

World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Mission  
to the World Heritage Property of

## SUKUR CULTURAL LANDSCAPE (Nigeria)

23 - 26 May 2018



Mission Report



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

In accordance with Decision 40 COM 7B.17, the State Party of Nigeria invited a joint Reactive Monitoring mission to Sukur Cultural Landscape, but due to the continuing levels of threat at the property and in the region in general, this mission was carried out in two stages, with a first field mission conducted by team of national experts to Sukur Cultural Landscape between 16 and 21 April 2018. This was followed by a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission to the Nigerian capital, Abuja, from 22-25 May 2018 where several meetings were held with the national and local authorities responsible for the management of the property. The Reactive Monitoring mission benefitted from the comprehensive field report that was made available to the experts prior to the mission. The mission also had the opportunity to interact with the national consultant, the Executive Director of the NCMM and his team and researchers who have participated in research at Sukur in recent times.

To summarize, the key issues affecting the property and that were discussed are:

- a. Security and threats of insurgency by armed groups
- b. Weather and climatic conditions
- c. Climate change and environmental degradation
- d. Human factors

Sukur Cultural Landscape was a victim to Boko Haram insurgents on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2014. The attack left a trail of destruction on Sukur Cultural Landscape, its people and heritage. The desecrations of the palace and other ritual sites by the insurgents, the destructions of houses, church, schools, site museum gallery, antiquities store and interpretation centre, and the temporary dislocation of population to other towns have all disrupted the normal life, living heritage and other socio-cultural development of the Sukur community. This affected the periodic traditional festivals, ceremonies and rituals for at least a year after the insurgency attack. Without the human agency, the intangible cultural aspects associated with taboos, rituals, belief systems, festivals and social life, the Sukur Cultural Landscape became dissolute. Today, a relative peace has returned in North Eastern Nigeria including Sukur and a significant proportion of the community has returned to their traditional homes. However, the gradual relocation of the people back to Sukur and the establishment of new settlements from the lowland plains to the more secure hilltop settlements exert more pressure on the cultural landscape that is already reeling from the negative effects of environmental degradation and climate change. This Reactive Monitoring mission sought to establish the nature and extent of the threat on the Sukur Cultural Landscape caused by the disturbances and disruption of Sukur traditional life in the aftermath of the insurgency attack, as well as by climate change, demographic pressure and environmental deterioration (see Terms of Reference Annex I).

Since the insurgency incident in 2014, the State Party has been in communication with the World Heritage Centre and its Advisory Bodies concerning the state of conservation of the property, and has provided two state of conservation reports during that period (Annex VIII; Annex IX). The reports carry a consistent message that there has been damage to the property, but that it is repairable. Indeed, some repair work has been done although a lot still needs to be done.

The mission's understanding of current issues at Sukur Cultural Landscape therefore rely on the information gathered during a field mission to Sukur Cultural Landscape conducted by Mr Oluremi Funsho Adedayo (Consultant), with facilitation by the National Commission of Museums and Monuments. The field mission was prepared with the joint reactive mission in mind. The field mission findings were corroborated with desktop research and previous state of conservation reports.

The joint mission made the following conclusions and recommendations:

**Recommendation 1:** Damage to the Sukur Cultural Landscape and its people was kept at a minimum owing to the effectiveness of the traditional security surveillance system in the community which alerted the people through the blowing of cow horns to run for safety, which had in fact allowed for two previous attack waves to be pushed back. The joint mission recommends that the State Party, through appropriate and locally acceptable mechanisms, provide support to the local traditional security systems to complement state,

federal, and local authority efforts in providing security to the people of Sukur and the World Heritage property, possibly including an area from the beginning of the access road leading to the foot of the Sukur hill.

**Recommendation 2:** Owing to the increased security surveillance by the Nigerian military, other security agencies, local vigilante and NGOs, some degree of normalcy has returned to North Eastern Nigeria. However, insecurity is still an issue of concern among the inhabitants of Sukur. The attack left the communities traumatised and living in fear of a possible attack any time. This has triggered people to move to the hilltop settlements which are perceived better protected and as a safe haven against insurgency attacks. While it is reported that the newcomers conform to Sukur traditional rules and practices, the joint mission recommends that the State Party, through its appropriate institutions and instruments, monitor and regulate (using international best practice) the new developments associated with new hilltop settlements. Through persuasion and incentives, the new inhabitants in the World Heritage property need to be encouraged to use traditional materials that embody the architectural values of the property.

**Recommendation 3:** Through community work, some restorations have been undertaken on the Hidi Palace, and its perimeter wall, in response to the destructions and desecrations. The community has also revived terrace agriculture and associated activities. There has also been a revitalization of ritual structures and traditional houses including the Black Smith Homestead, and the repair of paved stone walkways and stone walls. Nonetheless a lot still needs to be done in the rehabilitation of damaged structures. While traditional skills are still available among the community to repair and restore, the joint mission recommends that the management authority and its partners carry out a detailed inventory and documentation of all structures and features in the World Heritage property that convey the OUV of the property. Any future restorations would then be guided by previous documentation of the property and its features. In that regard, it is recommended to consider providing targeted training to support local actors in documentation techniques and methodology, and that such documentation be coordinated and information centralised also at the national level (NCMM), possibly capitalizing on capacity building that was provided to the State Party for inventorying Intangible Cultural heritage.

**Recommendation 4:** Some restoration works have been conducted by the community on their individual and communal properties, their individual compounds and homesteads. However, some homesteads are now using iron sheets for roofing owing to a shortage of suitable thatch grass needed in the construction of the traditional thatch roof. This has created an eyesore and an obvious visual impact on the property. The use of iron sheets has also disrupted the community work parties that fostered a sense of cohesion among the Sukur communities. The joint mission recommends that the architectural designs in the World Heritage property should conform to the Sukur traditional architecture in design, material, fabric and workmanship. Such an approach will help sustain the OUV of the property) in which Sukur should retain the form of its traditional human settlement and its strong cultural traditions that has endured for many centuries.

**Recommendation 5:** The construction of three traditional chalets at Sukur hilltop with a view to providing accommodation to visitors and researchers at the site as a World Heritage Volunteer (WHV) initiative is consistent with the expectations of a World Heritage property, which is to provide visitor convenience and experience with the property. These are reported to be 70% complete. The joint mission recommends the sourcing of more funds to complete the project, which on completion will showcase Sukur traditional architectural designs.

**Recommendation 6:** There are numerous environmental and human factors that are contributing to the degradation of the environment, causing scarcity of local materials such as the grasses for local thatch roofs, depleting vegetation that is advancing erosion, as well as changes and adaptations such as the use of iron zinc and cement on buildings. The glare produced by the iron roofing sheets is excessive and poses a direct threat to the authenticity of the property. The new materials, which are seen by some as defining modernity and class have negative visual impact and are disrupting community work and solidarity among the Sukur community. The joint mission recommends the retaining of the traditional thatch roofs especially in the World Heritage property. The State Party is encouraged to reach out to the Sukur community to encourage them to retain the traditional architecture through persuasion and incentives.

**Recommendation 7:** That the measures identified and support offered by the State Party through the NCMM are adequate to secure the conservation of the property in the short as well as medium term. The management plan 2017-2021 and the risk preparedness plan provide practical and implementable

programmes which with potential to preserve those aspects that convey the OUV of the Sukur cultural landscape.

**Recommendation 8:** The mission concluded that the planning mechanisms will not be effective in the absence of detailed spatial plans that define permissible activities in the World Heritage property and buffer zone. It is therefore recommended that the State Party through the relevant institutions put in place a list of activities permissible in the World Heritage property and buffer zone.

**Recommendation 9:** The updated Management Plan/Disaster Risk Management Plan 2017-2018 is adequate to ensure sustainable conservation of the property. It is responsive to the emerging and evolving needs of the community and their heritage. The joint mission recommends that the State Party prioritizes the four (4) identified risks and threats to the property. However the narrative in the management plans needs to revert to the OUV as agreed at the time of the property's inscription and approved by the Committee in 2013.

**Recommendation 10:** The inclusion of Sukur on the World Monuments Fund's 2018 Watch List is noted and the programmes envisaged will improve the state of conservation of the property. Worth noting is the programme plans to document and build inventories and community mapping of cultural features; training of local community in local crafts and as tour operators; enhancement of traditional festivals; conservation and restoration of paved stone ways. The joint mission recommends the immediate carrying out of inventories and documentation of all archaeological and ethnographic materials that convey the OUV of the property.

**Recommendation 11:** A key component that defines Sukur Cultural Landscape is the intangible heritage. This comprises the shrines, rituals, festivals and ceremonies. Associated with these is knowledge, memory, beliefs and norms and values that are associated with human adaptation to the hill terrain. These are conveyed through language, music, dance and performances. These aspects also come to light with regard to the roof thatching tradition which involves various actors and stakeholders, including a variety of professional activities that do not come into play in the use of zinc roofs as associated practices and elements. Moreover, as seen in other cases in the West African sub-region, the nature of these attacks also suggests that the insurgents aimed to intimidate the Sukur community so as to devalue the local traditions. The mission therefore recommends that all the components that define Sukur's intangible heritage need to be safeguarded in particular through inventorying, documentation and measures favouring transmission as well as programmes for the valorisation of this heritage within and outside of the community concerned.

**Recommendation 12:** Many of the above mentioned issues relate to the pursuit of the community of living quality and a minimum of infrastructural commodities. However, there remains the need for additional assistance towards rebuilding some of the demolished community structures, such as a primary health care centre, school structure and interpretation centre, but also the provision of running water on the hilltop. It is therefore recommended to support development projects that provide for example schooling for pupils living on the hilltop who presently have to reach classes at the foot of the hill which demands long distance walks on a daily basis.

**Recommendation 13:** The mission also took note of the need to undertake a full revision and update of legislation already underway and it is recommended to pursue this process urgently. This revision process should also examine the effectiveness of the coordination at the institutional levels dealing with cultural heritage in all its forms. In particular, the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage associated with Sukur Cultural Landscape should be coordinated between the NCMM and the relevant office under the Ministry of culture, making sure also that capacities developed for the implementation of the 2003 Convention benefit the measures taken for the conservation of the Sukur property.

**Recommendation 14:** Plans are underway for the establishment of a Peace Park in the Mandara Mountains modelled on a sustainable development framework. The proposed initiative is intended to draw together communities in the Mandara Mountains that straddle the border between Nigeria and Cameroon and share a common practice of mountain terraced agriculture, monumental stone structures and associated cultural practices. The Peace Park has been incorporated into the new Management Plan (2017-2021), in response to the call by the Mandara Hills inhabitants, for urgent planning for a peaceful future. The Peace Park is envisaged as a trans-boundary cultural landscape that incorporates the already inscribed Sukur Cultural Landscape and some of the DGB sites (diy-geδ-bay or monumental stone sites) of northern Cameroon. The mission recommends further work on the idea of the Trans-boundary Peace Park, and given that the State Party has expressed sympathy with the idea to work towards an extension of the property with Cameroon, it is

recommended that the authorities concerned engage in consultation with the national and local authorities in Cameroon to this end. This initiative should indeed take an integrative and holistic approach to heritage conservation, development and human security across national boundaries. This would also contribute to fighting poverty and underdevelopment, which often can be rallying points for extremist ideologies. This is particularly needed in Sukur and surrounding areas where 77.6% of the population are living below the poverty datum line owing to many years of environmental change, underdevelopment and insecurity that has disrupted the people's livelihoods.

**Recommendation 15.** The State Party is addressing all the identified threats to the property through the Management Plan (2017-2021) and regional collaboration on security issues. The Management Plan has a pro-active component as it incorporates a Disaster Risk Preparedness Plan. The State Party and the people of Sukur need moral, technical and financial support and encouragement of the global community as they seek to reassert themselves back on the landscape. The short to medium term efforts should focus on reviewing and evaluating the progress on on-going and planned actions in the Sukur Cultural Landscape. Despite the various threats facing the property that are addressed in this report, the joint mission **does not recommend an inscription** on the List of World Heritage in Danger, at this moment. Apart from the risk that such listing could play in the hands of the insurgency, the joint mission rather noted the strong efforts and numerous initiatives, supported by local and global partners and paired with the resilience of the Sukur communities, which have created a momentum favourable to the conservation of the property. It should be avoided at this point to take action that may hamper such efforts and have a rather demoralising impact.



## 1 BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

### 1.1. Inscription history

Sukur Cultural Landscape is located in Madagali Local Government Area of Adamawa State of Nigeria. In 1996 Sukur Cultural Landscape was included on Nigeria's tentative list. During the 23<sup>rd</sup> Session of the World Heritage Committee in 1999 (Decision CONF 209VIII. C.1) it became Africa's first cultural landscape to be inscribed on the prestigious UNESCO World Heritage List. Its inscription is based on the cultural heritage, material culture and the naturally-terraced fields. The total land area of the property is 1942.50 (ha) with core zone having 764.40 (ha) and the buffer zone 1178.10 (ha) respectively. Recently, Sukur Cultural Landscape was included on the World Monuments Fund 2018 Watch List. It stands to benefit from financial and technical support awarded to sites threatened by human conflict, urbanization, climate change and natural disasters.

### 1.2. Inscription criteria and World Heritage values

#### Brief synthesis

Sukur is located in Madagali local government area of Adamawa state of Nigeria along Nigeria/ Cameroon border, some 290 km from Yola, the Adamawa state capital of north eastern Nigeria. It is a hilltop settlement which stood at an elevation of 1045 m. 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.

The landscape is characterized by terraces on the farmlands, dry stone structures and stone paved walkways. The terraced landscape at Sukur with its hierarchical structure and combination of intensive and extensive farming is remarkable. In addition, it has certain exceptional features that are not to be found elsewhere, notably the use of paved tracks and the spiritual content of the terraces, with their ritual features such as sacred trees.

The revered position of the Hidi as the political and spiritual head of the community is underscored by the magnificent dry stone architectural work of his palace, in and around which is a concentration of shrines, some ceramic. The villages situated on low lying ground below the Hidi Palace have their own characteristic indigenous architecture. Among its features are dry stone walls, used as social markers and defensive enclosures, sunken animal (principally bull) pens, granaries, and threshing floors. Groups of mud walled thatched roofed houses are integrated by low stone walls. Of considerable social and economic importance are the wells. These are belowground structures surmounted by conical stone structures and surrounded by an enclosure wall. Within the compound are pens where domestic animals such as cattle and sheep are fattened, either for consumption by the family or for use as prestige and status symbols used in gift and marriage exchanges. The remains of many disused iron-smelting furnaces can still be found. These shaft-type furnaces, blown with bellows, were usually sited close to the houses of their owners. Iron production involved complex socio-economic relationships and there was a considerable ritual associated with it.

Sukur Cultural Landscape was inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii), (v) and (vi). The criteria as narrated in the nomination dossier and adopted by the World Heritage Committee retrospectively are as follows:

**Criterion (iii):** Sukur is an exceptional landscape that graphically illustrates a form of land-use that marks a critical stage in human settlement and its relationship with its environment.

**Criterion (v):** The cultural landscape of Sukur has survived unchanged for many centuries, and continues to do so at a period when this form of traditional human settlement is under threat in many parts of the world.

**Criterion (vi):** The cultural landscape of Sukur is eloquent testimony to a strong and continuing spiritual and cultural tradition that has endured for many centuries.

### **1.3. Integrity and Authenticity**

The SoOUV assessed Integrity and Authenticity as follows:

#### **Integrity**

The boundary contains all the key elements of the cultural landscape. The traditional terraced system of agriculture and its associated ritual systems are still flourishing. However, the traditional buildings are vulnerable to changes in materials and techniques – particularly the thatched roofs that require frequent maintenance.

#### **Authenticity**

The key features of the cultural landscape have not been significantly modified since they were laid down. The way in which they have been maintained since that time has been in traditional form using traditional materials and techniques. The cultural components 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 evidence of cultural continuity. These events have become more attractive due to the involvement of local and state governments.

The mission notes that the disruption of the Sukur community life following the insurgency attack in 2014 resulted in the temporary abandonment of terrace agriculture and related activities. Terrace agriculture has been resumed since 2016. It is anticipated that the full package of ceremonies and rituals that encompass the whole socio-cultural-spiritual organisation of the terraced landscapes will be restored once the local people are more settled.

## **2. NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY**

### **2.1. Protected area/national legislation**

**The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) includes the following Protection and Management Requirements:**

The Sukur Cultural Landscape is a National Monument as determined by the Joint Instrument of Federal Decree No. 77 of 1979 (now NCMM ACT, Cap 242 of 2000) and the subsequent legal authority of the Adamawa State Government as in Gazette No. 47 Vol. 7 of 20 November 1997, and the written consent of the Hidi-in-Council.

In 1998, the Madagali Local Government, the Sukur Development Association, the State Council for Arts and Culture, and Adamawa State Government have agreed to work with the National Commission for Museums and Monuments towards the development of a sustainable preservation and cultural education programme.

In February 2010, the Minister of Culture, Tourism and National Orientation inaugurated a Management Committee. Integrating customary law and Nigeria's decree No. 77 of 1979, the Site Management Plan for the period 2006-2011 is being used by the Committee as the guiding principle for site conservation, management and protection.

Since inscription in 1999, all physical remains have been properly conserved by the National Commission for Museums and Monuments in collaboration with Sukur community. Annual restoration work has been carried out using traditional construction materials. Along with shrines and other sacred places, the Hidi Palace Complex is properly maintained because they are currently in use. Domestic farmlands are continually being expanded with the creation of stepped level benches adapted to hill farming. The age long tradition of communal labour is still used to maintain paved walkways, gates, graveyards, homesteads and house compounds.

The legal protection for the property is organized in a way that includes three levels:

- customary law of the community
- Adamawa State legislation
- 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. The site is also protected by NCMM Act Cap 242, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 1990 which empowers the National Commission for Museums and Monuments to protect all such scheduled Monuments as National Heritage. The current NCMM Act is under revision with a draft already produced.

### **2.2. Institutional framework**

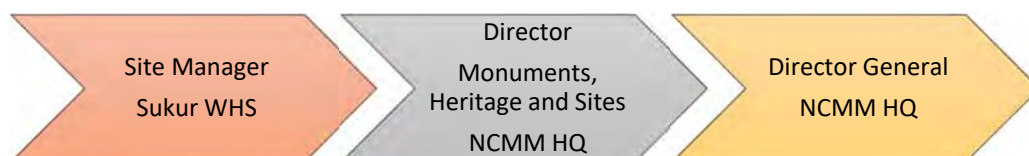
Nigeria has some 65 declared national monuments and 42 museums or museum offices and two World Heritage properties, all operating within the legal framework of the Antiquities (Monuments) Act. The National Commission for Museums and Monuments is the statutory body that is responsible for the conservation and management of World Heritage properties for the State Party Nigeria.

In order to support such protection of heritage resources, Decree 77 of 1979 now ACT 242 of 1990 established the National Commission for Museums and Monuments (28th September 1979). Other ancillary legislations were also passed, supporting the protection of sites, buildings and structures such as the 1990 Land Use Act, setting out the relationship between the Federal Government of Nigeria and the alienation of and occupation of, rights in land.

The Commission is headed by a Director-General who is the co-ordinator of World Heritage programme in Nigeria. The Director-General is assisted by the Director Monuments, Heritage and Sites who is the National

Focal point for Nigeria's two World Heritage properties. The site manager is the person who co-ordinates activities and reports to the Commission's headquarters.

An organogram of the site management structure is found below:



### 2.3. Management structure

For the management of the property, the NCMM has appointed people at different levels which provide a rather large management platform. The site itself is managed through a participatory management system comprising of the Federal Government, Adamawa State Government, Madagali Local Government and the host community. The management structure at the Sukur cultural landscape is based on the dual system of the traditional management system (TMS) and modern management practice. The traditional management system on the other hand is operated through the traditional authority of the Chief (Hidi) and his council of title holders. There are twenty-seven (27) clans in Sukur, each having its own share of responsibilities.

At the same time, a number of stakeholders in Sukur are drawn from both the public and private sectors that carry out assigned responsibilities. These include the following;

- National Commission for Museums and Monuments.
- Adamawa State Government (Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Adamawa State Agency for Museums and Monuments).
- Madagali Local Government Council
- Sukur Development Association
- Sukur Community
- Private Sector
- Security and other relevant Agencies

### 2.4. Response to the recognition of values under international treaties and programmes

The State Party of Nigeria has ratified all major UNESCO Conventions in the field of Culture. Most of these Conventions have been domesticated by the Federal Government through various parastatals of the Federal Ministry of Information and Culture and the Federal Ministry of Environment as the case may be. The 1972 Convention on the protection of World's cultural and natural heritage is domiciled with the National Commission for Museums and Monuments (NCMM). The attributes conveying values of the site are recognized through the 1972 World Heritage Convention. The retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value has clearly brought out the site attributes that are being conserved in order to maintain the integrity of the landscape.

Given that the Sukur property has also been inscribed under criterion (vi), it makes all the more relevant that Nigeria is also party to the 2003 Convention for the safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH). Between 2014 and 2017, Nigeria has conducted a large scale capacity building programme for implementing the 2003 Convention which largely focused on conducting community based inventorying of ICH and on strengthening the policy and legal framework for the safeguarding of ICH in Nigeria. However, it appeared during the mission that the NCMM, which is not in charge of implementing the 2003 Convention, was hardly involved in this capacity building programme and its staff did not directly benefit from the training provided. This state of affairs concerning the necessary synergies between the Conventions and their application at

country level appears to point to the need of assessing the coordination between the various institutions of the Nigerian authorities.

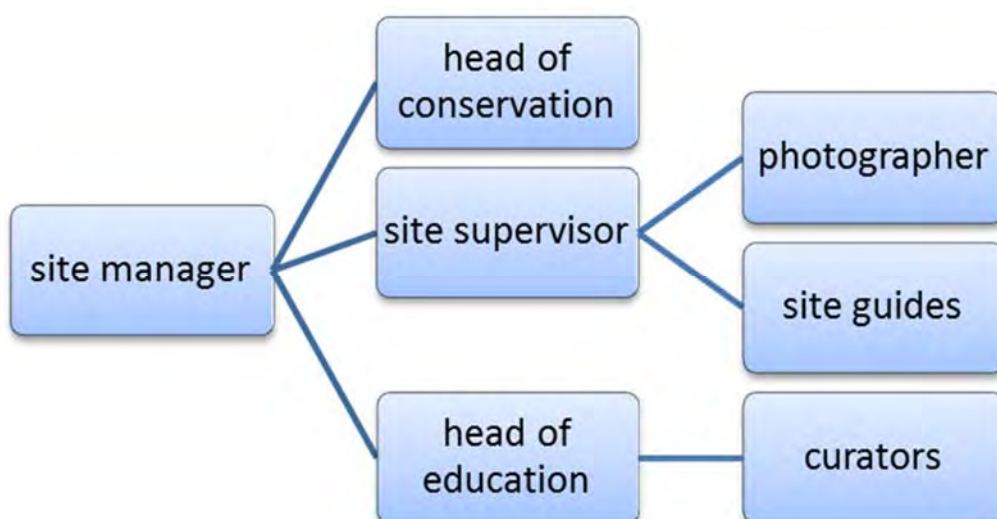
### 3. IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES/THREATS

#### 3.1. Management effectiveness

A system is in place to effectively manage the Sukur Cultural Landscape especially those aspects that convey the outstanding universal values of the site. The management of the site is guided by the current Management Plan (2017-2021). The planning and protection of cultural and natural heritage of Sukur require the coordination of the three tiers of government (Federal, State and Local) including the community. The site is managed through a participatory management system comprising of the Federal Government, the Adamawa State Government, Madagali Local Government and the community. A management committee has been since been put in place. Since 2010, it has held quarterly meetings to discuss issues affecting the site and evaluates what has been done in each quarter. To date, necessary actions are taken based on observations and recommendations.

At the local level, there exists a land use system within the traditional setting that is respected, and strictly adhered to by the community. 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 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. 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.

However, the national mandate to deal with world heritage sites lies with the National Commission for Museums and Monuments (NCMM). The NCMM has personnel on the site who are engaged in the daily activities of site management. It carries out regular documentation, conservation and administration of the property. The NCMM also adopts measures to safeguard the integrity and authenticity of the landscape. The Commission also conducts research, public awareness raising as well as training programmes on Sukur Cultural Landscape and its conservation as a World Heritage Site.



### 3.2. Nature and Extent of Threats to the Property

The State Party (DMP) and the Field Team identified four threats that affect the Sukur Cultural Landscape. These are namely, insurgency, weather and climatic conditions, fire and environmental degradation and human factors.

#### (i) Insurgency

This mission is a response to the devastating attack by Boko Haram on Sukur Cultural Landscape and its inhabitants. The attack in December 2014 followed 2 other unsuccessful attacks on Sukur which the local dispelled using the local traditional security system. An element of insecurity pervades the entire Lake Chad region where Boko Haram has bases and controls some territory. This is a centuries' old problem which historians track to the Islamization and the growth of slave raiding nations of the Lake Chad Drainage Basin region. The current insurgency threat has taken modern forms with its characteristic hatred for cultural diversity. The insurgency attack communities, destroys lives and desecrate heritage features and places. Sukur Cultural Landscape, with its showcasing of African traditional values, is therefore a target. The 2014 attack on Sukur Cultural Landscape negatively affected some aspects that convey the OUV of the listed property. The disturbance disrupted terrace agriculture, associated infrastructure and related cultural practices until two years ago when it became safe again for them to return. The threat of insurgency on Sukur will remain so until the underlying problems associated with Boko Haram and similar extremist militant movements would have been resolved.

#### (ii) Weather and climatic conditions

Sukur faces extreme weather patterns like windstorms from the North East and rainstorms from the South West. These are known to cause damage to structures and sacred places. The field team and the State Party note that there is an observable increase on the effect of erosion on the landscape which may require mitigation measures in order to reduce the impact. The absence of the Sukur community for about a year disrupted the usual practice of repairing the agricultural terraces, which helped curb erosion in the listed property.

#### (iii) Climate Change and environmental degradation

The Sukur Cultural Landscape is situated within the Lake Chad Drainage basin, an area that is known to have been affected by drastic climate and environmental change. Those most vivid changes can be traced to the mid Holocene associated with the desiccation of the Sahara desert and the retreat and shrinkage of Lake Chad. Environmental degradation has worsened in recent times with a shift towards more arid environmental conditions. The materials used in maintaining the traditional architecture at Sukur like thatching grass and timber are getting more scarce prompting people to look for alternative materials like zinc and iron.

#### (iv) Farming Landscape

The dislocation of the residents clearly impacted on the terraced farming landscape and its traditional processes but little information on this was available to the mission.

#### (v) Human factors

The large crowds during festivals are considered a threat to features on the cultural landscape. There is an increased population on the site due to relocation by new communities which may put more pressure on the natural and cultural resources of the site. The increasing population, which calls for the opening of new farmlands and homesteads, is a threat to the material remains and sacred places of Sukur. The changing lifestyles among some members of the Sukur Community is also perceived as a threat to traditional practices;

a key component of the property defined by criterion (vi). The current management plan, however proposes to increase sensitization and awareness programmes

### **3.3. Positive and Negative Developments**

#### **3.3.1. Positive Developments**

##### **(i) Monuments Watch Listing**

Sukur Cultural Landscape has been included on the World Monuments Fund's 2018 Watch List. This is a list of sites that face threats from the effects of natural disaster, climate change, human action and neglect. The fund provides financial and technical support for preservation, restoration, and long-term stewardship of the world's treasures. This is positive in the sense that the listing helps the Sukur Community to '...rebuild their livelihoods and their landscape, while safeguarding the cultural values of a unique World Heritage Site' (see: <https://www.wmf.org/project/sukur-cultural-landscape>). It is anticipated that this award will assist in mobilizing financial and technical support in documenting and building inventories and community mapping of cultural features; training of local community in local crafts and as tour operators; enhancement of traditional festivals; conservation and restoration of paved stone ways.

##### **(ii) Eco-tourism development**

The 2017-2021 Management Plan has indicated the need to develop eco-tourism on the landscape as a positive development. This is expected to create a balance between conservation and development of the eco-tourism potentials of Sukur as a World Heritage property, 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. In addition, the proposal can also create job opportunities for women and youths and eradicate poverty in the community.

##### **(iii) International Peace Park and planning for a peaceful future**

The proposed initiative is intended to draw together communities in the Mandara Mountains that straddle the border between Nigeria and Cameroun and share a common practice of mountain terraced agriculture, monumental stone structures and associated cultural practices. The Peace Park is intended to celebrate the remarkable agricultural system by the Mandara mountain dwellers, who transformed their rocky environment by intensive terracing of slopes on which they cultivate a richly elaborated range of sorghums and millets, legumes, tubers, and other crops of both African and exotic origins. While the Sukur cultural landscape is a listed World Heritage property, a similar landscape across the border in Cameroon is on the Cameroonian Tentative List of sites nominated for World Heritage status. These site are in close proximity and are within sight of each other, but separated by the modern political boundary. This Peace Park, when established, is expected to contribute to increased security, cooperation and peaceful coexistence among the cross border communities in Nigeria and Cameroon. The developed business plan is anchored in the strategy to incorporate sustainable development perspectives in the protection of the property's Outstanding Universal Value. This could further revitalize the community life and ensure continuity of the values of the heritage as well as promote sustainability. The proposal views the Mandara Mountains heritage as socio-cultural capital that can be harnessed. The idea has been built into the current Sukur Cultural Landscape Management Plan (2017-2021). This is a positive development that needs encouraging as it takes an integrative and holistic approach to heritage conservation, development and human security across national boundaries. The Transboundary Peace Park will also amplify the remarkable cultural adaptation in the Mandara Mountains and enhances the OUV of the Sukur Cultural Landscape.



(iv) Community resilience

Probably the most inspiring aspect of Sukur today is the strong will of its inhabitants, who are resolute in restoring the damaged components of the cultural landscape. Many people, who had left Sukur due to the insurgency, have returned to their homes. Some aspects of the site have been restored through community efforts. Terrace agriculture and related activities are being revived. Some traditional festivals have been revived and the community is determined to continue with their normal lives.

3.3.2. Negative Developments

(i) A continuing sense of insecurity

The mission could not visit the site owing to security concerns. Researchers too are avoiding going to Sukur due to security concerns. The State Party and the field mission team report of very few visitors to the site. This is indeed a drawback as the success of world heritage listing is at times measured through the listed site's ability to attract tourists.

(ii) Increasing use of Iron sheets and zinc roofing

The field team noted that the traditional buildings are vulnerable to changes in materials and techniques – particularly the thatched roofs that require frequent maintenance. The shortage of quality thatch grass to restore house roofs and the use of iron sheets by some households as substitute roofing material is compromising the authenticity of the property.

## **4. ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE PROPERTY**

### **4.1. Assessment of the main components of the property**

Based on the accounts of the national mission team on site, specific components have been examined in greater detail with a view to determining their state of conservation. To this end, that mission team undertook the physical assessment of all the traditional structures and cultural landmarks of the property, in conjunction with traditional title holders and with some representatives of the youths. Various photographs to offer a better idea of the situation have been provided to support these accounts.

#### **a) Hidi Palace, Palace Square and other community structures:**

The general state of conservation of the Hidi's palace is fair. The rehabilitation work undertaken by the community on the Hidi's Palace had restored some portions of the perimeter stone walls up to 70 percent of its original state. Through the same communal work, the residential section of the Hidi and his wives were fully restored. All other structures that need restorations within the palace are located within the ceremonial and ritual sections or domestic/economic units such as the horse stable, the cow/goat pens, the brewing room and others. The traditional features and sacred places on the palace square are intact and currently in active use. However, the site museum gallery, the antiquity store and guest rooms structures located on the square were damaged and require restoration.

More concretely, among those components that had been restored by the community are the Hidi's apartment and his wives apartment, the sacred sites inside the Palace and across the landscape and also some portions of the enclosure wall in the Palace. Also, at the Palace Square, the Hidi sponsored the restoration of one guest room.

However, among the structures that have yet to be restored are:

- Initiation room (Buk)
- Boy's quarters
- Cattle pen
- Horse stable
- Brewery apartment
- Drums store
- Royal guest house
- Hidi's bathroom
- Four (4) guest rooms at the Palace Square
- Main Gallery
- Antiquities store
- VIP toilet
- Community buildings (schools, worship centre and Primary Health Care Centre)

#### **b) Traditional houses, house compounds and homesteads**

Most of the individual traditional houses, house compounds and homesteads on the landscape are fully restored by owners including the blacksmith homestead. Restoration of stone enclosure walls on individual house compounds is visible on the landscape.

However, one of the main concerns here is that there is a growing preference for the use of iron or zinc roofing sheets instead of the traditional grass roof due to the growing scarcity of grass on the landscape which is likely to have not only a visual impact on the site, but also implies the risk of cultural disruptions in the sense

that skills and knowledge, as well as socio-cultural ties and roles associated with the traditional grass roof thatching are threatened.

The stone paved walkways are in fair state as some portions have been affected by erosion despite the annual path clearance undertaken by the youths.

#### **c) Traditional practices and activities:**

In the aftermath of the 2014 attack by insurgents, there was a temporary dislocation of the population for up to about a year, which also included members of the Hidi's family. But since the end of 2015 and 2016, there has been gradual relocation and return of the population back to the landscape. Currently more than 80 percent of the population that was originally from Sukur has returned, which very much accounts for a certain level of normal life to fully resume.

Clearly farming and the traditional maintenance of stone terraces have been impacted by the attacks but it is understood that the community is now working to restore the terraces and revive traditional practices. Without any visit to the property, the mission cannot comment on this in any detail.

Traditional activities such as festivals and ceremonies are also being observed. In 2016, the popular Yewal festival, which had not been organized for a long time, was held in a scaled-down version, whereas it was held with pomp and pageantry in 2017. The 2018 edition of the festival was even more elaborate with the support of Madagali Local Government and the NCMM as it celebrated also the inscription of Sukur into the World Monument Watch List.

#### **d) New settlements:**

In addition to the return of the previously dislocated population, the new development is that new settlements have emerged on the hilltop by migrants from the lowlands due to prolonged threats of Boko Haram insurgents in these lowlands and to the perceived safety at the hilltop. The increased population appears to have laid more stress on the scarce resources, notably the grass used for the roofs, thereby bringing pressure on farmlands, water and other social facilities and domestic needs, as well as agreements on land use.

Nevertheless, even though there is no elaborate plan for their resettlement, it appears that integration of the recently immigrated community is succeeding for a number of reasons. Indeed, it must be stressed that the traditional management system in place has proven to be offering appropriate mechanisms for this information, allowing for agreements on resettlements of newcomers to be implemented gradually. Many of the people that came from the lowlands resettled on the hilltop actually had kinship and family ties and are part of the cultural community of Sukur, which means that the cultural laws and practices that are in place, as well as the traditional management system appropriately supported their settlement.

According to the national mission team, those who did not have relatives and specific family ties could nevertheless be resettled successfully as well. However, it would be advisable to monitor on the longer term the impact of growing population settling on the hilltop and the effects of not only the features of the built heritage, but also on the various traditional practices, including the efficiency of the traditional management system in place.

#### **e) School structures**

The available school structures are an important element in the appreciation of the population living standards and quality, as much as the health care centre and other facilities for public services, as these had been considerably vandalized and damaged in the 2014 attacks. These facilities are not central components that define the OUV of the property, but they crucially contribute to the community's well-being and perception of safety, as well as to the development of the area.

At the time of the field mission, the Primary school at the hilltop had been reopened but the buildings still are not restored. The conditions of the Hilltop school does not present a conducive learning environment for pupils. Consequently, many pupils have to descend daily downhill to the plain to attend school at Rugudum

primary and Junior Secondary School. These had been re-opened thanks to the help of volunteers from the community who are currently running them, but in order to reach them coming from the hilltop, the pupils must walk a distance of about 10 kilometres to and fro. This considerably adds to the hardships of life for the community and it is urgent to fully restore all the schooling facilities on the hilltop.

**f) Natural resources (grass) and climate change**

Due to climate change, the original vegetation of the Guinea savannah is progressively giving way to Sahel savannah leading to decreased growth of grasses and trees. In some instances, erosion has set in due to lack of vegetation cover.

As pointed out by the on-site mission team, demographic pressure and the inherent risk of over-populating the area is already causing degradations like bush clearing for farming and wood harvesting for fuel. This is one of the main reasons for the scarcity of local materials such as grasses for local thatch roofs and the re-adaptative use of iron or zinc. In order to abate some of these environmental factors, there was a reforestation programme undertaken by Kinji Foundation with support from Judy Sterner to plant 5000 seedlings of which only few survived.

**g) Other features of the site:**

The field mission team summarized the state of conservation of various components of the property as follows:

- The stone paved walkways from the foot of the hill to the top are in fair condition, though erosion has affected some portions.
- 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 Tiksu and Rugudum villages respectively.

No detailed information was provided on the agricultural terraces.

**4.2. Review whether the values, on the basis of which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and the conditions of integrity are being maintained**

The property of Sukur cultural landscape was nominated under criteria (iii), (v) and (vi):

According to the national mission team, the following observations have been brought forward:

In view of the damages done to the landscape during the insurgence, the attributes that convey the OUV for which the property was inscribed remain unchanged. For example, the iron-smelting furnace has been reconstructed and is in good condition. Also the original blacksmith settlement on the outskirts of the hilltop has been relocated to Grandahwa due to scarcity of water. All these show evidence of availability of traditional craftsmanship and technological knowledge to cope with the current situation on the landscape without affecting the culture and do not pose a threat to the continuity and existence of the people.

Although the architectural character of the property is still preserved, it is evolving with the gradual introduction of galvanized iron roofing sheets, existing side by side with thatched roofs. It is a phenomenon that occurred due to scarcity of traditional materials. However the traditional use of stone paved walkways and spectacular dry stone architecture are very much in existence and preserved in every homestead including the stone walled palace of the King.

Although the property suffered an invasion by Boko Haram insurgents in December 2014 resulting in the destruction of many structures on the landscape, the level of damage has not affected the vernacular architecture of the property precisely because the buildings were mostly constructed with stone and mud. Instead, the level of damage was "limited" to the incineration of the thatched roofs and the demolition of mud structures. But in all instances, the stone structures remained. Since some of these structures and buildings have been restored and others yet await restoration,

As for the wider terraced landscape, the mission was not able to assess how this had been impacted or how it is now apparently being revived.

There does not currently appear to be any threat to the authenticity and integrity of the property.

The intangible heritage elements underlie every aspect of the property as being a recognized heritage property, as the traditional order of the community, its cultural identity and the customary practices that govern community life on the property are unalienable from any form of conservation of the property.

As from 2016, after having been dislocated, many people have returned to the hilltop settlement and additional new communities have emerged on the landscape because of the perceived safety and efforts of the governments to curb the security threats of the insurgents because there are adequate security measures in the north-east zone especially in the Madagali province where the site is located. Currently over 70% of the population are back and social and economic activities are largely said to have resumed on the landscape.

As to traditional ceremonial practices, the Yawal festival (a traditional thanksgiving festival) was celebrated in February 2018 with financial support from the NCMM, the Madagali Local Government and others. Other traditional activities on the landscape have been observed while the initiation ceremony will take place in 2019, after the return of the people to their homesteads.

However, with regard to the components that constitute the living heritage of the Sukur community, it must be stressed that those aspects play an important role in the conservation of the property not only through the enactment of festivals and rituals, but on a more regular level as well. Indeed, considering that among the major preoccupations outlined in this report are the traditional constructions, the traditional management system as well as the customary practices and kinship systems that operate in particular in the context of integrating newly arriving community members, such values are of particular importance in the evaluation process for this report.

As stated earlier, traditional roof thatching with the now scarce grass usually associates with it a variety of traditional skills and knowledge with specific roles of people within the community. This implies various types of professions forming part of a larger and culture defining aspect of the community that may not be operating anymore if grass roofs are replaced by undulated zinc roofs. Yet, it must be recognized that the community is facing the challenge of balancing their legitimate expectations for affordable materials allowing for more sustainable housing conditions, against the use of grass for traditional roofs that contribute to the more cultural identity defining housing techniques, which are also constitutive of the value of the property as a World Heritage property. The difficulty here is clearly to approach the issue through awareness raising activities while offering solutions that may satisfy both needs. It must be noted that the local community is clearly aware, at least of the visual impact of these new roofs as it has been suggested that these roofs be in a more discrete colour so as to mitigate this visual disruption.

Likewise, the importance of the traditional management system and the role of customary farming practices cannot be overestimated, especially in the present context of demographic pressure that sees the settlement not only of returning population, but also newcomers that are made up of people who both, have kinship ties with people living on the hilltop and those who don't. Clearly, the belonging to the Sukur community, through kinship ties or other, of people having moved from the plains to the hilltop, is particularly beneficial for coping with this pressure and the accounts from the national mission on the site seems to indicate that such living heritage aspects are fully functional. It is therefore of the utmost importance to capitalize to the largest extent

possible on these traditional mechanisms when conducting any type of activity for the conservation of the property.

**4.3. Review any follow-up measures to previous decisions of the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of the property and measure which the State Party plans to take to protect the outstanding universal value of the property**

The State Party developed a 5-year Conservation Management Plan for 2017-2021, which will be used to further protect and conserve all the attributes that convey the OUV for which the property was inscribed in 1999. The exercise of updating that plan involved a team of professionals of the NCMM, the Adamawa State Agency for Museums and Monuments, the Adamawa State Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism, the National Institute for Cultural Orientation, the Sukur community and Private sectors.

It is worth pointing out that these efforts have allowed updating and adopting a new Conservation and management plan for the property so as to ensure a seamless transition from the previous plan into the new one. This is not very common for World Heritage properties even for those that do not face such security and environmental challenges.

The new plan also has a tourism management plan which aims to address some emerging issues that were not taken into consideration in the last one, especially in the areas of security and tourism. The management plan involved the active participation of all key stakeholders and others in specialized fields. This document aims at serving as a model for sustainable tourism and preservation of livelihoods of a culturally resilient people. This plan is also a fulfilment of the requirement to review the management plans for World Heritage Sites every five years.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The mission has had to face a number of constraints that have to be taken into account, first and foremost the fact that the WHC/ICOMOS mission team could not visit the property. This report therefore relies on information gathered on site by the national mission teams and on the exchanges the mission team had in Abuja about one month later.

In the course of the analysis of all the gathered information it became clear that the concerns weighing on the property and its state of conservation are numerous and very serious, potentially affecting the property over the longer term.

However, there has been a general sentiment that various factors outlined in this report arguably play in favour of the potential to appropriately tackle these issues to ensure also the effective conservation of the property.

An observation that appears to transcend most of discussions around the issues related to the conservation of the site is that much depends on the – so far impressively efficient – resilience of the Sukur community that has managed to draw on the sense of belonging and cultural preservation that upholds traditional practices and expressions that are enacted not only in festival and rituals, but also in the application of the traditional management mechanisms.

The fact that this is also recognized and supported by the various instances of the local, regional and national government instances is an important is crucial in the appreciation of the governance in place to manage the site and ensure its conservation. This constitutes the basis for a synergy between the local and national levels that should be developed further and intensified through targeted actions for which the recommendations below aim to give more concrete guidance. These include not only pin-pointed actions for the physical conservation of traditional housing structures or documentation and inventorying initiatives with regard to the components that are constitutive of the traditional life of the Sukur community. Indeed, actions are needed in a more holistic approach that combine the provision of security, public services and infrastructures (schools, health, etc.) with the development of the wider area around Sukur including agricultural and environmental programmes, even through cross-border initiatives (with Cameroon), while giving consideration to the needs of safeguarding all attributes of OUV for which Sukur Cultural Landscape has been inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Based on the findings, the joint mission recommends the following:

**Recommendation 1:** Damage to the Sukur Cultural Landscape and its people was kept at a minimum owing to the effectiveness of the traditional security surveillance system in the community which alerted the people through the blowing of cow horns to run for safety, which had in fact allowed for two previous attack waves to be pushed back. The joint mission recommends that the State Party, through appropriate and locally acceptable mechanisms, provide support to the local traditional security systems to complement state, federal, and local authority efforts in providing security to the people of Sukur and the World Heritage property, possibly including an area from the beginning of the access road leading to the foot of the Sukur hill.

**Recommendation 2:** Owing to the increased security surveillance by the Nigerian military, other security agencies, local vigilante and NGOs, some degree of normalcy has returned to North Eastern Nigeria. However, insecurity is still an issue of concern among the inhabitants of Sukur. The attack left the communities traumatised and living in fear of a possible attack any time. This has triggered people to move to the hilltop settlements that are perceived better protected and as a safe haven against insurgency attacks. While it is reported that the newcomers conform to Sukur traditional rules and practices, the joint mission recommends that the State Party, through its appropriate institutions and instruments, monitor and regulate (using international best practice) the new developments associated with new hilltop settlements. Through persuasion and incentives, the new inhabitants in the property need to be encouraged to use traditional materials that embody the architectural values of the property.

**Recommendation 3:** Through community work, some restorations have been undertaken on the Hidi Palace, and its perimeter wall, in response to the destructions and desecrations. The community has also started to revive terrace agriculture and associated activities. There has also been a revitalization of ritual structures and traditional houses including the Black Smith Homestead, and the repair of paved stone walkways and stone walls. Nonetheless a lot still needs to be done in the rehabilitation of damaged structures. While traditional skills are still available among the community to repair and restore, the joint mission recommends that the management authority and its partners carry out a detailed inventory and documentation of all structures and features that convey the OUV of the property. Any future restorations would then be guided by previous documentation of the property and its features. In that regard, it is recommended to consider providing targeted training to support local actors in documentation techniques and methodology, and that such documentation be coordinated and information centralised also at the national level (NCMM), possibly capitalizing on capacity building that was provided to the State Party for inventorying Intangible Cultural heritage.

**Recommendation 4:** Some restoration works have been conducted by the community on their individual and communal properties, their individual compounds and homesteads. However some homesteads are now using iron sheets for roofing owing to a shortage of suitable thatch grass needed in the construction of the traditional thatch roof. This has created an eyesore and an obvious visual impact on the property. The use of iron sheets has also disrupted the community work parties that fostered a sense of cohesion among the Sukur communities. The joint mission recommends that the architectural designs in the World Heritage property should conform to the Sukur traditional architecture in design, material, fabric and workmanship. Such an approach will help sustain the key attributes of OUV of the property) in which Sukur should retain the form of its traditional human settlement and its strong cultural traditions that have endured for many centuries.

**Recommendation 5:** The construction of three traditional chalets at Sukur hilltop with a view to providing accommodation to visitors and researchers at the property as a World Heritage Volunteer (WHV) initiative is consistent with the expectations of a World Heritage property which is to provide visitor convenience and experience with the property. These are reported to be 70% complete. The joint mission recommends the sourcing of more funds to complete the project, which on completion will showcase Sukur traditional architectural designs.

**Recommendation 6:** There are numerous environmental and human factors that are contributing to the degradation of the environment, causing scarcity of local materials such as the grasses for local thatch roofs, depleting vegetation that is advancing erosion, as well as changes and adaptations such as the use of iron zinc and cement on buildings. The glare produced by the iron roofing sheets is excessive and poses a direct threat to the authenticity of the property. The new materials, which are seen by some as defining modernity and class have negative visual impact and are disrupting community work and solidarity among the Sukur community. The joint mission recommends the retaining of the traditional thatch roofs especially in the World Heritage property. The State Party is encouraged to reach out to the Sukur community to encourage them to retain the traditional architecture through persuasion and incentives.

**Recommendation 7:** That the measures identified and support offered by the State Party through the NCMM is adequate to secure the conservation of the property in the short as well as medium term. The management plan 2017-2021 and the risk preparedness plan provide practical and implementable programmes which with potential to preserve those aspects that convey the OUV of the Sukur cultural landscape.

**Recommendation 8:** The mission concluded that the planning mechanisms will not be effective in the absence of detailed spatial plans that define permissible activities in the World Heritage property and buffer



zone. It is therefore recommended that the State Party through the relevant institutions put in place a list of activities permissible in the World Heritage property and buffer zone.

**Recommendation 9:** The updated Management Plan/Disaster Risk Management Plan 2017-2018 is adequate to ensure sustainable conservation of the property. It is responsive to the emerging and evolving needs of the community and their heritage. The joint mission recommends that the State Party prioritizes the 4 identified risks and threats to the property. However the narrative in the management plans needs to revert to the OUV as agreed at the time of the property's inscription and approved by the Committee in 2013.

**Recommendation 10:** The inclusion of Sukur on the World Monuments Fund's 2018 Watch List is noted and the programmes envisaged will improve the state of conservation of the property. Worth noting is the programme plans to document and build inventories and community mapping of cultural features; training of local community in local crafts and as tour operators; enhancement of traditional festivals; conservation and restoration of paved stone ways. The joint mission recommends the immediate carrying out of inventories and documentation of all buildings, landscape structures, traditional practices, and archaeological and ethnographic materials that convey the OUV of the property.

**Recommendation 11:** A key component that defines Sukur Cultural Landscape is the intangible heritage. This is reflected in the shrines, rituals, festivals and ceremonies. Associated with these are knowledge, memory, beliefs, practices, norms and values that are associated human adaptation to the hill terrain. These are conveyed through buildings and landscapes as well as language, music, dance and performances. These aspects also come to light with regard to the roof thatching tradition which involves various actors and stakeholders, including a variety of professional activities that do not come into play in the use of zinc roofs as associated practices and elements. Moreover, as seen in other cases in the West African sub-region, the nature of these attacks also suggest that the insurgents aimed to intimidate the Sukur community so as to devalue the local traditions. The mission therefore recommends that all the components that define Sukur's intangible heritage need to be safeguarded in particular through inventorying, documentation and measures favouring transmission as well as programmes for the valorisation of this heritage within and outside of the community concerned. This heritage is carried by people and needs to be safeguarded.

**Recommendation 12:** Many of the above mentioned issues relate to the pursuit of the community of living quality and a minimum of infrastructural commodities. However, there remains the need for additional assistance towards rebuilding some of the demolished community structures, such as a primary health care centre, school structure and interpretation centre, but also the provision of running water on the hilltop. It is therefore recommended to support development projects that provide for example schooling for pupils living on the hilltop who presently have to reach classes at the foot of the hill which demands long distance walks on a daily basis.

**Recommendation 13:** The mission also took note of the need to undertake a revision of legislation already underway and it is recommended to pursue this process urgently. This revision process should also examine the effectiveness of the coordination at the institutional levels dealing with cultural heritage in all its forms. In particular, the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage associated with Sukur Cultural Landscape should be coordinated between the NCMM and the relevant office under the Ministry of Culture, making sure also that capacities developed for the implementation of the 2003 Convention benefit the measures taken for the conservation of the Sukur property.

**Recommendation 14:** Plans are underway for the establishment of a Peace Park in the Mandara Mountains modelled on a sustainable development framework. The proposed initiative is intended to draw together communities in the Mandara Mountains that straddle the border between Nigeria and Cameroon and share a

common practice of mountain terraced agriculture, monumental stone structures and associated cultural practices. The Peace Park has been incorporated into the new Management Plan (2017-2021) in response to the call by the Mandara Hills inhabitants, for urgent planning for a peaceful future. The Peace Park is envisaged as a trans-boundary cultural landscape that incorporates the already inscribed Sukur Cultural Landscape and the DGB sites of northern Cameroon. The mission recommends further work on the idea of the Trans-boundary Peace Park, and given that the State Party has expressed sympathy with the idea to work towards an extension of the property with Cameroon, it is recommended that the authorities concerned engage in consultation with the national and local authorities in Cameroon to this end. This initiative should indeed take an integrative and holistic approach to heritage conservation, development and human security across national boundaries. This would also contribute to fighting poverty and underdevelopment, which often can be rallying points for extremist ideologies. This is particularly needed in Sukur and surrounding areas where 77.6% of the population are living below the poverty datum line owing to many years of environmental change, underdevelopment and insecurity that has disrupted the people's livelihoods.

**Recommendation 15.** The State Party is addressing all the identified threats to the property through the Management Plan (2017-2021) and regional collaboration on security issues. The Management Plan has a pro-active component as it incorporates a Disaster Risk Preparedness Plan. The State Party and the people of Sukur need moral, technical and financial support and encouragement of the global community as they seek to reassert themselves back on the landscape. The short to medium term efforts should focus on reviewing and evaluating the progress on on-going and planned actions in the Sukur Cultural Landscape. Despite the various threats facing the property that are addressed in this report, the joint mission **does not recommend an inscription** on the List of World Heritage in Danger, at this moment. Apart from the risk that such listing could play in the hands of the insurgency, the joint mission rather noted the strong efforts and numerous initiatives, supported by local and global partners and paired with the resilience of the Sukur communities, which have created a momentum favourable to the conservation of the property. It should be avoided at this point to take action that may hamper such efforts and have a rather demoralising impact.

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[v=Bpol3aDapgM](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bpol3aDapgM) for a trailer.

Mandara Mountains Homepage:

<http://www.mandaras.info/MandaraMountainsHomepage.html>

## **6. ANNEXES**

- I. Terms of reference
- II. Itinerary, programme & composition of mission team
- III. List of people met
- IV. Recent maps of the property and its boundaries
- V. Analysis of individual structures and current conditions
- VI. Photographs
- VII. State of conservation report 2016
- VIII. State of conservation Report 2017
- IX. Sukur Cultural Landscape Conservation Management Plan 2017-2021

## I. Terms of reference of the mission

Following the decision 40 COM 7B.17 of the World Heritage Committee taken in Istanbul (July 2016) requesting the State Party of NIGERIA to invite a joint World Heritage / ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the Sukur Cultural Landscape, and the invitation received (date), the mission will:

- Visit the World Heritage property, if circumstances permit, and meet with the national and local authorities responsible for the management of the property to assess the overall state of conservation of the Sukur Cultural Landscape.
- In accordance with the request of the World Heritage Committee, assess the state of conservation of the property in relation to its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and in particular:
  - The rehabilitation work that has been undertaken on the Hidi Palace and the Palace Square, in response to the destructions and desecrations, the revitalization of ritual structures and traditional houses including the Black Smith Homestead, and the repair of paved stone walkways and stone walls;
  - The restoration works conducted by the community on their individual and communal properties, their individual compounds and homesteads.
  - The impact of the temporary dislocation of the local population to other towns on normal traditional life in terms of setbacks to the socio-cultural development of the Sukur community;
  - The impact of the relocation uphill of an increasing number of people from the surrounding due to the threats of occasional attacks of the Boko Haram insurgents on the plains
  - The construction of three native chalets at Sukur hilltop with a view to providing accommodation to visitors and researchers at the site as a World Heritage Volunteer (WHV) initiative.
  - The environmental and human factors that are contributing to the degradation of the environment, causing scarcity of local materials such as the grasses for local thatch roofs, depleting vegetation that is advancing erosion, as well as changes and adaptations such as the use of iron zinc and cement on buildings.
  - The functioning of the schools on the plain that had been re-opened thanks to the help of volunteers from the community.
- Consult with the national authorities on the responses by national and local authorities to the exceptional circumstances facing the property and assess whether the measures identified and support offered are adequate to secure the conservation of the property in the short as well as medium term;
- In particular, consider whether the over-arching planning mechanisms are adequate to manage the pressures or whether a detailed spatial plan is needed to allow identification of, and agreement to, defined uses for areas within the property and its setting;
- Examine the updated Management Plan 2017-2021 of the property and the revisions made compared to the previous Management Plan, in particular with regards to whether the attributes of OUV are adequately defined, and whether the interactions and involvement of the local populations, housing management and risk preparedness and mitigation measures are adequate to ensure sustainable conservation of the property;
- Make overall recommendations for any further support measures that are considered desirable to strengthen community resilience in order to protect the attribute of OUV, both material fabric and traditional practices;
- Following the inclusion of Sukur on the World Monuments Fund's 2018 Watch List, provide recommendations on project plans for inventory and community mapping of cultural features; training of local community in local crafts and as tour operators; improvement of festivals; conservation and restoration of paved stone ways;

- Consider any other actions taken, or which are needed, in response to the decisions of the World Heritage Committee at previous sessions concerning the conservation and management of the property.
- Prepare a joint mission report, in the format attached, in French or English, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 42nd session (Manama / Bahrein, 2018).

## II. Itinerary and programme & composition of mission team

### Initial mission programme

#### a) Field Mission

1. 16 April 2018 Arrival of Mr Adedayo from Lagos to Abuja
2. 17 April 2018 Flight of the team from Abuja to Yola
3. 18 April 2018 Drive from Yola to Sukur
4. 19 April 2018 Visit the Hilltop settlements on Sukur cultural landscape
5. 20 April 2018 Visit the Downhill settlements
6. 21 April 2018 Drive to Yola
7. 22 April 2018 Flight of team from Yola to Abuja
8. 23-25 April 2018 Compilation of First Field Report
9. 26-28 April 2018 Meeting with ICOMOS/WHC in Abuja
10. 30 April 2018 Submission of First Field Report to UNESCO

#### b) WHC/ICOMOS Mission to Abuja

**Tuesday, 22 May 2018**

Arrival in Abuja

**Wednesday, 23 May 2018**

Working session 1 (meeting venue to be decided):

10:00 - 11:30 AM: Presentation of the mission objectives + background

11:30 - 12:30 AM: Presentation of the national mission to the Sukur site

Working session 2:

12:30 - 1:30 AM: Review of national legislation, Institutional framework, Management structure, and international treaties

Working session 3:

2:30 - 3:00 PM: Review and assessment of identified issues / threats

3:00 - 3:30 PM: Assessment of the state of conservation, inscription values + integrity

3:30 - 4:00 PM: Follow-up measures to WH Committee decisions undertaken and planned

**Thursday, 24 May 2018**

Working session 4:

9:30 - 10:30 AM: Elaboration of recommendations for any additional action to be taken by the State Party, including draft recommendations to the World Heritage Committee

10:30 - 11:30 AM: Visit to the Secretary General of the Nigerian National Commission for UNESCO

11:30 AM - 1:30 PM: Visit to the Director General NCMM

1:30 - 2:30 PM: Lunch break

Working session 5:

2:30 - 4:00 PM: Gathering and review of any additional information, documentation, maps, photographs, etc.  
Timeline planning  
Wrap-up briefing

**Friday, 25 May 2018** Departure

### Composition of the Mission team

The mission team and the authors of this report are:

#### World Heritage Centre / ICOMOS mission to Abuja:

- Mr Munyaradzi MANYANGA (ICOMOS)
- Mr David STEHL, UNESCO, World Heritage Centre, Africa Unit

#### National mission to the property:

- Mr Aliyu Abdu Lass, Acting Director, National Commission for Museums and Monuments (NCMM)
- Mr Oluremi Funsho Adedayo – Consultant

### III. List of people met

#### a) Field Mission

##### Meeting with Hidi (Chief) and members of his traditional Council (18 April 2018)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TRADITIONAL TITLE</u>
1. Luka Gizik	Hidi of Sukur
2. Yohanna Ishaya	Wakili of Sukr
3. Emman Rangavu	Midala of Sukur
4. Kashegla Zira	Mbusfoi of Sukr
5. Mbuka Chau Ziuchara	Chama of Sukr
6. Simon Ali	Fato of Hidi
7. Daniel Dali	Thufu of Sukr
8. James Sini	Makarma of Sukur
9. Ishaya Karu	Thamburum of Sukr

##### Youth Representatives:

1. Emmanuel P Sukur
2. Luka Zira
3. Simon Joseph
4. Solomon Yohanna
5. Ezekiel Shetima
6. Sunday Luka
7. Haruna Daniel
8. Ibrahim Ezekiel

##### Meeting with Madagali Local Government Council and members of the Traditional Council (19 April 2018)

1. Hon. Yusuf Mohammed, Chairman
2. Sylvanus Papka, Secretary
3. Bakura Iya Bakari, District Head of Madagali
4. Mustapha Sanusi, District Head of Duhu
5. Bello Ijeidi, District Head of Gulak
6. Gadzama Idakwa, State Security Services (SSS)
7. Adamu Abdallah, State Commander, Hunters Association
8. Bala Moses, Divisional Police Officer (DPO) Gulak
9. Ibrahim Maisori, Sarkin Baka Madagali LG

##### Meeting with Adamawa State Government and members of the State Executive Council (10 April 2018)

1. Engr. Dr. Umar B. Bindir (PhD), Secretary to Adamawa State Government (SSG)
2. Umaru Balula Michika, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Culture and Tourism
3. Dr. Ageso Bamaïyi, Principal Special Assistant (Strategy) to the Executive Governor
4. Mohammed Gidado Saad, Permanent Secretary (Political)
5. Ayuba Audu, Special Assistant/PANCCO Adamawa State
6. Anthony Sham, Site Manager, Sukur World Heritage
7. Rukayyatu Jalani, Curator, National Museum Yola
8. Abdullrasheed Musa, Chief Curator, National Museum Yola
9. Sadiq Musa Aliyu, Public Relation Officer, National Museum Yola
10. Mr Aliyu Abdu, Director and Facilitator from the NCMM, Abuja.
11. Mr Oluremi Funsho Adedayo, UNESCO Consultant



b) WHC/ICOMOS Mission to Abuja

**National Commission for Museums and Monuments**

Mr Aliyu Abdu Lass- Director

Mr Sham Anthony, Archaeologist and Site Manager of Sukur Cultural Landscape

Mrs Victoria Osuagwu, Deputy Director Monuments

Mr Alafiya Tayo Dipo, Photogeometrist and GIS.

Mr Ayeni Oise, Architect.

Mr Tigze Kwatri, Principal technical officer survey

**Nigerian National Commission for UNESCO**

Mr Kehinde A. Ayotunde, Secretary-General

**UNESCO Regional Office, Abuja**

Mr Yao Ydo, Director of the Regional Office

Ms Adele Nibona, Culture Programme Specialist

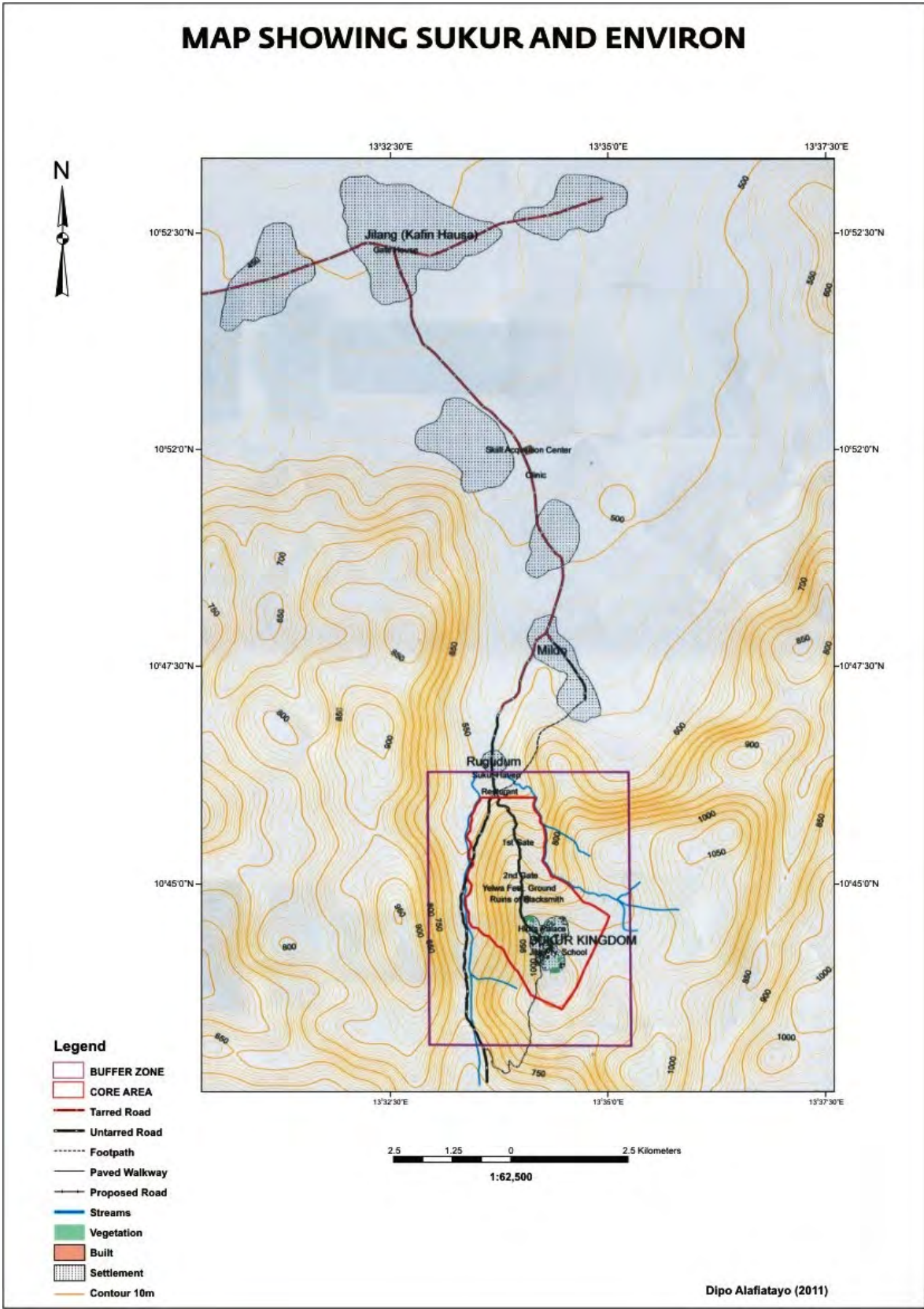
Ms Iyaji Gloria-Programme Support Unit

Mr Ifeanyi Victor Ajaegbo

**UNESCO Consultant**

Mr Oluremi Funsho Adedayo – Consultant

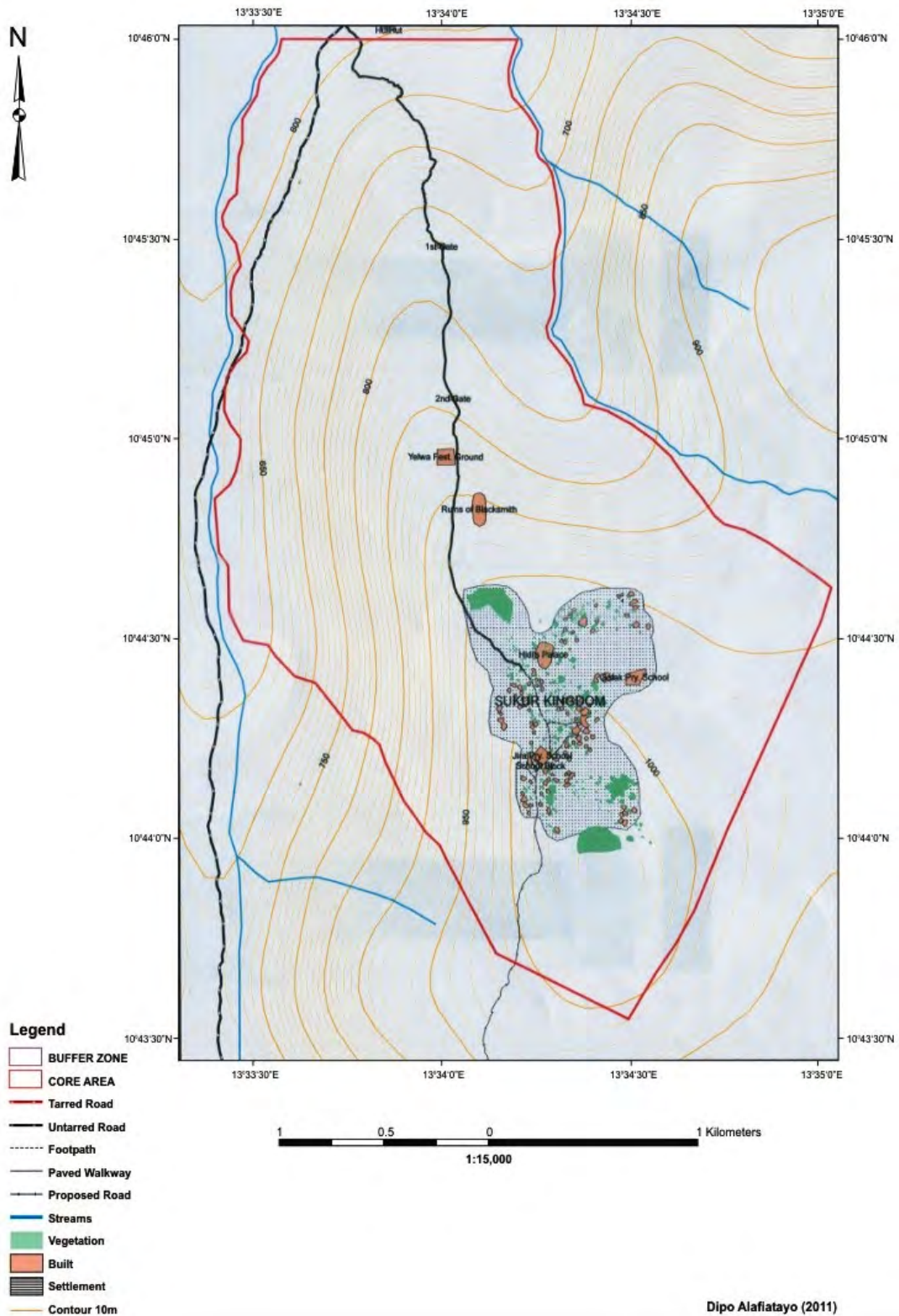
IV. Recent maps of the property and its boundaries



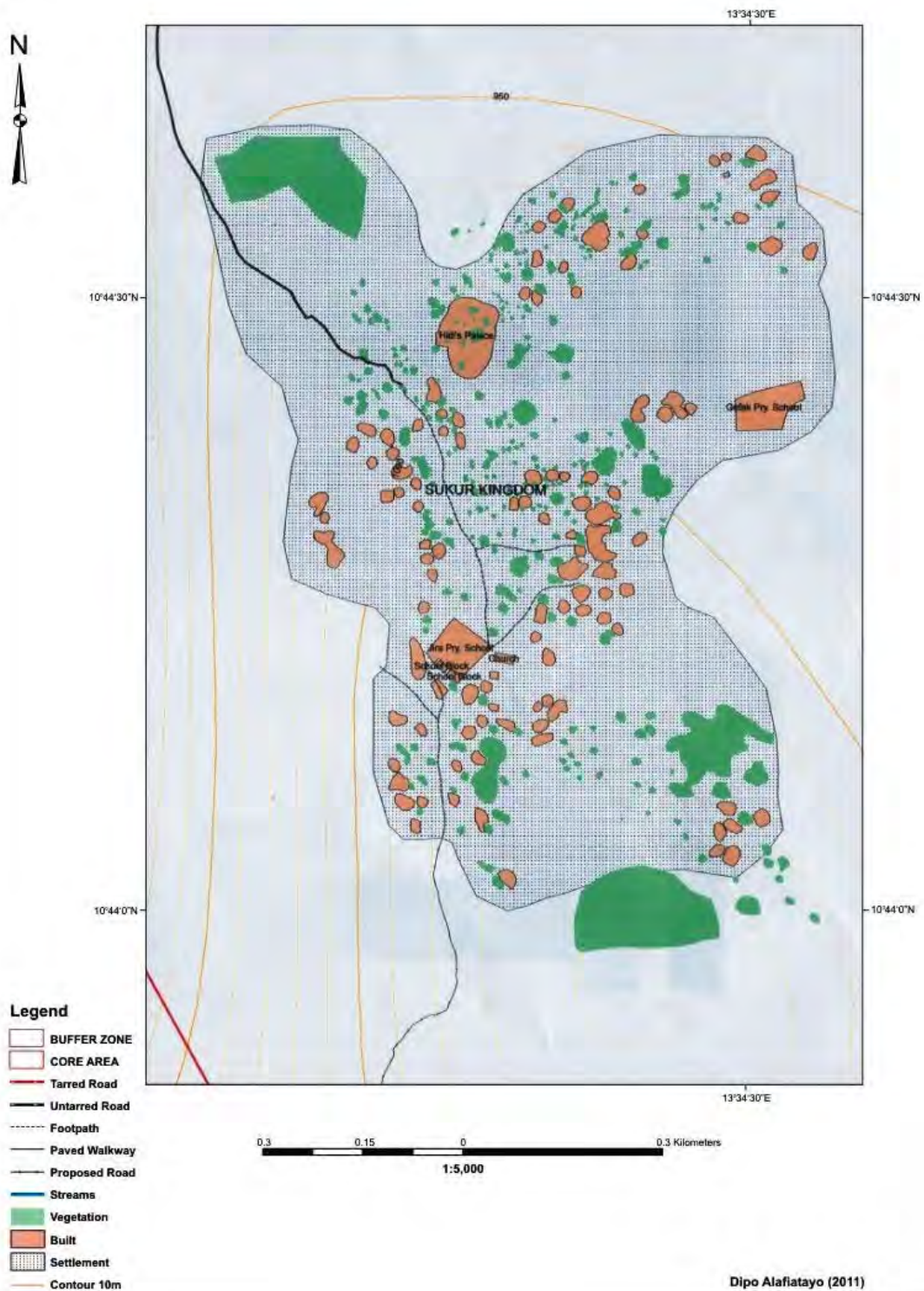




# MAP SHOWING THE CORE AREA OF THE SUKUR CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



# MAP SHOWING SUKUR UPHILL SETTLEMENT

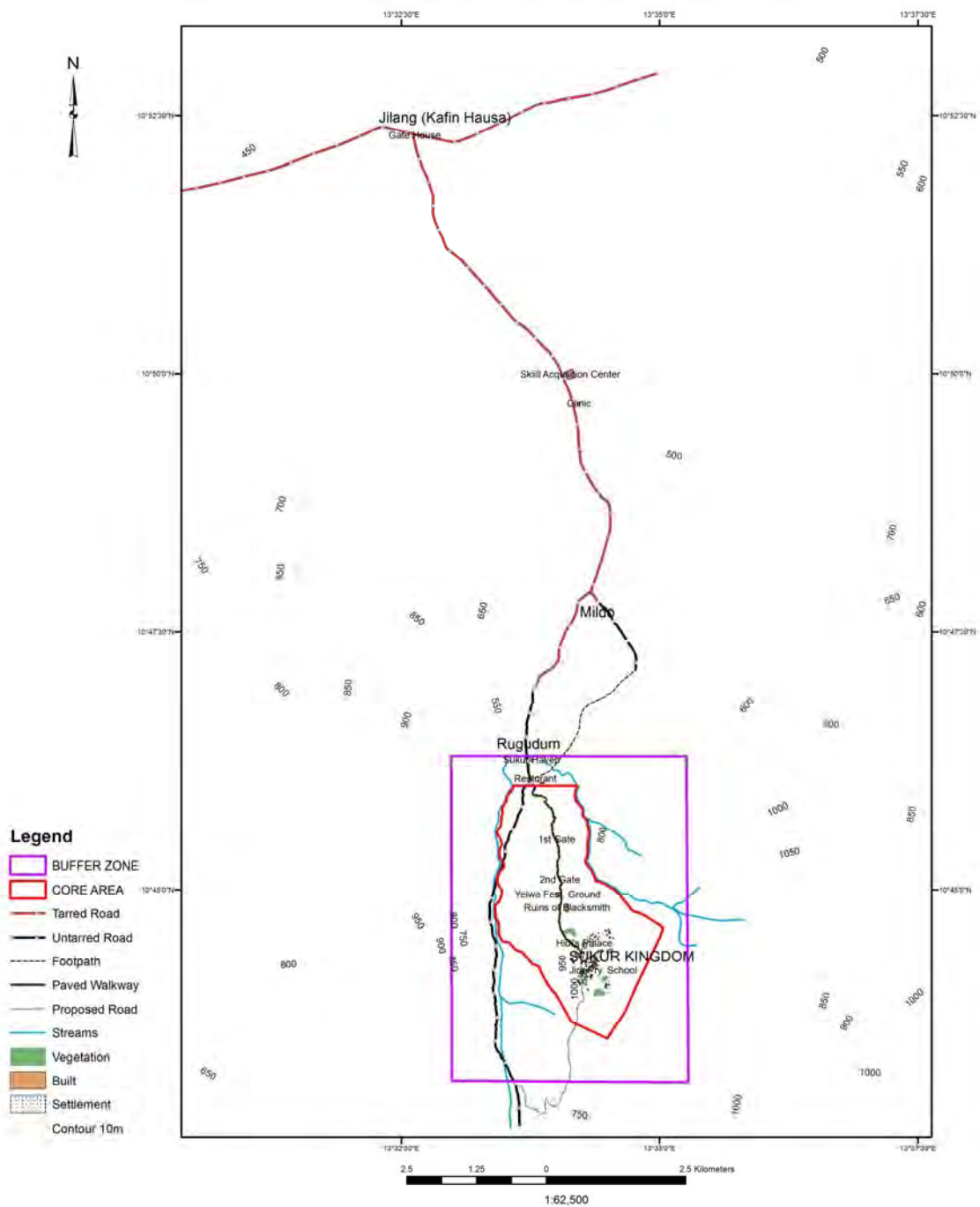




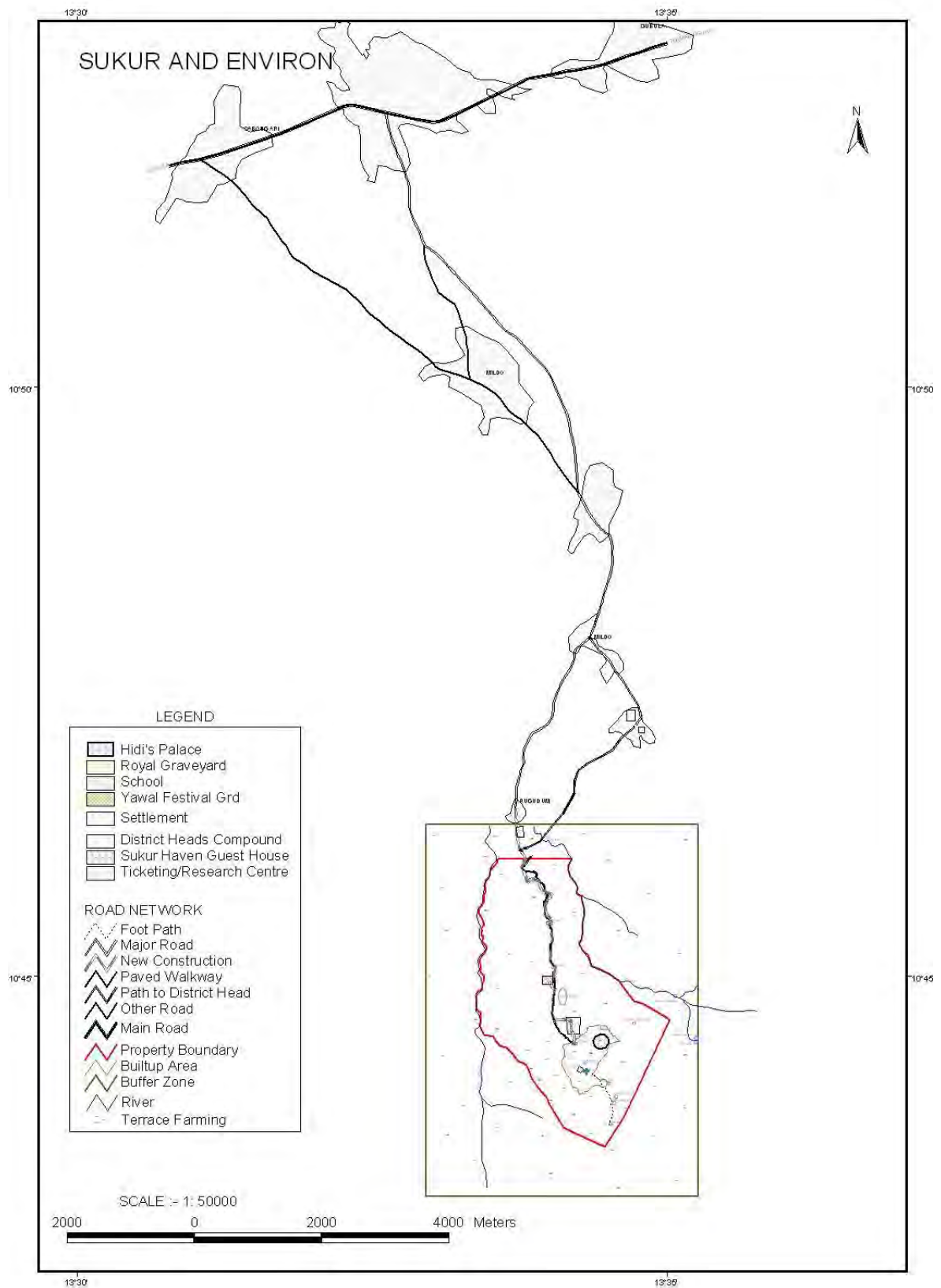
This topographic map illustrates the proposed Fort Carson National Monument area. The Colorado River is shown flowing through the region, with several tributaries and waterfalls marked. Key landmarks include the Fort Carson area, the proposed monument boundary, and various geographical features like the Colorado River, Fort Carson, and the proposed monument boundary. The map also shows the Colorado River, Fort Carson, and the proposed monument boundary. The map includes a scale bar and a north arrow.

A horizontal scale bar with markings at 1000, 0, 1000, and 2000 Meters.

# MAP SHOWING SUKUR AND ENVIRON

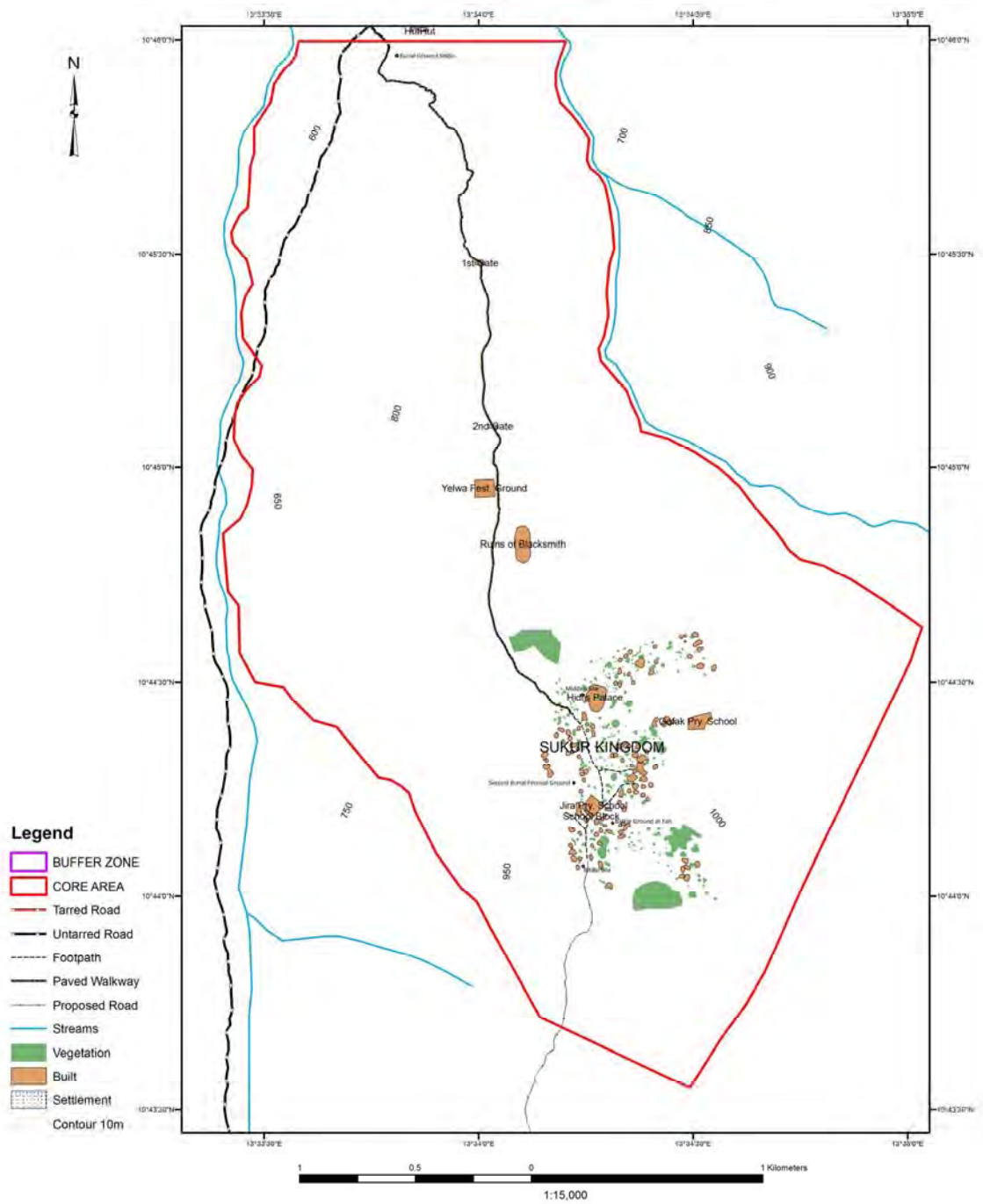


Dipo Alafiatayo (2011)



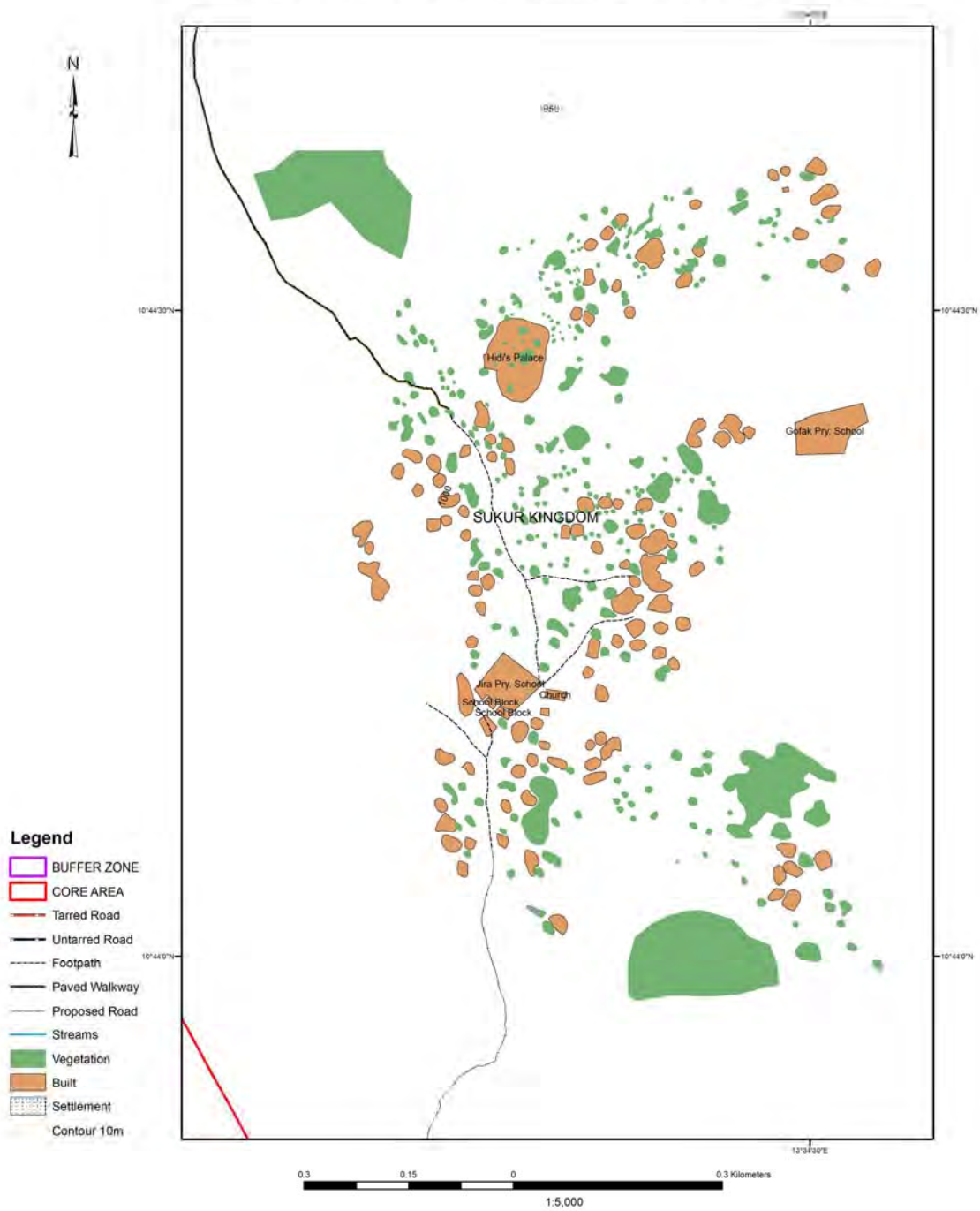


# MAP SHOWING THE CORE AREA OF THE SUKUR CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



Dipo Alafiatayo (2011)

# MAP SHOWING SUKUR UPHILL SETTLEMENT



Dipo Alafiatayo (2011)

## V. Analysis of individual structures and current conditions

<b>(A) PALACE SQUARE</b>	
<b>PROPERTY</b>	<b>CONDITION</b>
Site museum gallery	Rooftop destroyed
Antiquity Store	Rooftop and antiquity destroyed
Guest room 1	Good condition
Guest rooms 2, 3 & 4	Bad condition in ruins
3 Guest rooms built by volunteers	Fair condition but incomplete
Hidi stone throne with a mat roof	Restored, now in good condition
Midala shrine	Restored, now in good condition
Public latrines 2 (conveniences)	Bad condition – collapsed
Fatu-Hidi shrine	Restored, in good condition
Mbusfai shrine	Restored, in good condition
Maidala and Dzarma shrine	Restored, in good condition
Hidi's ceremonial throne	Restored, in good condition
Judgement throne	Restored, in good condition
Midala's shrine	Restored, in good condition

<b>(B) HIDI PALACE COMPLEX</b>	
<b>PROPERTY</b>	<b>CONDITION</b>
Hidi's residential apartment with his wives room comprising eight structures	Good condition
Royal guest room	Bad In ruins
Orphanage section	Bad In ruins
Cattle pen	Bad Collapsed
Granary	Bad Collapsed
Horse Stable	Bad condition Collapsed
Brewing hut	Bad condition Collapsed
Drums store	Bad condition. Collapsed
Hidi shaving spot	Fair condition
Goat pen	Bad condition. Collapsed
Threshing floor	Fair condition
Royal dressing room	Fair condition. Needs roofing
Boys quarters	Bad condition. In ruins
Initiation room	Bad condition. Needs re-walling and re-roofing
Palace perimeter wall	Fairly restored condition

<b>(C) OTHER STRUCTURES AND FEATURES ON THE HILLTOP</b>	
<b>PROPERTY</b>	<b>CONDITION</b>
Primary health care centre	Bad. Roof and interior vandalized
Two blocks of primary school building	Bad. Roof and interior vandalized
Yawal Gam shrine	Good condition
Black smith quarters	Abandoned and in ruins

Iron smelting furnace	Good condition
Black smiting workshops	Good and functional
First and second gates	Good restored condition
Graveyards and ceramic alters	Good condition
Paved stone walkways	Fair, some portions are effected by erosion
The three traditional gates	Good restored condition
Terrace farmlands	Good condition
Vernacular architecture	Fair with intrusion of zinc roof
Information and interpretation centre	Fair condition but interior fittings and equipment vandalized.

#### D) FEATURES IN THE BUFFER ZONE AND OTHERS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LANDSCAPE

PROPERTY	CONDITION
Information and interpretation centre	Fair condition but interior fittings and equipment vandalized.
Adamawa State government hotel	12 round hut chalets and administrative/restaurant block destroyed
Haven private guest house	6 chalets and a block of three room apartment destroyed and equipment burnt/ carted away
Rugudum Primary School	In good condition
The main entrance gate with UNESCO	The gatehouse destroyed and equipment carted away.
Emblem on Yola – Maiduguri highway (18Km from Sukur)	



## VI. Photographs

### AFFECTED FEATURES IN THE HIDI PALACE



Brew hut



Destroyed store room yet to be restored



Hidi Throne



Guest & Initiation Room



Domestic huts



collapsed granary





Hidi shaving spot



Collapsed round hut



Portions in the Hidi palace awaiting restoration



Portions requiring restoration in the Hidi Palace



Round hut structures in the Hidi palace yet to be restored and roofed.

## PRIMARY SCHOOL



Primary School Buildings with roofs destroyed and interior vandalized



Additional classroom constructed downhill at Rugudum



Signpost at Rugudum primary school

## HEALTH CARE CENTRE AND INTERPRETATION CENTRE



Health Care Centre and Interpretation Centre vandalized





Site Museum and Antiquity Store



UNESCO Entrance Gate and sign board on the Yola - Maiduguri highway junction



Exhibition Hall





Roof and ceiling of the gate house at the Interpretation Centre burnt and equipment carted away



Burnt round hut chalets built by the Adamawa State Government at the buffer zone

## RESTORED PORTIONS



Restored and realigned terrace work carried out on a farmland before the rains





Three round hut guest rooms constructed by volunteers but not finished



Male graveyard as indicated by pointed stone on top



Restored first gate showing two entrances; the left for the general public and right the chief





Second gate



Newly constructed well with stone walls



A restored traditional iron smelting furnace



Restored portion of the wall of the Hidi Palace

## NEW SETTLEMENTS



New emerging settlements on the hilltop



Traditional stone wall architecture and homesteads with mixture of thatched and zinc roofs





# National Commission for Museums and Monuments

HEADQUARTERS - PLOT 2018 COTONOU CRESCENT WUSE ZONE 6  
P.M.B. 171, GARKI, ABUJA, NIGERIA.

(OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL)

Telephone: 01-2634040  
01-2633890 (Direct)  
09-5230823  
Fax: 09-5238254

REF: TF:128/C.131/T/163  
DATE: 15<sup>th</sup> March 2016

**Mechtild Rossler**  
Director World Heritage Centre  
UNESCO  
Paris  
France

*Dear Mechtild,*

## UPDATED REPORT ON THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF SUKUR CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AND REQUEST FOR URGENT EMERGENCY RESCUE RESPONSE

I wish to refer to your letter with reference No. CET/HER/WHC/AFR/NIR/16/26/RLG of 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2016 on your request for an updated report on the State of Conservation of Sukur Cultural Landscape.

I hereby submit a summary of the updated report, and the main report which includes photos, bills of quantities as well as materials and work schedules for urgent restoration of the World Heritage Site totaling Thirty-Six Million, Eight Hundred and Thirty Thousand, Seven Hundred and Seventy Naira only (N36,830,770.00) equivalent to One Hundred and Eight Thousand, Three Hundred and Twenty-Six US Dollars (\$108,326.00)

While commending the World Heritage Centre for her keen interest in Sukur Cultural Landscape we look forward to prompt and necessary action towards the restoration of this important World Heritage Property.

Please accept as usual the assurances of my highest regards.

  
**Yusuf Abdallah Usman**  
Director General

Cables: DIRMUSEUMS ABUJA

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a follow up report to update the World heritage Centre about the state of conservation of Sukur world heritage site after the insurgency attack on the site in December 2015. A team comprising a director and 3 heritage officers were dispatched from Abuja to Sukur and met with the two stationed staff and ascended the hilltop and spent a night with the community on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2016 to present and produce an update on the current state of affairs on the landscape. The report indicates that the security situation has remarkably improved and normalcy has returned to most of the settlements including the hilltop settlement at Sukur. The schools on the plain were also opened and even though most of the paid government teachers have stayed away, a number of volunteers from the community are currently running the schools. It must be emphasized at the outset however, that despite the return of normalcy in the region, Sukur cultural landscape requires an emergency rescue plan to restore the tangible and intangible cultural values of this landscape that was once vibrant and safeguard their future through the restoration of their destroyed cultural heritage and infrastructure.

Sukur Cultural Landscape in Madagali Local Government Area of Adamawa State is Nigeria's first UNESCO World Heritage Site, enlisted in 1999 with identification number **924**. Located on a high altitude of 1000 metres above the plains within the Mandara mountains range, the key features of the site include its impressive dry stone vernacular architecture including its palace structure; the stone agricultural terraces and walkways on the hillside; ritual, ceremonial and domestic sites and a vibrant intangible cultural tradition inherited and practiced over the centuries. The hilltop community of Sukur did not experience much of the prolonged attacks of the insurgents that have been ongoing for some years due to its location on the rugged high terrain. As a matter of fact, the hilltop had been harboring refugees from lowland settlements such as *Madagali*, *Mildu*,

*Gubla, Sabongari and Kafin Hausa* who ran uphill to avoid the frequent and sudden attacks of the Boko Haram insurgents.

Eventually however, on the 12th of December 2014, local surveillance team established around the entrance gates of Sukur sighted a group of the insurgents numbering over a hundred approaching the hilltop. The surveillance team quickly alerted the whole community of the coming danger by blowing horns and urging the people to flee towards Cameroun. The insurgents climbed Sukur hilltop around 3:00 am but met a deserted settlement except for the aged and sick people who could not run. They spent some hours ransacking the landscape during which they destroyed and burnt houses, granaries, community structures and personal properties. They desecrated and vandalized sacred places and vandalized cultural properties. Fortunately there is no record of loss of lives but two women were said to have been abducted but later gained their freedom and returned back to Sukur.

Population explosion due to the large number of people that sought refuge on the hill top during the period of the insurgency might have added stress on the cultural landscape, on the whole and in comparison with the larger settlements downhill, the personal and communal losses suffered by Sukur landscape and its inhabitants may be not be quite significant. Although the attack on Sukur by the insurgents has traumatized the community, disrupted their normal traditional lives and burnt down much of their houses, properties, foodstuff and livestock, the destructions did not cause significant and irreparable damage to the cultural landscape. However, the physical destruction and impact on the landscape include the following:

- a) The information and Interpretation centre (Located down hill)
- b) Hidi Palace (core zone)
- c) Palace Square (core zone)
- d) Black Smith Homestead (core zone)
- e) Other material destructions
- f) Impact on the intangible cultural heritage

Even as the level of subsistence life enjoyed by this hilltop community could have limited the amount of loss they encountered, one should be quick to add that for Sukur community to be able to salvage their full cultural and economic life styles and the vibrancy of the cultural landscape, they require a lot of assistance and interventions in the following areas:-

- a) Provision of local building materials in form of grasses for roofs, wood, ropes, mats, zinc, zinc nails etc. Even though these items were locally sourced, the general destruction suffered by all the communities has made these commodities very scarce.
- b) Food items, especially local grains for feeding and as seeds for planting during the up coming rainy season. These communities are in dire need for these food commodities in view of the fact that for the past two farming seasons, few or no farming activities took place.
- c) Assistance towards rebuilding some of the demolished community structures such as primary health care centre; the school structure; the and some of the huts in Hidi Palace
- d) Assistance towards the restoration of some unique features such as the cow pens; the granaries; the threshing fields; some of the desecrated ritual sites and festival grounds.
- e) Encouraging and supporting the resumption of the cultural calendar observed on the landscape.
- f) Replacement of stolen or vandalized items such as motor cycle, computer set, generator set, iron buckets, fire fighting equipment.
- g) Upgrading and re-equipping their schools and health clinics as their present conditions are quite abysmal.

The grand summary for the bill of quantities; labour and material schedule and estimate for the lost and destroyed properties stand at N36, 830, 770.00 which is equivalent to 108,326 USD



**AN UPDATE ON THE CURRENT SECURITY SITUATION AROUND SUKUR**  
**CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AND THE PRESENT STATE OF CONSERVATION**  
**AS AT FEBRUARY, 2016**

**INTRODUCTION**

This is a follow up to the regular reports and updates sent by the Site Manager Mr. Anthony Sham and the resident guide, Mr. Simon Waida who furnish the headquarters on the state of conservation of Sukur Cultural Landscape. To authenticate and provide a current state of affairs on the site, a team comprising a director and 3 heritage officers were dispatched from Abuja to Sukur and met with the two stationed staff and ascended the hilltop and spent a night with the community on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2016. The team was impressed with the quick return of normalcy on the plains and the hilltop as they witnessed large crowd at the market square at Mildo, busy conducting trading activities. The schools on the plain were also opened and even though most of the paid government teachers have stayed away, a number of volunteers from the community are currently running the schools. It must be emphasized at the outset however, that despite the return of normalcy in the region, Sukur cultural landscape requires an emergency rescue plan to restore the tangible and intangible cultural values of this landscape that was once vibrant and safeguard their future through the restoration of their destroyed cultural heritage and infrastructure.

The activity of insurgents in North-Eastern Nigeria has severely paralyzed socio-economic and cultural activities in the region over the past 4 years. Sukur District shares a boundary with *Sambisa forest*, which served as an operational base and the den for the Boko-Haram insurgents at various times. At the peak of the insurgency, almost all the settlements in the District had relocated to other distant towns and cities. These mass movements of hundreds of thousands of people and communities have not only affected the people's lives in all its ramifications, it may also have a permanent effect on the settlement pattern, the socio economic wellbeing and the cultural landscape of the entire region.

Sukur Cultural Landscape in Madagali Local Government Area of Adamawa State is Nigeria's first UNESCO World Heritage Site, enlisted in 1999 with identification number **924**. Located on a high altitude of 1000 metres above the plains within the Mandara mountains range, the key features of the site include its impressive dry stone vernacular architecture including its palace structure; the stone agricultural terraces and walkways on the hillside; ritual, ceremonial and domestic sites and a vibrant intangible cultural tradition inherited and practiced over the centuries. The

hilltop community of Sukur did not experience much of the prolonged attacks of the insurgents that have been ongoing for some years due to its location on the rugged high terrain. As a matter of fact, the hilltop had been harboring refugees from lowland settlements such as *Madagali, Mildu, Gubla, Sabongari* and *Kafin Hausa* who ran uphill to avoid the frequent and sudden attacks of the Boko Haram insurgents.

Eventually however, on the 12th of December 2014, local surveillance team established around the entrance gates of Sukur sighted a group of the insurgents numbering over a hundred approaching the hilltop. The surveillance team quickly alerted the whole community of the coming danger by blowing horns and urging the people to flee towards Cameroun. The insurgents climbed Sukur hilltop around 3:00 am but met a deserted settlement except for the aged and sick people who could not run. They spent some hours ransacking the landscape during which they destroyed and burnt houses, granaries, community structures and personal properties. They desecrated and vandalized sacred places and vandalized cultural properties. Fortunately there is no record of loss of lives but two women were said to have been abducted but later gained their freedom and returned back to Sukur. There is no clear reason why the insurgents took their attack uphill, but since they took over the Local government headquarters at Madagali some weeks earlier, people have been trooping into Sukur to take refuge and the insurgents were not unaware of the movements. The popularity of Sukur as a world heritage site coupled with the festivals and ceremonies that often attract people from far and near might also be a reason for the attack on Sukur.

## **THE CURRENT SECURITY SITUATION AROUND THE HERITAGE PROPERTY**

By January 2016, the Boko Haram notorious group had been weakened by the combined operations of the Nigerian military and the local hunters/ vigilante groups. Their ability to confront and attack communities had been seriously degraded except for occasional attacks on soft targets after which they retreat back into their den in *Sambisa* forest. Presently, settlements that are close to the forest and those that are located along the highways such as *Madagali, Sabongari, Gubla, Magar* and *Kafin Hausa* among others may still be vulnerable to the insurgent attacks. But for settlements across the main *Yola – Maiduguri* highway, the insurgents dare not venture across as they can easily be trapped. Hence at present, the people of Sukur district including the hilltop settlements are feeling secured enough to return back and start rebuilding their disrupted lives. The high presence of security agencies and the check points mounted along the high way is reassuring communities and commuters of their safety. At present all the routes leading into *Sambisa* forest along the highway from *Yola* to *Maiduguri* are manned by

government security agencies to checkmate movements of the insurgents and their collaborators and cutting off their food and fuel supply lines.

## **CURRENT STATE OF CONSERVATION OF SUKUR CULTURAL LANDSCAPE**

Population explosion due to the large number of people that sought refuge on the hill top during the period of the insurgency might have added stress on the cultural landscape, on the whole and in comparison with the larger settlements downhill, the personal and communal losses suffered by Sukur landscape and its inhabitants may be not be quite significant. Although the attack on Sukur by the insurgents has traumatized the community, disrupted their normal traditional lives and burnt down much of their houses, properties, foodstuff and livestock, the destructions did not cause significant and irreparable damage to the cultural landscape. However, the physical destruction and impact on the landscape include the following:-

### **1. The information and Interpretation centre (Located downhill):**

- Window and door glasses, ceiling and 4 ceiling fans were destroyed.
- 40 plastic chairs; 2 arm chairs; 2 wooden benches; 10 iron buckets; 4 office tables carted away
- 1 office motor cycle carried away
- All files and paper documents burnt
- 1 set of desktop computer taken away

### **2. Hidi Palace (core zone)**

- 1 Initiation room; conference room; brewery apartment; 1 drums store; and 1 guard room burnt down
- 2 cattle pens and 1 horse stable partially damaged
- 2 boys room and 2 royal guest rooms partially damaged
- 6 huts of the Hidi's wives burnt down (mostly thatch roof with less impact on the stone walls)
- 5 granaries and 1 store room burnt down
- 5 sections of the stone wall structure pulled down

### **3. Palace Square (core zone)**

- 5 guest rooms destroyed with 10 mattresses and pillows
- 1 museum gallery destroyed
- Antiquity store with 22 artifacts destroyed
- Hidi's throne stone seat and Midala's shrine pulled down
- 2 pit toilets destroyed
- 30 plastic chairs, 2 tables , 7 doors and 5 windows destroyed

- 1.5 KVA generator burnt
- 1 hut which served as primary health care centre destroyed

#### **4. Black Smith Homestead (core zone)**

- 4 iron smelting bellows damaged
- 4 smelting pipes damaged
- Furnace damaged
- Rooftop and stone wall enclosure damaged

#### **5. Other destructions**

- 6 directional signposts
- 10 identification signposts
- 1 introductory panel
- 5 information signs
- 200 KVA Perkins generator burnt

#### **6. Impact on the intangible cultural heritage**

- Disruption of periodic (mostly annual) traditional festivals, ceremonies and rituals. Due to the risk of public gatherings as easy prey for the suicide bombers of Boko Haram, most public events have been discouraged or banned among communities of this region since 2013, hence some key Sukur traditional events which were gaining popularity, such as the annual Yelwa festival, the Mbur initiation rites; the Dzavadafa, Dzampupatla and Zoaku cleansing rites could not hold.
- Desecrations of ritual sites due to the abhorrence of what the Boko Haram considered pagan practices;
- They also destroyed the church and school as symbols of western education and Christian values.
- The temporary dislocation of the entire population to other towns have disrupted the normal traditional life and brought some set back to the socio cultural development of the Sukur community.

### **HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE TO AFFECTED COMMUNITIES**

In response to the dire humanitarian situation, the federal government has established camps in Yola, the state capital for the Internally Displaced Persons. It was in these camps and in the houses of friends and relatives that most of the displaced persons from the affected areas resided and were catered for. Humanitarian assistance has been coming from different sources including the

government agencies, NGOs, private philanthropy, etc. On its part, the National Commission for Museums and Monuments has solicited voluntary donations from its staff and procured food items and toiletries for distribution to the refugees in camps at Maiduguri, Damaturu and Yola. Some other groups in collaboration with the foreign nationals raised about USD 4,000 with the highest donation of USD 1,000 from Professor Nicholas David of Calgary University Canada, whose research interest in Sukur made him much acquainted with the area and endeared him to the lives and wellbeing of Sukur community.

## **THE RESTORATION AND RESILIENCE OF SUKUR COMMUNITY**

As early as January 2016, normal economic, social and cultural activities have resumed on Sukur hilltop. Even though the hilltop community moved out to resettlement camps and other areas hundreds of kilometers away, most of these communities have returned back to their hilltop settlement, thanks to the security agencies and the local security surveillance of the community vigilante groups. After their return, the community embarked on the restoration of their individual and communal properties. Individual compounds and homesteads are being restored by owners and completed to various degrees. However, some structures in the Palace that embody the architectural values of the site; ritual and ceremonial sites; community school as well as structures being maintained by government agencies are yet to be restored. Many of the destructions on buildings with clay domed roofs that were torched burnt down only the thatch roofs as the properties in the huts were protected by the clay domes. For instance, in the Hidi's palace compound, most of the personal properties in the huts were not burnt because once the grass roof got burnt; the clay roof dome protected the properties within.

Some affected structures within the Hidi's palace and the palace square which are yet to be restored include: 4 guest rooms, 1 Royal guest room, a gallery, initiation room, horse stable, twin cattle pen, twin boys quarters, drum store, brewery apartment and Primary Health Care Center at Gam.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Boko Haram insurgency that has affected the lives of millions of inhabitants of the North eastern region of Nigeria has left drastic and long-lasting effects on the social, economic and cultural lives of many communities. The region had been one of the most underdeveloped regions of Nigeria with records of high levels of poverty, illiteracy, child mortality rates, unemployment etc. Hitherto, this same

region was one of the most peaceful environments conducive for tourism and cultural development within the serenity of its spectacular land formations and variety of cultural and social activities. For Sukur cultural landscape, its outstanding features that qualified it for the World heritage list include its unique vernacular architecture as expressed in the dry stone structures of the Hidi palace and their local homesteads; their terraced farmlands and paved stone walkways; their numerous ceremonial grounds and ritual places; the local domestic and traditional technological relics such as the underground cattle pens, granaries and iron smelting sites as well as their well preserved and sustained ceremonial and ritual observances practiced uninterrupted over the centuries.

For Sukur, the cultural landscape can absorb the cultural shock and spring back to its self fairly quickly since most of the physical components of the landscape are locally sourced and the traditional knowledge for restoration and reconstruction lies with them. Their enthusiasm and resilience to remain steadfast to their traditional lives and restore normalcy in their habitat is quite overwhelming. All the affected communities had undergone immense suffering, grief and trauma as a result of the dislocation and living in refugee camps, but for Sukur inhabitants their losses both in human and material terms may be insignificant compared to the larger settlements downhill but the long term consequences on their tangible and intangible cultural heritage may be very damaging. Even as the level of subsistence life enjoyed by this hilltop community could have limited the amount of loss they encountered, one should be quick to add that for Sukur community to be able to salvage their full cultural and economic life styles and the vibrancy of the cultural landscape, they require a lot of assistance and interventions in the following areas:-

- a) Provision of local building materials in form of grasses for roofs, wood, ropes, mats, zinc, zinc nails etc. Even though these items were locally sourced, the general destruction suffered by all the communities has made these commodities very scarce.
- b) Food items, especially local grains for feeding and as seeds for planting during the up-coming rainy season. These communities are in dire need for these food commodities in view of the fact that for the past two farming seasons, few or no farming activities took place.
- c) Assistance towards rebuilding some of the demolished community structures such as primary health care centre; the school structure; the and some of the huts in Hidi Palace
- d) Assistance towards the restoration of some unique features such as the cow pens; the granaries; the threshing fields; some of the desecrated ritual sites and festival grounds.

- e) Encouraging and supporting the resumption of the cultural calendar observed on the landscape.
- f) Replacement of stolen or vandalized items such as motor cycle, computer set, generator set, iron buckets, fire-fighting equipment.
- g) Upgrading and re-equipping their schools and health clinics as their present conditions are quite abysmal.

As peace has finally returned and access to Sukur hilltop is now feasible, immediate reactive measures should be implemented to as a matter of urgent concern. While on its part, the National Commission for museums and monuments has made budgetary provision for further intervention at Sukur, the World Heritage Centre should take urgent steps on the scale of emergency response towards restoration and rehabilitation to safeguard the future of Sukur world heritage site.

Comprehensive bills of quantity, Labour and material schedule as well as photographs are attached to this report for your attention and necessary prompt response please.

**Yusuf Abdallah Usman**

***Director General***

*National Commission for Museums and Monuments*

# **PHOTOGRAPHS**



One of the destroyed bridges along route to Sukur from Yola



Reconstruction of one of the destroyed bridges along Yola- Maiduguri Road (enroute Sukur)



Ariel view of the destroyed chalet rooms at the foot of the mountain



The destroyed reception hall at the foot of the mountain



Damaged entrance porch of reception hall



Interior of the destroyed reception hall at the foot of the mountain





Damaged Gallery on the hilltop



A damaged round hut that served as an antiquity store on the hilltop



One of the destroyed guest rooms in the Palace Square



Another destroyed guest room in the Palace Square



An example of a clay dome roof under construction in the Palace Square



One of the demolished toilets





One of the granaries in the Palace complex requiring re-thatching



A section of the palace complex walls around rooms of the housewives that was damaged



A demolished cow-pen partially restored



One of some destroyed huts within the palace complex



Another demolished section of the Palace Complex



The destroyed Initiation Room





School Children returning uphill from school downhill



Damaged class rooms on the hilltop (roofs burnt)



Temporary shed constructed inside classroom with stone benches/seats



3<sup>rd</sup> Classroom building to be demolished and rebuilt



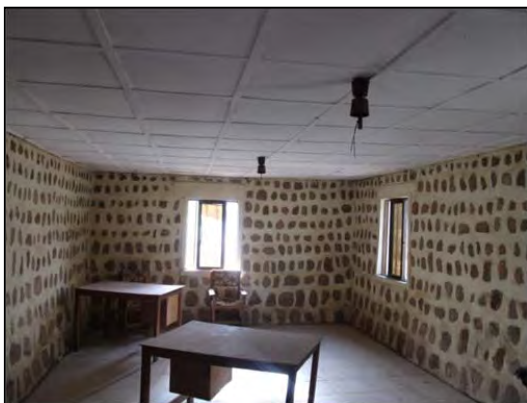
Community Clinic/Health Centre with thatch removed



200 KVA Generator that was set on fire at the foot of the hill



Community Church with roof burnt down and furnishing destroyed



Interior of the Interpretation Centre looted with ceiling fans also removed.



One of several armoured tanks used by the insurgents and destroyed by the Military along the highway to Sukur



A Public building used by insurgents with their inscriptions defacing building and signage along route to Sukur from Yola







NCMM Staff delivering relief materials in August 2015 at Yola IDP Camp

Some buildings restored at the Hidi's palace by the Hidi; (1) huts for Hidi's three wives, (2) Hidi's own apartment, (3) enclosure walls and (4) Hidi's stone throne.



1



2



3



4



### Some Restored Community Houses (Homesteads) at the Hilltop



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MUSEUMS AND MONUMENTS**

**BILL OF QUANTITIES,  
LABOUR/MATERIAL SCHEDULE  
AND  
LIST OF LOST/DESTROYED ITEMS  
*FOR*  
PROPOSED REHABILITATION AND  
CONSTRUCTION WORKS  
AT  
SUKUR CULTURAL LANDSCAPE  
WORLD HERITAGE SITE  
ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA**

**MARCH 2016.**

## **GRAND SUMMARY**

- BILL OF QUANTITIES - ₦ 21,085,570.00
- LABOUR/MATERIAL SCHEDULE - ₦ 4,325,200.00
- ESTIMATE OF LOST AND DESTROYED PROPERTIES - ₦11,420,000.00

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***GRAND TOTAL***

- **₦ 36,830,770.00**



## GENERAL SUMMARY OF BILL OF QUANTITIES

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<b><u>GENERAL SUMMARY</u></b>					
	-	BLOCK 'A'				2,701,960	00
	-	BLOCK 'B'				3,860,730	00
	-	BLOCK 'C'				7,681,810	00
	-	GALLERY				1,837,600	00
	-	HEALTH CENTER				662,190	00
	-	PRELIMINARIES				16,744,290	00
	-	PROJECT ADMINISTRATION				837,214	50
	-	PROJECT MONITORING				1,500,000	00
	-					1,000,000	00
	-	ADD VAT (5%)				20,081,504	50
	-					1,004,075	23
G/S		General summary				21,085,579.73	

**LABOUR/MATERIAL SCHEDULE SUMMARY**

GUEST ROOM (4No)	-	1,057,800.00
INITIATION ROOM	-	191,000.00
DIRECTIONAL SIGN POSTS	-	350,000.00
CONVENIENCE (2No)	-	1,078,000.00
SQUARE HUT	-	110,900.00
ROUND HUT (7No)	-	787,500.00
PROJECT ADMINISTRATION	-	750,000.00
<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b><u>N4,325,200.00</u></b>

## **ESTIMATE OF DESTROYED AND LOST PROPERTIES**

<b>S/NO</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Amount</b>
1.	Arm Chairs	5 Units	N18,000	N90,000:00
2.	Work Tables	5 Units	N20,000	N100,000:00
3.	Plastic Chairs	50 Units	N3,000	N150,000:00
4.	Ceiling Fans	6 Units	N5,000	N30,000:00
5.	Set of Desktop Computer	1 unit	N180,000	N180,000:00
6.	5KVA Generator	1 Unit	N120,000	N120,000:00
7.	Floor Carpets	2 Units	N15,000	N30,000:00
8.	Metal Buckets	10 Units	N4,000	N40,000:00
9.	File Jackets	100 Units		N10,000:00
10.	Gincheng Motor Cycle	1 Unit		N170,000:00
11.	200 KVA Generator	1 Unit	N10,500,000	N10,500,000:00
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>N11,420,000:00</b>

# BLOCK OF CLASSROOM

## BLOCK A

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>DEMOLITION AND ALTERATION</u>					
	A	Include a provisional sum of <del>N</del> 20,000.00 (Twenty thousand naira only) for the complete dismantling and carting away of grass shelter with and including all props and support and make good all works disturbed			sum	20,000	00
	B	Include the provisional sum of <del>N</del> 60,000.00 (sixty thousand naira only) for the treatment of all cracked wall and plaster work using wire mesh where necessary			sum	60,000	00
	C	Carefully remove 750 x 2100mm high obsolete steel doors, cart away debris from site and make good all works disturbed	3	No	1,500	4,500	00
2/1	carried to collection					84,500	00

# BLOCK OF CLASSROOM

## BLOCK A

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
	A	Carefully Remove 900 X 900mm High Obsolete Steel Windows With And Including Frames, Cart Away Debris From Site And Make Good All Works Disturbed.	10	No	1,500	15,000	00
	B	Ditto 450 X 750mm High And Ditto Do	1	No	1,000	1,000	00
	C	Hack Out Weak Screeded Bed And Cart Away Debris From Site	114	M <sup>2</sup>	350	39,900	00
		<b>Carried To Collection</b>				<b>55,900</b>	<b>00</b>
		<u>COLLECTION</u>					
		Page No 2/1				84,500	00
		Page No 2/2				55,900	00
		<b>DEMOLITION AND ALTERATION</b>					
2/3		<b>Carried to summary</b>				<b>140,400</b>	<b>00</b>

**BLOCK OF CLASSROOM****BLOCK A**

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
	A	<u>CONCRETE WORK</u>  Reinforced in-situ concrete 1:2:4 – 19mm aggregate in classroom floor slab	11	M <sup>3</sup>	28,000	308,000	00
		<b>CONCRETE WORK</b>					
2/3		carried to summary				308,000	00

**BLOCK OF CLASSROOM****BLOCK A**

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>CARPENTRY</u> <u>Treated hardwood with two coats</u> <u>of solignum</u>					
	A	50 x 100mm rafters	131	M	350	45,850	00
	B	50 x 75mm purlin	156	M	300	46,800	00
	C	75 x 100mm wall plate	35	M	500	17,500	00
	D	25 x 300mm fascia	35	M	1,500	52,500	00
	E	50 x 50mm noggin	343	M	220	75,460	00
	F	10mm diameter bar ragbolt	30	No	300	9,000	00
		<b>CARPENTRY</b>					
2/4	carried to summary					247,110	00

**BLOCK OF CLASSROOM**

**BLOCK A**

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>ROOF COVERING</u>					
	A	22 S.W.G (0.55mm thick) long span approved coloured corrugated aluminum roofing sheets nailed to hard wood purlin (measured separately) with aluminum drive screw nails, bolts and washers in accordance with manufacturers instruction	161	M <sup>2</sup>	3,500	563,500	00
	B	450mm barge board flashing	17	M	1,350	22,950	00
	C	450mm wall cap	15	M	1,350	20,250	00
	D	200mm eaves angle	17	M	700	11,900	00
		<b>ROOF COVERING</b>					
2/5		<b>carried to summary</b>				618,600	00



# BLOCK OF CLASSROOM

## BLOCK A

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
	A	<u>JOINERY</u>  Include a provisional sum of <del>N</del> 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand naira only) for the supply and delivery to site classroom chairs and tables as may be diverted by the supervising officer.			sum	500,000	00
		<b>JOINERY</b>					
2/6		carried to summary				500,000	00

# BLOCK OF CLASSROOM

## BLOCK A

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>METAL WORK</u>					
		<u>Supply and fix metal steel doors and windows with and including frames and all necessary iron mongery complete</u>					
	A	750 x 2100mm high door	3	No	25,000	75,000	00
	B	900 x 900mm high window	10	No	15,000	150,000	00
	C	450 x 750mm window	1	No	6,000	6,000	00
		<b>METAL WORK</b>					
2/7	carried to summary					231,000	00

# BLOCK OF CLASSROOM

## BLOCK A

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>PLASTER WORK AND ALL OTHER FLOOR, WALL AND CEILING FINISHINGS</u>					
	A	38mm screeded floor bed in cement and sand mortar	114	M <sup>2</sup>	850	96,900	00
		<u>Ceiling Finish</u>					
	B	Supply and install PVC ceiling with and including all accessories executed complete internally	114	M <sup>2</sup>	2,700	307,800	00
	C	Ditto externally	21	M <sup>2</sup>	2,700	56,700	00
		<b>PLASTER WORK AND ALL OTHER FLOOR, WALL AND CEILING FINISHINGS</b>					
2/8	carried to summary					461,400	00

# BLOCK OF CLASSROOM

## BLOCK A

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
	A	<u>PAINTING AND DECORATING</u>					
		<u>Prepare and apply one under coat and two finishing coats of Luxol Emulsion Paint on:</u>					
		Walls Internally	232	M <sup>2</sup>	700	162,400	00
		<u>Touch up Primer one under coat and two finishing coats of gloss paint on:</u>					
	B	25 x 300mm fascia	35	M	350	12,250	00
	C	Steel doors and Windows	26	M <sup>2</sup>	800	20,800	00
		<b>PAINTING AND DECORATING</b>					
2/9	carried to summary					195,450	00

**BLOCK OF CLASSROOM****BLOCK A**

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>SUMMARY</u>					
	-	DEMOLITION AND ALTERATION				140,400	00
	-	CONCRETE WORK				308,000	00
	-	CARPENTRY				247,110	00
	-	ROOF COVERING				618,600	00
	-	JOINERY				500,000	00
	-	METAL WORK				231,000	00
	-	PLASTER WORK AND ALL OTHER FLOOR, WALL AND CEILING FINISHINGS				461,400	00
	-	PAINTING AND DECORATING				195,450	00
S/2		carried to summary				2,701,960	00

# BLOCK OF CLASSROOM

## BLOCK B

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>DEMOLITION AND ALTERATION</u>					
	A	Include a provisional sum of <del>₦</del> 20,000.00 (Twenty thousand naira only) for the complete dismantling and carting away of grass shelter with and including all props and support and make good all works disturbed			sum	20,000	00
	B	Include the provisional sum of <del>₦</del> 100,000.00 (One Hundred thousand naira only) for the treatment of all cracked wall and plaster work with and including the introduction of reinforced concrete at eight designated corners of the structure as may be directed by the engineer			sum	100,000	00
	C	Carefully remove 750 x 2100mm high obsolete steel doors, cart away debris from site and make good all works disturbed	1	No	1,500	1,500	00
3/1		<b>carried to collection</b>				121,500	00



# BLOCK OF CLASSROOM

## BLOCK B

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
	A	Ditto 1200 x 2100mm high and ditto do	2	No	1,800	3,600	00
	B	Ditto 1200 x 1200mm high steel windows with and including frames, cart away debris from site and make good all works disturbed	10	No	1,500	15,000	00
	C	Ditto 600 x 900mm high and ditto do	1	No	1,000	1,000	00
	D	hack out screed bed away and cart away debris from site	157	M <sup>2</sup>	350	54,950	00
						<b>74,550</b>	<b>00</b>
		<b>carried to collection</b>					
		<u>COLLECTION</u>					
		Page No 3/1				121,500	00
		Page No 3/2				74,550	00
		<b>DEMOLITION AND ALTERATION</b>					
3/2		<b>Carried to summary</b>				<b>196,050</b>	<b>00</b>

**BLOCK OF CLASSROOM****BLOCK B**

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>CONCRETE WORK</u>					
	A	Reinforced in-situ concrete 1:2:4 – 19mm aggregate in classroom floor slab	17	M <sup>3</sup>	28,000	476,000	00
		<b>CONCRETE WORK</b>					
3/3		carried to summary				476,000	00

# BLOCK OF CLASSROOM

## BLOCK B

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>CARPENTRY</u> <u>Treated hardwood with two coats</u> <u>of solignum</u>					
	A	50 x 100mm rafters	238	M	350	83,300	00
	B	50 x 100mm kingpost	43	M	350	15,050	00
	C	50 x 75mm purlin	242	M	300	72,600	00
	D	50 x 75mm struts	270	M	300	81,000	00
	E	75 x 100mm wall plates	61	M	500	30,500	00
	F	75 x 100mm tiebeam	179	M	500	89,500	00
	G	50 x 50mm noggin	709	M	220	155,980	00
	H	25 x 300mm fascia	40	M	1,500	60,000	00
	J	10mm diameter ragbolt	36	No	300	10,800	00
		<b>CARPENTRY</b>					
3/4		<b>carried to summary</b>				598,730	00

**BLOCK OF CLASSROOM**

**BLOCK B**

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>ROOF COVERING</u>					
	A	22 S.W.G (0.55mm thick) long span approved coloured corrugated aluminum roofing sheets nailed to hard wood purlin (measured separately) with aluminum drive screw nails, bolts and washers in accordance with manufacturers instruction	219	M <sup>2</sup>	3,500	766,500	00
	B	500mm ridge cap	20	M	1,450	29,000	00
	C	450mm wall cap	22	M	1,350	29,700	00
	D	450mm wall flashing	22	M	1,350	29,700	00
	E	200mm eaves angle	40	M	700	28,000	00
		<b>ROOF COVERING</b>					
3/5		<b>carried to summary</b>				882,900	00

**BLOCK OF CLASSROOM****BLOCK B**

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
	A	<u>JOINERY</u>  Include a provisional sum of <del>N</del> 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand naira only) for the supply and delivery to site classroom chairs and tables as may be diverted by the supervising officer.			sum	500,000	00
		<b>JOINERY</b>					
3/6		<b>carried to summary</b>				500,000	00

# BLOCK OF CLASSROOM

## BLOCK A

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>METAL WORK</u>					
		<u>Supply and fix metal steel doors and windows with and including frames and all necessary iron mongery complete</u>					
	A	900 x 2100mm high door	1	No	27,000	27,000	00
	B	1200 x 1200mm high window	10	No	18,000	180,000	00
	C	600 x 900mm high window	1	No	7,500	7,500	00
	D	1200 x 2100mm high door	2	No	29,000	58,000	00
		<b>METAL WORK</b>					
3/7		carried to summary				272,500	00



**BLOCK OF CLASSROOM****BLOCK B**

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>PLASTER WORK AND ALL OTHER FLOOR, WALL AND CEILING FINISHINGS</u>					
	A	38mm screeded floor bed in cement and sand mortar	157	M <sup>2</sup>	850	133,450	00
		<u>Ceiling Finish</u>					
	B	Supply and install PVC ceiling with and including all accessories executed complete internally	116	M <sup>2</sup>	2,700	313,200	00
	C	Ditto externally	65	M <sup>2</sup>	2,700	175,500	00
		<b>PLASTER WORK AND ALL OTHER FLOOR, WALL AND CEILING FINISHINGS</b>					
3/8		carried to summary				622,150	00

# BLOCK OF CLASSROOM

## BLOCK B

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>PAINTING AND DECORATING</u>					
		<u>Prepare and apply one under coat and two finishing coats of Luxol Emulsion Paint on:</u>					
	A	Walls Internally and externally	320	M <sup>2</sup>	700	224,000	00
		<u>Touch up Primer one under coat and two finishing coats of gloss paint on:</u>					
	B	25 x 300mm fascia	40	M	350	14,250	00
	C	Steel doors and Windows	43	M <sup>2</sup>	800	34,400	00
		<b>PAINTING AND DECORATING</b>					
3/9	carried to summary					272,400	00

**BLOCK OF CLASSROOM****BLOCK B**

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>SUMMARY</u>					
	-	DEMOLITION AND ALTERATION				196,050	00
	-	CONCRETE WORK				476,000	00
	-	CARPENTRY				598,730	00
	-	ROOF COVERING				882,900	00
	-	JOINERY				500,000	00
	-	METAL WORK				272,500	00
	-	PLASTER WORK AND ALL OTHER FLOOR, WALL AND CEILING FINISHINGS				662,150	00
	-	PAINTING AND DECORATING				272,400	00
S/3		carried to summary				3,860,730	00

# BLOCK OF CLASSROOM

## BLOCK C

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
	A	<b><u>DEMOLITION AND ALTERATION</u></b>  Demolish existing but badly damaged structure 8.40 x 4.30 x 3.00mm high with and including roof covering and carcass and cart away debris from site	76	M <sup>2</sup>	600	45,600	00
		<b>DEMOLITION AND ALTERATION</b>					
4/1		Carried to collection				45,600	
						00	

# BLOCK OF CLASSROOM

## BLOCK C

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<b><u>FOUNDATION AND SUB-STRUCTURAL WORKS UP TO AND INCLUDING GROUND FLOOR SLAB</u></b>					
	A	Allow for bringing and removing from site all plants required for this section of work		item			
	B	Allow for maintaining on site all plants required for this section of work		item			
		<b><u>EXCAVATION</u></b>					
	C	Excavate over site average 150mm deep and remove from site	172	M <sup>2</sup>	900	154,800	00
	D	Excavate trench starting from striped level maximum depth not exceeding 1.00m	41	M <sup>3</sup>	900	36,900	00
	E	Ditto Pit	10	M <sup>3</sup>	900	9,000	00
4/2	Carried to collection					200,700	00

**BLOCK OF CLASSROOM**

**BLOCK C**

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<b><u>DEMOLITION AND ALTERATION</u></b>					
	A	Earthwork support not exceeding 2.00m between opposing faces maximum depth not exceeding 1.00m	179	M <sup>2</sup>	600	107,400	00
	B	Return filing and well rammed excavated materials around walls, foundations etc	31	M <sup>3</sup>	450	13,950	00
	C	Load up surplus excavated materials and cart away from site	20	M <sup>3</sup>	550	11,000	00
	D	Level and compact bottom of excavation	74	M <sup>2</sup>	50	3,700	00
	E	Dieldrex anti-termite treatment to sides and bottom of excavation	253	M <sup>2</sup>	100	25,300	00
	F	Bed of approved laterite earth filling to make up level 200mm and consolidated to layer not exceeding 150mm	164	M <sup>2</sup>	1,500	246,000	00
4/3						<b>407,350</b>	<b>00</b>
		<b>Carried to collection</b>					



# BLOCK OF CLASSROOM

## BLOCK C

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
	A	150mm bed of approved hardcore spread and leveled and well rammed and consolidated to make up level under floor	172	M <sup>2</sup>	1,400	240,000	00
	B	Polythene horizontal water proofing membrane not less than 1000 guage lapped at 100mm at joints (measured Nett) laid on hardcore bed (measured separately)	172	M <sup>2</sup>	500	86,000	00
	C	Extra over for breaking rock (provisional)		M <sup>3</sup>	-		
		<u>CONCRETE</u>					
		<u>Plain in-situ concrete</u>					
	D	50mm concrete (1:10 all in aggregate) blinding in column base	1	M <sup>3</sup>	15,000	15,000	00
	E	Concrete (1:3:6 – 38mm aggregate) in foundation 150 – 300mm thick poured against faces of excavation	9	M <sup>3</sup>	26,000	234,000	00
4/4	Carried to collection					575,000	00

**BLOCK OF CLASSROOM**

**BLOCK C**

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>Reinforced in-situ concrete (1:2:4 – 19mm aggregate) filled into formwork and well tamped, packed and vibrated around reinforcement (form work and reinforcement measured separately)</u>					
	A	In column base	4	M <sup>3</sup>	28,000	112,000	00
	B	In column	1	M <sup>3</sup>	28,000	28,000	00
	C	In bed 150 – 300mm thick	26	M <sup>3</sup>	28,000	728,000	00
		<u>REINFORCEMENT</u>					
		<u>High tensile, high yield twisted steel bars to B.S 4449</u>					
	D	12mm diameter in column base	25	kg	300	7,500	00
	E	Ditto column	73	kg	300	21,900	00
	F	10mm diameter mild steel bars as stirrups	62	kg	300	18,600	00
	G	<u>FORMWORK TO:</u> Edge of bed not exceeding 250mm high	57	M	540	30,780	
4/5	<b>Carried to collection</b>					<b>946,780</b>	<b>00</b>

# BLOCK OF CLASSROOM

## BLOCK C

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
	A	Sides of column base not exceeding 250 - 500mm high	18	M <sup>2</sup>	1,800	32,400	00
	B	Sides of column	10	M <sup>2</sup>	1,800	18,000	00
		<u>STONE WALL</u>					
	C	225mm solid stone walling in cement mortar	60	M <sup>2</sup>	3,800	228,000	00
	D	Include a provisional sum of <del>N</del> 40,000 (forty thousand naira only) for additional works in foundation and to be expended as directed by the architect					
					SUM	40,000	00
		<b>Carried to collection</b>				<b>318,400</b>	00
		<u>COLLECTION</u>					
		Page No. 4/2				200,700	00
		Page No. 4/3				407,350	00
		Page No. 4/4				575,000	00
		Page No. 4/5				946,780	00
		Page No. 4/6				318,400	00
4/6		<b>Carried to collection</b>				<b>2,448,230. 00</b>	

# BLOCK OF CLASSROOM

## BLOCK C

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>CONCRETE WORK</u>					
		<u>Reinforced in-situ concrete (1:2:4 – 19mm aggregate) filled into formwork and well tamped, packed and vibrated around reinforcement (formwork and reinforcement measured separately)</u>					
	A	In column	3	M <sup>3</sup>	28,000	84,000	00
	B	In beam and lintel	4	M <sup>3</sup>	28,000	112,000	00
	C	In roof beam	3	M <sup>3</sup>	28,000	84,000	00
		<u>REINFORCEMENT</u>					
		<u>High tensile, high yield twisted steel bars to B.S 4449 (ALL PROVISIONAL)</u>	190	kg	300	57,000	00
	D	12mm diameter bar in column	277	kg	300	83,100	00
	E	Ditto in lintel/ring beam					
	4/7	Carried to collection				420,100	00

# BLOCK OF CLASSROOM

## BLOCK C

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
	A	12mm diameter bar in roof beam	144	kg	300	43,200	00
	B	10mm diameter bar as rings or stirrups	624	kg	300	107,200	00
		<u>FORMWORK TO</u>					
	C	Sides of column	46	M <sup>2</sup>	1,800	82,000	00
	D	Side and soffit of lintel and beam	44	M <sup>2</sup>	1,800	79,200	00
	E	Sides of roof beam	31	M <sup>2</sup>	1,800	55,800	00
		<b>carried to collection</b>				448,200	00
		<u>COLLECTION</u>					
		Page No 4/7				420,100	00
		Page No 4/8				448,200	00
		<u>CONCRETE WORK</u>					
4/8		<b>Carried to summary</b>				<b>868,300</b>	<b>00</b>

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
	A	<b><u>STONE WALLING</u></b>					
		<u>Solid stone walling in cement mortar</u>					
		<u>PLANT</u>					
		Allow for bringing and removing from site all plants required for this section of work					
		Item					
	B	Allow for maintaining all plants required for this section of work					
	Item						
	C	225 mm thick solid stone walling in cement mortar	245	M <sup>2</sup>	3800	931,000	00
		STONE WALL					
4/9		Carried to summary				921,000.00	

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<b><u>CARPENTRY</u></b> <u>Treated hardwood with two coats of solignum</u>					
	A	50x100mm rafters	238	M	350	83,300	00
	B	50x100mm king post	43	M	350	15,050	00
	C	50x75mm purlin	242	M	300	72,600	00
	D	50x75mm struts	270	M	300	81,000	00
	E	75X100mm wall plate	61	M	500	30,500	00
	F	75x100mm tiebeam	179	M	500	89,500	00
	G	50x50mm noggin	709	M	220	155,980	00
	H	25x 300mm fascia	40	M	1500	60,000	00
	J	10mm diameter ragbolt	36	No	300	10,800	00
4/10	Carried to summary					598,730.00	



COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<b><u>ROOF COVERING</u></b>					
	A	22 S.W.G [0.55mm thick] long span approved coloured corrugated aluminium roofing sheets nailed to hardwood purlin [measured separately] with aluminium drive screws, bolts and washers in accordance with manufacturer's instruction.	219	M <sup>2</sup>	3500	766,000	00
	B	500mm ridge cap	20	M	1450	29,000	00
	C	450mm wall cap	22	M	1350	29,700	00
	D	450mm wall flashing	22	M	700	28,000	00
		<b><u>ROOF COVERING</u></b>					
4/11	Carried to summary					882,900.00	

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
	A	<p><b><u>JOINERY</u></b></p> <p>Include a provisional sum of #500,000.00 (five Hundred thousand naira only) for supply and delivery to site classroom chairs and tables as may be directed by the Architect</p>			Sum	500,000	00
		<b><u>JOINERY</u></b>					
4/12	Carried to summary					500,000.00	

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<p><b><u>METAL WORK</u></b></p> <p><u>Supply and fix the following</u></p> <p><u>metal steel doors and windows</u></p> <p><u>with and including frames and</u></p> <p><u>all necessary iron mongery</u></p> <p><u>complete</u></p>					
	A	900 x 2100 mm high door	1	No	27,000	27,000	00
	B	1200 x 2100mm high ditto	2	No	29,000	58,000	00
	C	1200 x 1200mm high windows	10	No	18,000	180,000	00
	D	750 x 900mm high windows	1	No	7,500	7,500	00
4/13	Carried to summary					272,500 00	

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>PLASTERWORK AND ALL OTHER</u>					
		<u>FLOOR WALL AND CEILING</u>					
		<u>FINISHINGS</u>					
	A	12mm cement and sand rendering internally	320	M <sup>2</sup>	750	240,000	00
	B	38mm screeded bed in cement and sand mortar	157	M <sup>2</sup>	850	133,450	00
		<u>Ceiling finish</u>					
	C	Supply and install PVC Ceiling with and including all accessories executed complete internally	116	M <sup>2</sup>	2700	313,200	00
	D	Ditto externally	65	M <sup>2</sup>	2700	175,500	00
		<u>PLASTERWORK AND ALL OTHER</u>					
		<u>FLOOR WALL AND CEILING</u>					
		<u>FINISHINGS</u>					
4/14	Carried to summary					862,150	00

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<b><u>PAINTING AND DECORATING</u></b>  <u>Prepare and apply one undercoat and two finishing coats of luxol emulsion on:</u>  A Walls internally and externally stone wall not include  <u>Touch up primer one undercoat and two finishing coats of gloss on:</u>					
	B	Steel doors and windows	43	M <sup>2</sup>	800	34,400	00
	C	25 x 300mm fascia	40	M <sup>2</sup>	350	14,000	00
		PAINTING AND DECORATING					
4/15		Carried to summary				272,400	00

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<b><u>SUMMARY</u></b>					
	-	DEMOLITION				45,600	00
	-	FOUNDATION AND SUB- STRUCTURE UP TO AND INCLUDING GROUND FLOOR SLAB				2,448,230	00
	-	CONCRETE WORK				868,300	00
	-	STONE WALL				931,000	00
	-	CARPENTARY				598,730	00
	-	ROOF COVERING				882,900	00
	-	JOINERY				500,600	00
	-	METAL WORK				272,500	00
	-	PLASTERWORK ETC				862,150	00
	-	PAINTING AND DECORATING				272,400	00
S/4						7,681,810	00

GALLERY

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>DEMOLITION AND ALTERATION</u>					
	A	carefully remove 1200 x 2100mm high damaged steel door with and including frames, cart away debris from site and make good all works disturbed.	1	NO	1,500	1,500	00
	B	Ditto 1.20x1.20m high steel window and ditto do	3	NO	1,500	1,500	00
	C	Include a provisional sum of <del>N</del> 60,000.00 (sixty thousand naira only) for the treatment of all cracked walls and additional course of stone wall to receive wall plate (measured separately)			SUM	60,000	00
	D	Hack out screeded bed and cart away debris from site	74	M <sup>2</sup>	350	25,900	00
		<b>DEMOLITION AND ALTERATION</b>					
5/1		Carried to summary				91,900	00



COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
	A	<u>CONCRETE WORK</u>  Reinforced in-situ Concrete (1:2:4 – 19mm aggregate)	7	M <sup>3</sup>	28,000	196,000	00
		CONCRETE WORK					
5/2		Carried to summary				196,000	00

GALLERY

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>CAPENTRY</u>  <u>Treated Hardwood with two</u>  <u>coats of solignum</u>					
	A	50 x 100mm rafters	175	M	350	61,250	00
	B	50 x 100mm kingpost	58	M	350	20,300	00
	C	75 x 100mm wall plate	33	M	500	16,500	00
	D	75 x 100mm tie beam	179	M	500	89,500	00
	E	50 x 75mm purlin	136	M	300	40,000	00
	F	50 x 75mm struts	160	M	300	48,000	00
	G	50 x 50mm noggin	330	M	220	72,600	00
	H	25 x 300mm fascia	33	M	1500	49,500	00
	J	10mm diameter ragbolt	29	M	300	8,700	00
		<b>CARPENTRY</b>					
5/3	Carried to summary					407,150	00

**GALLERY**

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>ROOF COVERING</u>					
	A	22 S.W.G (0.55mm thick) long span approved colored corrugated aluminum roofing sheets nailed to hardwood purlin (measured separately) with aluminum drive screw nails, bolts and washers in accordance with manufacturer's instruction	199	M <sup>2</sup>	3,500	696,500	00
	B	500mm ridge cap	66	M	1,450	95,700	00
	C	200mm eaves angle	33	M	700	23,100	00
	D	Tatches	120	BDLS	625	75,000	00
	E	Fibre	40	BDLS	250	10,000	00
		<b>ROOF COVERING</b>					
5/4		<b>Carried to summary</b>				<b>900,300</b>	<b>00</b>

GALLERY

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>METAL WORK</u> <u>SUPPLY AND FIX METAL STEEL</u> <u>DOORS AND WINDOWS WITH</u> <u>AND INCLUDING FRAMES AND</u> <u>ALL OTHER NECESSARY IRON</u> <u>MONGERY</u>					
	A	1200 X 2100mm high door	1	NO	29,000	29,000	00
	B	1200 x 1200mm high window	3	NO	18,000	54,000	00
		<b>METAL WORK</b>					
5/5		Carried to summary				83,000	00

GALLERY

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<u>PLASTER WORK AND ALL OTHER FLOOR, WALL AND CEILING FINISHINGS</u>					
	A	38mm Screeded bed in Cement and Sand Mortar	74	M <sup>2</sup>	850	62,900	00
	B	<u>CEILING FINISH</u> Zana mat Ceiling executed complete	40	BDLS	1,875	75,000	00
		PLASTER WORK ETC.					
5/6		Carried to summary				137,900	00

## GALLERY

[illegible]

GALLERY

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<b>SUMMARY</b>					
	-	DEMOLITION AND ALTERATION				91,900	00
	-	CONCRETE WORK				196,000	00
	-	CARPENTRY				407,150	00
	-	ROOF COVERING				900,300	00
	-	METAL WORK				83,000	00
	-	PLASTER WORK ETC.				137,900	00
	-	PAINTING AND DECORATING				21,350	00
S/5		Carried to summary				1,837,600. 00	

### HEALTH CENTER

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<b><u>DEMOLITION AND ALTERATION</u></b>					
	A	Include a provisional sum of N5000.00 (five thousand naira only) for complete dismantling of damaged roof carcass and cart away debris from site			sum	5,000	00
	B	Hack out weak floor bed and cart away debris from site	28	M <sup>2</sup>	350	9,800	00
	C	Include a provisional sum of N10,000.00 (ten thousand naira only) for the treatment of cracked walls.			sum	10,000	00
		<b>DEMOLITION</b>					
6/1		<b>Carried to summary</b>				<b>24,800</b>	<b>00</b>



HEALTH CENTER

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<b><u>CONCRETE WORK</u></b>					
	A	Reinforced in-situ concrete (1:2:4 – 19mm) aggregate in floor slab	3	M <sup>2</sup>	28,000	84,000	00
		<b>CONCRETE WORK</b>					
6/2		Carried to summary				84,000	00

## HEALTH CENTER

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<b><u>CARPENTRY</u></b> <u>treated hardwood with two coats of</u> <u>solignum</u>					
	A	50 x 100mm rafters	55	M	350	19,250	00
	B	50 x 100mm kingpost	14	M	350	4,900	00
	C	50 x 75mm purlin	52	M	300	15,600	00
	D	50 x 75mm struts	32	M	300	9,600	00
	E	50 x 50mm noggin	132	M	220	29,040	00
	F	75 x 100mm wall plate	20	M	500	10,000	00
	G	75 x 100mm tie beam	56	M	500	28,000	00
	H	25 x 300mm fascia	20	M	1,500	30,000	00
	J	10mm diameter bar ragbot	8	M	300	2,400	00
		<b>CARPENTRY</b>					
6/3	Carried to summary					<b>148,790</b>	<b>00</b>

### HEALTH CENTER

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<b><u>ROOF COVERING</u></b>					
	A	22 S.W.G (0.55mm thick) long span approved colored corrugated aluminum roof sheets nailed to hard wood purlin (measured separately) with aluminum drive screw nails, bolts and washers in accordance with manufacturer's instruction	72	M <sup>2</sup>	3,500	252,000	00
	B	500mm ridge cap	24	M	1,450	34,800	00
	C	200mm eaves angle	20	M	700	14,000	00
	D	Tatches	60	BDLS	625	37,500	00
	E	Fibre	20	BDLS	250	5,000	00
		<b>ROOF COVERING</b>					
6/4	Carried to summary					<b>343,300</b>	<b>00</b>

HEALTH CENTER

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<b><u>PLASTER WORK ALL OTHER FLOOR, WALL AND CEILING FINISHING</u></b>					
	A	38mm Screeded bed in Cement and Sand Mortar	28	M <sup>2</sup>	850	23,800	00
	B	Zana mat ceiling executed complete	20	BDLS	1,875	37,500	00
		<b>PLASTER WORK ETC</b>					
6/5		<b>Carried to summary</b>				<b>61,300</b>	<b>00</b>

HEALTH CENTER

COST CODE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE (NAIRA)	AMOUNT (NAIRA)	
		<b><u>SUMMARY</u></b>					
	-	DEMOLITION AND ALTERATION				24,800	00
	-	CONCRETE WORK				84,000	00
	-	CARPENTRY				148,790	00
	-	ROOF COVERING				343,300	00
	-	PLASTER WORK ETC				61,300	00
S/6		Carried to summary				662,190	00

**SQUARE HUT [1 NO]**

LATERITE FOR DOME	-	20,000.00
8MM ROD- 4 LENGTH X 250.00	-	1,000.00
BINDING WIRE – 4 ROLLS X 100.00	-	400.00
CEMENT – 4 BAGS X 2500.00	-	10,000.00
DOOR – 1 NO	-	18,000.00
WINDOW – 1 NO	-	3,000.00
WATER	-	5,000.00
TATCH ROOF 3 BUNDLES X 500.00	-	17,500.00
RIDGE CAP	-	3,500.00
FIBRE	-	2,000.00
LABOUR PLASTERING/DOOR/WINDOWS	-	9,000.00
LABOUR FOR DOME	-	25,000.00
	=	<b><del>N</del>110,900.00</b>

**ROUND HUTS [7 NOS]**

4 HEAPS OF STONE X 5000.00	-	20,000.00
4 TRIPS OF MUD SAND X 5000.00	-	20,000.00
WATER FOR WORKS	-	3,000.00
WOOD POLES – 60 NOS X 200.00	-	12,000.00
ZAMA MAT – 15 NOSX 1500.00	-	22,500.00
FIBRE- 15 BUNDLES X 200.00	-	3,000.00
RIDGE CAP	-	3,500.00
TATCHES – 40 BUNDLES X 500.00	-	8,000.00
LABOUR FOR HEAD CAUSE	-	7,500.00
LABOUR FOR TATCH ROOF	-	7,000.00
LABOUR FOR PLASTERING	-	6,000.00
	=	<b><del>N</del>112,500.00 x 7No =<del>N</del>787,500.00</b>

### INITIATION ROOM

6 HEAPS OF STONE – X 5000.00	-	30,000.00
9 TRIPS OF MUD SAND X 5000.00	-	45,000.00
WATER FOR WORKS	-	5,000.00
WOOD POLES- 80 NOS X 200.00	-	16,000.00
ZANA MAT – 20 NOS X 1500.00	-	30,000.00
FIBRE- 20 BUNDLES X 200.00	-	4,000.00
RIDGE CAP	-	3,500.00
TATCHES 60 BUNDLES X 500.00	-	30,000.00
LABOUR FOR HEAD CAUSE	-	10,500.00
LABOUR FOR TATCH ROOF	-	10,000.00
LABOUR FOR LOCAL MUD PLASTERING INTERNALLYAND EXTERNALLY	-	7,000.00
	=	<b>₦191,000.00</b>

### DIERCTIONAL SIGNS

Include the provisional sum of N350,000.00 (three Hundred and Fifty thousand naira only) for the construction and erection of 6No Directional sign post, 10No Identification sign post, 1No introductory panel and 5No information signs executed complete as may be directed by the site Manager

**~~N~~350,000.00**

**PIT TOILET [CONVENIENCE] 2Nos**

EXCAVATION WORK	-	60,000.00
6 HEAPS OF STONE X 5000.00	-	30,000.00
CEMENT- 20 BAGS X 2500	-	50,000.00
SHARP SAND- 3 TRIPS X 5000.00	-	15,000.00
12MM ROD- 20 LENGTHS X 2000	-	40,000.00
GRAVEL 5 HEAPS X 5000.00	-	25,000.00
WATER FOR WORKS	-	12,000.00
BINDING WIRE	-	500.00
1 X 12 PLANK- 16 NOS X 2000	-	32,000.00
WOOD POLES – 15 X 200.00	-	3,000.00
3” NAIL ½ BAG	-	4,000.00
2 WOODEN DOORS X 1800.00	-	36,000.00
C/F	=	<b>N307,500.00</b>



B/F                    **N307,500.00**

**STONE WALL**

20 HEAPS X 5000.00                    -                    100,000.00

MUD SAND – 10 BAGS X 5000.00                    -                    50,000.00

WOODEN POLES – 35 X 200.00                    -                    7,000.00

ZANA MATS – 10 BUNDLES X 1500.00 -                    15,000.00

FIBRES                    -                    2,000.00

TATCHES – 15 BUNDLES X 500.00                    -                    7,500.00

LABOUR FOR TATCH ROOF                    -                    5,000.00

LABOUR FOR STONE WALLS                    -                    24,000.00

IRON BENDER                    -                    5,000.00

LABOUR FOR SLABS                    -                    6,000.00

CARPENTER                    -                    10,000.00

=                    **N539,000.00 x 2No = ~~N1,078,000.00~~**

**LABOUR AND MATERIAL SCHEDULE FOR RENOVATION AND RESTORATION**  
**WORK OF TRADITIONAL STRUCTURES OF SUKUR WORLD HERITAGE SITE**

**TRADITIONAL GUEST ROOM (HUTS) [4 NOS]**

EXCAVATION WORK	-	6,000.00
STONE SLAB- 5HEAPS X 5000.00	-	30,000.00
MUD SAND- 4 TRIPS X 5000.00	-	20,000.00
RED LATERITE- 5 TRIPS X 5000.00	-	25,000.00
CEMENT- 4 BAGS X 2500.00	-	10,000.00
STEEL DOOR	-	25,000.00
WINDOWS – 2 NOS X 6000.00	-	12,000.00
BINDING WIRE – 5 ROLLS X 100.00	-	500.00
8MM ROD – 5 LENGTH X 250.00	-	1,250. 00
TATCH ROOF – 40 BUNDLES X 500.00-		8,000.00
FIBRE	-	2,000.00
WATER FOR WORKS	-	7,200.00
RIDGE CAP	-	3,500.00
LABOUR FOR PLASTER WORK	-	9,000.00
LABOUR FOR MUD WALL	-	25,000.00
LABOUR FOR DOME	-	25,000.00
LABOUR FOR TACTH ROOF	-	5,000.00
FITTINGS AND FIXTURES [FURNITURE]		50,000.00
	=	<b><del>N264,450</del> x 4No = <del>N1,057,800.00</del></b>





# National Commission for Museums and Monuments

FEDERAL SECRETARIAT COMPLEX, BLOCK C, FIRST FLOOR, HEAD OF SERVICE PHASE II  
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT, SHEHU SHAGARI WAY, P.M.B. 171 GARKI, ABUJA.  
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**(OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL)**

## **A REPORT ON THE STATE OF CONSERVATION AS AT NOVEMBER, 2017**

**Name of property:** Sukur Cultural Landscape

**State Party:** Nigeria

**Identification number:** 938

### **1. Executive Summary**

The state party acknowledges the decision taken at the 40<sup>th</sup> session of World Heritage Committee at Istanbul and appropriately accepted the invitation to submit request for international assistance for restoration, repair and replacement of the effected properties on the cultural landscape as a result of insurgent attack of December 2014. A grant of 19,867 USD was approved by UNESCO in October 2017 but as at the time of writing this report the money has not been credited to the State Party account yet so the project which is expected to terminate by the end of 2017 has not yet commenced. The state party has also proposed for a reactive monitoring team to visit between 21<sup>st</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> of January, 2018 after undertaking the restoration work.

The prevailing activities on the landscape does not pose any serious threat that may have negative impact on the attributes conveying outstanding universal value of the site despite the increasing number of people that relocated to the uphill due to the threats of occasional attacks of the Boko Haram insurgents on the plains. Beside the general restoration of individual homesteads and communal features, an initiative by a World Heritage Volunteer organization (WHV) 2017 constructed three native chalets at Sukur hilltop under the supervision of the Site Manager with a view to provide accommodation to visitors and researchers at the site. The project was undertaken by a registered local based Non-Governmental Organization known as Grassroots Lifesaving Outreach from 17<sup>th</sup> - 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2017, using local volunteers from Sukur.



Professor Nicholas David of Calgary University with his team have also succeeded in nominating Sukur on the World Monuments Fund's 2018 Watch List. It means another window of opportunity has opened to generate resources for some identified project plans which include inventory and community mapping of cultural features; training of local community in local crafts and as tour operators; improvement of festivals; conservation and restoration of paved stone ways.

## **2. Response to the decision of the World Heritage Committee**

On the security situation in the North Eastern Nigeria and the attack of the Cultural Landscape on the 12<sup>th</sup> December, 2014, the State Party has appreciated the deep concern of the World Heritage Committee. And as earlier report indicated, the effort to weaken the insurgents and end insurgency in the region by the Nigerian military, other security agencies and the local vigilante and other NGO's continues to record positive results. As at now Sukur cultural landscape is not under any imminent threat from this quarter and infact, the residents of the plains now consider Sukur hilltop as a safe haven against the attacks of the Boko Haram insurgents.

## **3. Other current conservation issues identified by State Party which may have an impact on the property's outstanding universal value (OUV)**

However, it has been observed that due to environmental and human factors the degradation of the environment is causing scarcity of local materials like the grasses for local thatch roofs and depleting vegetation is advancing erosion. While this may not pose an immediate threat to the OUV of the properties now, it can influence changes and adaptations such as resort to the use of iron zinc and cement on buildings. In view of these observations a strategy such risk preparedness and mitigation measures are considered in the new updated 2017- 2021 Management Plan.

## **4. In conformity with operational guidelines, potential major restorations and constructions in the core area or buffer zone that may likely to affect the property's Outstanding Universal Value including authenticity and integrity**

There is no major construction or development underway which may have negative impact on the attributes conveying outstanding universal value of the



site. However, there is a record of people relocating to the hilltop and building new houses. In view of the preference of new comers to construct their houses with cement and zinc roofs, the vernacular architecture of the landscape may now be diluted. This preference for using zinc is also caused by the scarcity of local grass suitable for good thatch roofing due to climatic changes and the increasing use of pesticides which effects the growth of grasses. One recent project that took place at the site was From 17th - 30th May, 2017, by a World Heritage Volunteer organization (WHV) 2017 which is a local based Non-Governmental Organization known as Grassroots Lifesaving Outreach (GLO) headed by James Tizhe Sigg. The organization constructed three native chalets as eco-lodges at Sukur hilltop under the supervision of the Site Manager with a view to provide accommodation to visitors and researchers at the site.

In conformity with the operational guidelines, all new developments and restoration works including the one scheduled to commence under the UNESCO international assistance are meant to sustain attributes of Outstanding Universal Values. The proposed areas that will be covered include structures in the Hidi's palace, the palace square and sacred places in order to maintain authenticity and integrity of the landscape as well as the interpretation center and the gallery that will continue to provide management, educational and social services.

Professor Nicholas David together with Judy Sterner of the Dept of Archaeology University of Calgary, have had long history of research and community development interest on Sukur and the other montagnard communities of the Mandara Mountains. They have recently secured a prestigious place for Sukur on the World Monument Fund's 2018 watch list which opens a new window of opportunity for resources and interest that can champion projects on site conservation and development. The watchlist nomination document for Sukur was presented with the following proposed Action Plans:-

- 1) A project designed to carry out the first part of an inventory and community mapping of cultural features in the designated WH cultural landscape and those wards of Sukur located adjacent to it on the Sukur plateau.
- 2) In consultation with Hidi in Council, a series of guided tours around the World Heritage will be elaborated, documented, booklets designed and instructions for guides prepared.



3) Selection of candidates for site warden training and raising of the requisite funds.

4) Sukur is known for, amongst other crafts, its basketry, costumery and especially ironworking. In collaboration with the traditional authorities and the NCMM, artisans will be identified and provisional arrangements made for sales of their wares to tourists and merchants.

5) The Yawal festival, held in February, in part on the mountain and in part on the plain below, has become annual since inscription on the World Heritage list.

6) Paved ways (*civi mungan*), and particularly the northern paved way, are unique to and emblematic of Sukur. The northern paved way is the most intensively used and we have records of its degradation and erosion in places going back to 1992 and significantly worse by 2008.

5. **Public access to the state of conservation report**

For public access to the state of conservation report, the State Party does not have any objection.

6. **Signature of the Authority**

Name: Yusuf Abdallah Usman

Designation: Director General,

Organization: National Commission for Museums and Monuments:

Signatur: -----

Date: 27<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 2017



# 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*

***National Commission for Museums and Monuments***  
*Block C, First Floor, Head of Service Building, Phase II*  
*Federal Secretariat Complex, P.M.B 171 Garki, Abuja.*

September, 2016

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List of Festival Committee Members  
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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

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

Mallam Aliyu LAbdu  
Director, Monuments, Heritage & Sites  
National Commission for Museums and Monuments, Abuja

#### Technical Team:

Ms Victoria Osuagwu  
Head of Technical Team/Deputy Director  
National Commission for Museums and Monuments, Abuja

Mr. Alafiatayo Oladipo  
Deputy Director National Commission for Museums and Monuments, Abuja

Mr. Michael Dilli  
Ag. Director, Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Yola

Mr. Emmanuel Ntasiiri  
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  
Representative of Sukur Community

Mr. Anthony Sham  
Site Manager, Sukur World Heritage Site

Arc. Ayeni Oise  
Principal Heritage Officer, National Commission for Museums and Monuments, Abuja

Mr. Wilson J. Myenguron  
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)
<b><i>To ensure the proper conservation and restoration of natural and cultural values of the site</i></b>	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"> <li>NCMM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The document has been produced since 2011 but had not printed and distributed</li> </ul>
	Carry out inventory of all cultural resources on site	Production of a standard format for documentation purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NCMM</li> <li>Adamawa State Government through its appointed agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NCMM provided ASAMM standardized forms for documentation of cultural and natural resources which is being used.</li> </ul>
	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"> <li>Nigeria Natural Medicine Development Agency (NNMDA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NNMDA has produced a document of Flora and Fauna of Sukur.</li> <li>Limited electronic copies of documentation on site</li> </ul>
	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"> <li>NCMM</li> <li>Adamawa State Government through its Ministry of the Environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Adamawa State Ministry of Environment was unable to produce a document on EIA due to lack of expertise and funds.</li> </ul>
	Periodic monitoring of the site	Production of monthly reports on the state of conservation of the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NCMM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Periodic monitoring was effectively carried out and report sent to NCMM Headquarters by Site Manager</li> </ul>

	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"> <li>NCMM</li> <li>Adamawa State Agency for Museums and Monuments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Newsletters by NCMM were produced and distributed to stakeholders.</li> <li>ASAMM deployed four desk officers to Sukur who give information to the Agency on a regular basis about the site.</li> </ul>
	Ensure the control of erosion on the site	More trees are planted on site and taken care of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adamawa State Ministry of Environment</li> <li>Madagali Local government Council</li> <li>Community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>OBJECTIVE 2</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>SUCCESS INDICATOR</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>	<b>EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES (2012-2016)</b>
<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"> <li>Management committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Management committee continued its monitoring activities and held regular meetings up to December 2013 due to the activities of Boko Haram.</li> </ul>
	Involvement of the community in the decision-making process	Active participation of local community in decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NCMM through the site manager</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NCMM through the site manager involved the community in decision making process but some stakeholders do not carry the community along in their activities.</li> </ul>
	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"> <li>NCMM through the site manager</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly meetings were held with stakeholders with minutes properly documented, though not on rotational basis.</li> </ul>

	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"> <li>NCMM</li> <li>Adamawa State Ministry of Lands and Survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>
<b>OBJECTIVE 3</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>SUCCESS INDICATOR</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>	<b>EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES (2012-2016)</b>
<i><b>to develop strategies for poverty alleviation in Sukur and surrounding communities</b></i>	Provision of basic infrastructure	Availability of potable water, health and educational facilities, electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All relevant State Government Agencies</li> <li>Madagali Local Government</li> <li>Madagali North Development Area</li> </ul>	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"> <li>NCAC</li> <li>NCMM</li> <li>NICO</li> <li>Adamawa State Arts Council</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>▪ NCAC</li> <li>▪ NCMM</li> <li>▪ NICO</li> <li>▪ Adamawa State Arts Council</li> </ul>	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"> <li>▪ Adamawa State of Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Local Government</li> <li>▪ AADP</li> </ul>	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"> <li>▪ NCMM</li> <li>▪ Adamawa State Agency for Museums and Monuments</li> <li>▪ Private sectors</li> <li>▪ Sukur Development Association</li> </ul>	Donations carried out by individual sponsors (Prof. Nicholas David)

OBJECTIVE 4	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES (2012-2016)
<i>to develop strategies for sustainable eco-tourism activities on the site</i>	Provision of facilities for tourists	Tourist facilities are provided in line with land use plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism</li> <li>NTDC</li> <li>Private sector Community</li> </ul>	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"> <li>All levels of government</li> <li>, local community</li> </ul>	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"> <li>NTDC</li> <li>Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism</li> <li>Local Governments, Private sector</li> </ul>	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"> <li>Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism</li> <li>Adamawa State Agency for Museums and Monuments</li> <li>Arts Council</li> <li>Local Governments</li> <li>Private sector</li> <li>Community</li> </ul>	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"> <li>▪ NCAC</li> <li>▪ NICO</li> <li>▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism</li> <li>▪ Local Governments</li> <li>▪ Yawal festival organizing Committee</li> </ul>	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>		This could not take place because of the insurgency.

OBJECTIVE 5	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES (2012-2016)
<b><i>To develop clear guidelines for sustainable development on the site</i></b>	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"> <li>NCMM</li> <li>ASAMM</li> <li>Madagali Local Government</li> <li>Madagali North Development Area</li> <li>Community</li> </ul>	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"> <li>Management committee</li> </ul>	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"> <li>Management committee</li> <li>Adamawa State Ministry of Lands and Survey</li> </ul>	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"> <li>NCMM through site manager</li> <li>Management committee</li> </ul>	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"> <li>NCMM</li> <li>NTDC</li> <li>ASAMM</li> <li>Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism</li> <li>Community</li> </ul>	This is not achieved
	Strengthen community security mechanisms	Existing community vigilante strengthened and better oriented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federal Security Agencies</li> <li>Local Government</li> <li>Community</li> </ul>	<p>Achieved through the local community.</p> <p>One thousand volunteers from MATASA (Youth Integrated Support Initiative)</p>
<b>OBJECTIVE 6</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>SUCCESS INDICATOR</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>	<b>EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES (2012-2016)</b>
<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"> <li>NCMM</li> <li>NCAC</li> <li>NICO</li> <li>ASAMM</li> </ul>	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"> <li>NCMM</li> <li>ASAMM</li> </ul>	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"> <li>▪ NCMM</li> <li>▪ Local community</li> </ul>	Annual restoration of the stone paved way at the Hidi Palace.

OBJECTIVE 7	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES (2012-2016)
<b><i>To establish strong partnership networks at all levels</i></b>	Produce guidelines for partnerships	Document produced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NCMM</li> <li>ASAMM</li> </ul>	Guidelines not yet produced.
	Develop dialogue and consultation mechanisms among partners	Public Private Partnership (PPP) established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NCMM</li> <li>ASAMM</li> </ul>	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"> <li>Partner agencies as identified</li> </ul>	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"> <li>NCMM</li> <li>Partner agency</li> <li>ASAMM</li> <li>Management committee</li> <li>Community</li> </ul>	Some partners monitor activities but there is need for more partners to be involved.

<b>OBJECTIVE 8</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>SUCCESS INDICATOR</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>	<b>EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES (2012-2016)</b>
<b><i>to create an enabling structure that will enhance research on the site</i></b>	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"> <li>▪ NCMM</li> <li>▪ ASAMM</li> <li>▪ Researchers</li> </ul>	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

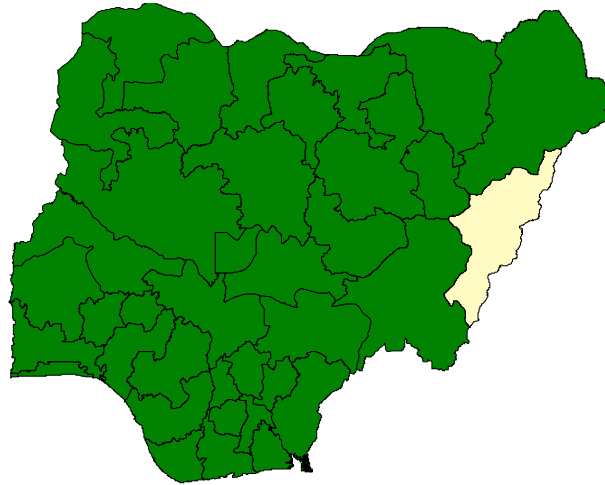
Common/Local and scientific Names	Part of plant used	Applications
Shea butter, <i>Butyrospermum paradoxin</i> Ka'danya (Hausa)	Oil from seeds	Bone setting and dysentery
African Locust bean <i>Parkia biglobosa</i> Rogwan – (Sukur )	Bark	Treatment for back pain and gripe in children
Indian Tamarind <i>Tamarindus 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

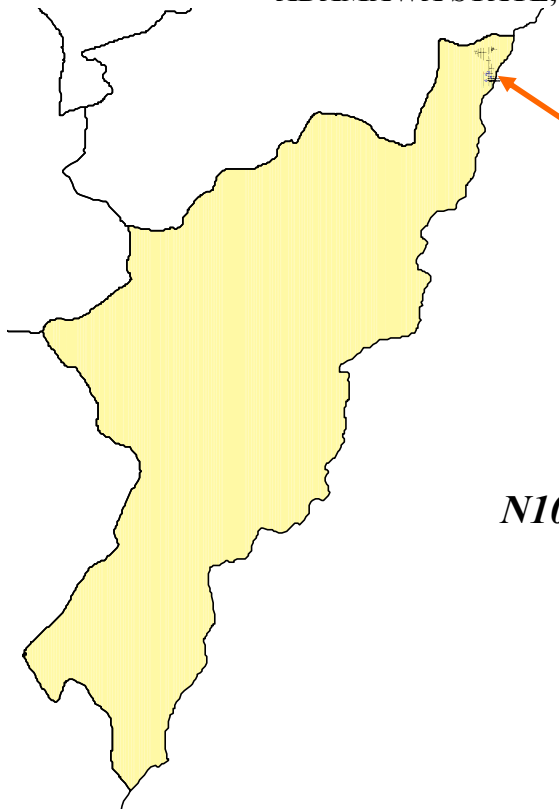
Various fauna species are also available on the landscape, prominent among are:

- 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**



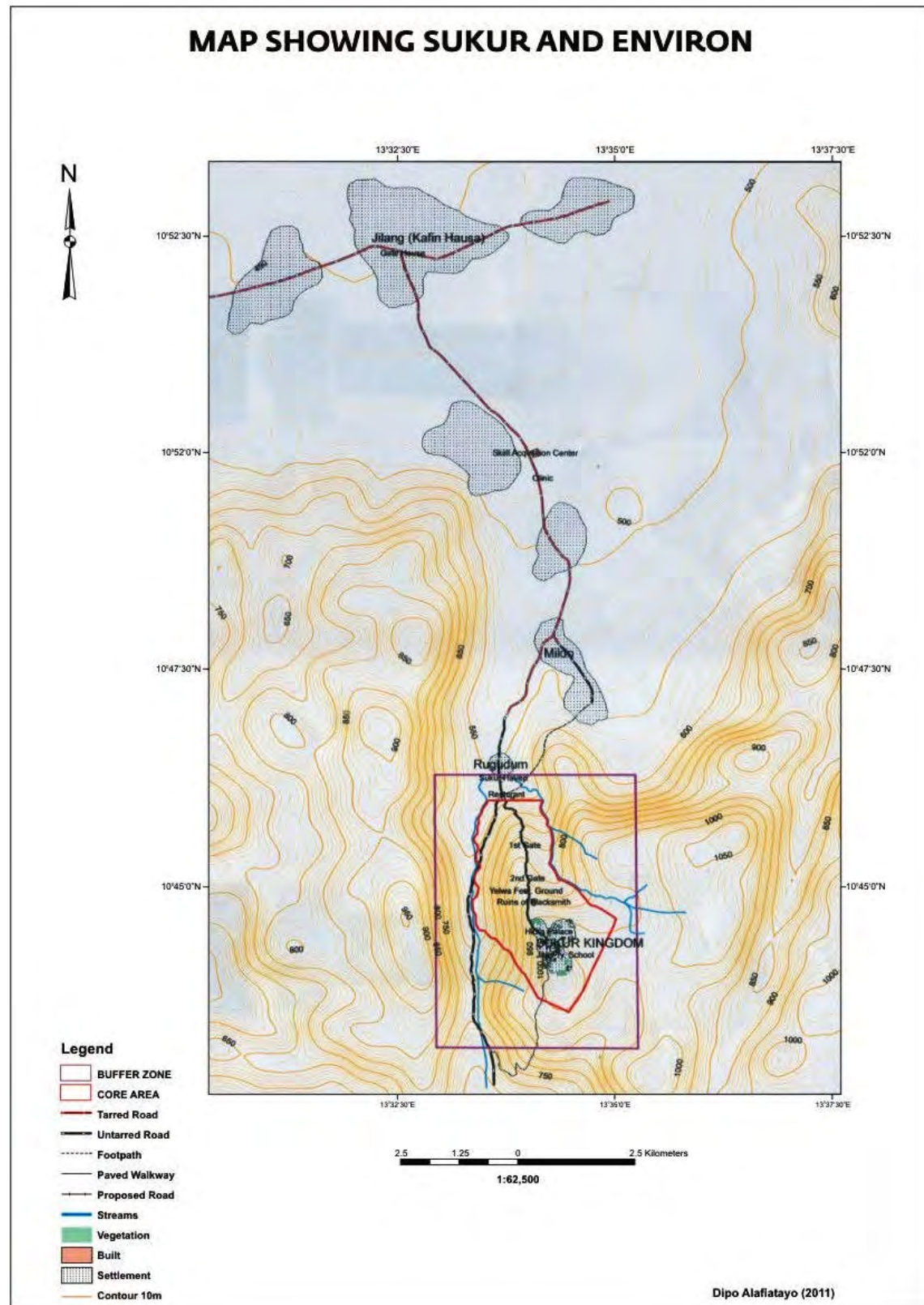
**SUKUR CULTURAL  
LANDSCAPE  
MADAGALI LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT AREA**

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

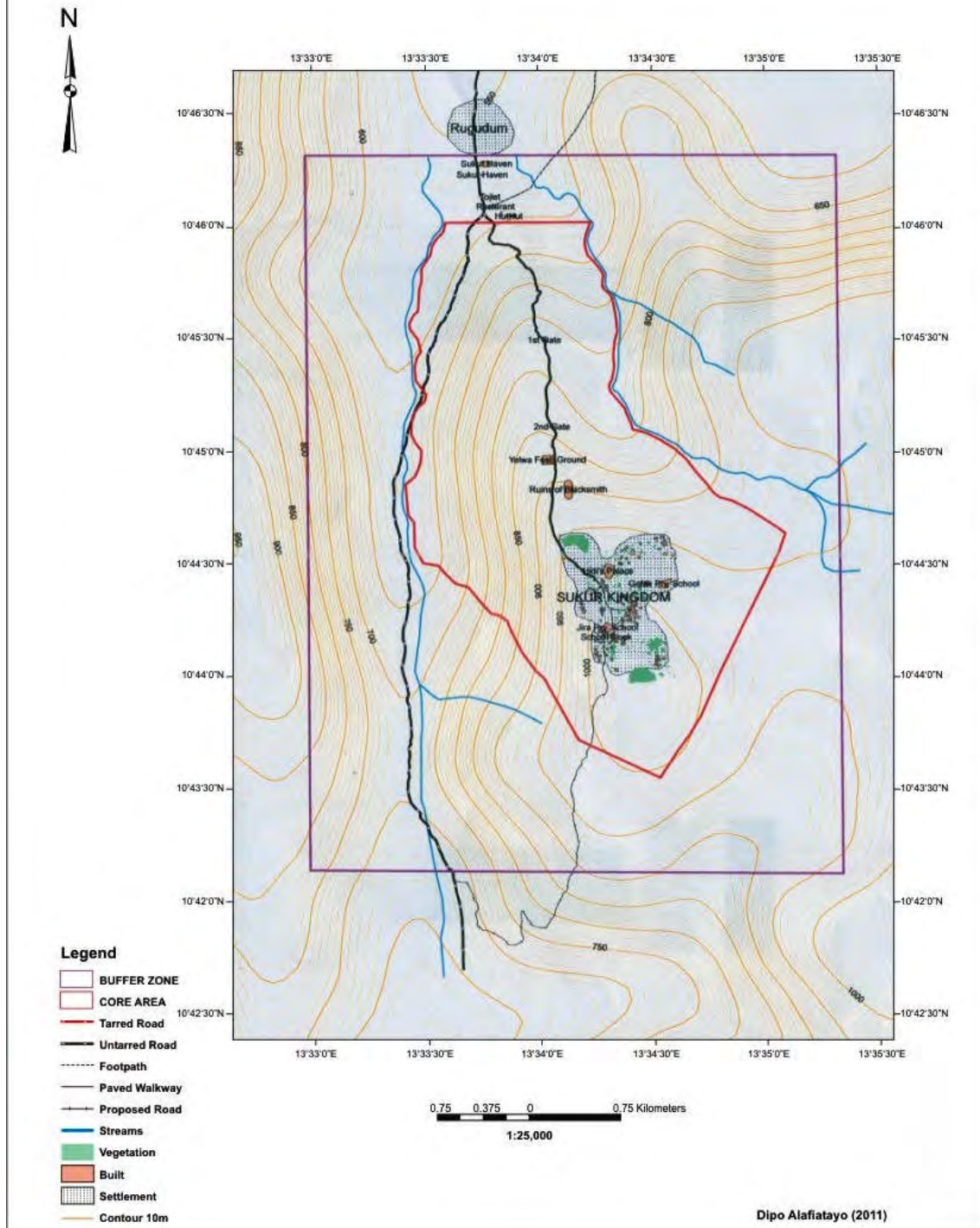
**SUKUR, ADAMAWASTATE**



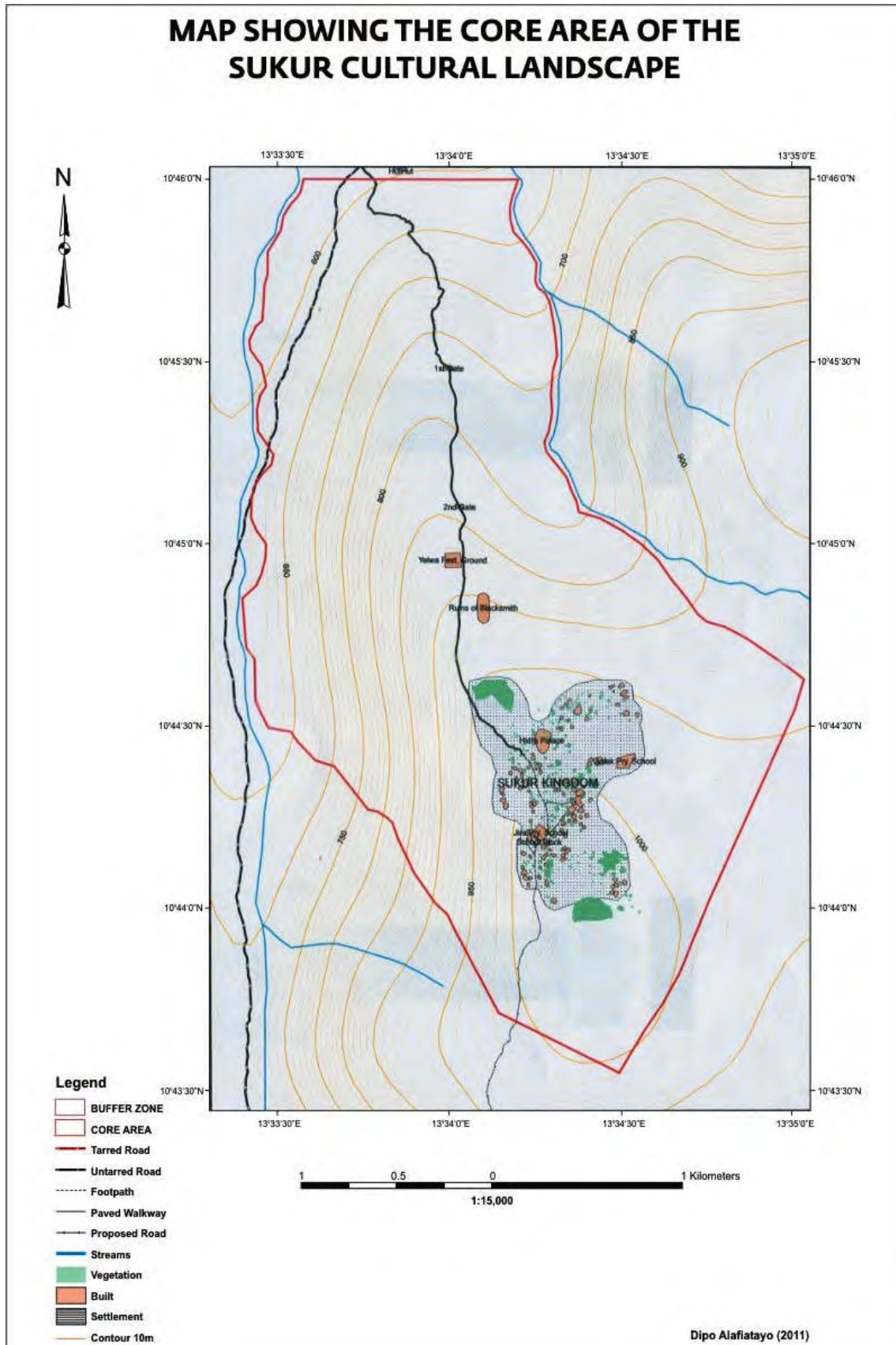
## Maps and charts



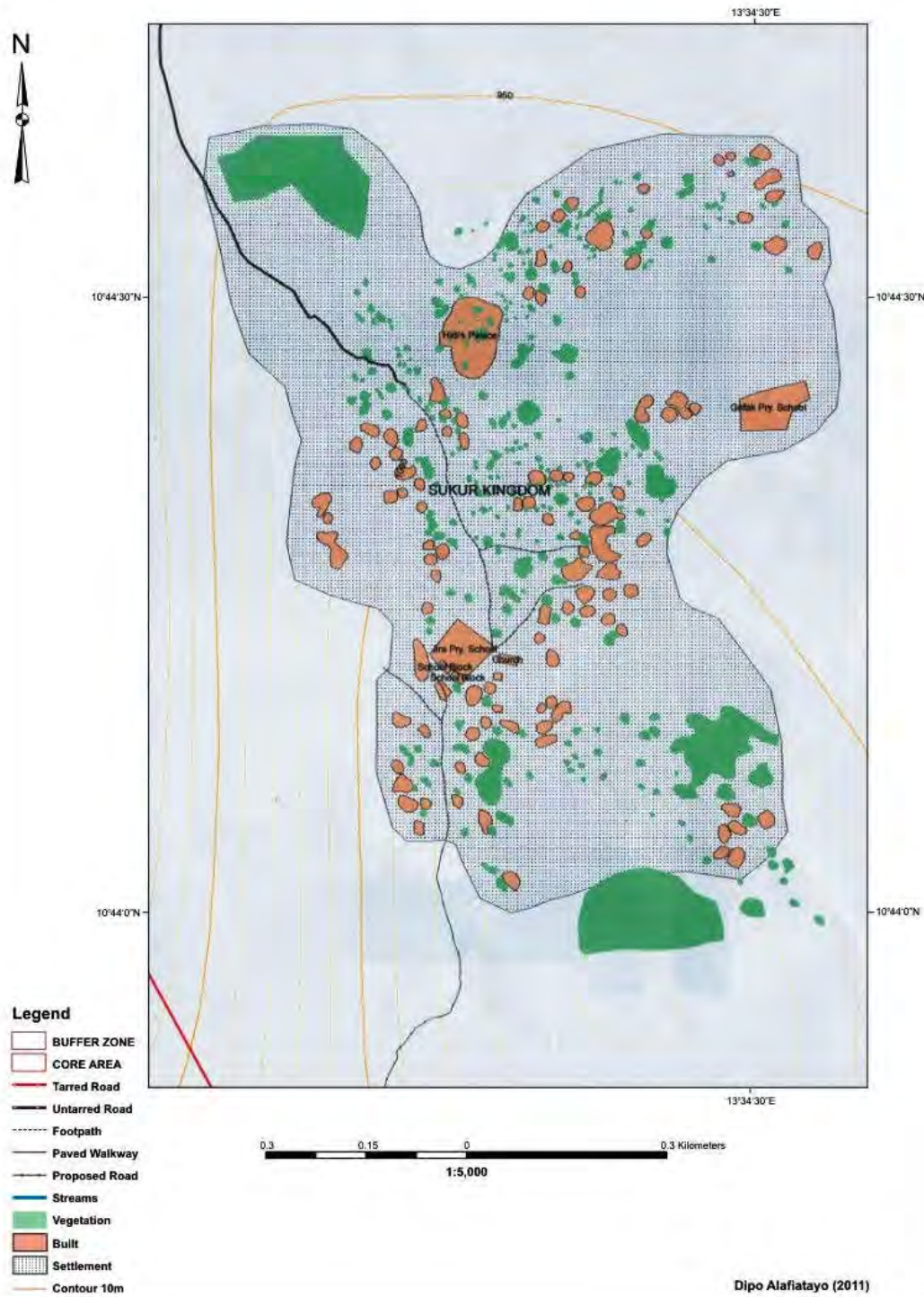
### MAP SHOWING CORE AND BUFFER ZONE OF THE SUKUR CULTURAL LANDSCAPE







## MAP SHOWING 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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.



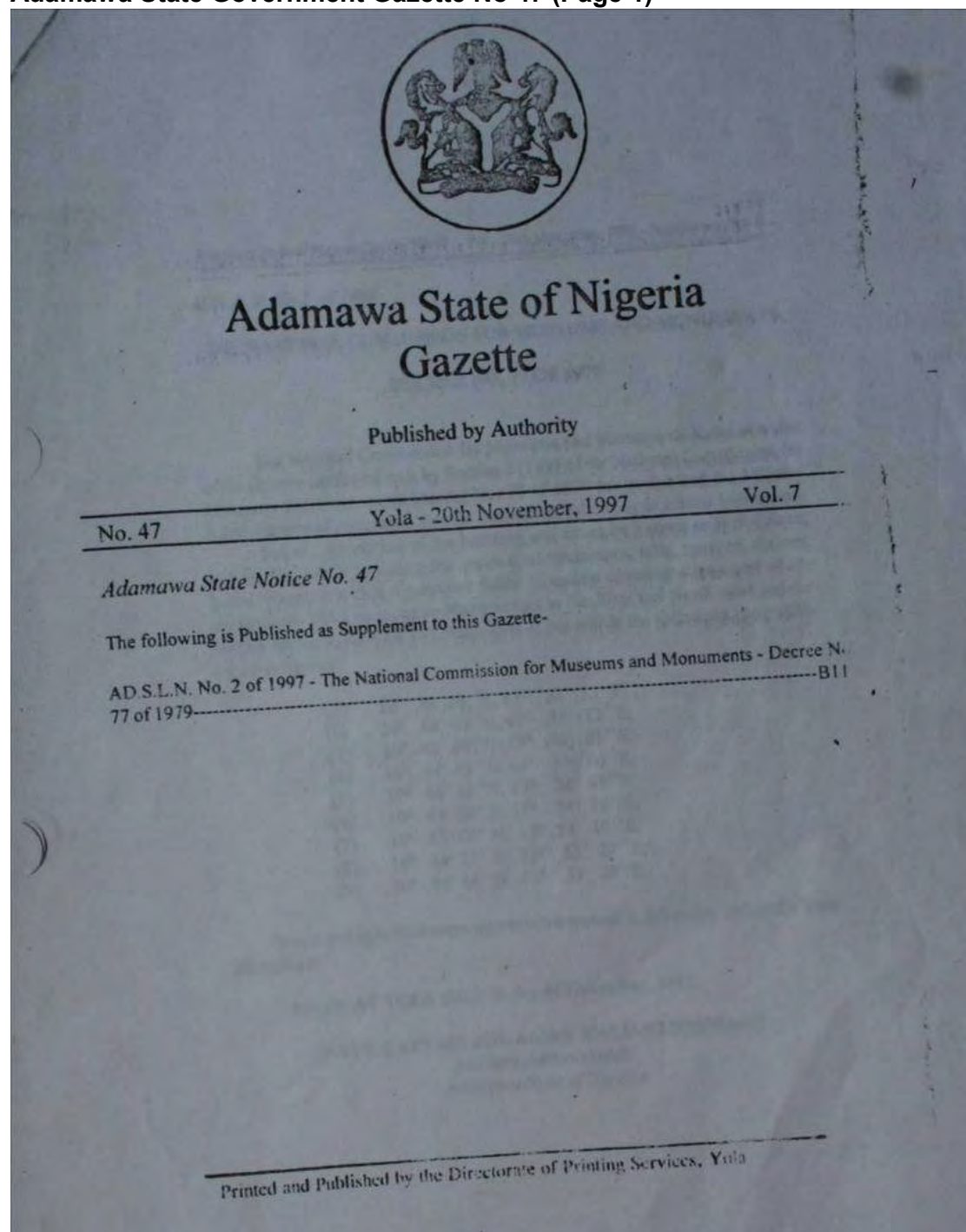
## List of appendices to Part 1

Appendix 1 Adamawa State Government Gazette No 47

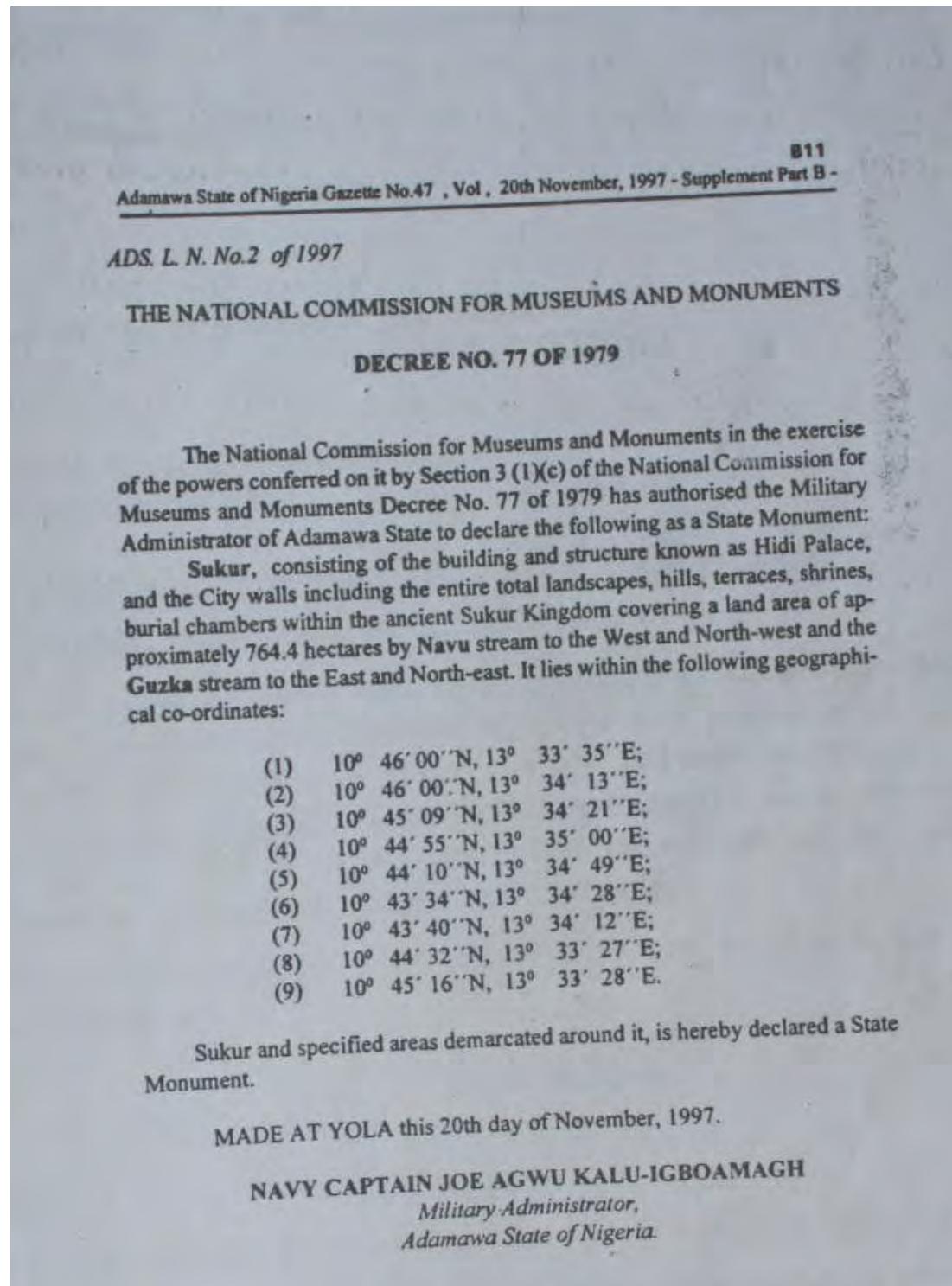
Appendix 2 Hidi's acceptance to declare site a national monument

## 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)**

RESIDENCE: Makara, Makara Catholic Church

DATE: 25/1/1994

Our Ref: ..... Your Ref: .....

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.

**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 citizens at  
home and abroad have agreed to offer the old palance 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,

SINO	NAME	SIGATURE	POST
1	Rev. Ezra Makarama	.....	District Head of Sukur
2	Thidi Gizik Kinakakau	.....	The Thidi of Sakun
3	Favanza Zira	.....	The Wakili of Thidi Sukur
4	Bizha Usman	.....	Midala Sakun
5	Barka Thussuku	.....	Thulsuku Sakun
6	Kwajimtu Thulku	.....	Makarama Sakun
7	Maca Puwo	.....	Dalhatu Sakun
		.....	Thulfu Sakun



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

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## 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 insurgence.

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

	<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>
<b>2. Infrastructural issues</b>	<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.
<b>3.Education/Socio-economic Issues</b>	<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
<b>4.Cultural issues</b>	<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			
<b>5.Tourism issues</b>	<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>

<b>6.Managerial issues</b>	<p>Skilled person Management committee on ground</p> <p>Collaborations with other agencies</p>	<p>Inadequate security personnel</p>	<p>Coordination of activities by all stakeholders</p>	
<b>7.Legislative issues</b>	<p>Site is a declared state monument</p> <p>It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site</p> <p>It is under the traditional authorities of the Hidi and district head</p> <p>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
<b><i>To ensure the proper conservation and restoration of natural and cultural attributes of the Site</i></b>	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"> <li>NCMM</li> <li>ASAMM</li> </ul>	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"> <li>NCMM</li> </ul>	1 <sup>st</sup> 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 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> 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"> <li>NCMM</li> </ul>	2 <sup>nd</sup> 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"> <li>NCMM</li> </ul>	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"> <li>Adamawa State Ministry of Environment</li> <li>Madagali Local government Council</li> <li>Community</li> <li>MICSI/SDA</li> </ul>	2017 - 2021

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

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

	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"> <li>▪ Sukur community</li> <li>▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Co-operative societies</li> <li>▪ Local Government</li> <li>▪ AADP</li> </ul>	2017 – 2021
<b>OBJECTIVE 4</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>SUCCESS INDICATOR</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>	<b>TIME FRAME</b>
<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"> <li>▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism</li> <li>▪ Private sector Community</li> </ul>	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"> <li>▪ Local community</li> <li>▪ SDA</li> </ul>	2017 – 2021

	Develop marketing strategy for the site	<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"> <li>▪ NTDC</li> <li>▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism</li> <li>▪ Local Governments, Private sector</li> <li>▪ Media</li> </ul>	2017 – 2021
	Improve the organisation of traditional festivals in the area	<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"> <li>▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism</li> <li>▪ Adamawa State Agency for Museums and Monuments</li> <li>▪ Arts Council</li> <li>▪ Local Governments Private sector Community</li> </ul>	2017 – 2021

	Establishment of a cultural event for the Sukur and their neighbours on a regular basis	Organisation and regular occurrence of cultural event involving the Sukur and their neighbours within the buffer zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NCAC</li> <li>▪ NICO</li> <li>▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism</li> <li>▪ Local Governments</li> <li>▪ Yawal festival organizing Committee</li> </ul>	2017 – 2021
	Training of people from the area in the hospitality business	Local people are actively involved in the eco-tourism sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NIHOTOIR</li> <li>▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Culture and Tourism</li> <li>▪ NCMM</li> <li>▪ NICO</li> </ul>	

OBJECTIVE 5	STRATEGY	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
<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"> <li>▪ NCMM</li> <li>▪ ASAMM</li> <li>▪ Madagali Local Government</li> <li>▪ Madagali North Development Area</li> <li>▪ Community</li> </ul>	2017 -2021
	All development projects should be sensitive to cultural and natural heritage of the site	Development projects having minimal negative impacts on the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Management committee</li> </ul>	2017 – 2021
	Setting standards for all developments at the buffer zone	Production of documents on regulatory standards for development at the buffer zone  Adherence to established standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NCMM</li> <li>▪ Management Committee</li> <li>▪ Adamawa State Ministry of Lands and Survey</li> <li>▪ ASAMM</li> <li>▪ Traditional Institutions</li> </ul>	2017 – 2021



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

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

<b>OBJECTIVE 8</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>SUCCESS INDICATOR</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>	<b>TIME FRAME</b>
<b><i>To create an enabling framework to enhance research on the Site</i></b>	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"> <li>▪ NCMM</li> <li>▪ ASAMM</li> <li>▪ Researchers</li> <li>▪ Community</li> </ul>	2017 – 2021
	<p>Creation of resource centre for the display of research results</p> <p>Mandatory submission of three hard copies and electronic version of completed research work</p>	<p>Resource centre is established</p> <p>Completed work submitted in hard and electronic copies</p>	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					

<b>OBJECTIVE 2</b>	<b>ACTION BY</b>		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
<b>OBJECTIVE 3</b>	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					



<b>OBJECTIVE 5</b>  <b>To develop clear guidelines for sustainable development on the site</b>	Ministry of Culture and Tourism/NCMM/NICO community	the area in the hospitality business					
	<b>ACTION BY</b>		<b>Short term</b>	<b>Medium term</b>		<b>Long term</b>	
			<b>YEAR 1 2017</b>	<b>YEAR 2 2018</b>	<b>YEAR 3 2019</b>	<b>YEAR 4 2020</b>	<b>YEAR 5 2021</b>
			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					
<b>OBJECTIVE 6</b>	<b>ACTION BY</b>		<b>Short term</b>	<b>Medium term</b>		<b>Long term</b>	
			<b>YEAR 1 2017</b>	<b>YEAR 2 2018</b>	<b>YEAR 3 2019</b>	<b>YEAR 4 2020</b>	<b>YEAR 5 2021</b>
			JAN 2017DEC 2017	JAN 2018DEC 2018	JAN 2019 DEC 2019	JAN 2020 DEC 2020	JAN 2021 DEC 2021
	NCMM/NICO/ASAMM	<p>Ensure continuous training of personnel for site management</p> <p>Training courses for staff within and outside Nigeria</p> <p>The Use of exchange programmes</p> <p>On the job training</p>					

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 2017DEC 2017	JAN 2018 DEC 2018	JAN 2019 DEC 2019	JAN 2020 DEC 2020	JAN 2021 DEC 2021
<b>To strengthen security system around the Cultural landscape</b>	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					
<b>OBJECTIVE 8</b>  <b>To create an enabling framework to enhance research on the Site</b>	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.**

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

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

## 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"> <li>• Trained and employed tour guides and site interpreters from Sukur community.</li> <li>• Maintenance of cultural values</li> </ul>
2.2	<p><i>Encourage training and education of tourism operators at Sukur.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard service delivery and customer care.</li> <li>• Tourist friendly tour guides, taxi/bus drivers and operators, waiters, receptionists, porters, etc</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Educated youths and adults</li> </ul>

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

### 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"> <li>• A marketing guide book for Sukur.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Existence of active craft shops and work centres.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Brochures, collaterals, Advertisement on media.</li> </ul>
3.5	<i>Develop a web page for Sukur</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information on Sukur available on website.</li> </ul>
3.6	<i>Package the cultural festivals in Sukur for promotion to national/international and regional markets</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Portfolio of organized cultural festivals of Sukur.</li> </ul>
3.7	<i>Encourage cooperative marketing initiatives with tour operators and airlines</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of private airlines and tour operators facilitating access to Sukur.</li> </ul>
3.8	<i>Establish market research</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of target market for Sukur.</li> </ul>

### 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>
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<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"> <li>• Policy guide lines.</li> </ul>
<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"> <li>• Participation of youth and women in tourism activities.</li> </ul>
<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"> <li>• Representative of Sukur community in the management committee</li> </ul>
<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"> <li>• Existing business owned by the Sukur community/indigenes.</li> </ul>
<i>5.5 Ensure proper monitoring and evaluation of policy to assess compliance.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periodic reports.</li> </ul>

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

## 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  
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Adamawa State  
(234) 803 291 1852

**Director General**

National Commission for  
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First Floor, Block C  
Head of Service Building  
Shehu Shagari Way, Central Area,  
P. M. B. 171  
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 Ntasi**

Ministry of Lands and Survey  
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**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**

<b>S/NO.</b>	<b>CLANS NAME</b>	<b>LEADERS</b>
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 Siggi
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



**REVIEW OF SUKUR MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017 – 2021 PARTICIPANTS ATTENDANCE LIST**

S/NO	NAME(S)	DESIGNSTION	ORGANIZATION	E-MAIL ADDRESS	TEL. NO
1.	Yusuf Abdallah Usman	Director-General	NCMM, Abuja		
2.	Mallam Aliyu Abdu Lass	Director, Monuments, Heritage & Sites	NCMM, Abuja	aliyufatah@gmail.com	08033208819
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10.	Hon. Saleh Kinjir	Ciroma/Fulla of Sukur Kingdom, vice-chairman, Management Committee	Kinjir Foundation, Yola	kinjirsaleh@yahoo.com	08036080099
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13.	Hon. Emmanuel Papka JP	Representative MHR, Madagali/Michika Fe. Constituency	NASS, Abuja		08066571988
14.	Andrew Musa		Sukur, Yola		08088571753
15.	Nyahama Daniel Bulila		National Orientation Agency, Yola		08083285060
16.	Aliyu Njidda Bulama		National Orientation Agency,		07063560134

			Madagali, Yola		
17.	Angela G. D. Enoch		National Museum, Yola		08076313960
18.	Rukaiyatu Jalani		Curator, National Museum, Yola		08025183662
19.	James Tizhe Siggi		Youth Leader, Sukur		08130603555
20.	Prince Markus E. Markama	Sukur District Head	Rep, Sukur District		08128008535
21.	Joseph Kwagulu		Rep Kinjir Foundation		08029119130
22.	Safiyanu Abdulraham		NICO North East Zone Office		07036080115
23.	Joseph Lawn Zira		Sukur Community		08085910300
24.	Musa Saidu		NCMM Yola		08026962777
25.	Anthony Sham	Site Manager	NCMM Sukur		07035530053
26.	Patricia Talma		ASAMM, Yola		08161305842
27.	Joseph Gwari		NCMM Yola		07037951252
28.	Tizhe Kwatri	Higher Technical Officer	NCMM, Abuja		08036307233
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30.	Samuel Bakare	Public Relation Officer	NCMM, Abuja		
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48.	Esther Emmanuel Yerima		NCMM, Yola		08131367355
49.	Cordelia Ofuulewu		NCMM, Yola		08105399405
50.	Esther Ayuba		NCMM, Yola		08024373342
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