malaria, yellow fever and diarrhoea
Black Afara <i>Terminalia ivorensis (?)</i>	Leaves Bark Roots	Chewing sticks
Melon <i>Cucumis melo</i> Kankana (Hausa)	Whole plant	Homicidal purposes
(<i>common name</i>) Waltheria idica Hankufa/yankufa(Hausa)	Whole plants Leaves and Roots	Treatment of anaemia Blood pressure, pile and as blood tonic
Mahogany <i>Khaya senegalensis</i> Madachi (Hausa)	Stem bark and fruits Oil	Stem bark for malaria and typhoid Leaves juice for treatment of sores
Neem tree <i>Azathditraca indica</i> Dogonyaro (Hausa)	Leaves	Infusion for treating malaria and twigs as chewing stick

FAUNA

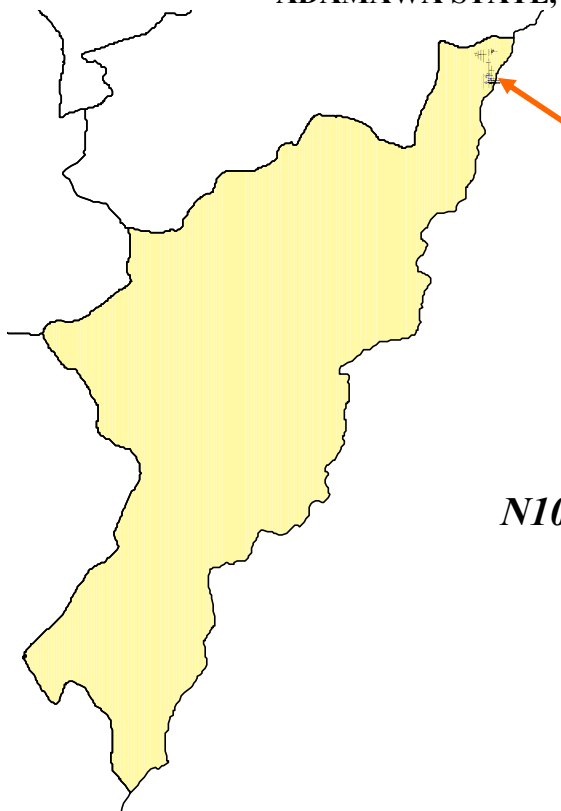
Various fauna species are also available on the landscape, prominent among are:

- a. Baboons
- b. Monkeys
- c. Squirrels
- d. Monitor lizards
- e. Bats
- f. Snakes
- g. Rock Pythons
- h. Cobras
- i. hyarats

2.5 LOCATIONAL MAPS



ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA

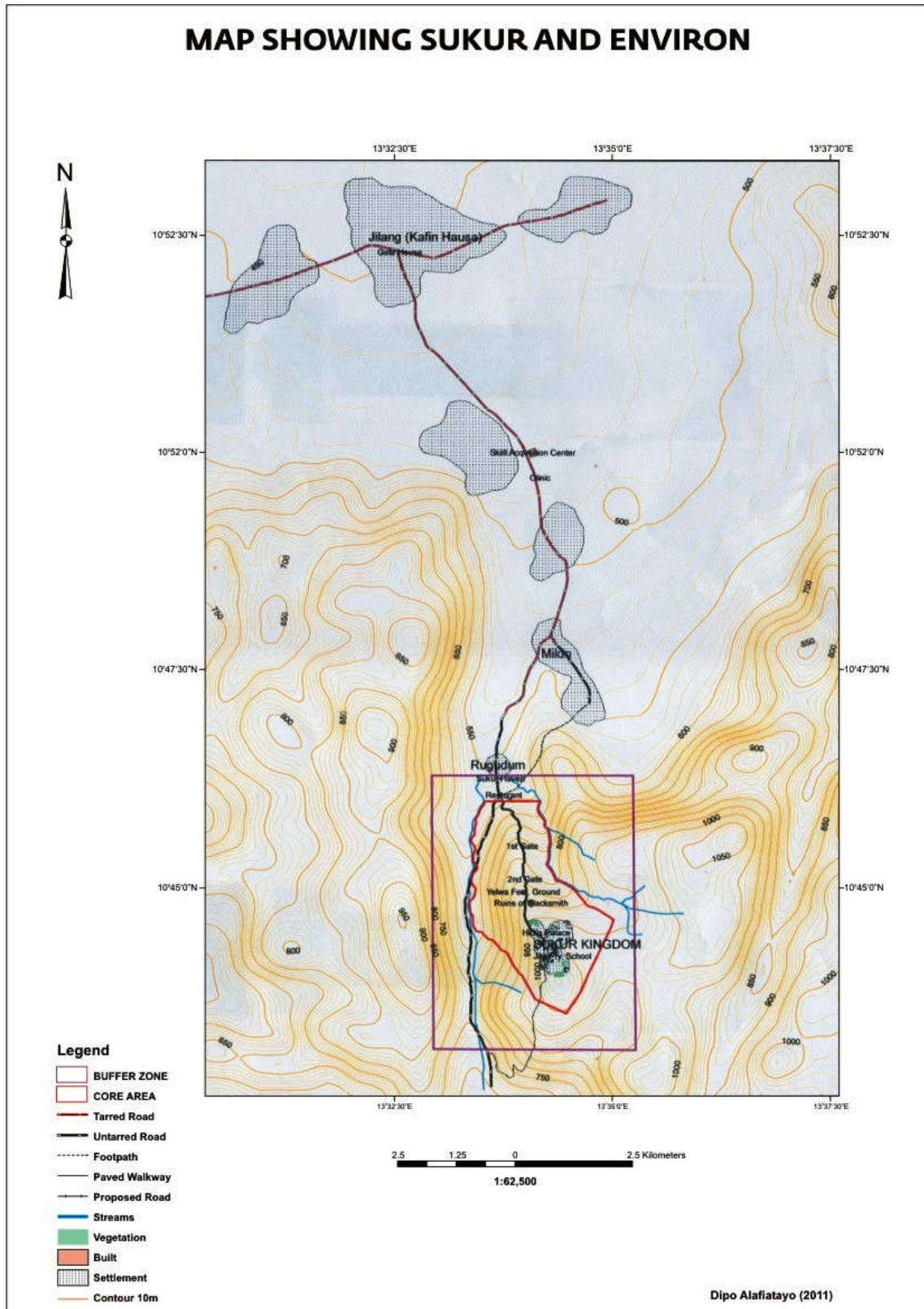


**SUKUR CULTURAL
LANDSCAPE
MADAGALI LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREA**

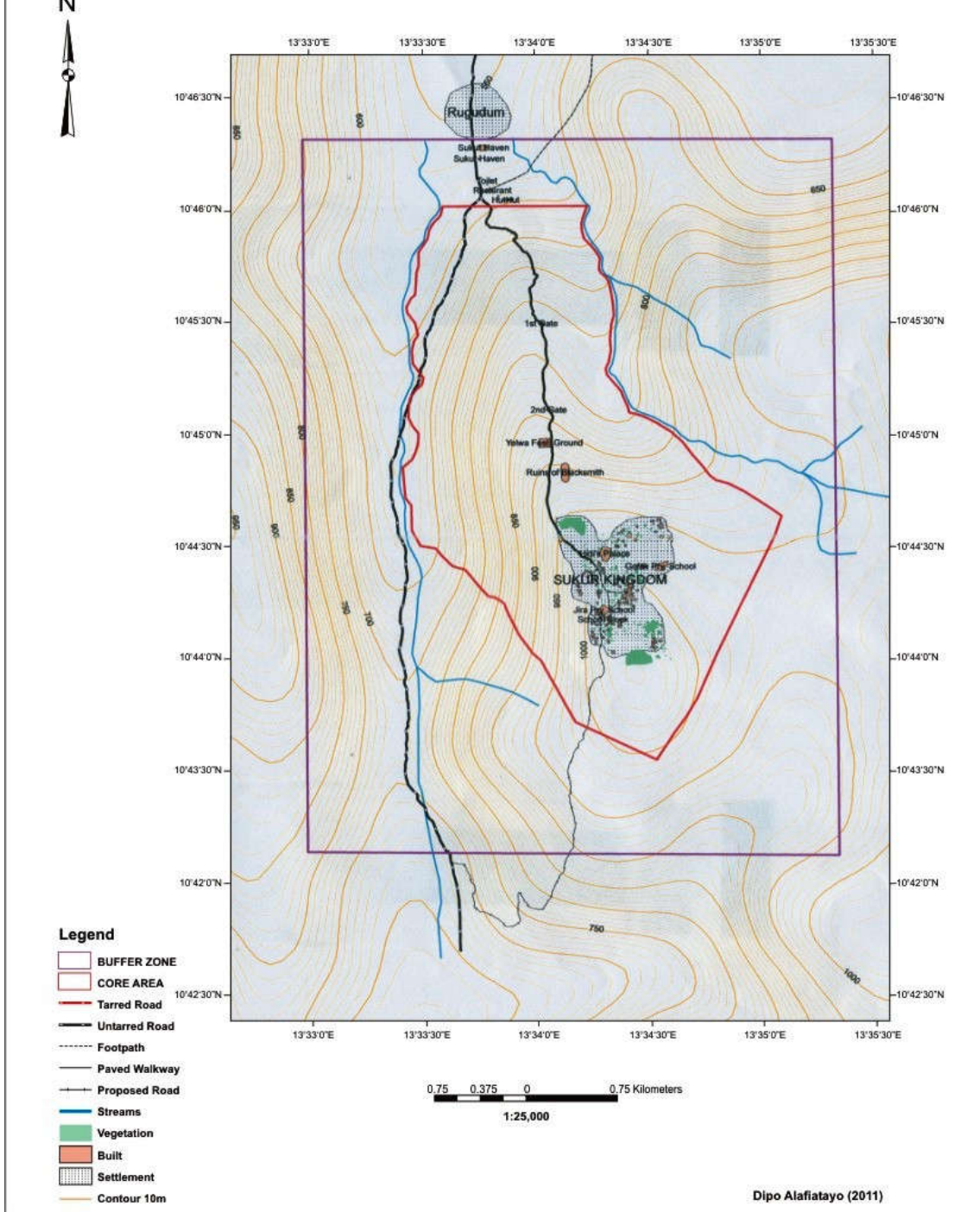
***Geographical Coordinate
N10° 44' 27.73" E13° 34' 16.47".***

SUKUR, ADAMAWASTATE

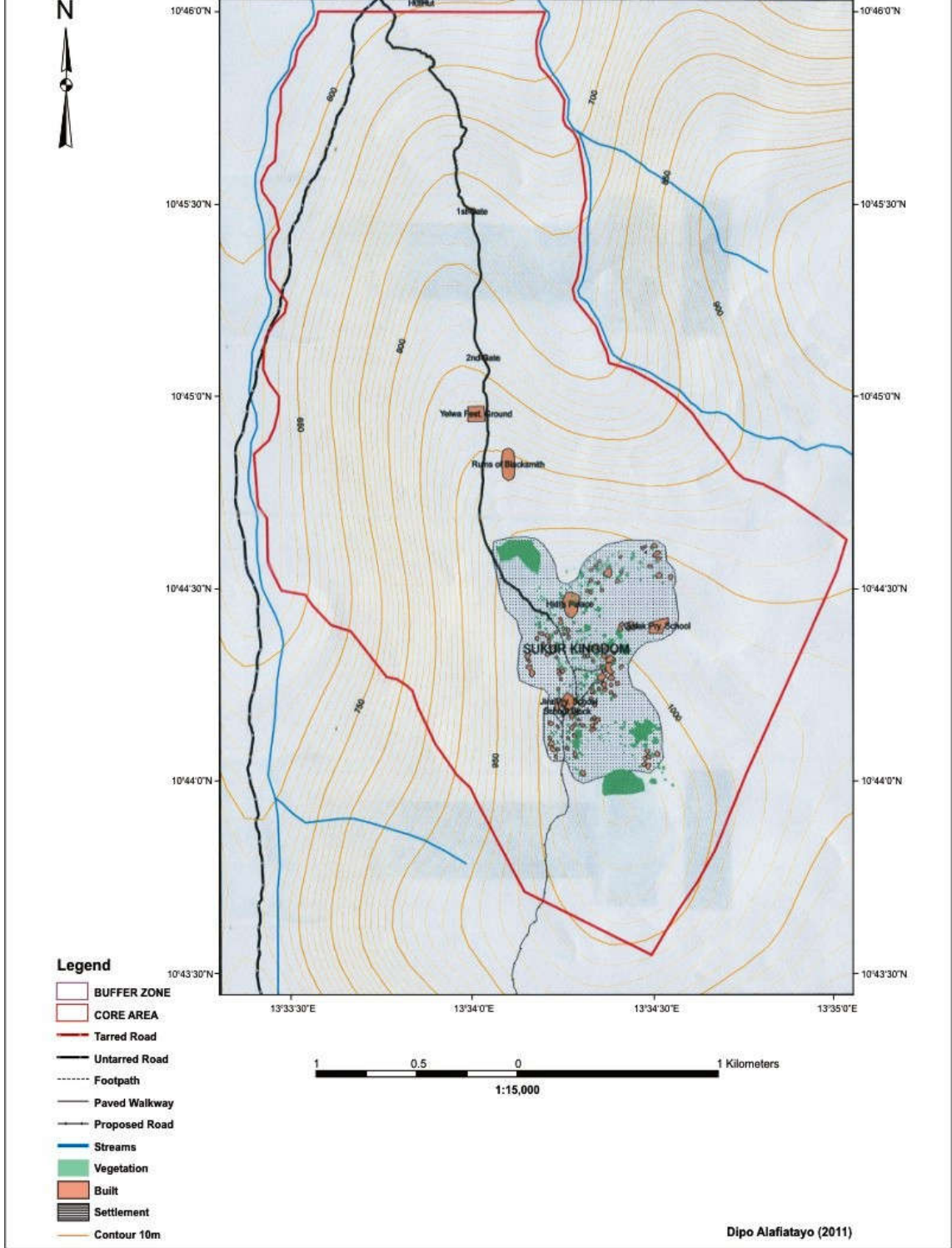
Maps and charts



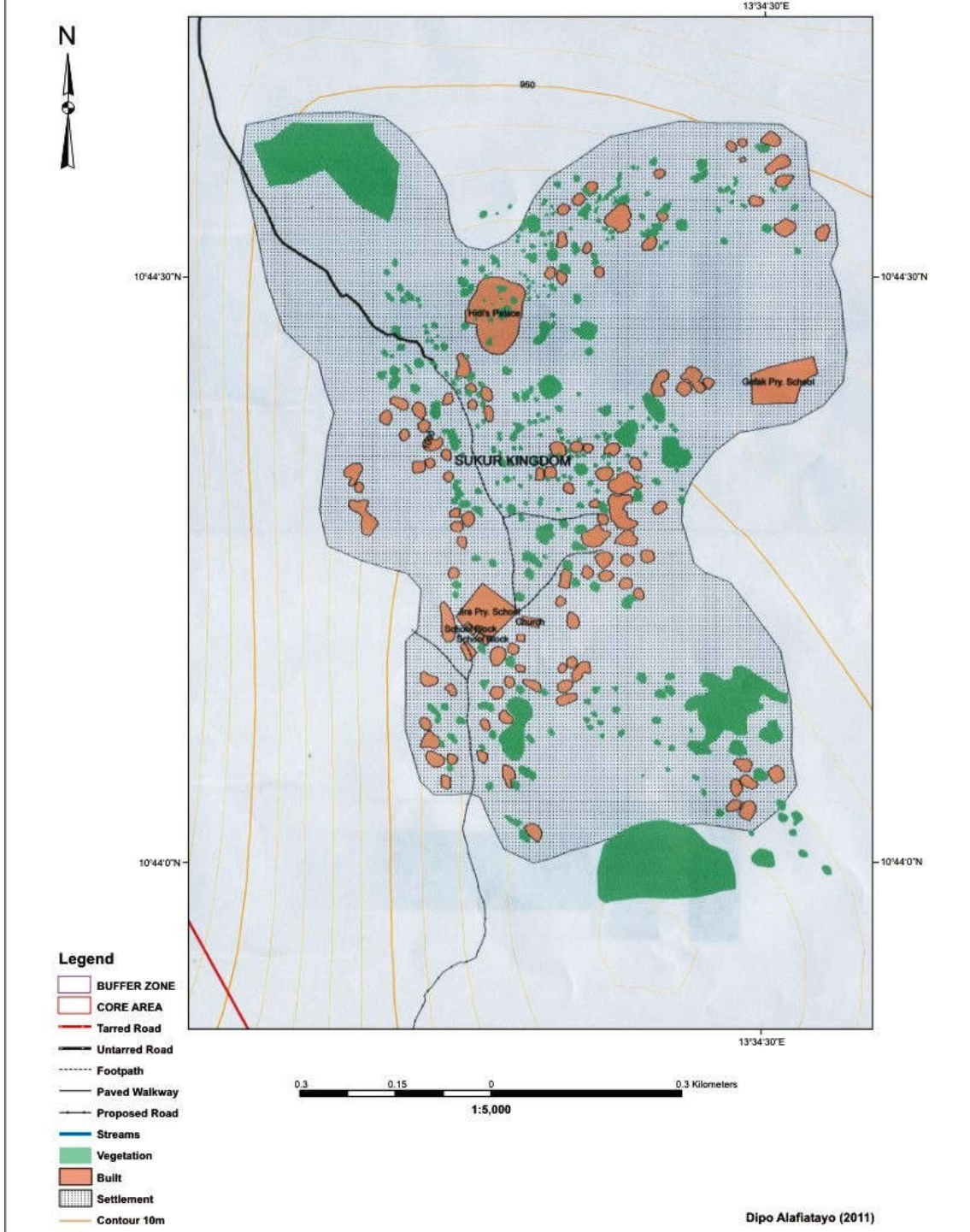
MAP SHOWING CORE AND BUFFER ZONE OF THE SUKUR CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



MAP SHOWING THE CORE AREA OF THE SUKUR CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



MAP SHOWING SUKUR UPHILL SETTLEMENT





Aerial view of the Hidi's Palace and environs (2016)



Aerial view of the Hidi's Palace

2.6 Historical information

There is some limited evidence of Neolithic occupation on Sukur. A pre-Sukur Iron Age phase is represented by numerous grinding stones, iron ore stones and abandoned furnaces. A later Iron Age phase, going back to at least the 17th century, is represented by the establishment, Sukur was raided and of the current Dur dynasty and the development of Sukur as a major iron-producing centre, which supplied large areas of north-east Nigeria with a critical raw material. This phase continued until at least 1906. Between 1912 -1922, Sukur was raided and ravaged by Hamman Yaji, the Fulbe Lamido of Madagali.

In the colonial and early years of the post-independence period, smelting declined ending in about 1960 and there was a significant movement of Sukur people from the plateau to the plains towards the north and south of the hill top settlement.

The Sukur kingdom entered into ethnographic records in the 1850s when Heinrich Barth, a German explorer, passed through the plains to the west of Mandara Mountains on his way to Yola. Barth's descriptions of the site are fairly accurate and in 1906, Kurt Stumpell provided some incredible descriptions. He was the first to mention the Kapsiki and Sukur connection to Gudur, then a prestigious centre in Cameroon. Stumpell is also the only source to mention the semi-legendary Hidi Watse, with his large stone granary in the inner part of the palace, who is said to have used a military Calvary to briefly conquer and control the Mandara Plateau up to its eastern border. Watse's raiders brought back cattle and slaves to Sukur and some of these were destined for sacrifice to spirits.

In September 1912, Hamman Yaji, the leader of the nearby Madagali, began to chronicle a diary of attacks on the surrounding montagnard settlements. Between 1912 and 1920 he recorded nine raids on the Sukur plateau, seven on Sukur itself (with a total of 144 slaves, one horse, 100 cattle and 24 small livestock). According to his accounts, 66 Sukur people were killed, including 17 children.

In 1935, the missionary H.S. Kulp visited Sukur and discounted the existence of Sukur power achieved by "force of arms" but accepted the government anthropologist's (C.K. Meek) portrayal of the Hidi as a divinity with considerable spiritual power over the neighbouring people and chiefs. This power was not attributed to prowess in battle or large administrative power. It was rather more of the potent dynamism connected with his person which gave him pre-eminence over such a wide area. Kulp (1935) was the first to comment on Sukur's industrial specialisation in smelting and exporting iron.

The Sukur Plateau possessed rich soils and adequate supplies of water which is a significant aspect of Sukur natural environment. The plateau, which rises precipitously some five hundred metres above the plains, is the home of the Hidi and forms a strategic position from which Sukur repelled attacks from neighbours. With her superior iron implements based on her monopoly of iron technology, Sukur supplied agricultural implements such as hoes and cutlasses to neighbouring communities while the Hidi supplied his subjects with equipment to work their farmlands.

The Hidi was also entitled to the provision of charcoal for smelting by the community and to an iron tax and a leg of each bull sacrificed at major feasts. The entire Sukur population has an obligation to put in a day's work on the Hidi's estate, four times a year.

Today, the landscape continues to be a resource of tremendous economic, cultural and spiritual benefit to the Sukur and their neighbours. The hills offer an economic potential for water harvesting, cattle rearing, game conservation and mutually sustainable natural and cultural tourism programmes.

The hill and plain terraces sustain the cultivation of groundnut, millet, maize and tobacco. Although iron smelting is no longer practised, local blacksmithing is widespread both on the hills and on the plains.

2.7 Environmental information

Climate

The area has a Tropical climate with rainy and dry seasons. The rainy season starts from May – October, while the dry season is from November – April. Generally, the plateau is colder than the settlements in the plain. The coldest period is recorded within the harmattan season (December to February).

Vegetation

Sukur falls within the Sub-Sudanic vegetation zone of Nigeria. It is characterised by short grasses interspersed by shrubs and sparse trees. The landscape is dotted with baobab trees.

Geology

The Sukur kingdom is located in the Nigerian portion of the Mandara Mountains which extend from Gwoza in Borno state through Madagali, Michika and Mubi in Adamawa State. This area is the eastern exposure of the basement complex rocks of Nigeria.

The rocks are Cambrian to pre-Cambrian in age. Rock types include older granites, gneisses, migmatites, quartz, feldspar grains and pegmatites. Coarse-grained biotite and hornblende granites occupy over 70% of the main core of Sukur kingdom.

Magnetite can be found in abundant quantities in the soil of the mountain valleys and after a rainfall it literally stands out in every path and gully. This magnetite looks like iron filings, consisting of linear particles of black lustrous iron. As the iron is heavier than the soil, rain washes the soil away, leaving a collection of the black magnetite which is easily visible at the bottom of any depression.

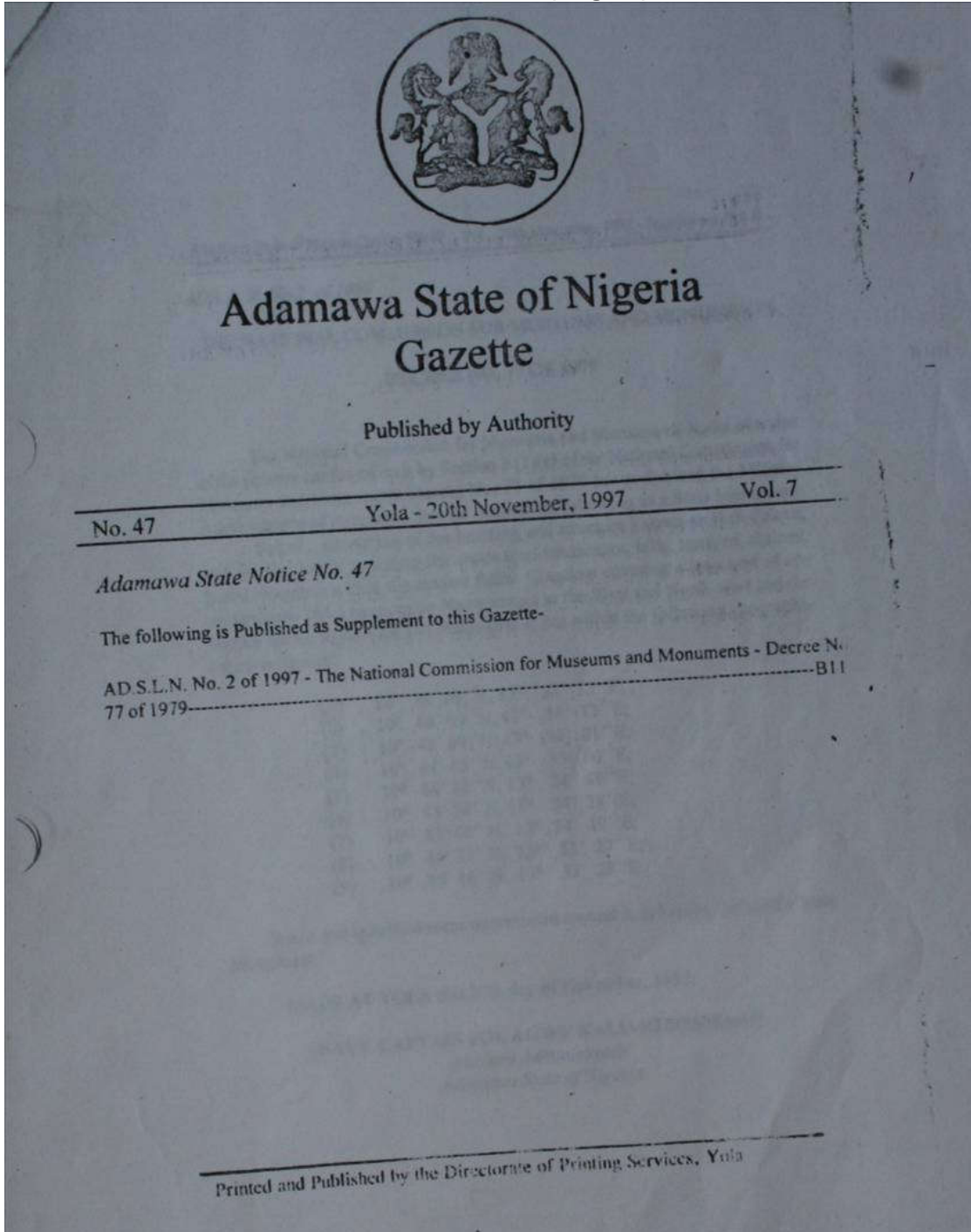
The major settlements of Sukur land are located on steep sides of rocky hills, where there is low level of weathering activities (decomposition). The thin layer of weathered products (alluvium) cannot provide good aquifers for sufficient ground water exploitation as they are continuously transported from the top of the hills to the base. Few seasonal streams, such as Fah-Guzka, drain the area. There are no major faults and cavities. However there is a small “Fadama” (swamp) wetland at Fah.

List of appendices to Part 1

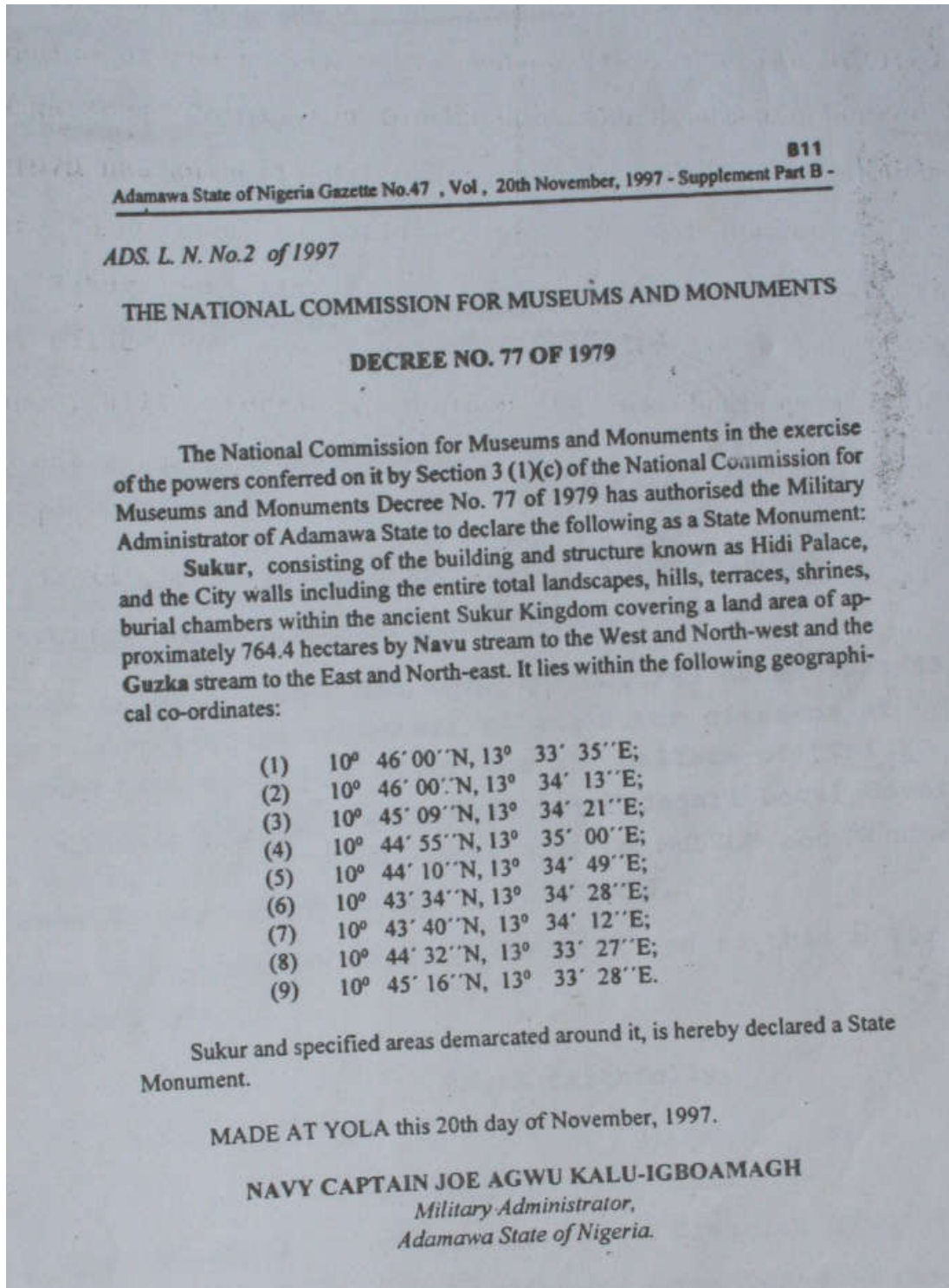
- Appendix 1 Adamawa State Government Gazette No 47
- Appendix 2 Hidi's acceptance to declare site a national monument

Appendix 1

Adamawa State Government Gazette No 47 (Page 1)



Adamawa State Government Gazette No 47 (Page 2)



Appendix 2 Hidi's acceptance to declare site a national monument (page 1)

SUKUR DISTRICT
Madagali Local Government Area
 (OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT HEAD)

OFFICE: Madagali, P.O. Box 6 Madagali. RESIDENCE: Madagali, Madagali Catholic Church

Our Ref..... Your Ref..... Date 25/1/94

The Director General,
 National Commission on Museums,
 and Monuments,
 Lagos.
 U.F.S.

The Director,
 National Museum and Monuments,
 Adamawa State,
 Yola.
 U.F.S.

The Director of Personnel Management,
 Madagali Local Government,
 Gulak.

Madagali Local Govt

ACCEPTANCE TO DECLARE THE "THIDI SAKUN PALLACE
AS ONE OF THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS:

Reference to your letter NO. NMYL. 38/VOL.1/43 dated 10/1/93. We the undersigned leaders on behalf of the Sukur citezens at home and abroad have agreed to offer the old pallace of "Thidi Sakun" on the Sukur plateau, Sukur District Madagali Local Government of Adamawa State to the NATIONAL COMMISSION ON MUSEUM and Monuments to be declared as one of the NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

We accept the condition that may be attached to this offer as conditioned there of.

Yours faithfully,

<u>S/NO</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>POST</u>
1	Rev. Ezra Makarama		District Head of Sukur
2	Thidi Gizik Kinakakau		The Thidi of Sakun
3	Favanza Zira		The Wakil of Thidi Sukur
4	Bizha Usman		Midala Sakun
5	Barka Thussuku		Thulsuku Sakun
6	Kwajimtu Thulku		Makarama Sakun
7	Mara Puwo		Dalhatu Sakun
			Thulfu Sakun

Appendix 2 Hidi's acceptance to declare site a national monument (page 2)

18

SUKUR DISTRICT
Madagali Local Government Area
(OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT HEAD)

OFFICE:
Mafer, P.O. Box 6
Madagali.

RESIDENCE:
Mataka Mafer,
Mataka Catholic Church

Our Ref..... Your Ref..... Date.....19.....

.....2.....

10	Taru Haji	.....	Mbuzufi.
11	Guchi Tizhe	.....	Ndaikurba
12	Ndehu Yavanda	.....	Thluduv
13	Kami Taru Kopa	.....	Barkuma
14	Kwada Maigana	.....	Thagama
15	Wadawa Kamanda	.....	Kaigama
16	Sitana Gaure	.....	Thamburum
17	Tanduwo Buba	.....	Mbuzufi Daza.

PART THREE

ASSESSMENT OF VALUES AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 SITE VALUES

Historical values

The history of Sukur, as contained in oral traditions and supported by ethnographic and archaeological evidence is significant as a result of the iron smelting technology, long distance trade, strong political and religious authorities of the Hidi as characteristics of an ancient kingdom. Trade links were said to have spread as far as the ancient Kanem-Borno Empire and parts of present day Cameroon. The position of Sukur in the historical annals of the Mandara Region is therefore quite profound.

3.2 Social-Cultural values

The Sukur community has maintained series of traditional festivals and ceremonies that harmoniously bring together the community on regular basis to ensure peaceful co-existence and cooperation among them and their neighbours. The social hierarchy such as age-grade system, kinship institution and traditional status within the community have helped to instil discipline and self respect among all segments of the community and minimize internal conflict.

Despite the existence of Christianity and Islam among the people, the Sukur community believes in the supremacy of one God (*Zhigla*) and have shrines where sacrifices and libations are made for propitiation. They also believe in the existence of spirits and super men (*Matlayang*) who perform special assignments on behalf of the community like the construction of the palace gates and the paved walkways. The community is also guided by strong taboos that prevent sacrilegious actions and promote the well being of the community.

3.3 Architectural values

The stone architecture of Sukur is exemplified in the construction of enclosure walls, corrals, gates, paved walkways, houses and Hidi's palace as an outstanding example of the stone architecture. This represents an ingenious traditional technology and craftsmanship.

3.4 Educational values

Research

The Sukur cultural landscape offers opportunities for in-depth studies in areas such as biodiversity, eco-tourism, linguistics, archaeology and comparative analysis through interdisciplinary research to enable a better understanding of dynamics of culture and nature and the evolutionary trends in cultural anthropology. Ancient iron smelting technology which provided domestic and agricultural implements and terrace farming system present on the landscape provide practical research resources for studies

Sukur landscape is endowed with rich biodiversity and Precambrian geological formations. The biodiversity includes a variety of potent medicinal plants, some of whose efficacy has been proven and commonly in use among the community for many generations. The existence of endangered species of animals such as Baboons, monkeys and reptiles as well as

a host of eviest present the site as a valuable resource for scientific research. The geological formation which is an extension of the great Mandara mountain range yields alluvial and ferruginous deposits which served as a source material for the ancient iron smelting technology among Sukur community.

3.5 Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of Sukur Cultural Landscape

Brief Description

Sukur is located in Madagali Local Government Area of Adamawa State of Nigeria along Nigeria/Cameroon border, some 290km from Yola, the Adamawa State capital of north eastern Nigeria. It is a hilltop settlement which stood at an elevation of 1045m. The total land area covered by the site is 1942.50 (ha) with core zone having 764.40 (ha) and the buffer zone 1178.10 (ha) respectively. Sukur is an ancient settlement with a recorded history of iron smelting technology, flourishing trade and strong political institution dating back to the 16th Century A.D. The landscape is characterized by terraces on the farmlands, dry structures and stone paved walkways.

Sukur cultural landscape represents remarkable socio-economic, spiritual and cultural values which continue to define the existence and relationships of this hilltop community. The intangible cultural attributes associated with festivals and ceremonies, belief systems, rituals and taboos are indicative of the persistent social life the landscape represents. The revered position of the Hidi as the political and spiritual head of the community is underscored by the magnificent dry stone architectural work which represents his palace. The terrace farming skills and the cattle fattening process which is achieved through the construction of circular cattle pens are contemporary examples of ingenious use of local resources and adaptations to environment for subsistence and economic gains.

3.6 Justification of Criteria

Sukur cultural landscape is nominated under criteria (iii), (v) and (vi)

- (iii) Evidence of iron smelting work is preserved in the abundant remains of iron smelting furnace and slags as testimonies to the iron making technology of the 16th Century A.D. The tradition and knowledge of iron works is preserved both in the cultural practices of black smiting in Sukur to this day and in the social practices that segregates the blacksmiths as caste in Sukur society. The striking evidence of the use of dry stone in architecture is manifested in the spectacular stone walled palace of the king (Hidi).
- (v) The ingenious deployment of stones to achieve uncommon feats in building and habitations, in economic activities and social functions is still the defining characteristics of Sukur as a settlement that excelled in its adaptation to a rugged, rocky and difficult environment.
- (vi) Sukur community maintains an active calendar of traditional festivals throughout the year. The festivals are associated with various human activities ranging from agriculture and animal husbandry, to community health and natural disasters; from child births and deaths to growth and development. These festivals and ceremonies are

intangible components of the social value of this great Living Heritage which organically evolved from an active social lifestyle.

Authenticity and Integrity

The cultural components that were used for the enlistment of Sukur are still actively present among the community since they are part of their living culture. The stone structures in form of houses, farm terraces and walkways still remain the most distinct feature of Sukur landscape. The regular observance of festivals and ceremonies are evidences of cultural continuity even as these events have become more attractive due to the involvement of local and state governments.

Since inscription in 1999, all physical attributes have been properly conserved by National Commission for Museums and Monuments in collaboration with Sukur community. Annual restoration works had been carried out using the traditional materials for construction. The palace complex of the Hidi is properly maintained along with shrines and other sacred places because they are currently in use. Domesticated farmlands are continually being expanded to create stepped level benches adaptable to hill farming. The age long tradition of communal labour is used for the maintenance of paved walkways, gates, graveyards, homesteads and house compounds. Festivals and ceremonies are celebrated according to calendar of festivals all the year round.

Management and Protection requirements necessary to maintain the OUV

The site management plans is used as the guiding principle for site conservation, management and protection. The management plan, integrated customary law of Sukur people and Nigeria's decree 77 of 1979, now NCMM Act Cap N19 Laws of the Federation of 2004 as the necessary requirement for management and protection of the outstanding universal value. A management committee was inaugurated in February 2010 by the then Minister of Tourism, Culture and National Orientation with the management plan to serve as guiding document.

PART FOUR

STATE OF CONSERVATION

STATE OF CONSERVATION

4.1 Conservation History

The National Commission for Museums and Monuments as the Coordinating Agency of the World Heritage Site has been carrying out regular restoration work at the Site according to the specifications of the Advisory Bodies to UNESCO World Heritage Centre. From 2012 to 2016, restoration works had been carried out only in 2012 and 2013 using local raw materials with the cooperation of the local community in order to maintain the authenticity of the landscape. From 2014 to 2016, no restoration work was carried out due to insurgency. It should be noted that, annual restoration work is always carried out because the local raw materials are not durable and the site which is located on high altitude suffers from windstorm and rainstorm respectively.

In April 2012, restoration work was carried out in the Hidi's palace and the palace square. The following structures were restored;

Hidi's Palace

- Enclosure wall.
- Initiation room
- Hidi's bathroom
- Brewery apartment
- Horse stable
- Boy's quarters
- Drums store

Palace square

- Two (2) guest rooms
- Community toilet
- Re-thatching of the main Gallery

The restoration work was undertaken under the supervision of the Site Manager, Mr. Anthony Sham and assisted by the Site Guide, Mr. Simon Waida.

2013

In March, 2013 restoration work was carried out in the Hidi's palace and the palace square. The structures restored are as follows;

Hidi's palace

- Enclosure wall
- Cattle pen
- Horse stable
- Boys' quarters

Palace square

- Two (2) guest rooms
- Mini museum

The restoration work was undertaken under the supervision of the Site Manager, Mr. Anthony Sham and assisted by the Site Guide, Mr. Simon Waida.

4.2 Current state of conservation of site

The cultural landscape has been in good state of conservation until the insurgency attack of 2014. On the 12th December, 2014, Boko Haram insurgents invaded Sukur community, the Hidi's Palace was attacked, houses were burnt, farm produce were destroyed, livestock were killed and other community buildings like schools, worship places and primary health care facilities were also destroyed.

Hidi's palace

The general state of conservation of the Hidi's palace is fair. The following observations were made in the Hidi's Palace and the Palace Square.

Structures that had been restored;

- The Hidi's apartment and his wives' apartment were restored by the community.
- Sacred sites inside the Palace and across the landscape were restored by the community.
- Some portions of enclosure wall in the Hidi's Palace were also restored by the community.
- At the Palace Square, Hidi sponsored restoration of one guest room.

Structures yet to be restored are as follows;

- a. Initiation room (Buk)
- b. Boy's quarters
- c. Cattle pen
- d. Horse stable
- e. Brewery apartment
- f. Drums store
- g. Royal guest house
- h. Hidi's bathroom
- i. Four (4) guest rooms at the Palace Square
- j. Main Gallery
- k. Antiquities store
- l. VIP toilet
- m. Community buildings (schools, worship centre and Primary Health Care Centre)

Other features of the site

- The stone paved walkways from the foot of the hill to the top are in fair condition, though erosion has affected some portion.
- The fences of the first and second entrance gates are in bad condition.
- There is depletion of vegetation along the mountainside due to natural and human factors.
- The royal burial ground is in good condition.
- The reconstructed iron smelting furnace is in good condition.

- The original blacksmith settlement on the outskirts of the hilltop has been relocated to Grandahwa due to scarcity of water.
- The architectural character of the site is evolving with the gradual introduction of galvanised iron roofing sheets, existing side by side with thatched roofs.
- Two alternative access routes have been constructed from the Southern and Northern parts through Tiksuand Rugudum villages respectively.

PART FIVE

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK AND MANAGEMENT

5.1 Legal status

In order to establish the status of the site as a World Heritage Site, legal protection was sought for the site at various levels such as customary, State and within the legal statutes of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Hidi-in-Council gave his approval for the cultural landscape to be declared a state monument by Adamawa State Government and this was published in the State Gazette No. 47 Vol. 7 of 20 November 1997. This automatically satisfied the provision of Decree 77 of 1979, now NCMM Act Cap N19, Laws of the Federation of 2004 which empowers the National Commission for Museums and Monuments to protect all such scheduled Monuments as National Heritage. This made it possible for the community, the local government and the state government to cooperate with the National Commission for Museums and Monuments in the management of the Sukur cultural landscape.

5.2 Site Management

The management structure at the Sukur cultural landscape is based on the dual system of the traditional management system (TMS) and modern management practice. Prior to its inscription as a World Heritage Site, the site was managed by Adamawa State Government, through its State Council for Arts and Culture, the Madagali Local Government Council and the community-based Sukur Development Association. Upon notifying the Federal Government of the uniqueness and potentials of the site, it was taken over by the Federal Government of Nigeria, through the National Commission for Museums and Monuments. Today the site is managed through a participatory management system comprising of the Federal Government, the Adamawa State Government, Madagali Local Government and the community.

5.3 Traditional Management System

There is an existing land use system within the traditional setting that is respected, and strictly adhered to by the community. Such uses include:

- Land demarcated for the Hidi's Palace
- Demarcated site as royal cemetery
- Land demarcated based on social strata e.g. the old blacksmith settlement
- Organized open space for festivals
- Residential areas (Homesteads)
- Agricultural lands
- Hidi's farm land
- Traditional wells
- Designated points for iron smelting whose use could change from time to time.
- Ritual grounds and sacred places

The traditional management system is operated through the traditional authority of the chief (Hidi) and his council of title holders. There are twenty-seven (27) clans (attached appendix) in Sukur, each having its own share of responsibilities in the larger community. Most construction or development work on the landscape is carried out through communal efforts. The maintenance of the Hidi's palace, clearance of festival grounds, work on the Hidi's farmland, maintenance of footpaths and sacred grounds are all conducted by the community at

the instance of the Hidi. Other minor works are carried out at various levels from the family units within the neighbourhood in the clan.

Maintenance, conservation and construction works carried out through the communal system involve both the young and old members of the community and serve as a means of transmitting indigenous know-how to younger generations. This also ensures the continuity of the cultural landscape and the communal ties that have kept it together over several centuries.

A strong factor that aids the traditional management system and supports the preservation of the Sukur cultural landscape is the community's adherence to cultural norms, values and respect for taboos that prohibits encroachments into sacred sites and enhance ritual observance.

5.4 Modern management system

Within the administrative framework of the Nigerian State, Sukur is a village comprising of homesteads arranged in clusters under Ward Heads who are answerable to the Hidi. Sukur District is headed by the District Head to whom the Hidi is answerable. The District Head resides at Mafer, the District Headquarters; Sukur, and four other districts, form the administrative unit of Madagali Local Government Area.

The principal stakeholders in Sukur are drawn from both the public and private sectors:

- Federal Government of Nigeria, through its Cultural Agencies
- Adamawa State Government
- Madagali Local Government Council
- Mubi Emirate Council
- Sukur Development Association
- Sukur community
- Sukur neighbours
- Inter-governmental Agencies
- Non-governmental organisations/Donor Agencies
- Private sector
- Security and other relevant Agencies

a. National Commission for Museums and Monuments

National Commission for Museums and Monuments oversees the faithful implementation of the operational guidelines of the World Heritage Convention, on behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria. This relates to the preservation, conservation and proper management of the Sukur cultural landscape. It carries out regular documentation as well as supervises restoration and conservation of cultural features on the site and adopts measures to safeguard the integrity and authenticity of the landscape. The Commission also conducts research, public enlightenment and training programmes on Sukur Cultural Landscape as a World Heritage Site.

To ensure proper coordination, the Site Manager oversees the operations of the site in partnership with other stakeholders and reports to the Director of Monuments, Heritage and Sites at the headquarters in Abuja.

As part of its physical presence on the site, the Commission maintains eight staff (Archaeologist, Education Officer, Conservator, Heritage Guides, Security Guard and Administration Officer). There is also an interpretation centre/ticketing office at Mafer. The NCMM also serves as the co-ordinating agency, collating inputs from various stakeholders and harmonising them in accordance with the management plan towards the ultimate goal of achieving sustainable development.

b. Adamawa State Government

Adamawa State Agency for Museums and Monuments was established by Law titled ADS Law .5 of 2006 and came into operation on the 23rd day of September 2006. The State Government has established a State Agency for Museums and Monuments in response to the requirements for the fulfilment of its responsibilities according to the stakeholders' agreement. Sukur as a well managed site, properly integrated into the tourism master plan of the state, will 'sell' other attractions in the state to a wider market. In line with its constitutional and statutory obligations, the state government is responsible for infrastructural development and the provision of social amenities as a basis for tourism development in Sukur and the State at large.

Identified areas of achievements include the provision of a road from Jilang to the foot of the hill, provision of electricity, schools, skills acquisition centre, entrance gate, establishment of health centres and other ongoing development projects such as the twelve chalets at the foot of the hill.

c. Madagali Local Government Council

The Local Government Council is the third tier of government hence its importance as a strategic stakeholder in the provision of infrastructure and the mobilization of the community for development.

Apart from providing logistic support in the course of implementing the different programmes of the World Heritage Convention, the Local Government has undertaken the responsibility of providing security, rehabilitation and maintenance of local roads; promotion of local traditional festivals.

d. Sukur Community

As the primary custodian of the site, Sukur community is the central focus of the world heritage programme. Since the community live and operate within their cultural landscape, they are the main agents for the conservation of the site and the ultimate facilitators of its cultural traditions. Their involvement at every stage of development is thus very crucial. However, for the sake of effective management, the community has been assigned specific tasks which are usually carried out through communal work under the auspices of the Sukur Development Association (SDA), Sukur Youth Association (SYA), Sukur District Youth Association (SDYA), Sukur District Consultative Committee (SDCC), Matasa Integrated Community Support Initiative (MICS), Kinjir Foundation (KF) and Hunters Association. These tasks include the construction of resting points along designated routes on the site, provision of VIP conveniences, bush clearing and tree planting, organisation of cultural festivals and establishment of security patrols and vigilante groups at both community and district levels.

e. Non-governmental organisations/Donor Agencies

The Non-governmental organisations/Donor Agencies such as UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, USAID, Red Cross etc. have assisted in providing micro finance, food items, medicine, and improved seeds to the community to alleviate the sufferings of the people during the period of insurgency.

Other development projects such as Fadama III, Sustainable Development Goals, Rural Access and Mobility Project (RAMP) I, II and III are currently ongoing in and around Sukur and adjoining communities.

5.5 Members of management committee

In order to facilitate the execution of this current management plan and to ensure that its recommendations are fully implemented, a functional management committee is in place to monitor its full implementation. This committee is made up of representatives of the major stakeholders of the site.

1. The Director-General, National Commission for Museums and Monuments –Chairman
2. The Director-General Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation
3. The Director General Adamawa State Agency for Museums and Monuments
4. Adamawa State Commissioner for Culture and Tourism
5. Adamawa State Commissioner for Lands and Survey
6. Adamawa State Commissioner for Environment
7. Chairman Madagali Local Government Council
8. The Sole Administrator, Madagali-North State Development Area
9. The District Head of Sukur
10. The Hidi of Sukur
11. The Chairman Sukur Development Association
12. Representatives of Private Sector
13. President Sukur Youths Association
14. The Site Manager, Sukur cultural landscape – (Secretary)

N.B: Some other stakeholders will be invited to join meeting of the management Committee when specific issues, that affect them will be discussed

PART SIX

SITE PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND VISITOR MANAGEMENT

6.1 Site Presentation

Sukur cultural landscape is located in Sukur District of Madagali North Development Area in Madagali Local Government Area of Adamawa State. The site is on elevation of about 1,050 metres above sea level.

Accessibility

The site can be accessed by road and air transportation. It is about 850 kilometres from Abuja to Yola and 290 kilometres from Yola to the site. It can also be accessed by air through Maiduguri and Yola international airports. It is about 170 kilometres from Maiduguri to Kafin Hausa junction on the Maiduguri-Yola highway. At Kafin Hausa junction where the gate is located, there is a distance of 17 kilometres to the foot of the hill and 3.8 kilometres to the hilltop.

- (i) **Signage:** The UNESCO emblem and logo are embedded on the pillars at Jilang junction. Most of the directional signs leading visitors to the site have been tampered with overtime.
- (ii) **Visitors' facilities:** At the gate there is an information centre/souvenir shop for tourists which unfortunately were tampered with during the insurgency attack. The car park, public toilet as well as lodging facilities at the foot of the hill have also been tampered with.
- (iii) **Designated Route/Resting points:** There is one main designated route through which visitors are conducted. Between the foot of the hill to the hilltop there are four resting places located at strategic intervals. Two alternative access routes have been created by the community to ease transportation of people and goods to and from the hilltop using motorcycles.
- (iv) **Security:** Before the insurgency attack, the site had enjoyed relative peace with two security guards, local vigilante and a Police post at Mafer. However, the insurgency attack brought security challenges to the fore prompting the formation of one thousand five hundred man Matasa Integrated Community Support Initiative (MICSII).
- (v) **Advertisement/Publicity:** The site enjoys some form of publicity through newspapers stories, journals, fliers, magazines and documentary films. On many occasions, activities about the site are carried by electronic and print media especially during festivals.

6.2 Site Interpretation

Sukur cultural landscape is a living heritage declared a State monument in 1996 and a World Heritage Site in 1999. It has enjoyed considerable scholarly works which can be accessed on internet (www.sukurlandscape.net).

6.3 Visitors' Management

The Site Manager and tour guides operate from the information/interpretation centre at Sukur District Head palace at Mafer where visitors can access brochures and hand bills. There are also volunteer tour guides to conduct visitors around the Site. Presently, snacks and other provisions are available at the hilltop. There is also a community health facility at the hill top which can provide first aid to the visitors.

PART SEVEN

SYNTHESIS

7.1 SWOT Analysis

The 2012 – 2016 Conservation Management Plan is evaluated by stakeholders, consultants and professionals from the NCMM. After assessing the level of implementation of the Plan, the committee arrived at a consensus that the level of implementation of the Management plan was fair. The inputs from various responsible Agencies varied due to different factors. Consequently issues that were not fully addressed in the plan are carried forward for implementation in the New Management Plan (2017 -2021). New issues that came up around the Site will also be addressed.

A SWOT analysis was carried out to identify the problems of the Site, which led to the production of this action plan (2017 – 2021).

SWOT Analysis

KEY ISSUE	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITY	THREAT
1.Conservation/Documentation Issues	Availability of indigenous skilled manpower	Reluctance to acquire skills by the upcoming ones.	Collaboration between indigenous people and professionals in restoration works.	Growing preferences for modernity.
	Availability of local raw materials for restoration works	Non durability of local raw materials.	Willingness of other donors to contribute to restoration activities.	Depletion of some raw materials on the hilltop such as grasses for roofing. Natural disaster – rain and wind storms
	Traditional Management System (TMS)	Lack of documentation of activities of TMS	TMS can be used to enforce compliance for the maintenance of Site.	Religious/modern influences. Rise of insurgency. Neglect of cultural values.
	Adaptability to ecology of the Site by use of traditional farming system such as terrace farming			Conflict of interest and paucity of funds. Inadequate funding and participation by relevant Government Agencies. Religious influence
Conservation management plan used as a working document		Partial implementation of the conservation management plan.	Tree planting programmes Erosion mitigating measures Rain harvesting practice Use of renewable energy	Poor level of awareness and enforcement of existing traditional norms and bye laws

	<p>Most of the cultural components are currently in use.</p> <p>Availability of economic trees and medicinal herbs</p> <p>Vast repository of ethno-archaeological information available from the works of Nicholas David and Judith Sterner and others</p>	<p>Irregular observance of cultural calendar.</p> <p>Non Sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p>Poor dissemination of research materials</p> <p>Non availability of resource centre</p>	<p>Document can be used as a guide conservation, sharing responsibilities and fund raising</p> <p>Interest of the public in Sukur festivals.</p> <p>Opportunity to create herbal gardens at the buffer zone. Availability of seedlings for afforestation</p> <p>Opportunities for multi-disciplinary research which will open up windows for investments</p>	<p>Bush burning</p> <p>Over harvesting of bio-resources</p> <p>Danger of distortion and bias</p>
<p>2. Infrastructural issues</p>	<p>Availability of road, electricity, schools, water point, accommodation, conveniences, health centres, vocational training centre mostly on the plains has eased previous hardships in the general area</p>	<p>Inadequate and dysfunctional basic infrastructure on the hill top (roads, potable water, electricity, community viewing centre etc)</p>	<p>Availabilities of three tiers of government with responsibility for provision of infrastructures.</p> <p>Possibility for intervention from inter- and non-governmental organisations</p>	<p>Paucity of funds.</p> <p>Non completion of projects.</p> <p>Lack of capacity of community to sustain projects.</p> <p>Destruction of infrastructures by insurgents.</p>

		Lack of continuity of development programmes. Very poor access road network.	(RAMPI,II,III,SDGs/UNESCO and UNICEF programmes)	Natural factors such as flood, erosion, windstorm, bush fire etc.
3.Education/Socio-economic Issues	<p>Existence of three primary schools on hilltop and three secondary schools on the plains</p> <p>Availability of farmland for subsistence farming and rearing of animals to sustain the population</p> <p>Availability of markets both in Nigeria and Cameroun</p> <p>Availability of Artisans engaged in production of handicraft such as iron works, basketry, beads, mat making etc</p> <p>Improvement of farming practices using terrace system, compost manure, fertilizer and improved seedlings etc</p>	<p>Inadequate number of teachers and learning materials</p> <p>Low literacy level in community</p> <p>Poor girl-child enrolment in schools</p> <p>Pressure on the farmlands due to increase in population</p> <p>Difficulties in conveying farm produce due to poor road networks</p> <p>Low patronage of local handicraft</p> <p>Inability to go beyond subsistence farming</p> <p>Limitations of farming</p>	<p>Willingness on the part of donor agencies, faith based organizations, individuals and community to equip the existing schools</p> <p>Availability of great numbers of unemployed indigenous trained teachers</p> <p>Availability of new technology to improve farm yields</p> <p>Diversification into other agricultural practices such as bee farming, rabbit, poultry etc as well as irrigation farming</p> <p>Wider avenues for alternative markets and interactions</p> <p>Exposure to new technology, ideas and raw materials for innovations</p>	<p>Limited infrastructure for non indigenous teachers to reside</p> <p>Early marriage affect the girl- child education</p> <p>Rapid population growth on the landscape</p> <p>Competition and fluctuation in prices resulting from market forces</p> <p>Reluctance of youths in acquiring traditional skills in craft production.</p> <p>Pollution of the environment and health hazard from the application of fertilizers and other chemicals</p> <p>Rural-urban drift can threaten availability of productive labour</p>

	Communal farming system	<p>inputs such as fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides etc</p> <p>Introduction of new farming techniques has discouraged communal farming system</p>	<p>Communities are receptive to new ideas and innovations that will improve their lives</p> <p>Communities are already conversant with the local techniques in terrace farming, compost manure application and storage system</p> <p>Communalism is still part of the lifestyle of the people</p>	Erosion of traditional value systems
4.Cultural issues	<p>Sustainability of tangible and intangible cultural values of the Site such as traditional architecture, festivals, belief system, technology etc</p> <p>Communal spirit and hospitality</p> <p>Perpetuation of traditional practices amongst the youths</p> <p>Transmission of traditional knowledge systems and “Sakun” language from generation to generation</p>	<p>Lack of adherence to core value system by the youths</p> <p>Incursion of foreign cultural influences among the youths</p>	<p>Willingness of neighbouring communities to cooperate</p> <p>Production of literatures, dictionaries, documentaries and other publications on Sukur language and culture</p> <p>Preservation and promotion of cultural heritage</p>	<p>Erosion of traditional value system</p> <p>Modernization and social media</p> <p>Dominance of foreign and other major languages</p> <p>Modern laws superseding traditional authority</p>

	Respect for traditional institutions as symbols of authority			
5.Tourism issues	<p>Availability of hospitality facilities</p> <p>Friendly host- community</p> <p>Promotional materials</p> <p>Well designated heritage trail</p> <p>Existence of tangible and intangible cultural values</p>	<p>Inadequate accommodation and transportation facilities from the gate to the foot of the hill</p> <p>Insufficient marketing campaign and lack of private sector participation</p> <p>Lack of recreational facilities</p> <p>Insufficient customized visitor’s souvenirs</p> <p>Inadequate directional signs</p> <p>No comprehensive documentation of tangible and intangible cultural features of the Site</p>	<p>Potentials for eco-tourism development</p> <p>Attraction of Public Private Partnership (PPP)</p> <p>To have proper perspective of the visual integrity of the landscape</p> <p>Comprehensive documentation for the interpretation of the landscape</p>	<p>Unregulated development on the Site can affect the integrity of the Site</p> <p>Infiltration of foreign values</p> <p>Low patronage by tourists</p> <p>Undermines the benefits of tourism to the community</p> <p>Possibility of exposing the sacred sites and rituals to public view</p>

<p>6. Managerial issues</p>	<p>Skilled person Management committee on ground Collaborations with other agencies</p>	<p>Inadequate security personnel</p>	<p>Coordination of activities by all stakeholders</p>	
<p>7. Legislative issues</p>	<p>Site is a declared state monument It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site It is under the traditional authorities of the Hidi and district head There is an existing traditional law of succession to the throne of Hidi kingdom</p>		<p>The proper use of existing traditional succession system will be an opportunity to sustain the kingship of Hidi tradition</p>	<p>Political interference in the traditional succession system</p>

PART EIGHT

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

8.1 Guiding principles for the conservation of the Sukur cultural landscape

All actions carried out on the site will be guided by the following principles:

1. The conservation, preservation and promotion of the tangible and intangible aspects of the cultural and natural heritage of Sukur while ensuring the general well-being and economic benefit of the people.
2. Involving the Sukur community in decision-making, planning, development and management of the site through their active participation in the management committee.
3. Developing and marketing the eco-tourism potentials of Sukur in consonance with the authenticity and integrity of the Sukur cultural landscape while safeguarding its values and ensuring that revenues accrued from the development of tourism are reinvested in conservation and management of the site.
4. Development strategies will be geared towards the promotion of transmission of indigenous knowledge systems and the use of local resources.
5. Ensuring that a systematic inventory and documentation of all resources on the cultural landscape is continuous and form part of educational and research activities on the site.

8.2 Operational objectives

1. To ensure the proper conservation and restoration of natural and cultural values of the site.
2. To establish an effective management structure that ensures full control of the site and streamlines the activities of stakeholders.
3. To develop strategies for poverty alleviation in Sukur and surrounding communities
4. To develop strategies for sustainable eco-tourism activities on the site
5. To develop clear guidelines for sustainable development on the site
6. To establish strategies for capacity building in site management and conservation practice at various levels
7. To strengthen security system around the Cultural landscape
8. To create an enabling framework to enhance research on the Site

8.3 STRATEGIES AND INDICATOR OF SUCCESS

OBJECTIVE 1	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
<i>To ensure the proper conservation and restoration of natural and cultural attributes of the Site</i>	Carry out inventory of all cultural and natural resources on Site	Availability of paper and electronic copies of the inventory of the natural and cultural attributes of Sukur Cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ ASAMM 	Jan – Dec 2018
	Produce document on conservation guidelines for restoration activities	Printing and distribution of the document establishing guidelines for conservation and restoration activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM 	1 st quarter of 2018
	Restoration of cultural attributes affected by the insurgency	All affected structures on the landscape fully restored	NCMM UNESCO ASAMM Sukur Community	1 st and 2 nd Quarters of 2018
	Carry out Heritage Impact Assessment of the Site (HIA)	Updated documents on Heritage Impact Assessment of the Site produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM 	2 nd Quarter of 2018
	Periodic monitoring of the Site	Production of monthly reports on the state of conservation of the Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM 	2017-2021
	Ensure the control of erosion on the site	<p>One thousand trees are to be planted on the Site annually</p> <p>Traditional method of erosion control through improved stones terracing technique</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Environment ▪ Madagali Local government Council ▪ Community ▪ MICSI/SDA 	2017 - 2021

OBJECTIVE 2	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
<p><i>To sustain the efficiency of the established management structure</i></p>	<p>Strengthening of management committee</p>	<p>Management committee holds meeting twice in a year Minutes of the meetings produced and distributed to members</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management committee 	<p>2017 – 2021 (Twice in a year)</p>
	<p>Involvement of the community in the decision-making process and implementation of projects</p>	<p>Active participation of local community in decision-making</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM through the site manager ▪ Hidi and his council 	<p>2017 - 2021</p>
	<p>Establish the boundaries of the core and buffer zones</p>	<p>Production of a site plan indicating land use pattern in buffer zone Not completed but the first phase completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Lands and Survey 	<p>2017 - 2018</p>

OBJECTIVE 3	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
<p><i>To develop strategies for poverty alleviation in Sukur and surrounding communities</i></p>	<p>Establishment of Artisan Production Support Scheme (APSS)</p>	<p>APSS established with a document indicating the guidelines, implementation and time frame</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinjir Foundation • Culgreene International 	<p>1st Quarter of 2018</p>
	<p>Training workshop on the transfer of skills on traditional technology of Sukur Kingdom</p>	<p>One hundred and fifty Artisans trained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adamawa State Govt (Office of the Special Adviser on Poverty Alleviation and Wealth Creation) • NCMM • ASAMM • Madagali Local Govt • Kinjir Foundation • Culgreene International Ltd 	<p>1st and 2nd Quarter of 2018</p>
	<p>Entrepreneurship for Poverty Alleviation for World Heritage Sites</p>	<p>Sponsors identified for the scheme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinjir Foundation • Office of the Site Manager • Adamawa State Govt (Office of the Special Adviser on Poverty Alleviation and Wealth Creation) • Culgreene International Ltd (Consultant) 	<p>4th Quarter of 2018</p>

	Improvement of agricultural practices	<p>Establishment and strengthening of co-operative societies</p> <p>Acquisition of farm inputs such as compost manure, fertilizers, new improved seedlings</p> <p>Improved animal husbandry such as bulls, donkeys, grass cutters, rabbits and special breed cow etc</p> <p>High crop yields</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sukur community ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Agriculture ▪ Co-operative societies ▪ Local Government ▪ AADP 	2017 – 2021
OBJECTIVE 4	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
<i>To develop strategies for sustainable eco-tourism activities on the site</i>	Provision of facilities and basic infrastructure for tourists	<p>Tourist facilities are provided in line with land use plan</p> <p>Availability of potable water, health and educational facilities, electricity supply</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism ▪ Private sector Community 	2017 – 2021
	Creation of enabling environment for private sector investment	<p>Increased private sector involvement for site development</p> <p>Lodges built by community co-operative society using local raw materials for tourists</p> <p>Tourists to stay with families to know more about their culture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local community ▪ SDA 	2017 – 2021

	<p>Develop marketing strategy for the site</p>	<p>Increased flow of visitors to the site and higher sales of products</p> <p>Media familiarization day for sensitization programme to the tourists and host communities</p> <p>The use of social media</p> <p>installation of billboards at strategic locations</p> <p>Production and distribution of promotional materials</p> <p>Possibilities of producing tourists certificates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NTDC ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism ▪ Local Governments, Private sector ▪ Media 	<p>2017 – 2021</p>
	<p>Improve the organisation of traditional festivals in the area</p>	<p>Updated festival calendar produced</p> <p>Yawal Festival Committee established</p> <p>Visitors to have adequate information and follow-up about festivals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism ▪ Adamawa State Agency for Museums and Monuments ▪ Arts Council ▪ Local Governments Private sector Community 	<p>2017 – 2021</p>

	<p>Establishment of a cultural event for the Sukur and their neighbours on a regular basis</p> <p>Training of people from the area in the hospitality business</p>	<p>Organisation and regular occurrence of cultural event involving the Sukur and their neighbours within the buffer zone</p> <p>Local people are actively involved in the eco-tourism sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCAC ▪ NICO ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism ▪ Local Governments ▪ Yawal festival organizing Committee ▪ NIHOTOUR ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism ▪ NCMM ▪ NICO 	<p>2017 – 2021</p>
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OBJECTIVE 5	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
<p><i>To develop clear guidelines for sustainable development on the site</i></p>	<p>Encourage the use of local materials for the development of the site</p>	<p>There is more use of local materials and the development of vernacular architecture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ ASAMM ▪ Madagali Local Government ▪ Madagali North Development Area ▪ Community 	<p>2017 -2021</p>
	<p>All development projects should be sensitive to cultural and natural heritage of the site</p>	<p>Development projects having minimal negative impacts on the site</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management committee 	<p>2017 – 2021</p>
	<p>Setting standards for all developments at the buffer zone</p>	<p>Production of documents on regulatory standards for development at the buffer zone</p> <p>Adherence to established standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ Management Committee ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Lands and Survey ▪ ASAMM ▪ Traditional Institutions 	<p>2017 – 2021</p>

	Periodic monitoring of all developments on site	Periodic reports of site developments produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM through site manager ▪ Management committee 	2017 – 2021
	Controlled tourism to check pressure on site and incursion of negative foreign influences	Production of information guidebooks stipulating the regulations on the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ NOA ▪ ASAMM ▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism ▪ Community 	2017 – 2021
	Strengthen community security mechanisms	Existing community vigilante strengthened and better oriented Achieved through the local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federal Security Agencies ▪ Local Government Community 	
OBJECTIVE 6	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
<i>To establish strategies for capacity building in site management</i>	Ensure continuous training of personnel for site management	Ten personnel trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ NICO ▪ ASAMM 	2017 -2021
	Training courses for staff within and outside Nigeria	Best practices adopted for site management		
	The use of exchange programmes	Acquisition of new concepts and methodologies		
	On the job training	Enhanced performance by staff		

OBJECTIVE 7	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
<p><i>To strengthen security system around the Cultural landscape</i></p>	<p>Strengthen the local vigilante groups</p>	<p>Increase numbers of vigilante groups Trained vigilante groups, good in handling of equipment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community/District office ▪ Local government ▪ State government ▪ MICSU 	<p>2017 - 2021</p>
	<p>Establish strong partnership with government security agencies</p>	<p>Partnership established between the Sukur community and Government security agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community ▪ District Office ▪ Nigerian Police ▪ NSCDC (Civil Defence) ▪ Military 	<p>2017 – 2021</p>

OBJECTIVE 8	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
<i>To create an enabling framework to enhance research on the Site</i>	Production of the document on guidelines for Researchers	Copies of guidelines produced and made available to Researchers	NCMM through the site manager	Jan – Dec. 2018
	Staff and members of the community attached to Researchers	Benefits of research project visible in terms of documentation and manpower development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCMM ▪ ASAMM ▪ Researchers ▪ Community 	2017 – 2021
	Creation of resource centre for the display of research results Mandatory submission of three hard copies and electronic version of completed research work	Resource centre is established Completed work submitted in hard and electronic copies	NCMM ASAMM	2017 – 2021

8.4 Action plan

OBJECTIVE 1	ACTION BY		Short term	Medium term		Long term	
			YEAR 1 2017	YEAR 2 2018	YEAR 3 2019	YEAR 4 2020	YEAR 5 2021
			JAN 2017DEC 2017	JAN 2018DEC 2018	JAN 2019DEC 2019	JAN 2020 DEC 2020	JAN 2021 DEC 2021
<i>To ensure the proper conservation and restoration of natural and cultural values of the site</i>	NCMM/ ASAMM	Carry out inventory of all cultural and natural resources on Site and conduct census to determine the actual population figure/wing on the cultural landscape					
	NCMM	Produce document on conservation guidelines for restoration activities					
	NCMM/UNESCO / ASAMM/SUKUR COMMUNITY	Restoration of cultural features affected by the insurgency					
	NCMM	Carry out Heritage Impact Assessment of the Site (HIA)					
	NCMM	Periodic monitoring of the Site					
	Adamawa State Ministry of Environment/Madagali Local Government Council/Community/ MICS/SDA	Ensure the control of erosion on the site through tree planting					

OBJECTIVE 2	ACTION BY		Short term	Medium term		Long term	
			YEAR 1 2017	YEAR 2 2018	YEAR 3 2019	YEAR 4 2020	YEAR 5 2021
			JAN 2017 DEC 2017	JAN 2018 DEC 2018	JAN 2019 DEC 2019	JAN 2020 DEC 2020	JAN 2021 DEC 2021
<i>To sustain the efficiency of the established management structure</i>	Management Committee	Strengthening of management committee					
	NCMM through the site manager/Hidi and his Council	Involvement of the community in the decision-making process and implementation of projects					
	NCMM/Adamawa State Ministry of Lands and Survey	Establish the boundaries of the core area and buffer zone with site plan indicating land use patter for buffer zone					
			Short term	Medium term		Long term	
			YEAR 1 2017	YEAR 2 2018	YEAR 3 2019	YEAR 4 2020	YEAR 5 2021
			JAN 2017 DEC 2017	JAN 2018 DEC 2018	JAN 2019 DEC 2019	JAN 2020 DEC 2020	JAN 2021 DEC 2021
OBJECTIVE 3	Kinjir Foundation/Culgreene	Establishment of Artisan Production Support Scheme (APSS) vocational training programmes					
	International/Adamawa State Government (Office of the Special Adviser on poverty	Training workshop on the transfer of skills on traditional technology					

alleviation in Sukur and surrounding communities	Poverty Alleviation and Wealth Creation)/NCMM/ASAMM/Madagali Local Govt/Kinjir Foundation/Culgreene Int'l Ltd	of Sukur Kingdom					
	Kinjir Foundation/Office of the Site Manager/Adamawa State Govt (Office of the Special Adviser on Poverty Alleviation and Wealth Creation)/Culgreene International Ltd	Entrepreneurship for Poverty Alleviation for World Heritage Sites					
	Sukur Community/Adamawa State Ministry of Agriculture/Co-operative Societies/Local Government/AADP	Improvement of agricultural practices					

OBJECTIVE 4	ACTION BY		Short term	Medium term		Long term	
			YEAR 1 2017	YEAR 2 2018	YEAR 3 2019	YEAR 4 2020	YEAR 5 2021
			JAN 2017DEC 2017	JAN 2018 DEC 2018	JAN 2019 DEC 2019	JAN 2020 DEC 2020	JAN 2021 DEC 2021
To develop strategies for sustainable eco-tourism activities on the site	Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism/Private Sector Community	Provision of facilities and basic infrastructure for tourists					
	Local Community/SDA	Creation of enabling environment for private sector investment					
	NTDC/Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism/Local Governments/Private Sector/Media	Develop marketing strategy for the site					
	Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism/Adamawa State Agency for Museums and Monuments/Arts Council/Local Governments/Private Sector/Community	Improve the organisation of traditional festivals in the area					
	NCAC/NICO/Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism/Local Governments/Yawal Festival organizing Committee	Establishment of a cultural event for the Sukur and their neighbours on a regular basis					
	NIHOTOUR/Adamawa State	Training of people from					

OBJECTIVE 5 To develop clear guidelines for sustainable development on the site	Ministry of Culture and Tourism/NCMM/NICO community	the area in the hospitality business					
	ACTION BY		Short term	Medium term		Long term	
			YEAR 1 2017	YEAR 2 2018	YEAR 3 2019	YEAR 4 2020	YEAR 5 2021
			JAN 2017 DEC 2017	JAN 2018 DEC 2018	JAN 2019 DEC 2019	JAN 2020 DEC 2020	JAN 2021 DEC 2021
	NCMM/ASAMM/Madagali Local Govt/Madagali North Development Area/Community	Encourage the use of local materials for the development of the site					
	Management Committee	All development projects should be sensitive to cultural and natural features of the site					
	NCMM/Management Committee/Adamawa State Ministry of Lands and Survey/ASAMM/Traditional Institutions	Setting standards for all developments at the buffer zone					
	NCMM through the Site Manager/Management committee	Periodic monitoring of all development on site					
NCMM/NOA/ASAMM/Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism/Community/Federal Security Agencies/Local Govt/Community	Controlled tourism to check pressure on site and incursion of negative foreign influences						

		Strengthen community security mechanisms					
OBJECTIVE 6	ACTION BY		Short term	Medium term	Long term		
			YEAR 1 2017	YEAR 2 2018	YEAR 3 2019	YEAR 4 2020	YEAR 5 2021
			JAN 2017DEC 2017	JAN 2018 DEC 2018	JAN 2019 DEC 2019	JAN 2020 DEC 2020	JAN 2021 DEC 2021
To establish strategies for capacity building in site management	NCMM/NICO/ASAMM	Ensure continuous training of personnel for site management					
		Training courses for staff within and outside Nigeria					
		The Use of exchange programmes					
		On the job training					

OBJECTIVE 7	ACTION BY		Short term	Medium term		Long term	
			YEAR 1 2017	YEAR 2 2018	YEAR 3 2019	YEAR 4 2020	YEAR 5 2021
			JAN 2017/DEC 2017	JAN 2018 DEC 2018	JAN 2019 DEC 2019	JAN 2020 DEC 2020	JAN 2021 DEC 2021
To strengthen security system around the Cultural landscape	Community/District Office/Local Government/State Government/MICSI	Strengthen the local vigilante groups. Through training. Increase numbers of vigilante groups					
	Community/District Office/Nigerian Police/NSCDC (Civil Defence)/Military	Establish strong partnership with government security agencies					
OBJECTIVE 8 To create an enabling framework to enhance research on the Site	NCMM through the site manager	Production of the document on guidelines for Researchers					
	NCMM/ASAMM/ Researchers/Community	Staff and members of the community attached to Researchers					
	NCMM, ASAMM	Creation of resource centre for the display of research results					

		Mandatory submission of three hard copies and electronic version of completed research work					
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PART NINE

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 Monitoring

Monitoring, which is aimed at regularly assessing the condition of the site, allows for the record of changes. It also aids the understanding of processes of decay and threats.

For the purposes of proper integration of conservation and visitor-related activities and how these activities would benefit the local population, regular monitoring of the site is being carried out. This exercise is done through the organisation of stakeholders' meetings and regular inspection of the site by heritage officers.

The management committee meetings afford each group of stakeholders the opportunity to present reports on its activities related to the site. The NCMM also presents report on the state of conservation of the site.

For physical monitoring, the site manager along with his staff conducts weekly monitoring of the site and reports any adverse condition for proper interventions.

An annual report is submitted to the NCMM headquarters by the site manager, summarising all activities that have taken place within the period under review. This report also includes the activities of all stakeholders and recommendations are made.

9.2 Regular evaluation and reporting strategies

Regular evaluation is very vital in order to ensure that the values for which the site was inscribed on the World Heritage List are maintained. In addition, this conservation management plan would be evaluated every five years in accordance with World Heritage Committee standards, while periodic reports sent to the relevant bodies.

PART TEN

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations

All activities on the Sukur Cultural Landscape should allow acceptable professional standards as enshrined in the UNESCO operational guidelines for the management of world heritage sites.

Conservation and restoration

The conservation and restoration activities on the site should be based on the guidelines established in the management plan. The planning and protection of cultural and natural heritage of Sukur require the coordination of the three tiers of government and the community.

Documentation

Systematic documentation of all natural and cultural heritage resources of the site should be undertaken using established standard formats. A population census to determine the actual number of people living on the hill top be conducted.

Environment

Environmental and Heritage Impact Assessment studies should precede any development on site

Erosion control

Tree-planting exercises should be carried out on regular basis to control the menace of erosion at the site.

Land use plan

A land use plan for the site should be produced as a matter of urgency to guide development. All uses and specifications should be in conformity with the landscape.

Basic infrastructure

As a matter of necessity, the hill top community should be provided with potable drinking water and primary health care facilities, especially for maternal and child welfare, to curb the prevalence of water-borne diseases, high maternal/infant mortality, and migration from the hilltop to the plains down hill

The provision of electricity at the hill top should be through the exploitation of renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power

Provision of visitors' facilities

Accommodation The provision of accommodation facilities for visitors should be encouraged. This provision could be by the private sector, the local community or any of the three tiers of government. The acceptable standards of using local materials and architectural concepts based on the existing architectural models in the area, as specified in the accompanying guidelines for development should be adhered to for the retention of the character of the site.

As far as possible, fanciful and gigantic accommodation structures should be avoided to discourage dependence on costly gadgets and services that cannot be sustained in the landscape, and to make accommodation hospitable and affordable at the site.

All developments on site should be scrutinised by the management committee to ensure compliance with established guidelines.

Enabling environment for investment

Basic infrastructure such as electricity, water, circulation and a planned layout should be established at the buffer zone to attract private investors while a favourable investment climate, including incentives such as grants, loans, waivers etc, be granted to prospective investors by the state government.

Organisation of festivals in Sukur

The state and local governments should be involved in the organisation and conduct of festivals at Sukur to attract tourists and encourage participation of neighbouring communities.

Security and safety

The existing local security network should be strengthened.

Crafts development

Training workshops for Artisans should be organized in order to transmit the knowledge of local crafts production to younger generation, establishment of craft centres and market outlets.

Research

A resource centre should be established for the collation and dissemination of research results/reports

Marketing

A partnership and coordinated marketing approach between Federal and State government agencies should be evolved for the site to increase the flow of tourists to the Site. A feature of the site should be identified and used as an iconic representation of Sukur Cultural Landscape for effective marketing of the Site.

SECTION TWO

BUSINESS PLAN/PROPOSAL

FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF

INTERNATIONAL PEACE

PARK

Business plan for the development of eco-tourism

Vision

To create a balance between conservation and development of the eco-tourism potentials of Sukur as a World Heritage site, through the provision of a range of activities, facilities and experiences that would preserve and enhance the social, cultural and economic environment of Sukur landscape.

The eco-tourism potentials of the Sukur landscape include:

- The natural landscape is characterised spectacular rocky formations
- Hospitable community
- Its terrace farming method and unique vernacular architecture
- The stone paved walkways up the hillside
- The village cluster settlement pattern that dot the landscape
- Iron smelting technology
- unique graves
- Availability of beasts of burden such as donkeys, horses, in the community
- Traditional cow fattening
- Cross-boundary blood relationships and trade links and historical links with other ethnic groups across the Mandara Mountain range
- Flora and Fauna
- Open lands at the buffer zone for development of accommodation and other facilities
- Abandoned blacksmith settlement for camp site development.
- The Yawal and other existing festival celebration, myths, legends, traditional belief systems, rituals, etc
- Rich Archaeological deposits

Guiding principles for the business plan/Peace Park

Project

- (i) The guiding principles of the business plan is anchored on the strategy to incorporate sustainable development perspectives in the protection of the site's Outstanding Universal Value.
- (ii) Utilisation of the social, cultural and natural potentials of the Sukur landscape to ensure equity in development between tourism requirements and community concerns.
- (iii) Delivering quality experience for tourist satisfaction
- (iv) Minimising negative social, cultural and environmental impacts of tourism development on the heritage and life style of the Sukur community.
- (v) Maximising the involvement in and the equitable distribution of economic benefits to the Sukur Communities.
- (vi) Marketing the Sukur landscape through tourism

Existing situation

Accessibility: The site can be accessed by road and air transportation. It is about 850 kilometres from Abuja to Yola and 290 kilometres from Yola to the site. It can also be accessed by air through Maiduguri and Yola international airports. It is about 170 kilometres from Maiduguri to Kafin Hausa junction on the Maiduguri-Yola highway. At Kafin Hausa junction where UNESCO gate is located, there is a distance of 17 kilometres to the foot of the hill and 3.8 kilometres to the hilltop. However, with the Boko Haram insurgency the travels around the zone is now quite limited.

Infrastructural facilities The Adamawa State Government has provided the lowland communities with electricity up to the foot of the hill. The hill top community have not benefited due to the difficult terrain, though UNESCO and the federal government have donated a 200 KVA generating plant to the community which is yet to be installed.

There are amenities such as schools, healthcare and educational facilities, portable drinking water, market, Police post at the lowland communities.

The hill top community has a primary school, but lacks potable drinking water, medical facilities, community viewing center, market, electricity, access road.

Visitor facilities

Accommodation A private entrepreneur has developed a nine room chalet, with a restaurant, souvenir shop, conference hall at the foot of the hill. The State Agency for Museums and Monuments and National Commission for Museum and Monuments have renovated the 3 guests houses provided by the community in front of the Hidi's palace at the hill top. Souvenir shops, ticketing office and an interpretation centre are provided on the plains. The Adamawa is constructing a new 18 bedroom chalet with recreational facilities.

Rest points: About 4 rest points are provided by the community along the trail of the paved walkways to the hill top. There are no refreshment facilities, no litter bins and enough shade along the trail.

Conveniences: The collapsed public conveniences provided by the community both at the base of the hill and the hill top have been reconstructed by NCMM and Adamawa State Government.

Security: Security in Sukur area is satisfactory at present due to the operations of the local Vigilante groups and Guild of Hunters.

Sanitation and hygiene: The sanitary condition of the Sukur Community is satisfactory at present. The personal hygiene level of the community has improved. Many household have access to safe sanitary disposal facilities (latrines), however there is scarcity of water for domestic purposes.

Crafts: Craft making skills exist particularly in mat, baskets, local hand bags, wooden spoons and plates, iron smelting, sieve, traditional dresses, bangles, traditional shoes, flints, caps, beds, pottery.

Records: There are staffs of the State Agency for Museums and Monuments and National Commission for Museums and Monuments at the site who maintain records of visits to the site through their various registers.

Population: The hill top community has an estimated population of 12,000 to 13,000 people. The average family size is 10 with some having as many as 20 children with 2 or 3 wives. The settlements are in clusters with an average of 15 homesteads.

Educational level: There are two primary schools on the hilltop where majority of the children attend with a few proceeding to the secondary schools which are located at the low land. On completion of secondary school education some of the youth stay in the village to farm while others proceed to the higher institutions. Some of them are fluent in English this could serve to equip them as tour guides.

Links with other communities : There are about 11 villages, including Sukur, at the top of the hill namely: Wula, Taula, Dammai, Kurang, Rugudum, Ndalmi, Humzu, Tuksu, Tokya, Kwashinahu and Mafer. These villages are linked by paved walkways along the hills which take an average walking distance of 30 minutes to 1 hour from Sukur.

Occupation: The main occupations in the community are farming and animal husbandry. Very few people are engaged in trading, hunting, blacksmithing and other trades. The main agricultural produce are: bambara nuts, sorghum, groundnuts, millet, beans and maize. Food crops are Sorghum, maize and beans.

Markets: There is no established market in Sukur village. The nearest markets are in Mildo, Madagali, and Gulak which are 7km, 20km, and 30km respectively from Sukur. Other markets where the community sells its products are located within the Cameroonian borders.

Objectives of the Eco-Tourism vision

- (i) To harness the eco-tourism potentials of the Sukur landscape and ensure development of products and supporting infrastructure to meet the needs of visitors and enhance overall economic benefits to the communities.
- (ii) To ensure the delivery of appropriate levels of services and maintenance of high and acceptable standard in the tourism industry at Sukur through training.
- (iii) To increase tourism at Sukur landscape through coordinated marketing and communications.
- (iv) To establish an international Mandara Mountains Peace Park with Sukur as a star attraction.
- (v) To evolve partnership approach where Sukur communities will be involved in and benefit from the development, management and operation of the site. This will ensure a high degree of sustainable tourism development in the long term.

- (vi) To evolve ways of collecting, collation and analysis of data on visitors to Sukur for effective planning, development, marketing and conservation of the landscape.

Strategies and indicators of success

To harness the eco-tourism potentials of the Sukur landscape to ensure development of products and supporting infrastructure that will meet the needs of visitors and enhance overall economic benefit to the communities as well as assist in poverty reduction.

<p><i>1.1 Provision of basic infrastructure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of road project from the main road to the foot of the Hill should include the construction of drainages and culverts. • Developed cultural complex/villages • Electricity provided for the hill top village • Potable water provided for the hill top village • Health clinic provided for the hill top village • Conveniences provided at strategic points on site. • Market established at the hill top village • Community centre • Established Day Secondary School
<p><i>1.2 Provision of visitor facilities at buffer and core zones.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing land use plan of the site • Existing specifications/standards for development at the site • Developed operational accommodation and camp sites using local materials and architecture at the buffer zone and hill top village. • Four (4) more rest points constructed. • Refreshment shops provided at rest points • More shades provided at rest points • Litter bins provided at strategic points • Beasts of burden such as donkeys/horses used as means of transportation of visitors through the trail. • Functional souvenir shops.
<p><i>1.3 Development of visitor activities to increase the diversity of tourists' experiences to Sukur</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained tour guides on ground • Functional activities such as: • Trekking, mountaineering traditional sports & games and nature walks • Traditional cultural evening entertainment, moon light/Folk tales • Craft and cookery classes, home visits • History and Sukur Language classes • Visitors joining Sukur villagers in their farming and hunting activities • Improved organization and celebration of festivals at Sukur • Organisation and regular hosting of cultural events on annual basis

	involving Sukur and its neighbours.
1.4	<p><i>Ensure development of special interest products to extend the tourism season in Sukur and reduce seasonality in tourism.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research facilities established • Retreat programmes held and camp sites developed • Conference facilities developed • Holding of these events
1.5	<p><i>Encourage the development of small and micro enterprises in Sukur</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sukur indigenes engaged in retail business • Existing crafts village/workshops • Functional market at the hill top village • Sukur indigene owning and operating restaurants and bars around camp sites. • Existence of community-based organisations/cooperatives.
1.6	<p><i>Ensure increase linkages between the formal tourism sector and the local economy of the Sukur people.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goods and services required by the tourism entrepreneur are produced and supplied by the Sukur people.
1.7	<p><i>To create a tourist friendly environment at Sukur</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cases of begging, theft etc. • Presence of hospitable tour operators • Orderly erection of sign boards within a clean environment • Regular environmental sanitation programme in the community • Toilets/conveniences provided in homes at the hill top community.
1.8	<p><i>Enhance the revenue generating capacity of the site.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of revenue from operators. • Gate fees • Levies • Existing charges on services.
1.9	<p><i>Encourage community based initiatives.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of community owned facilities.

Activities under objective 2

To ensure the delivery of appropriate levels of services and maintenance of high and acceptable standard of tourism industry at Sukur through training

2.1	<p><i>To enhance through training the skills of the Sukur people in the presentation and interpretation of their cultural values</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained and employed tour guides and site interpreters from Sukur community. • Maintenance of cultural values
2.2	<p><i>Encourage training and education of tourism operators at Sukur.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard service delivery and customer care. • Tourist friendly tour guides, taxi/bus drivers and operators, waiters, receptionists, porters, etc
2.3	<p><i>To increase the literacy level of the community through the provision of basic and adult education facilities.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educated youths and adults

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional adult education classes
2.4 <i>Encourage staff development programmes through seminars and workshops</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled staff
2.5 <i>Encourage training and licensing of tour guides from Sukur community</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensed tour guide operating at site
2.6 <i>Encourage creation of employment and changes in existing employment practices by recruitment, training and motivation of workers from Sukur</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth employed to work in the tourism sector. • Quality service delivery
2.7 <i>Monitoring of employment to be ensured.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Sukur indigenes gainfully employed. • Adherence to employment contracts

Activities under objective 3

To increase tourism in Sukur landscape through coordinated marketing and communication

3.1 <i>Develop an indicative marketing plan for Sukur landscape for implementation by tour operators</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A marketing guide book for Sukur.
3.2 <i>Encourage visitors to respect the cultural values of Sukur</i>
3.3 <i>Promotion of traditional skills and crafts</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of active craft shops and work centres.
3.4 <i>Provide information on local service facilities, attractions and experiences to be enjoyed in Sukur by visitors</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brochures, collaterals, Advertisement on media.
3.5 <i>Develop a web page for Sukur</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on Sukur available on website.
3.6 <i>Package the cultural festivals in Sukur for promotion to national/international and regional markets</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portfolio of organized cultural festivals of Sukur.
3.7 <i>Encourage cooperative marketing initiatives with tour operators and airlines</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of private airlines and tour operators facilitating access to Sukur.
3.8 <i>Establish market research</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of target market for Sukur.

Activities under objectives 4

To establish an International Mandara Mountains Peace Park with Sukur as a star attraction

4.1 <i>Identify key stakeholders for this project and convene a summit in Yola or Maiduguri to articulate the concept and come up with an implementation program</i>

<i>Commence the establishment of the component parts of the Peace Park including collections; structural development; program development; communications and linkages; fund raising; incorporation etc.</i>
<i>4.2 Strengthen the local community security outfits through training, Organisation, equipment.</i>
<i>4.3 Work towards effective use of 1954 Hague Convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of Armed conflict.</i>
<i>4.4 promote pluralistic and inclusive approach that build bridges, consensus and prevention of conflicts.</i>

Activities under objectives 5

To evolve partnership approach where Sukur communities will be involved in and benefit from the development, management and operation of the site. This will ensure a high degree of sustainable tourism development in the long term

<i>5.1 Ensure formulation of policies that will promote joint venture partnership between private entrepreneur and the Sukur community</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy guide lines.
<i>5.2 Encourage community awareness campaigns to inform the Sukur people of the benefits derivable from tourism development</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of youth and women in tourism activities.
<i>5.3 Ensure the involvement of the Sukur community in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process of tourism development.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative of Sukur community in the management committee
<i>5.4 Create partnership opportunities for the development of new locally owned enterprises providing competitive and complementary goods and services by the Sukur community.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing business owned by the Sukur community/indigenes.
<i>5.5 Ensure proper monitoring and evaluation of policy to assess compliance.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic reports.

Activities under objectives 6

To evolve means of collecting, collation and analysis of data on visitors to Sukur for effective planning, development, marketing and conservation of the landscape

<i>6.1 Ensure the development of survey instrument for collection and compilation of tourists' statistics in Sukur</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire • Statistical report • Analysis of data and its application in planning
<i>6.2 Ensure the provision of equipment for collation of tourists' data</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computers installed with the required soft and hardware provided at site office • Trained personnel to manage the equipment

Recommendations

A ACCESSIBILITY

- (a) The 17km road project linking the site to the main road handled by the Adamawa State Ministry of Works, should be rehabilitated and reinforced with culverts and drainages.

B OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

- (a) The State Ministry of Water Resources should explore ways of providing potable water at the hilltop.
- (b) The State Ministry of Rural Infrastructure and Community Development should explore the abundant solar energy or wind potentials of the site to provide electricity.
- (c) Primary health care facilities should be provided at the top of the hill by the Ministry of Health and Madagali Local Government.
- (d) The Madagali Local Government should provide a community centre at the hill top.
- (e) The Madagali Local Government should establish a market on the hill top.
- (f) Secondary and Adult education facilities be provided to the hill top communities by Adamawa State Min of Education and Madagali Local Government.

C VISITOR FACILITIES

- (a) The Site Manager to ensure that all development at the buffer and core zones are in conformity with the landscape through the use of local raw materials and vernacular architecture.
- (b) Adamawa state Ministry of Lands and Survey should ensure that sites for accommodation development should define areas for the communities, private entrepreneurs and governments.
- (c) The development of accommodation should take into consideration the provision of hostels accommodation for students or group visitors.
- (d) Conveniences should be developed and managed by the community at strategic points on the site.
- (e) More rest points should be constructed by the community along the trail.
- (f) Trees should be planted to provide shades at rest points and along the trail, with refreshment facilities provided at rest points which should be managed by community/private entrepreneur.

D. VISITOR MANAGEMENT

- (a) Awareness programme should be developed to educate the Sukur community on optimising their activities for tourist satisfaction without degrading their cultural values.
- (b) Proper awareness on HIV/AIDS be carried out on site.
- (c) The Yawal festival and other festivals of the Sukur people can be improved upon to enhance their market appeal through:
 - Involvement of professionals in the organization and management of festivals.
 - The provision of temporary spectator facilities for viewing areas, as well as the inclusion of catering, refreshment and toilet facilities.
- (d) Litter bins should be provided at strategic points along the trail and within the community settlements.
- (e) Horses and donkeys could be introduced as a means of transportation of visitors through the difficult terrain.
- (f) Craft village/workshops should be established within the core and buffer zones and communities encouraged on the production of souvenirs for tourists.

- (g) Tourism activities should be regulated and controlled in culturally sensitive areas in Sukur.
- (h) Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms should be established.

E INCENTIVES

Incentives should be extended to projects that:

- Protect and conserve the natural and cultural environment of Sukur.
- Empower the Sukur community economically
- Help keep local traditions alive
- Incentive should include:
 - Exemptions on tax /government levies
 - Grant scheme/financial assistance on development that respect the values of the landscape

F ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

The Adamawa State Government should establish and implement a waste management system involving the Sukur community, Madagali Local Government and a private waste management enterprise.

G INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

The under list will constitute the core working group for the establishment of the Mandara Mountains Peace Park.

- Sahel Hospitality Development and Management Limited
- Kinjir Foundation
- The Mandara Archaeological project (MAP)
- The National Commission for Museums and Monuments
- Adamawa State Agency for Museums and Monuments

H. TRUST FUND

A trust fund should be established for the Sukur community and the site. This fund shall comprise a certain percentage of revenue accruing to the tourism industry in the name of Sukur. Such funds will be pooled and managed for maintenance, preservation and conservation purposes of the site as well as the well-being of the people.

I MARKETING

- (g) Budgetary allocation should be provided for the marketing of Sukur by the agencies concerned on annual basis.
- (ii) Partnership approach should be evolved by the Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Agency for Museums and Monuments, National Commission for Museums and Monuments and the Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation in marketing Sukur.
- (iii) Marketing strategies should be all inclusive packages i.e. the experiences, cultural festivals, local services and facilities available and costs.
- (iv) Target market for Sukur should include: Nigerians, Business communities, Multinationals, African countries, expatriate communities in Nigeria and international communities.
- (v) A web page should be developed for Sukur by the NCMM.

- (vi) Target independent and special tour operators with packages on Sukur landscape.
- (vii) Domestic and international market surveys should be conducted by the NTDC and Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

J. ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS IN PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN SUKUR

Government at all levels

- Encourage development through provision of incentives and planning controls.
- Create awareness amongst the stakeholders
- Ensure that the small and medium enterprise products of the Sukur people are included in appropriate local and domestic marketing efforts through policy formulation.
- Review all regulation that will pose a barrier for development.

Private entrepreneur

- Provide a market for the labour and products of the Sukur people and source a greater portion of their inputs locally.
- Provide appropriate training to the community.
- Provide marketing and technical support to the Sukur community.
- Assist in raising the quality of locally produced goods and services, particularly those complementary products provided by the Sukur people.
- Support the development of complementary products, provided by the Sukur people and encourage tourists and operators to experience the products.
- Market these products and encourage clients to visit craft markets, take guided walks and use the services of the Sukur people where they can recommend the quality of services provided.

Sukur Development Association/Sukur District Youth Association

- Facilitate the participation of the Sukur people and their neighbours in all development projects among the communities.
- Develop a process that the voice of the Sukur people will be heard at every policy level.
- Explore options for linkages between private operators and Sukur community.
- Assist in bringing stakeholders together.
- Ensure capacity building of the Sukur people in small and medium enterprises development and micro credit schemes.
- Ensure awareness of the Sukur community on happenings in the tourism market.
- Ensure that the Sukur people are trained in market research, understanding visitors' tastes and product promotion to attract patronage.

Donor agencies

- Assist in the development of public/private partnership and execution of projects in Sukur.
- Ensure capacity building through training
- Provide funding for business establishments
- Support public education programmes
- Assist in effective conservation management of the site
- Assist in development of appropriate policy and legislative frame work and technical skills

APPENDICES

List of Resource and Contact Persons

Gizik Luka

Hidi of Sukur
Hidi's Palace
Sukur Kingdom
Madagali Local Government Area
Adamawa State

Executive Chairman

Madagali Local Government Council
Adamawa State

Sole Administrator

Madagali North Development Area
Adamawa State

Director General

Adamawa State Agency for
Museums and Monuments
State Secretariat
Yola
Adamawa State
(234) 803 291 1852

Director General

National Commission for
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First Floor, Block C
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Garki
Abuja
Phone: (234) 8028349053

National Chairman

Sukur Development Association
P. O. Box 6
Madagali
Adamawa State

Rev. Ezra Makarma (*Sa'in Mubi*)

District Head of Sukur
Mafer
Madagali Local Government Area
Adamawa State

Saleh Kinjir

Chairman Sukur and Proprietor
Sukur Tourists' Haven
Rugudum
Madagali Local Government Area
Adamawa State 08036080099

Emmanuel Ntasiri

Ministry of Lands and Survey
P. M. B. 2119
Yola
Adamawa State
(234) 70 635 60134

Simon Waida

Resident Museum Guide
Sukur World Heritage Site
National Commission for Museums and
Monuments
Sukur
Adamawa State
(234) 7082620996

Prince Markus E. Makarma

Secretary
Madagali North Development Area
Adamawa State

LIST OF RESEARCHERS CONDUCTED ON SITE

1. Nicholas David and Judy Stamer from Calgary University U.S.A around 1992 worked on Archaeological research
2. Micheal Foad Thomas from University of Colorado (U.S.A) around 2008, 2010 and 2011. worked on Sukur Language documented project. (S.L.D.P)
3. Finanga from Federal University of Technology Yola, Adamawa, Nigerian 2009. Urban Planning and it effects in Sukur.
4. Yusuf Feaku from the Technological College of Northern Nigerian (T.C.N.N) Jos around 2010 on the Advent of Christianity in Sukur.
5. Mr Josiah Ozamah: Evaluation of Impacts, Challenges and Prospects of Tourism on Sukur Cultural Landscape and Environs. 2011
6. Gambo Gambo, Bowre Mouth University, Master's thesis on the Challenges and Prospects of Sustainable Development at Sensitive World Heritage Sites-The case of Sukur Cultural Landscape. 2011
7. Biodiversity of Sukur Cultural Landscape by National Natural Medicine Development Agency and UNESCO.
8. Constructing a Historic Ethnography of Sukur (Adamawa State)

PART 1: DEMYSTIFICATION by Nicholas David and Judith Stener in Nigerian Heritage. Vol 4, 1995

THE 27 CLANS IN SUKUR AND THEIR LEADERS

S/NO.	CLANS NAME	LEADERS
1.	Dur	Simon Yagga and Ezra Bakko
2.	Shagwam	Bulus Karaku and Lawu Joseph Zira
3.	Karandu	Titus Kudi and Ayuba T. Midala
4.	Kumavud	AndrWUS Thadata and German Yagha
5.	Kulusigi	James Sinu and James Sigg
6.	Habuga	Titus Kwanye and Yohanna Iliya
7.	Kiggi	Markus Dzaga and Kevin Bagawi
8.	Yanna	Markus Tizhe and Luka Samuel
9.	Kwabala	Dali Ziramagan and Markus Eva
10.	Reval	Yusufu Ali and Moses Ijabula
11.	Hwatle	Ezra Gamdu and Emman Umaru
12.	Midling	Emmanuel Kwanye and Ezekiel Ngusunga
13.	Bakyang	Andrawus Mburumta and Samaila Isnga
14.	Tuvwa	Birtus Tazva and Markus Sinu
15.	Gadde	Bulus Taru and Yohanna Titus
16.	Birdling	Samaila Mbahnga and Yohanna Wutsi
17.	Buguda	Samaila Luwaha and Daniel Gudugum
18.	Mango	Emman Kazhigala and Ladan Zira
19.	Demsa	Yunana T. Nhalach and Munu Ndihi
20.	Kwazhiwa	Joseph Hamat
21.	Zagwam	The same with Kulusigi
22.	Zwahei	The same with Kiggi
23.	Kwasha	The same with Kiggi
24.	Manjam	The same with Gadde
25.	Chirmuyim	The same with Gadde
26.	Kwasha	The same with Kiggi
27.	Habugawai	The same with Habuga Humtuva

List of Festival committee members (appendix)

1.	Chairman Madagali Local Government	-	Chairman
2.	Sole Admin, Madagali North Dev. Area	-	Member
3.	District Head of Sukur	-	“
4.	District Head of Madagali	-	“
5.	District Head of Shuwa	-	“
6.	District Head of Gulak	-	“
7.	District Head of Kirchinga	-	“
8.	Hidi of Sukur	-	“
9.	Rep. of Marghi Dev. Association	-	“
10.	Rep. of Kurang Dev. Association	-	“
11.	Rep. of Wula Dev. Association	-	“
12.	Rep. of Vengo Dev. Association	-	“
13.	Rep. of Mafia Dev. Association	-	“
14.	Chairman Sukur Association	-	“
15.	Rep. of Christian Association of Nigeria	-	“
16.	Rep. of Jamatul Nasir Islam	-	“
17.	Rep. of Sukur Elites	-	“
18.	Rep. of NUTW Madagali	-	“
19.	Sale Kinjir	-	“
20.	Hamza Bello	-	“
21.	Emmanuel Ntasiri	-	“
22.	Chairman Sukur Students Association	-	“
23.	D.P.O. Madagali	-	“
24.	D.P.O. Gulak	-	“
25.	SSS in charge Madagali	-	“
26.	O/C Nigerian Immigration Service Madagali	-	“
27.	O/C Nigerian Custom Service Madagali	-	“
28.	Rep. Wagga Dev. Association	-	“
29.	Rep. Tourist Dev. Association	-	“
30.	Alh. Adamu Zamawa	-	“
31.	Dr. Abubakar Othman	-	“
32.	Chairman Vigilante Madagali	-	“
33.	Chairman Traditional Medical practitioners	-	“
34.	Rep. Civil Corps	-	“
35.	Rep. Peace Corps	-	“
36.	Site Manager Sukur World Heritage site	-	Secretary

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