

ADDENDUM 1: Support letters

ADDENDUM 1: Support letters



GAUTENG PROVINCE
SPORT, ARTS, CULTURE AND RECREATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Adv S Mancotywa
CEO: National Heritage Council
57 Kasteel Road
Lynwood Ridge, 0081

**Re: World Heritage Serial Nomination - Gauteng Sites on Human Rights
Liberation and Reconciliation.**

Dear Advocate Mancotywa

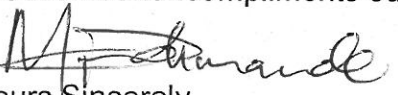
We note with appreciation the progress on the World Heritage bid for selected Gauteng Sites to be on the serial nomination of Human Rights Liberation and Reconciliation.

The nominated sites from Gauteng Province and Municipalities are namely:

- June 1976 Roads
- Walter Sisulu Square of dedication
- Constitution Hill
- Union Buildings
- Including the independently run Liliesleaf represent a selection from treasures that our province can offer humanity

We firmly support the nomination bid and we will exercise all authority conferred to us as the provincial government and allocate resources at our disposal to not only support the initiative, but also to protect the outstanding universal value of the properties and ensure its transmission to present and future generations.

This initiative is very important to the overall story of Africa's road to Freedom and compliments our work.

 29/08/2018
Yours Sincerely

Mthunzi Ndimande
Museum and Monuments Services



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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**ADV. SONWABILE MANCOTYWA
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
NATIONAL HERITAGE COUNCIL
PO BOX 74097
LYNNWOOD RIDGE
0400**

Dear Advocate Mancotywa

***UNION BUILDINGS SITE INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED FOR PURPOSES OF
NATIONAL HERITAGE COUNCIL SUBMISSION TO UNESCO FOR THE SITE TO BE
INCLUDED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE LIST UNDER "SOUTH AFRICAN
HUMAN RIGHTS AND LIBERATION HERITAGE LEGACY SITES".***

Thank you for your letter dated 16th October 2017 for the initiative to memorialise the Union Buildings site as part of a series nomination to UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.

The Department of Public Works recognises the historic and cultural significance of this initiative and assures your Council of our support, participation and cooperation in this endeavour. Such a declaration will serve to preserve long into the future the memory of the Struggle for Human Rights and Equality, on both a national and international level.

The information requested in your 16th October 2017 letter to my office shall be provided to you under the provision that the information will be used solely for the purpose of the UNESCO nomination and declaration process.

I further request that I be provided with a copy of the declaration documentation once the nomination has been approved by UNESCO. The declaration as World Heritage Site may have impact on the operation and management of the Union Buildings site and the Department of Public Works would need to expedite certain programmes/projects to bring in line with UNESCO requirements.

May I wish you the very best for your endeavours in the roll-out of this significant project.

Yours sincerely

**ADV. SAMUEL VUKELA
DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

DATE: 10/10/2018

Advocate Mancotywa
National Heritage Council South Africa (NHC)
P. O. Box 74097
Lynwood Ridge
Pretoria, 0040

Dear Advocate Mancotywa,

RE: HUMAN RIGHTS LIBERATION AND RECONCILIATION SITES SERIAL WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION

Constitution Hill takes this opportunity to express thanks and appreciation for the efforts currently underway to include Constitution Hill in a serial nomination on Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation to be proposed for World Heritage Inscription.

We support this effort wholeheartedly as we believe it gives due recognition to the Exceptional Universal Value and testimony that is carried by Constitution Hill, this former Prison and Torture Chamber for so many years, that has become home to the world acclaimed constitution of our country, reflecting not only universal values but also affording equal protection of all according to those values.

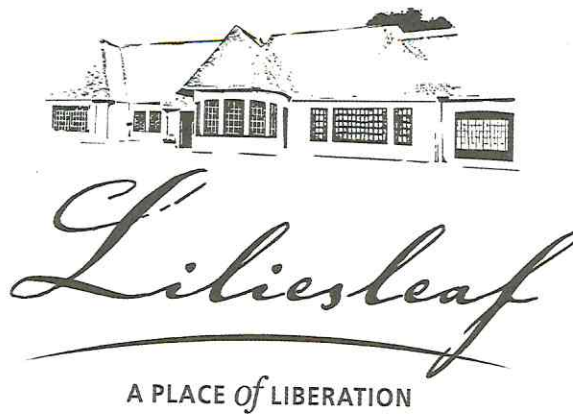
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We will work with you for success in this and related efforts.

Yours sincerely,



Ms Dawn Robertson
Chief Executive Officer
Date: 28 August 2018



Advocate S Mancotywa
Chief Executive Officer of National Heritage Council
57 Kasteel Road, Domus Building
Lynwood Ridge
0081

Email address: s.mancotywa@nhc.org.za

5th September 2018

RE: SERIAL NOMINATION – LILIESLEAF IN HUMAN RIGHTS, LIBERATION AND RECONCILIATION
PROPOSED WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Dear Advocate Mancotywa,

Our numerous interactions with the NHC, SAHRA and other stakeholders on the above matter bears reference.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your organisation's diligence, perseverance and commitment to seeing this extremely important and significant nomination process through to completion.

On behalf of the Liliesleaf Trust we encourage, welcome and wholeheartedly support the inclusion of Liliesleaf onto a World Heritage Property that addresses the values and ideals of Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation.

We will do all in our power and resources to ensure that the site's Outstanding Universal Value is promoted, maintained and protected as we have been doing since inception.

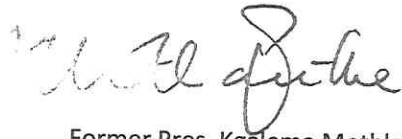
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Liliesleaf is an outstanding example of how those committed and dedicated to bringing about a non-racial, non-sexist, free, just and democratic society for all, stood together against the apartheid onslaught that tried to undermine and destroy the ideals for which the Rivonia Trialists were prepared to pay the ultimate sacrifice for, their lives.

It is a privilege to be part of the first serial nomination proposed under the broad theme of Liberation Heritage. We are certain that this effort will not only help to encourage learning and dialogue but will also contribute to success in the struggle against forgetting.

Yours Sincerely

Nicholas Wolpe
Chief Executive Officer


Former Pres. Kgalema Motlanthe
Chairperson



PO Box 471, Vereeniging, 1930
Gauteng, Republic of South Africa
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Email: mananat@sedibeng.gov.za
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Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture & Heritage Department

Sedibeng District Municipality

16th November 2018

Enquiries: Director Neville Felix

Telephone: 016-450 33 80/2

E-Mail: nevillef@sedibeng.gov.za

To: World Heritage Specialist
Mr. Khwezi kaMpumlwana
C/O: National Heritage Council of SA

Re: Sedibeng District Municipality fully supports the Sharpeville Heritage Sites to be granted International World Heritage status through UNESCO and National Heritage status as part of the Nelson Mandela Legacy project.

Dear Khwezi KaMpumlwana,

This serve's to confirm the unequivocal support of Sedibeng District Municipality in the processing of the Sharpeville Heritage Sites as a World Heritage Site under UNESCO, given its unique status in affirming through the United Nations after the period of the massacre in the 1960's that Apartheid became a 'Crime against Humanity'.

The Directorate of Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture and Heritage pledges to do all within the requirements of managing a successful outcome of the process in its establishment and realignment of being declared a 'World Heritage' site as per the Council Resolution taken by Sedibeng District Council to fully support this innovative concept, thanking you in anticipation for a favorable response.

Yours in Developmental Governance

Director: Neville Felix
Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture and Heritage

Office of the Vice Chancellor

Alice Main Campus:

Private Bag X1314, King William's Town Road, Alice, 5700, RSA
Tel: +27 (0) 40 602-2589 * Fax: +27 (0) 86 628-2675 * Cell: +27 (0) 82 202-2551



13 April 2017

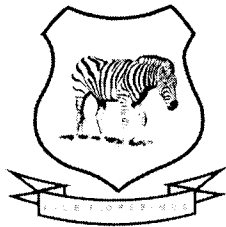
Dear Adv. Sonwabile Mancotywa
CEO National Heritage Council

On behalf of the University Council and Senior Management of the University of Fort Hare; I acknowledge and accept the serial nomination for World Heritage consideration. The five National Heritage sites we have in our Alice Campus: Old Fort, Christian Union Hall, Human Movement Sciences Building (Old Dining Hall), Stuart Hall and the Freedom Square are all sites we believe encapsulate the definition of having 'Outstanding Universal Value'.

I understand that the Z.K. Matthews House which is also a National Heritage Site has not been included in the Nomination Dossier for World Heritage Consideration; we as the University of Fort Hare deeply regret that it is not included and would want to show our support as it is part of the history of the Tyhume Valley Liberation history and history of South Africa as a whole.

As the University of Fort Hare we wish that this is the beginning of many potential sites that we believe will be included in the '**Liberation Heritage Route**' an initiative of the National Heritage Council.

Prof. Sakhela Buhlungu
Vice-Chancellor
University of Fort Hare



OHLANGE HIGH SCHOOL

Founded by the late Dr J.L. Dube for the Education of African Boys and Girls

✉ Private Bag x20 Inanda, 4310

☎ 031 519 2535

Dear Advocate Mancotywa

The Ohlange high school which manages the Ohlange site, acknowledges the NHC's efforts to engage and mobilise stakeholders towards the global recognition of the Heritage associated with Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation. We believe that this initiative of World Heritage Listing is a most significant one, we wholeheartedly support it, we will do all within our power and resources to ensure the success of the Heritage bid and the long term protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of our site.

We will continue to use whatever influence we have with stakeholders in our immediate vicinity and beyond to ensure that our efforts are synergised toward ensuring that present and future generations benefit from the valuable heritage our site represents and we actively collaborate with other sites in the Serial Nomination and in the World Heritage List. As an educational establishment, we believe that this work compliments our efforts to plant peace consciousness in the minds of the next generation.

Yours Sincerely

Mr S.A. Nxumalo



Member of Executive Council
for Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation
FREE STATE PROVINCE

Dear Advocate Mancotywa

RE: WORLD HERITAGE SERIAL NOMINATION - WAAIHOEK WESLEYAN CHURCH, MANGAUNG IN HUMAN RIGHTS, LIBERATION AND RECONCILIATION.

The Department of Sports, Arts, Culture and Recreation, the official owners of the above national heritage site, record appreciation for the interactions we and other stakeholders have had about the recognition and protection of this important heritage site.

We place on record our support for the World Heritage enlistment of the above site as part of the serial nomination on human rights, liberation and reconciliation. We continue to do all in our power and resources to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the site is protected, is transmitted to future generations and is a factor in the management of the evolving precinct.

There is no doubt that the story of the search for a reconciled South African nation with human rights and liberty can never be told in full without referring to the important gathering that took place here on 08 January 1912 resulting in Africa's liberation movement and a more than 100-year journey to a non-racial, united prosperous society.

Please feel free to communicate with Head of Department, Mr. RS Malope on any related matter.

Yours Sincerely

NS Leeto, MPL
MEC: Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation

Date: 31 August 2018



Wednesday 29 August 2018

The CEO
National Heritage Council of SA
Lynwood Ridge
Pretoria, 0040

Dear Advocate Mancotywa

RE: INCLUSION OF MQHEKEZWENI IN WORLD HERITAGE SERIAL NOMINATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, LIBERATION AND RECONCILIATION

I refer to the various interactions and consultations that have been held with various stakeholders, particularly the NHC, the Royal House, and the Traditional Council. We take this opportunity to assure you that the Traditional Council, the Royal Family custodians, and I, Chief Zanomthetho, will do all in our power to protect the Outstanding Universal Value of The Great Place, Mqhekezweni KoMkhulu.

We are grateful with the progress made, as reflected in the national declaration of Mqhekezweni earlier this year, and thus confirm our support for efforts being made toward World Heritage Listing. We will continue to engage with relevant stakeholders to promote the values of the heritage, as well as ensure the allocation and sustainable use of resources for this purpose. It is our commitment to safeguard the assets inherent in the heritage of this site, and we will only partner with communities, groups and enterprise who tangibly assure the availability of this treasure to present and future generations, locally and internationally.

It is my conviction that all this effort is an important culmination of the work required for the living journey of our people and the collective consciousness of humanity. Personally, this work is a gratifying continuation of the works of UTata Jongintaba, and indeed a fitting honour of the values Utata Nelson Mandela is renowned for; values I too share as we endeavour to fulfil sustainable development and shared wellness for all humanity.

Sincerely

Nkosi Zanomthetho

Advocate Mancotywa
National Heritage Council South Africa (NHC)
P. O. Box 74097
Lynwood Ridge
Pretoria, 0040

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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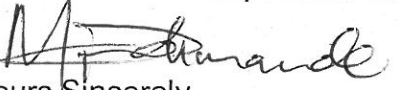
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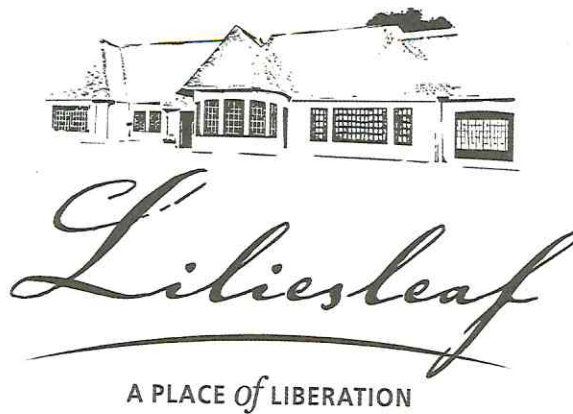
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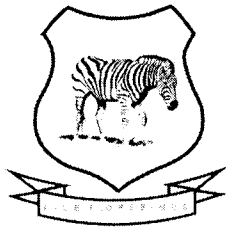
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Chief Executive Officer


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Email: mananat@sedibeng.gov.za
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Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture & Heritage Department

Sedibeng District Municipality

16th November 2018

Enquiries: Director Neville Felix

Telephone: 016-450 33 80/2

E-Mail: nevillef@sedibeng.gov.za

To: World Heritage Specialist
Mr. Khwezi kaMpumlwana
C/O: National Heritage Council of SA

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Yours in Developmental Governance

Director: Neville Felix
Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture and Heritage

Office of the Vice Chancellor

Alice Main Campus:

Private Bag X1314, King William's Town Road, Alice, 5700, RSA
Tel: +27 (0) 40 602-2589 * Fax: +27 (0) 86 628-2675 * Cell: +27 (0) 82 202-2551



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

13 April 2017

Dear Adv. Sonwabile Mancotywa
CEO National Heritage Council

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As the University of Fort Hare we wish that this is the beginning of many potential sites that we believe will be included in the '**Liberation Heritage Route**' an initiative of the National Heritage Council.

Prof. Sakhela Buhlungu
Vice-Chancellor
University of Fort Hare



public works

Department:
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**ADV. SONWABILE MANCOTYWA
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
NATIONAL HERITAGE COUNCIL
PO BOX 74097
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May I wish you the very best for your endeavours in the roll-out of this significant project.

Yours sincerely

**ADV. SAMUEL VUKELA
DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

DATE: 10/10/2018



Member of Executive Council
for Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation
FREE STATE PROVINCE

Dear Advocate Mancotywa

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Please feel free to communicate with Head of Department, Mr. RS Malope on any related matter.

Yours Sincerely

NS Leeto, MPL
MEC: Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation

Date: 31 August 2018



Government Gazette Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

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DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND CULTURE

NO. 1606

30 DECEMBER 2016

SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY

DECLARATION OF THE SHARPEVILLE MASSACRE SITES AS NATIONAL HERITAGE SITES

By virtue of the powers vested in the South African Heritage Resources Agency, in terms of section 27 (5) of the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) SAHRA hereby declares three of the Sharpeville Massacre Sites namely the Memorial Garden located on Erf 9172, the Police Station on Erf 9175 and the graves of the 69 people killed at the massacre located in the Phelindaba Cemetery, Theunis Kruger Street Vereeniging, as National Heritage Sites.

Statement of Significance

The 21st March 1960 marked a critical turning point in the history of South Africa when police opened fire on a peaceful march led by the Pan Africanist Congress in protest against the pass laws. Marches were organised in both Sharpeville (Gauteng) and Langa (Cape Town). This display of police brutality in which 69 people died, was to become known as the Sharpeville Massacre. Demonstrations and riots broke out across the country in reaction to the police response to both protests in Sharpeville and Langa. This led to the first declaration of a State of Emergency under Apartheid, and saw the banning of the ANC and Pan Africanist Congress (PAC). This brutal response from the State was the catalyst for the move away from passive resistance to armed struggle. The massacre inspired the painting of the "Black Priest" by Ronald Harrison (itself an important Struggle artwork that raised funds for Defence and Aid Movement). As testimony to the brutal force used to enforce the racial policies of the Apartheid administration, the Sharpeville Police Station, the Memorial Garden and the graves of the victims commemorate and honour those who bravely marched in protest against the forced relocation and restricted movements imposed by the Pass Laws and lost their lives on 21st March 1960.

Schedule

The demarcations of the Sharpeville Massacre Sites are as follows:

Site name	Erf No/ Farm	Province	Town	Municipalities	
				District Municipality	Local Municipality
Sharpeville Police Station	9175; Sharpeville	Gauteng	Vereeniging	Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality
Memorial Garden	9172; Sharpeville	Gauteng	Vereeniging	Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality

Site Name	Grave Numbers	Cemetery	Province	Town	District Municipality	Local Municipality
Sharpeville Massacre victims Grave Sites	1864 – 1932	Phelindaba Cemetery	Gauteng	Vereeniging	Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality



Government Gazette Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA

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PART 1 OF 2

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND CULTURE

NO. 968

02 SEPTEMBER 2016

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND CULTURE



SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY

DECLARATION OF THE LILIESLEAF FARM AS NATIONAL HERITAGE SITES

By virtue of the powers vested in the South African Heritage Resources Agency, in terms of section 27 (5) of the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) SAHRA hereby declares Liliesleaf Farm, Erf 357 Rivonia Extension as a National Heritage Site

Statement of Significance

Liliesleaf Farm represents two pivotal points in South Africa's History and the Liberation Struggle. The purchase of the property by the South African Communist Party (SACP) was to serve as both the organisation's headquarters and a "safe house" for activists. This purchase coincided with the shift within the national liberation movement, from passive resistance to armed struggle and the formation of uMkhonto we Sizwe (MK). Liliesleaf subsequently became the headquarters of MK and a crucible for the Liberation Struggle. It was at this property where MK launched operation O Mayibuye leading to the reaction by the Apartheid regime in the form of the Rivonia Arrests (in July 1963) and the Rivonia Trial (which in turn is an important moment in our history). The trial resulted in the conviction and life imprisonment of prominent struggle leaders such as Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada, Denis Goldberg, Raymond Mhlaba, Elias Motsoeledi and Andrew Mlangeni."

Schedule

The demarcation of Liliesleaf Farm is as follows:

Site Name	Erf No / Farm	Province	Town	Municipality	Survey Diagram	Figure	Deed
Liliesleaf Farm	357 – Rivonia Extension 1	Gauteng	Johannesburg	City of Johannesburg	2445/2010	AadehFGHA	T 013687 07

CONSOLIDATION DIAGRAM

COMPONENTS:

- 1 The figure A,a,d,e,h,F,G,H,A represents Erf 357, vide Diagram S.G.No. 9599/2006, Deed of Transfer No. T 13687/2007
- 2 The figure a,b,c,d,a represents Erf 53, vide General Plan No. A 9471/1969, Deed of Transfer No. T20777/1973
- 3 The figure b,B,C,f,a,b represents Erf 54, vide General Plan S.G. No. A 9471/1969, Deed of Transfer No. T 205/1973
- 4 The figure c,f,D,E g,c represents Erf 55, vide General Plan S.G. No. A 9471/1969, Deed of Transfer No. T 15371/1972
- 5 The figure e,c,g,n,e represents Erf 56, vide General Plan S.G. No. A 9471/1969, Deed of Transfer No. T 7798/1972

SG No.

2445/2010

Approved

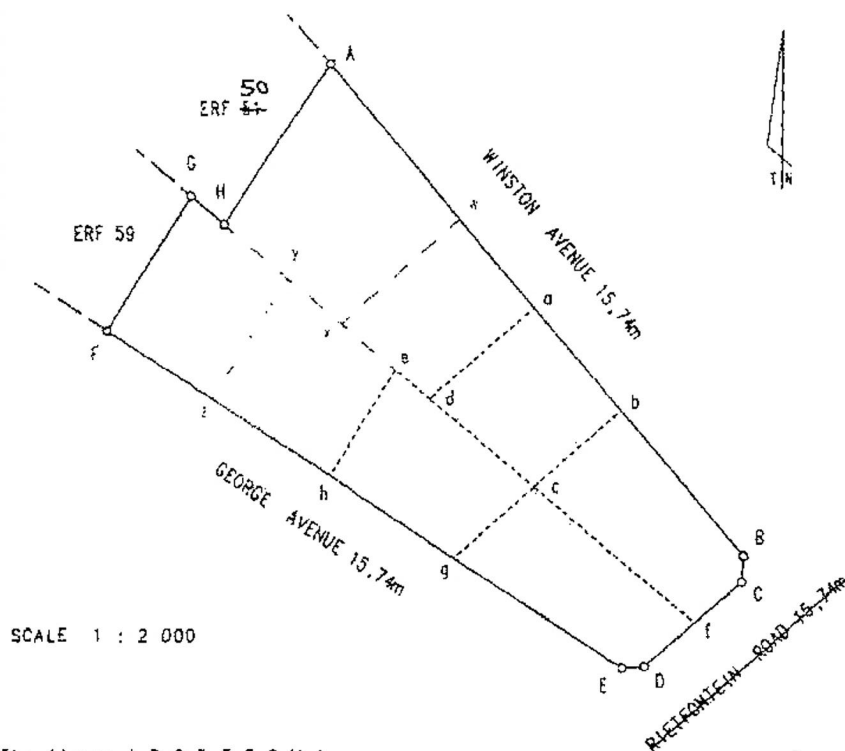
Indie Schreiner

for

SURVEYOR-

GENERAL

28.07.2010

Ord. No. 15/1986
Section 92(2)(c)

SCALE 1 : 2 000

The figure A B C D E F G H A
represents 1,8512 hectares of land being
ERF 360 in the Township of RIVONIA EXTENSION 1
and comprising the components 1 to 5 as listed above
Province of Gauteng
Compiled in June 2010

Professional Land Surveyor PLS0087

This diagram is annexed to

No

c d

l f o

Pretoria
Registrar of deedsThe original diagrams are
as listed above

File ERVEN

S.R. No.

T P 3490

Camp. IRIA-7/C

G.P. SG.No. A9471/1969

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DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND CULTURE

NO. 1175

20 SEPTEMBER 2019



SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY

DECLARATION OF THE OHLANGE HERITAGE SITE, INANDA, ETHEKWINI, KWAZULU-NATAL AS A NATIONAL HERITAGE SITE

By virtue of the powers vested in the South African Heritage Resources Agency, in terms of section 27 (5) of the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) SAHRA hereby declares the Ohlange Heritage Site, Inanda, Ethekwini, KwaZulu-Natal as a National Heritage Site.

Statement of Significance

The site holds high historical significance in its association to the life and work of a person (John L Dube) and organisation (ANC) of importance in history, as well as its association to historical events (the first vote in the 1994 elections). The site is further significant in its association to the achievement of a particular period, being the first education institution for Africans by Africans and the coming of democracy.

The modest, colonial-styled original house of John Langalibalele Dube (the first ANC president), bears testimony to his life, work and aspirations to encourage his people to enter the modern world through education. As the first school established and directed by Africans, the site further testifies to the pioneering of African education in South Africa.

The Old School Hall, built by Dube, was the venue where the first democratically elected President, Nelson Mandela, cast his first vote in South Africa's first democratic elections in 1994. With this historical association, the Old School Hall, together with John L Dube's first home represents the full circle of the liberation struggle and the achievement of its aims – freedom and equality for all South Africans.

Schedule

The Ohlange Institute is situated on the Remainder of Portion 398 of the Farm Piesangs Rivier no 805 – FT. The National Heritage Site is bounded by the coordinates listed in the schedule below:

Site Name	Erf No / Farm	Province	Nearest Town	Municipality	Survey Diagram	Deed
John L Dube House	Remainder of Portion 398 of the Farm Piesangs Rivier no 805 – FT	KZN	Durban	Ethekwini	8371/1967	DT24912/68

John L Dube Interpretation Centre (old School Hall)	Remainder of Portion 398 of the Farm Piesangs Rivier no 805 – FT	KZN	Durban	Ethekwini	8371/1967	DT24912/68
--	--	-----	--------	-----------	-----------	------------

Co-ordinates:

Point	Longitude	Latitude
1	30,9564646	-29,6974065
2	30,95655603	-29,69763841
3	30,95653389	-29,69768615
4	30,95668828	-29,69777072
5	30,95662036	-29,69792868
6	30,95695472	-29,69833333
7	30,95654514	-29,69861885
8	30,95625531	-29,69831617
9	30,95633459	-29,69825831
10	30,95611125	-29,69752126

END

ANNEXURE 2: DECLARATIONS

This Annexure will be the declarations of the ten sites as National Heritage Sites

ANNEXURE 3: SITE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Refer to folder for 10 SMPs and Folder for Overall ICMP

ANNEXURE 4: BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS CAMPAIGN AGAINST APARTHEID

On 22 June 1946, the Indian government requested that the unfair and unjust treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa be included on the agenda of the very first session of the United Nations General Assembly.

In the decades that followed, the world body would contribute to the global struggle against Apartheid by drawing the world's attention to the inhumanity of the system. It did so by legitimizing popular resistance, promoting anti-apartheid actions by governmental and non-governmental organizations, instituting an arms embargo, and supporting an oil embargo and boycotts of apartheid in many fields.

The following are the key dates and actions that the United Nations (UN) took against the system of Apartheid.

Key dates in the UN campaign against apartheid:

- **2 December 1950** - The General Assembly declared that "a policy of 'racial segregation' (Apartheid) is necessarily based on doctrines of racial discrimination". (Resolution 395(V))
- **1 April 1960** - The Security Council, in its first action on South Africa, adopted Resolution 134 deploring the policies and actions of the South African government in the wake of the killing of 69 peaceful African protesters in Sharpeville by the police on 21 March. The Council called upon the government to abandon its policies of Apartheid and racial discrimination.
- **2 April 1963** - First meeting of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, it was later renamed the "Special Committee against Apartheid".
- **7 August 1963** - The Security Council adopted Resolution 181 calling upon all States to cease the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition and military vehicles to South Africa. The arms embargo was made mandatory on 4 November 1977.
- **13 November 1963** - The General Assembly, in Resolution 1899 (XVIII) on the question of Namibia, urged all States to refrain from supplying petroleum to South Africa. It was the first of many efforts by the UN to enact effective oil sanctions against apartheid.
- **23 August-4 September 1966** - International Seminar on Apartheid, Brasilia, organised by the UN Division of Human Rights, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the government of Brazil – the first of scores of conferences and seminars on Apartheid organised or co-sponsored by the United Nations.
- **2 December 1968** - The General Assembly requested all States and organisations "to suspend cultural, educational, sporting and other exchanges with the racist regime and with organisations or institutions in South Africa which practice Apartheid.
- **30 November 1973** - International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid approved by the General Assembly (Resolution 3068(XXVIII)). The convention came into force on 18 July 1976.
- **1 January 1976** - The UN Centre Against Apartheid was established.
- **19 June 1976** – Resolution 392 reads:

- “Deeply shocked over large-scale killings and wounding of Africans in South Africa, following the callous shooting of African people including schoolchildren and students demonstrating against racial discrimination on 16 June 1976. Convinced that this situation has been brought about by the continued imposition by the South African Government of Apartheid and racial discrimination, in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. The UN strongly condemns the South African Government for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people including schoolchildren and students and others opposing racial discrimination. It expresses its profound sympathy to the victims of this violence. The UN reaffirms that the policy of Apartheid is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and seriously disturbs international peace and security. It recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of Apartheid and racial discrimination. It calls upon the South African Government urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate Apartheid and racial discrimination. The UN decides to remain seized of the matter.
- **13 June 1980** – In Resolution 473, the Security Council unanimously adopted recalled resolutions 392 (1976), 417 (1977), 418 (1977), 454 (1979) and 466 (1980) and letters from the Committee for South Africa, the Council expressed its concern and condemned South Africa for the killing of protesters, including schoolchildren opposed to Apartheid.
- **17 August 1984** - In Resolution 554, the Security Council declared null and void the new racist constitution of South Africa.
- **16-20 June 1986** - World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, organised by the United Nations in cooperation with the African Union and the Movement of Non-aligned Countries.
- **14 December 1989** - The General Assembly adopted by consensus the “Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,” calling for negotiations to end apartheid and establish a non-racial democracy (Resolution A/RES/S-16/1).
- **22 June 1990** - Nelson Mandela addressed the Special Committee against Apartheid in New York — his first appearance before the Organisation.
- **30 July 1992** - With political violence escalating and negotiations at risk, Nelson Mandela requested the United Nations to send observers to South Africa. On the following day, the Secretary-General announced that he would send a small group of UN monitors. The United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa was established by the Security Council on 17 August 1992.
- **8 October 1993** - The General Assembly requested States to restore economic relations with South Africa immediately, and terminate the oil embargo when the Transitional Executive Council in South Africa became operational (Resolution 48/1).
- **10 May 1994** - South Africa’s first democratically elected non-racial government took office following the general elections between 26-29 April.
- **23 June 1994** - The General Assembly approved the credentials of the South African delegation and removed the item of Apartheid from its agenda. The Security Council removed the question of South Africa from its agenda on 27 June.
- **3 October 1994** - The first democratically elected president of South Africa, Nelson Mandela, addresses the General Assembly.¹²³

¹ <http://www.un.org.za/about/the-united-nations-partner-in-the-struggle-against-apartheid/>.

² <https://www.apa.org/international/pi/2013/12/un-matters.aspx>

³ <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/392>

ANNEXURE 5: BRIEF SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS IN THE HISTORY OF AFRICA'S LIBERATION

No less a body than UNESCO (at its 2005 33rd General Conference)¹ and African Union (at its 16th Ordinary Session)² recognised that Africa and South Africa's diverse roads to independence and liberation are of importance to the heritage of humanity.³ These roads to independence have inspired the production of various seminal publications, scholarly works, artistic works and more significantly court trials. The African Liberation Heritage Programme is the overall programme that co-ordinates work on the Heritage of Africa's roads to independence. Different countries have designed programmes for their country chapters, which often include a World Heritage programme. Africa's History is summarised in UNESCO's nine volume General History of Africa, segmented into different stages of Africa's development and history.⁴

The authorised summary of the key points in the History of Southern Africa's Liberation struggle is contained in the 10 Volume Hashim Mbitha Research Project. The project's primary objective was to document the history of the liberation struggle of the Southern African Region through collection, cataloguing and compiling of oral texts and data in SADC Member States and outside the region.

One of the most recognised historical volumes of the record of South Africa's liberation struggle are contained in the South African Democracy Education Trust which seeks to *to examine and analyse events leading to the negotiated settlement and democracy in South Africa with a focus on: the events leading to the banning of the liberation movements; the various strategies and tactics adopted in pursuit of the democratic struggle; the events leading to the adoption of the negotiation strategy; and the dynamics underpinning the negotiations process between 1990 and 1994*. The study resulted in the publication of a multi-volume of research covering the successive decades in the run up to the first democratic elections, including an overview volume.⁵

There were multiple motivations for the Europeans to seek out and colonise Africa. This included the obvious economic benefits, the quest for national prestige, religious missionary zeal, and tension between pairs of European powers.⁶ The European imperialist were pushed by three main factors namely political, economic and social.

The "Scramble for Africa", which was the occupation, division and colonisation of African territories by European powers, happened during the New Imperialism period from 1881 to 1914⁷. At the end of this period, Africa had been carved up into 30 Territories and had brought 110 million people under European dominance⁸.

¹ UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE 33 C/DR.29* (COM.IV) 14 September 2005.

² Decision on the Establishment of a Continental Programme to Valorise the African Liberation Heritage – Doc. Assembly/AU/15(XVI) Add.8.

³ SA Department of Arts and Culture, Report on Resistance and Liberation Heritage. 2017.

⁴ <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/general-history-of-africa/volumes/>.

⁵ <http://www.sadet.co.za/>.

⁶ <http://exhibitions.nypl.org/africanaage/essay-colonization-of-africa.html>.

⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonisation_of_Africa.

⁸ Pakenham, 1997 *The Scramble for Africa*.

The process of colonisation within Southern Africa began in earnest with the establishment of a refreshment station at the Cape in 1652, followed by the settling of the Liesbeek Valley for farming in 1657⁹. South Africa was amongst the first countries to be colonised on the African continent, with only the region of Guinea, Cape Verde, Mozambique and Zanzibar being colonised by the Portuguese before then.

The Colonising of South Africa was slow to begin. Initially, the majority of the colonial expansion was limited to livestock raiding and the seizing of the good grazing grounds in the southern coastal plains of the Cape. Following a ravaging smallpox plague in the early 1700s, the local hunter gatherers (the Khoi) were decimated, and were forced to either move further inland, or became enmeshed within the Cape Colony¹⁰. Colonial expansion to the East eventually brought the Colony into conflict with the AmaXhosa over access to seasonal grazing. The ensuing border wars between the European Colony and the Xhosa culminated with the infamous cattle killing in 1857¹¹. The Cape Colony was annexed by the British first in 1795, and again permanently in 1806. The new British administration at the Cape brought further colonial expansion with the settling of the large areas of the Eastern Cape with British farmers as part of the 1820 settlers. In the far east of the country, the relatively small trading Port of Natal was set up as a second British colony in 1843. The increasing tensions between the British and the Zulu culminated in the Anglo-Zulu war and the defeat of the Zulu at the Battle of Ulundi in 1879¹². Further colonial expansion took place following the Great Trek of 1836, with disgruntled Boers in the Cape Colony leaving to settle in the areas of the Orange Free State and the *Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek* (roughly Gauteng, Limpopo and North West Province). This expansion often resulted in conflict such as the Sekhukhune wars and the siege of Makapansgat in the late 19th century. The eventual discovery of diamonds in the Free State, and gold in the Transvaal Republic towards the end of the 19th century resulted in the 2nd Anglo Boer War of 1899 – 1902. The result of this war saw the whole of modern day South Africa falling under British dominance. The resulting Union of South Africa in 1910 attempted to unify the country, albeit under white dominance, with non-whites excluded.

Although South Africa became a Union with its own white dominated government in 1910, the country was still regarded as a colony of Britain till 1961 (as illustrated in the table below). The passing of the Native Land Act of 1913 constrained the majority of the country's rural black population into several homelands, divorced from major economic centres. After the Second World War, in 1948, the conservative National Party won the elections, marking the beginning of white Afrikaner rule in the country under the dominion of Britain. The year 1961, when South Africa became a republic, removed the overarching British dominion, however it would be three and a half decades until South Africans could enjoy their independence and freedom, with the fall of Apartheid and the first democratic elections in 1994.

⁹ Theal, 1909 *History And Ethnography Of Africa South Of The Zambesi: Vol II Foundation Of The Cape Colony By The Dutch*.

¹⁰ Theal, 1909 *History And Ethnography Of Africa South Of The Zambesi: Vol II Foundation Of The Cape Colony By The Dutch*.

¹¹ Peires, 1989 *The Dead Will Arise: Nongqawuse and the Great Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement of 1856-7*.

¹² Morris, 1988 *The Washing of the Spears: The Rise and Fall of the Zulu Nation Under Shaka and Its Fall in the Zulu War of 1879*.

List of all African countries and their Independence Days, colonial names and former colonizers.

COUNTRY	INDEPENDENCE DAY	COLONIAL NAME	COLONIAL RULERS
Algeria	July 5th, 1962		France
Angola	November 11th; 1975		Portugal
Benin	August 1st; 1960		French
Botswana	September 30th, 1966		Britain
Burkina Faso	August 5; 1960		France
Burundi	July 1st; 1962		Belgium
Cameroon	January 1st; 1960		French-administered UN trusteeship
Cape Verde	July 5th; 1975		Portugal
C.A.R	August 13th; 1960		France
Chad	August 11th, 1960		France
Comoros	July 6th; 1975		France
Congo	August 15th; 1960		France
Congo DR	June 30th; 1960		Belgium
Cote d'Ivoire	August 7th; 1960		France
Djibouti	June 27th; 1977		France
Egypt	February 28th, 1922		Britain
Eq Guinea	October 12; 1968		Spain
Eritrea	May 24th; 1993		Ethiopia
Ethiopia	over 2000 years, Never colonized	(formerly) Kingdom of Aksum	--
Gabon	August 17th; 1960		France
Gambia	February 18th; 1965		Britain
Ghana	6 March 1957	Gold Coast	Britain

Guinea	October 2nd; 1958		France
Guinea Bissau	10 September 1974 24 September 1973		Portugal
Kenya	December 12th, 1963		Britain
Lesotho	October 4th; 1966		Britain
Liberia	July 26th; 1847		American colonization Society
Libya	December 24; 1951		Italy
Madagascar	June 26th; 1960		France
Malawi	July 6th; 1964		Britain
Mali	September 22nd; 1960		France
Mauritania	November 28th; 1960		France
Mauritius	March 12th, 1968		Britain
Morocco	March 2nd; 1956		France
Mozambique	June 25th; 1975		Portugal
Namibia	March 21st; 1990		Germany, later a South African mandate from 1914 onwards
Niger	August 3rd; 1960		France
Nigeria	October 1st, 1960		Britain
Rwanda	July 1st; 1962		Belgium administered UN trusteeship
SaoTome Principe	July 12th; 1975		Portugal
Senegal	April 4th; 1960		France
Seychelles	June 29th; 1976		Britain
Sierra Leone	April 27th; 1961		Britain
Somalia	July 1st; 1960	British Somaliland Italian Somaliland	Britain Italy

South Africa	31 May 1961, April 1994(end of Apartheid)	Union of South Africa	Britain
Sudan	January 1st; 1956		Egypt, Britain
Swaziland	September 6th; 1968		Britain
Tanzania	April 26th, 1964		Britain
Togo	April 27th; 1960		French administered UN trusteeship
Tunisia	March 20th; 1956		France
Uganda	October 9th; 1962		Britain
Zambia	October 24th; 1964		Britain
Zimbabwe	April 18th; 1980		Britain

Source: <http://www.japanaficanet.com/directory/presidents/africanindependence.html>

ANNEXURE 6: SELECTED QUOTES FROM WORLD LEADERS ON THE FIGHT AGAINST THE SYSTEM OF APARTHEID

The fight against Apartheid was not a fight against “a people” based on their race or gender, colour or creed, but was a fight against a system, which oppressed and opposed human rights. Leaders rallied together to fight a system and not “a people”, to ensure that South Africa becomes a country in which the people’s right of whom live within it are equal. Below are quotes from world leaders expressing the fight against the system known as Apartheid.

"The main thing is that the Government and the people should be democratic to the core. It is relatively unimportant who is in the Government. I am not opposed to the present Government because it is white; I am opposed to it only because it is undemocratic and repressive. My idea is a non-racial government chosen on the basis of merit rather than colour. Appeals to racialism at elections should be a legal offence." – Albert Luthuli

"The fundamental principle in our struggle is equal rights for all in our country, and that all people who have made South Africa their home, by birth or adoption, irrespective of colour or creed, are entitled to these rights." - Walter Sisulu.

"In my country of South Africa, we struggled for years against that divided human beings, children of the same God, by racial classification and then denied many of them fundamental human rights" – Desmond Tutu^{1 2}

"We had to forge an alliance of strength based not on colour but on commitment to the total abolition of apartheid and oppression; we would seek allies, of whatever colour, as long as they were totally agreed on our liberations aims" – Oliver Tambo³⁴

"The reason I joined the struggle against Apartheid was because you have this system of oppression, which affected everybody who was black. Whether you were old or young, man or women, in a village or a town, it didn't matter" – Thabo Mbeki

We have got to move away from the concept of race and colour because that is what Apartheid is. We cannot end Apartheid if we retain these concepts – Oliver Tambo

"During the worst days of Apartheid, we turned to the church for hope and courage as we fought a righteous struggle for a democratic, non-racial, non-sexist, just and prosperous South Africa". – Cyril Ramaphosa^{5 6}

¹ https://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/desmond_tutu_454143?src=t_apartheid

² <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wpdyn/content/article/2010/03/11/AR2010031103341.html?noredirect=on>

³ https://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/oliver_tambo_802861?src=t_apartheid

⁴ <https://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/item-oliver-tambo-was-published-introduction-book-no-easy-walk-freedom-ruth-first-01-june>

⁵ https://www.brainyquote.com/authors/cyril_ramaphosa

⁶ <https://www.news24.com/SouthAfrica/News/men-take-responsibility-to-change-gender-violence-ramaphosa-20170730>

“I've devoted my life to see equality for blacks, and at the same time, I've denied the needs of my family. Please understand that I take these actions, not out of selfishness or arrogance, but to preserve a South Africa worth living in for blacks and whites.”

— Steve Biko

ANNEXURE 9:

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT REPORT

Human Rights, Liberation Struggle and Reconciliation: Nelson Mandela Legacy Sites



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1. Framework for Stakeholder Engagement and Management for World Heritage Sites

This document is a report on the stakeholder involvement that was undertaken to support the application for nomination of the *Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation: Nelson Mandela Legacy Sites*. It is a serial nomination made up of ten sites located in four provinces. Stakeholder involvement is mandatory for the World Heritage nomination process and thus was undertaken at all the ten sites. It should be mentioned from the beginning of this report that Stakeholder involvement is not regarded as a once-off thing but a systematic and continuous process of communication.

States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* are always encouraged to ensure the participation of a wide variety of stakeholders, including site managers, local and regional governments, local communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other interested parties and partners in the identification, nomination and protection of World Heritage properties. A strategy to engage stakeholders is encouraged to ensure that critical role players are not missed out in the process and this should be seen as planning for a very long-lasting partnership. Early engagement sets a positive tone and better understanding of the nomination, encourage exchange of views and transparency and is essential to enable a shared responsibility in the maintenance of the property (DEFF Framework for Stakeholder Engagement and Management). The framework below provides guidance on the approach to reach out and communicate.

This Report provides a record of recent meetings directly associated with the nomination of the ten sites.

South Africa has developed a framework for stakeholder participation as well as some laws and regulations such as Section 27 of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) and guidelines such as for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Water Users. The Promotion of Administrative Justice Act No 3 of 2000 and the National Heritage Convention Act stipulate the need for a public participation process with a minimum period of 30 days. For the declaration of a provincial or national heritage site, the site needs to have gone through these processes and as such for World Heritage Inscription, the public participation process will already have gone a long way by the time a site attains provincial or national heritage status. This document lists aspects that are considered important by the Department of Environmental Affairs when stakeholder participation is done for World Heritage Sites.

For World Heritage Sites, the ideal process to ensure stakeholder engagement is to establish Management Authorities (MA) that represent stakeholders as well as the relevant authorities (or at least are linked to them in an accountability chain) to manage the site. This process starts with identifying stakeholders and analysing the role each of them will have in managing the site. Once key stakeholders and their main roles and responsibilities are clarified, the Management Authority is officially established. Once the site is inscribed, a stakeholder communication strategy needs to be implemented to inform the broader national and global community of the importance of the site and their role in the protection thereof.

Establishing a World Heritage Site is a long process and there are no guarantees of an easy passage. Great care should be taken to not raise false expectations or make promises that later cannot be fulfilled. A phased approach is recommended with specific milestones set for each particular phase. Stakeholder engagement should be a continuous process of proactive communication so that any break in momentum is avoided as this will create more work later and support can be eroded.

UNESCO's Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Guide 2017 provides an outline on how to deal with different stakeholders. Timing of their involvement is important so as not to involve them prematurely or belatedly. It is vital to obtain support for the application for World Heritage inscription beforehand rather than to try to seek support retrospectively. Various communication tools can be used, for example, placement of advertisements in print (newspapers) and electronic media (websites) and other communication media such as social networks and workshops and focus group discussions.

Importantly, stakeholder consultation is an ongoing process. Through active engagement from the start, a sense of ownership is developed that will promote the sustainable management and protection of the site after inscription. A top down approach ('let's tell the people what is going to happen') should be avoided. Announcement and participation are not the same thing; engaging people without respect will backfire.

The stakeholder process flow is outlined below in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Stakeholder process

1.1 Stakeholder Identification and analysis

A great deal of data on stakeholders was collected over a long period of time during which Liberation Heritage was researched and the World heritage nomination theme was identified. Site Manager and Local authorities were important portals who provided the primary list of stakeholders for each of the ten sites that make up the serial nomination. These stakeholders were invited to the inaugural meetings and workshops. Subsequently, these attendants were used to reach out to other

stakeholders. The approach has been to wherever possible work through the municipal ward system and as such, local ward councillors provided an important lever to reach the local communities. Engaging local communities through their political representatives rather than direct approaches fostered trust. Different stakeholders were met at different stages of the process.

Table 1: Identified stakeholders, their role and stage of consultation.

DIRECT	INDIRECT	INFLUENCE	ROLE	VOCAL	FOCAL POINTS	STAGE OF CONSULTATION
	X	Medium	South African Public	Medium	N/A	Latter part
X		High	Local community	High	Municipality or residence association	Medium to forever
X		High	Government	High	Department of Environmental Affairs	From the start
X		Medium	Municipalities	Medium		Middle to forever
	X	Medium	The Private Sector		N/A	
X		High	Heritage organisations		SAHRA	From the start
X		High	Site Managers/Owners		Site Management Authority	From the start
	X	Medium	Non-Governmental Organisations		Diverse	
	X	Medium	Special Interest Groups (Youth, religion, women, etc)		Diverse	From the start
	X	Medium	Academics		Diverse	From the start

1.2 Stakeholder Consultation

An agenda was prepared for the public meetings. The agenda focused on advocacy for the world heritage inscription, elicited discussion on local socio-economic beneficiation and also tabled issues specific to each of the ten sites. In some communities the way to access the broader community was to first consult the leadership and then have them facilitate broader meetings to ensure sustainability of the engagement and to prevent suspicions of parachuting.

a) Purpose of the consultation

As stated above, the principal aim of the consultations was discussing the process for World Heritage inscription, soliciting ideas about how best the sites can be managed and protected and how local

communities can possibly benefit from inscription. The consultations were aimed to create awareness; to get buy-in, achieve a common understanding of implications and discussing options for realising benefits from World Heritage listing. The consultations were also geared at ensuring that World Heritage agenda for the various sites is mainstreamed and supported by the various levels of authorities. Prior consultations were important in managing and mitigating different kinds of expectations, e.g. that not every province will have a site in the serial property.

Stakeholder consultation is undertaken with different stakeholders to get their buy-in and agreement on the selection of each of the sites for inscription on the World Heritage list. Confirming ownership and promoting pride of having such sites in their country contributes to the long-term management and protection of the sites. In addition to raising awareness, stakeholders are made aware of the concept of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) so that they become actively involved in protecting and promoting the sites.

The stakeholders for the ten sites are not homogenous. Landowners, local communities and government representatives have different needs and requirements. The strategy was to engage each group differently in line with particular needs and influences. Local communities are identified in the local legislation and the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention as a priority group. It is expected that some of the benefit of World Heritage nomination, inscription should accrue to local communities. However, concrete benefits are difficult to say as the site is not inscribed yet and when benefits are linked to tourism, these depend on several external factors.

The National Heritage Council convened workshops at each of the ten sites announcing the impending lodgement of the World Heritage nomination dossier with UNESCO. They explained the potential benefits of world heritage listing with examples given of existing World Heritage Sites in South Africa that are generally known to people. These examples include Robben Island, Ukhahlamba (Drakensberg) and the Cradle of Human Kind.

b) Boundaries of the proposed site and its buffer zone.

During the first visit to the sites, the boundaries of the Core and Buffer Zone were discussed and in some instances determined. Over a period of time, where there was uncertainties the boundaries were negotiated. The OUV attributes, manageability, and perimeter, were major considerations in determining the boundaries. Where the site was already declared a National Heritage Site, the boundaries of the national declaration were used. Where the site had not been declared a National or Provincial heritage site, property boundaries were used to keep the site manageable.

During the last round of public engagements, the core of the sites and buffer zones were confirmed. At Mqhekezweni, a focus group discussion was held about the implications of the Buffer Zone as this is the only site in the nomination where people are living permanently in the Buffer Zone.

c) Implications of the world heritage status on the stakeholders and how their lives may be affected positively and negatively.

One of the important things discussed with stakeholders was how the inscription of a site would affect them directly and indirectly, in particular the local communities. A presentation focusing on such concern was followed by focus group discussions. It was highlighted that inscription does not

mean receiving funding from UNESCO and that economic benefits are not to be expected in the short-term. However, assurance was given to stakeholders that land ownership would not change and that economic benefits deriving from tourism could be stimulated by the inscription of the sites. In addition, stimulation of economic benefits from inscription should be incorporated in local Integrated Development Plans and Spatial Development Frameworks of the local municipalities. Where potential negative impacts were identified, mitigation measures were proposed and discussed. In all these engagements protection of the OUV was urged, and the need the use of responsible and compatible development, the use of the Site Management Plans and to participate in an integrated way with the other nine sites were highlighted. After support for the concept was received, the next phase was to engage about the different matters that were raised, to engage about the socio-economic possibilities, to engage about how local co-ordination and management arrangements could be strengthened and to trigger a referral process for issues that are not related to world heritage to other spheres of government and departments.

d) Benefits of world heritage

This item was a significant point of discussion in all the consultations. It is difficult to say with certainty what benefits could be derived from obtaining World Heritage Status as this depends on various macro-economic and local factors affecting the country in general and the site in particular. Generally, tourism business and property values were expected to improve. It was also important not to raise expectations on financial benefits, particularly with the local communities especially as most people complained about broken promises and general poor service delivery in their localities. The stakeholders were told that it would be necessary to carry out focussed economic feasibility studies when the sites have been inscribed.

The most obvious benefits so far, have been the bringing together of stakeholders that were not necessarily previously working together and to systematise working methods. It had been seen that the world heritage nomination project was a rallying point. In addition, local government had recognised the value of a World Heritage nomination and the need to integrate the management of the site with IDPs and SDFs. Future long-term development would require more research.

Regarding potential increased tourism to the site, this would provide opportunities for selling food and handcrafts, employment of local guides, and provision of accommodation. However, these spinoffs would depend on the marketing done by the city, the tourism offices and tour operators in the area.

A baseline socio-economic study has been commissioned to indicate the possibilities for social and economic benefits, with indications towards benefits realisation models. The view is that the management authority could engage closer with these as the time goes on.

A Stakeholder Involvement Strategy and Action Plan needs to be developed and linked to the Local Economic Development Plan (LED) to enable local economic beneficiation to spin off from the World Heritage inscription. The site management plans make recommendations in this regard.

e) Expectations from authorities/ Role to be played by the stakeholders

Authorities were concerned if this nomination would bring additional responsibilities and mandates, particularly if it would affect control and ownership to the site. When these matters were clarified

and opportunities for integration were identified there was increased support and participation for the nomination.

A major role for Site Management Authorities was to coordinate stakeholder involvement and mainstreaming of World Heritage in their areas of work. There were general complaints about poor service delivery and unfulfilled promises, a matter outside the scope of public consultations, but which nevertheless stoked general mistrust of anything officially promised.

f) Expectations from stakeholders

It is vital that expectations from all stakeholders are managed carefully. During workshops and meetings, stakeholders were given an opportunity to express key issues. It was said that Government always comes to the community with promises and nothing happens. It was explained that there are certain issues that need to be dealt with separately from the World Heritage Site nomination. Those issues that are linked to the process are captured in tables in Addendum 2. The second and subsequent engagements were to strengthen the ability of stakeholder communities to correctly refer the issues.

g) Support of the world heritage nomination.

There was overwhelming support for the global recognition and protection of the sites, but concerns were raised about ownership and management. Going forward, the Site Management Plans could deal with the concerns raised. Support letters for the nomination were obtained from institutional stakeholders. These are attached as addendum 2.

2. Communication

The stakeholder consultations should be continued as public relations strategy explaining the concept, implications and benefits of world heritage listing. It was very important that effective ways of communication are used to reach the stakeholders to ensure that as many stakeholders as possible are reached. For example, there are communities where use of technology such as email is very low, so there you depend on the chief and ward councillors to reach the local community. Site managers and ward councillors facilitated the engagement process with the local community.

The following communication tools were used: Workshops, email, meetings and telephone. The same had been done for the National Declaration process by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

Consultations regarding the World heritage nomination and the African Liberation Programme have previously been intertwined. The last round of public consultations focussed specifically on world heritage. A news release was made to ensure wider reach of the message. The CEO also used the main Television Show in the country to encourage participation in the programme.

When the sites are inscribed, an advertisement will be placed in national, regional and local newspapers to reach as many people as possible.

For future stakeholder engagement about the World Heritage Site, a stakeholder engagement forum (SEF) for the serial property will be established to share experiences and promote the common values of the nominated sites. Once the Overall Management Authority is established, stakeholders can

register for membership this forum. A Register of stakeholders will be kept by NHC, each local Management Authority and the Overall Management Authority.

3. Negotiations and Partnerships

There are some sites that have relatively complex institutional arrangements. The WH stakeholder process has helped to reveal what is in place and in some instance has helped stakeholders to think about how management structures can be improved.

4. Issues Raised

During the last round of stakeholder consultations issues specific to the World Heritage Nomination for each of the ten sites were raised. These issues are captured in the tables below.

Table 2: Template used to capture issues raised by stakeholders.

DATE	PARTICIPANT	ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE	(RESOLVED OR NOT)	PROGRESS IF NOT RESOLVED

1. UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE, THURSDAY 17 JANUARY 2019

Mr Ngcobo met with the Vice Chancellor and Management of the University of Fort Hare and Mayor of Raymond Mhlaba Municipality. Most of the attempts to engage with the broader student body have been thwarted by the frequent strike actions and other challenges that faced the institution. There is an ongoing process in this regard.

	ITEMS	Response	Resolution Status
1	Supports ZK Matthews House inclusion, but is not under their jurisdiction, currently managed by the municipality;	Noted and contact will be made with Government to look into this issue.	Proposed inclusion in IDP.
2	UFH is also involved with Western Cape Heritage initiative...any implications for current listing involved?	This should not be the case but contact with the WC Heritage Initiative will be sought to streamline both processes.	Information indicates that this was a research exercise.
3	UFH has been graded by SAHRA but the question was raised as to what are the items between SAHRA and WHC is the university responsible for?	This will be further discussed with SAHRA.	This was discussed with SAHRA, declaration legislation clears this.
4	UFH Supports the World Heritage nomination, Council will consider and approve the SMP.	Noted	
5	UFH has plans for further infrastructure developments at the university campus	Not a problem, as long as the OUV of the site is not	Site Management Plan in place

		affected this will not be a problem.	and NHRA legislation applies
6	The Council asked if NHC please guide them on feedback from the meeting onwards on all steps to be followed so that Council can know what to say and do where and when.	Noted and this was given.	Will continue to be done.
7	Broader University Stakeholders should be engaged further	Noted and it was highlighted stakeholder consultation is a continuous process. Stakeholders previously not being able to attend will be contacted to include them in the process.	
8	Local Government is in support of the nomination	Noted.	

2. UNION BUILDINGS, MONDAY 14 JANUARY 2019

The meeting took place at the venue at Pilditch Stadium (Pretoria West) at 11am.

	ITEMS	Response	Resolution Status
1	Under a statutory provision in the Municipal Structures Act, the Municipality coordinates public participation programmes and community relations. This also applied to the World Heritage Nomination process ongoing.	Noted.	
2	Local Councillor, Hon. Abel Tau, pledged support for the WH project. The World Heritage Nomination process will be on the agenda of the Metro Regional Councillors Forum (RCF). When the nomination has been submitted, Cllr Tau will call a meeting to apprise his constituency of the WH project.	Noted.	
3	At least one Home / Residents Association was represented (Riviera); other home associations, esp. Arcadia and Rietondale must be invited to future public meetings on same.	Noted and more stakeholders will be invited as they become known throughout the process.	
4	A Conservation Management Plan had been prepared for the Union Buildings which is quite comprehensive in terms of technical requirements, which must be taken into consideration	NHC said the SMP which had been prepared for WH had a generic format to meet the requirements of WH Op. Guidelines. The Plan would still draw	

		technical details from such an existing plan.	
5	The UB narrative needs to be expanded, e.g. President Mandela used to walk along Government Avenue and greeting and engaging in casual conversations with other pedestrians. The double row of Jacaranda along Government Avenue contribute significantly to the vistas of this street.	Noted. This can not be included in the Nomination Dossier or management plans, but could be incorporated in the interpretation to visitors to Union Buildings.	
6	The WH nomination is an important project and it is necessary to review and integrate with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for the Metro Region. The officer responsible for city planning was present.	Noted and agreed.	
7	Occupation by homeless people of a southern part of the property and littering in the same area. The area was also used informally as a gym. Both matters required to be addressed as social problems/issues.	Noted and should be taken up with the municipality.	
8	Surrounding suburbs hosted several diplomatic missions which made them important stakeholders and worth advising through the Dep. of Foreign Relations.	Noted and this could be added to the interpretation narrative to tourists to Union Buildings.	
9	Most vendors operating at Union Buildings were foreign nationals, a situation which tended to stoke tensions with prospective local vendors. It was the responsibility of the Metro to ensure equitable distribution of opportunities.	Metro Regional Manager	
10	It was noted that the Tshwane Tourism Association was an important stakeholder. In addition, 8 hotels in the Metro Region had scheduled General Managers Meetings which can be used as a platform to get buy-in from this sector.	Noted and agreed with thanks.	
11	There was consensus the WH nomination should go ahead	Noted.	

3. WALTER SISULU SQUARE, KLIPTOWN SOWETO, TUESDAY 8 AND 11 JANUARY 2019 and 06 August 2019 and 20 FEBRUARY 2020

(Facilitators: Mpumlwana & Matenga, Mbeki & Sithole)

#	ITEMS	Response	Resolution Status
1.	The site was not well maintained, poor waste management (esp. litter)	Noted, this is an issue to be addressed by the municipality.	Attention of management authority and ward councillor
2.	The landscaping and pavement had not been completed. There were no public toilets.	Noted, this is an issue to be addressed by the municipality.	Attention of the management authority and ward councillor.
3.	What benefits would accrue to residents of Kliptown? Tour guides were not trained. There was general mistrust and reluctance of tour operators to hand over their clients to local guides. Formal recognition / certification of local guides necessary. Branding (uniforms) necessary so that they can be recognised.	Direct and Indirect benefits would be determined through a study. However, it could stimulate more investment from the municipality to redirect funding in advance of the nomination.	Socio-Economic Study undertaken to make concrete proposals
4.	It may be necessary to barricade the area as part of security proofing. A counterview was that this would destroy the spirit and essence of the place (this was an open area).	It was noted that barricade would not be a solution.	
5.	The site must remain open, but security provided by car guards / martialts appointed from the local community.	Noted and this can be looked into with the local government and relevant stakeholders.	
6.	Recruitment of outsiders to do jobs which local people could do strongly opposed. There was a feeling that such policies would stoke crime at the site.	Noted and agreed. Once the site is declared National Heritage Site, initiatives should focus on involving and recruiting local residents.	
7.	The Soweto Hotel Manager attended the meeting and counted the benefits of outsourcing certain tasks to local people as this promoted peaceful co-existence.	Noted.	
8.	The meeting acknowledged government efforts to develop the heritage site, but deplored that this has not been matched with an effort to improve the livelihoods of local people	Noted and this will need to be taken up with the Ward and local municipality.	

9.	A Heritage Centre (or Interpretive Centre) had been promised to be located in the southern block and a Skill Development Centre in a building north of the site. No progress or report back had been received	Noted. However, this needs to be taken up with the local municipality.	
10.	The World Heritage Project needed buy-in from local Councillors	Noted and these stakeholders are	
11.	As previous development programmes had failed uplift livelihoods, it was necessary to leverage social programmes such as skills development, training and bursaries on the World Heritage Programme as part of local beneficiation.	Noted. Although WH nomination is not linked to receiving funding per se, it could be a motivation for the municipality to redirect funds to improve the area and together with the private sector invest in social programmes.	Request for Tourism Department support for training of Tour Guides submitted.
12.	Overall, there was consensus the WH nomination should go ahead	Noted	
13.	Concern about a site that was meant to become a skills training centre but has become a hardware store.	Information hard to confirm.	No breakthrough yet

4. 16 JUNE 1976, THE STREETS OF ORLANDO WEST, TUESDAY 8 JANUARY 2019 (Facilitators: Mpumlwana & Matenga, Mbeki & Sithole) and 13 August 2019 led by SAHRA focussed on national declaration.

#	ITEMS	Response	Resolution Status
1.	A general view that it is not Orlando West alone which must be honoured in Soweto. Proposal that there should be other initiatives running parallel with the WH process to declare other places and honour other places/ heroes of the struggle.	Noted. This could be discussed further with the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority and the District municipality.	
2.	The whole of Orlando West should be declared World Heritage	Although its relevance was noted, it was explained that it was not possible to declare the whole of Orlando West as a WHS. Mainly for the management implications and its effect on residents. The march on 16 June 1976 was significant and hence the roads where this march started have been acknowledged as being the core of the events that took place.	SAHRA Declaration of the proposed streets, completed. Need for a regional approach to the rest of the heritage related to June 1976 and to the heritage related to Soweto.

3.	A member of the Johannesburg Heritage Foundation said that there had been several initiatives whose outcomes were uncertain. What had happened to the National Heritage Route? Why Nelson Mandela Capture Site (Howick) had been left out? Albert Luthuli. How does the NMLS compare with what is on the Tentative List.	Mr Mpumlwana explained how the selection process took place and one ended up with the current 10 sites.	Apart from current declaration process; Provincial and Local Heritage of RLHR is on IGR agenda.
4.	There were many houses of heritage value along the designated streets and in the vicinity which had not been declared and thus were not protected. There was no Heritage Management Plan for the whole area.	NHC/EAG: the rationale of declaring the streets only was explained.	Need for a localised approach to the significant houses with stakeholder input.
5.	Why Hector Pieterse Museum had been left out, justification of the association of the Sites with Nelson Mandela	NHC/EAG: Rationale explained	This is a complementary process.
6.	What is the role of the youth in the project?	The youth is honoured as being an important stakeholder in the process for Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation. Even without the proposed nominations, there are opportunities for the youth to become involved in tourism as the area is a main attraction for international tourists.	
7.	We are a global destination. But there are no direct benefits to the community from the heritage initiatives in the area. Shuttle services and guiding are not ours. WH nomination will limit people's freedoms. There are no physical amenities such as playgrounds.	This is noted and more care should be given to give preference to local initiatives and include local communities in employment opportunities. Issue on people's freedoms clarified.	A socio-economic study has been undertaken with recommendations.
8.	June 16 th Foundation. The area that is being nominated does not correspond with the areas that the June 16 th Foundation believe are important. The schools and the early sections of the routes of the student march. In their view Orlando West is only significant as the convergence point and that today visitors come there.	NHC/EAG explained the constraints of declaring all the routes and the schools and that the nominated streets only serve as a representative symbol of the much larger and broader student struggle.	No limit to a wider domestic cultural route as currently done by various marathons and walks.
9.	Call for greater involvement of local residents	Noted, stakeholder consultation is continuous process so as the process	Socio-economic study undertaken

		goes on, more stakeholders will become involved through the snowball effect.	with recommendations.
10.	Allegations that some tour guides were giving false information due to poor training	Noted and research need to be done to ensure tour guides tell the same story.	Proposal to involve tourism authorities and LTA.
11.	It was necessary to call another meeting for much broader public engagement and involvement in planning	Noted and stakeholder consultation will continue.	Local stakeholders to take charge.
12.	Overall there was consensus that national declaration should go ahead.	SAHRA proceeded to issue gazette notices.	Site Declared as National Heritage site.
13.	Overall, there was consensus the WH nomination should go ahead	Noted.	Incorporated in the Dossier.

5. CONSTITUTION HILL, 9 JANUARY 2019 and 06 August 2019
(Facilitators: Ngcobo, Mpumlwana & Matenga, Mbeki & Sithole)

#	ITEMS	Response	Resolution Status
1.	It was noted that the site is well developed with proven management capability and high level of governance.	Noted.	
2.	Doubts expressed about theming of Human Rights Liberation and Reconciliation and whether the Nelson Mandela Legacy was shared by all citizens or internationally. Questions raised about the relevance of Mandela across the spectrum of sites in the Nomination.	Reference to the dossier and justification UN Resolutions, tangible association Advantage of a seminar series.	Agreed
3.	Concern that the WH nomination did not come with a specific funding mechanism.	UNESCO funding is very limited and is not because of inscription but because of certain programmes on application	Socio-Economic Study
4.	Concern raised about the poor state of physical amenities (broken sewerage, lighting) in the surrounds in particular Hillbrow and the blighted the neighbourhood. There was no reliable and safe public transport that can take visitors to the site	Reference to City of Joburg Urban Renewal.	Monitor IDP and city renewal plans. Involve relevant city region managers.
5.	There had apparently been lack of coordinated approach on the part of the COJ. The Regional (Area) Manager for the	Matter to receive further attention.	Monitor IDP and City Renewal Plans.

	Johannesburg CBD expressed keen interest in the project and asked what role the city could play. Specifically, the unit dealing with inner-city improvements (not represented at the meeting) could be approached to address problems such as sewerage.		
6.	Ms Flo Bird, a well-known heritage activist in the city said that Con Hill must retain the playgrounds within the precinct and continue to accommodate the youths from Hillbrow who use the facility. This was in response to a presentation of the Con Hill development master plan by the CEO. Referred to a range of other important heritage buildings in the vicinity.	Consider option of a broader precinct plan.	Can be part of local heritage approach. Does not clash with World Heritage.
7.	A view expressed that Con Hill could go it alone, rather than be part of a serial World Heritage Nomination. But there were no responses from floor.	Serial Nomination does not exclude other possibilities in future.	
8.	Proposal that Account be taken of the ICMP developed by Mr H Prins	Noted	
9.	Proposal that World Heritage must not compromise compatible uses that have been nearby like the low cost accommodation and the primary school nearby.	Noted.	
10.	Proposal for homeowners and tenants to be aware of the proposal and to engage with it.	Representative of the tenants association participated in the meeting.	Stakeholder forum encouraged.
11.	Overall, there was consensus the WH nomination should go ahead	Noted.	

6. LILIESLEAF, 10 JANUARY 2019 And 28 MARCH 2017**(Facilitators: Ngcobo, Mpumlwana & Matenga, Mbeki & Sithole)**

#	ITEMS	Response	Resolution Status
1.	Proposal that in alignment with the WH nomination the Rivonia Suburb (which is divided into several extensions) be renamed Liliesleaf.	Noted and will be taken up with local and provincial government of Gauteng.	
2.	Vacant land to the east of the precinct was in a derelict state, and an eyesore. It is property of the Liliesleaf Trust but not included in the buffer zone. A potential hiding place for criminals, which unsettled residents. This seemed to contradict the	Liliesleaf Trust	Proposal for a local committee to engage on progress two times a year.

	vision the Trust stood for and the World Heritage Project. Plans had been mooted to develop a sports facility and park but nothing further heard about the plans.		
3.	Residents wanted to know what area owned by the Liliesleaf Trust had been declared a National Monuments and what the implications were on the rehabilitation of the vacant land which was a matter of public concern.	NHC/SAHRA	Clarified. Proposed that a local bipartisan committee look at this.
4.	In what ways would property owners benefit from the world heritage project? In discussions it was pointed out that WH listing often fostered niche international tourism of not larger numbers of visitors, but high spenders. WH listing was likely to significantly push up the values of properties in the neighbourhood.	There would not be direct benefits for property owners, but as mentioned it could increase property values which would make it attractive when selling the house.	Socio-Economic Study Undertaken.
5.	Lack of proactive engagement between the Liliesleaf Trust and local residents/property owners deplored as it stoked suspicions and mistrust	Noted and it was mentioned that this WHS nomination could promote more active engagement between the different stakeholders to reduce the levels of mistrust.	Proposal of an ongoing stakeholder strategy
6.	Overall, there was consensus the WH nomination should go ahead	Noted.	

**7. OHLANGE INSTITUTE, 20 DECEMBER 2018 (Facilitator: Mpumlwana & Sithole)
And 20 August 2019 (Mr Ngcobo) with SAHRA focus on Declaration.**

#	ITEMS	Response	Resolution Status
1.	The local SMMEs want to be part of the development which will create job opportunities, raised by Mthandeni Mnqayi	Noted and good idea. Local SMMEs will be involved in the process.	Socio-Economic Study Undertaken.
2.	The need for more tour guides, raised by Sbhongile Shezi	Noted and once declared as a National Heritage Site this could be possible.	Request for NDT to assist. Socio-Economic Study undertaken.
3.	Reservations expressed about site appearance and its safety, raised by Nokuthula, seconded by Sibongile	This is something that could be addressed by the Municipality through LED and IDP.	Referred to local government.
4.	Open separate entrance for visitors in order not to disturb school children and water	Noted and will be looked into if feasible.	Subject of engagement

	meter to be dedicated for the visitor service, raised by Thobelani Bhengu.		with local stakeholders.
5.	Local SMMEs want a share in the development which will create job opportunities, raised by Mthandeni Mnqayi	It was explained that it is hard to make any promises when a site has not been declared. There are no direct financial benefits linked to nomination, however it can be used to promote investment.	Socio-Economic Study Undertaken to outline direct and indirect benefits.
6.	Separate Water and Power meter between school and the heritage site	Referred to local stakeholders	Ethekwini and DBE to advise.
7.	Completion of the Amphitheatre Infrastructure	Referred to DAC	DSAC attending to the matter.
8.	National Declaration of the site	Undertaken by SAHRA after Due Process	Site Declared

8. WAAIHOEK WESLEYAN CHURCH, 04 JANUARY 2019 and 28 AUGUST 2019**(Facilitator: Mpumlwana) Sithole**

#	ITEMS	Response	Resolution Status
1.	What can be done to make people understand heritage is not a business?	By managing expectations and being clear and honest about the implications and potential opportunities.	Socio-Economic Study completed.
2.	Need for a heritage levy in the future, like the tourism levy.	Noted and can be looked into.	National Level issue, NHC proposal / position paper. Socio-Economic Study.
3.	Nqobile Nkedama thanked the Department for inviting them to the Stakeholder meeting. He stated that in 2012 they came with the plan that can look at the entire precinct development, fearing that buildings would be demolished to get modern structures and recreational facilities. He applauded the WH nomination as of great value to Mangaung community and municipality. As a municipality they took the heritage sector seriously. The precinct will benefit the in terms of economic development, and tourism as the place will become an international site	Noted and Mr Nkedama was thanked for providing the background.	National Declaration of the Site and Buffer Zone. Continue to monitor IDP and engage relevant authorities.

	and put South Africans on the world map, since the people are part of the development.		
4.	National Declaration of the Site	Successfully Undertaken by SAHRA	SAHRA gazette.
5.	Clarification about the approval of the Exhibition Narrative.	Between provincial government and ANC.	Awaiting information.

**9. MQHEKEZWENI GREAT PLACE KOMKHULU, 14 FEBRUARY 2017 and 07 JANUARY 2019
(Facilitators: Mpumlwana, Mbeki & Sithole)**

#	ITEMS	Response	Resolution Status
1.	How will this help us as a community?	Reference to the need for a focussed study. Recognition Conservation Tourism Partnerships	Socio-Economic Study completed Proposals by community on Road Agriculture Tourism Mega-Sport Facility
2.	Appreciated the information presented and empowerment. As a WH Site attracting tourists, how will it be accessed (N2 & R61)? Referring to the access road that is bad	Motivation to improve the access road could be a point in the Annual Performance Plan of the Municipality and could be incorporated into the LED.	Placed on infrastructure agenda of the EPIP, RLHR and Municipality
3.	Security issues (referring to a school that was burned down, crime, children raped, stocktheft etc)	Refer to security cluster	Between traditional authority and Bityi Police Station. Significant security

			matter of rural communities.
4.	Community was ready to assist the Chief (volunteering) and task teams.	Regular meetings and task teams	
5.	Residents in the Buffer Zone Members supported the nomination	Follow up workshop may tuck-shop	Clarification of buffer zone implications
6.	What are the employment opportunities?	Refer to socio-economic study	Study Completed
7.	There was a problem of frequent power outages	Refer to municipality	
8.	Sporting grounds had been promised but not built	Refer to the sports programme	Proposal for Mega-Sport Facility
9.	Poverty is rife in the community (assisting with ploughing fields) Incidents of robberies of the elderly increasing	Refer to Agriculture and Land Affairs.	Proposal for agricultural intervention Involvement of WSU EPIP Proposal

10. SHARPEVILLE – BUSINESS 09 MAY 2018, 08 JANUARY 2019, 21 August 2019**(Facilitators: Mpumlwana, Sithole)**

#	ITEMS	Response	Resolved
1.	Rev. Moerane stated that they would like to see the project succeed. He also raised the issue of rezoning on how the process of reclaiming work.	Noted and will be taken up with the local and district Municipality.	
2.	Joseph Hadebe asked whether the presentation was about an intention or a done deal and what role is going to be played by different stakeholders.	The situation is that the Site is part of the nomination and will likely be submitted to UNESCO. Through the Management Authorities specific roles of relevant stakeholders is already indicated.	
3.	Clive Mpembe was concerned about the readiness of application for world heritage inscription. The police station was in a poor state. He proposed work to ensure readiness and work together in unity to achieve this goal.	Agreed. Work to address the poor state of the police station can already start and does not have to wait until site is inscribed.	
4.	Petunia requested for a further explanation about the Nelson Mandela Legacy Sites.	Noted and more explanation was provided.	

5.	Bokgotsi Modimo raised the issue of funding as to how do they embark on the mission with no funding.	Noted as an important point. Some funding could come from the municipalities through incorporation into LEDs and SDFs.	
6.	Johan emphasised that no one cares about the police station, there's no maintenance and it is not in a good state so where will the money to maintain it come from.	This would be part of the responsibility of the municipality, possibly with help of the private sector.	
7.	Tsubile Mphuthi proposed educating local people about heritage as this would make a big difference in Sharpeville. She asked business people to mobilize investment that will ensure they take part in such initiative.	Noted.	
8.	Noluthando asked how the youth can participate and what opportunities can be found.	Since the site is already a National Heritage Site, youth can be involved through becoming guides or work through the interpretation centre.	Socio-Economic Study has been undertaken. NDT has been engaged.
9.	Patrick asked how business opportunities can be realised without funding or budget	Incorporations into LEDs could be one option. Support from larger businesses or crowdfunding could be other possible options to raise funds.	
10.	Need for consideration of wider heritage of the Vaal and of Sharpeville beyond massacre	Noted and recommended.	Regional heritage matter. Does not clash with significance of this aspect of Sharpeville.
11.	Need for homes of survivors to be recognised and marked	The matter is apparently pending from previous government engagements.	Follow up with the relevant workstream of the RLHR and further stakeholder engagement.
12.	Need for cemetery and graves of the massacred to be recognised and kept neat		
13.	60 th Anniversary should come with addressing of the needs of the community and survivors.	Referred to local government and dossier consultation processes.	Matter to be elevated; 60 th anniversary

			impacted by COVID-19
14.	Different realities between owners of business facilities and those renting and operating businesses.	Matter of social facilitation.	Refer to LED or stakeholder forum.
15.	Disappointment by different government departments and agencies.	Proposal for a local stakeholder forum and for different government agencies to look at a closer engagement with this community.	Need for a special focus on Sharpeville.
16.	Strengthen local co-ordination and feedback mechanisms	The role of Vaal University of Technology be strengthened to lead or support co-ordination.	VUT Mr Radebe Co-ordination.
17.	Take note of other attributes of Sharpeville and Vaal beyond the massacre and political tourism	Matter for local and regional heritage	Noted, refer to Research workstream of RLHR and future nominations.

SHARPEVILLE – 19 DECEMBER 2018

(Facilitator: Mpumlwana, Nosi, Mbeki)

#	ITEMS	Response	Resolved
1.	What will happen to the people when this area gets declared a World Heritage Site	In essence nothing will happen as landownership will not change and people can continue living their lives. However, it may attract more tourists which can potentially provide opportunities for employment and additional income.	Clarified
2.	Community view that the sites need to be protected, the police station and the graves are currently not under any protection and this could lead to their damage.	This was confirmed and looked at closely.	Legal protection through Declaration SMP and local government efforts.
3.	The first victim on 3 September 1984, name is not on the Sharpeville roll of martyrs but is found at freedom park.	It is tricky to find who exactly, was the first victim as different stories exist, but the information is noted. It	

		will however not affect the nomination process.	
4.	There needs to be greater clarification on which human rights are being spoken about. Is it UNESCO or South Africa human rights as they are defined?	The Human rights are the Universal human rights one speaks about that applies to everyone in the world, including the people in South Africa. For example, right to freedom of speech, right to live in healthy environment, etc.	This must be
6.	There needs to be another meeting with greater community attending the meetings, as majority of the community is not at the current meeting.	Noted and it was highlighted that the stakeholder consultation is a continuous process where new stakeholders may enter at different phases.	
7.	This is a great opportunity to show the world who we are and what happened, Sharpeville is up there as a WHS. There are things within the community holding the community back and the community must come together, meet and discuss what they must do, and ensure that there is greater youth involvement.	Noted and agreed.	
8.	Are the people of Sharpeville ready for such a WHS, there is a lot of things happening in Sharpeville, and it needs to be made sure that the work is being done alongside the municipality.	Noted and it was mentioned that close consultation with the wards and municipality is happening and support is provided by both local and district municipality.	
9.	SAHRA will deal with the placing plaque of Sharpeville being a National Heritage site.	This is correct.	
10.	They have tried many avenues to address issues in Sharpeville and are hopeful that the forum will help with the issues.	Noted.	

ADDENDUM 1: Notifications of Meetings

ADDENDUM 2: Support Letters

Note that support letters are also presented in *Annexure 8: Stakeholder Involvement Plan*, which is a longer-term Plan, as opposed to *Annexure 9: Stakeholder Involvement Report*, which is a periodic report to the State Party.

ADDENDUM 3: Attendance Registers and Meeting Notes

#	PROVINCE	SITE NAME	DATE	ATTENDANCE REGISTER
1.	GAUTENG	Sharpeville	19 Dec 2018	YES
2.		Sharpeville	09 May 2018	YES
3.		Sharpeville	08 Jan 2019	YES
4.		Sharpeville	20 Aug 2019	YES
5.		Sharpeville	19 Dec 2019	YES
6.		Conhill	09 Jan 2019	YES
7.		June 1976/Walter Sisulu	08 Jan 2019	YES
8.		June 1976/Walter Sisulu	13 Aug 2019	YES
9.		Kliptown	08 Jan 2019	YES
10.		Kliptown	07 Aug 2019	
11.		Kliptown	20 Feb 2020	YES
12.		Liliesleaf	28-28 Mar 2017	YES
13.		Liliesleaf	10 Jan 2019	YES
14.		Union Buildings	14 Jan 2019	YES
15.	EASTERN CAPE	Mqhekezweni	14 Feb 2017	YES
16.		Mqhekezweni		
17.		Mqhekezweni	07 Jan 2019	YES
18.	KZN	Ohlange	20 Dec 2018	YES
19.		Ohlange	21 Aug 2019	YES
20.	FREE STATE	Weslyan Church	01 Jan 2019	
21.		Weslyan Church	28 Aug 2019	



nhc

National Heritage Council
SOUTH AFRICA

an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

Socio-Economic Study, Human Rights, Liberation Struggle and Reconciliation:

A BASELINE STUDY

Nelson Mandela Legacy Sites (10 Sites in Eastern Cape, Free State and Gauteng Provinces Grouped Together As Serial Property)

Submitted To:

National Heritage Council (NHC)

Submitted By:

Dr Lindile Ndabeni



Executive Summary

Context

The purpose of this document is to provide a baseline socio-economic study of the sites with a view to assessing sustainability, economic contribution if any to local communities around the ten (10) sites and equitable distribution of benefits thereof to the nominated beneficiaries. These ten sites are: Union Buildings, Walter Sisulu Square, Sharpeville Massacre Site and Graves, Liliesleaf, 16 June 1976 – The Streets of Orlando West, Constitution Hill, Ohlange, University of Fort Hare, Waaihoek Wesleyan Church, and The Great Place at Mqhekezweni. This approach is in line with some of the best practices world-wide. Although it is argued that Heritage sites aren't profit making entities, but sites of memory and remembrance, preservation and sustainability but they can be key to the benefit of current and future generations. It is against this background that this baseline report has been compiled. This report will augment the Nomination Dossier, it is not intended to be a stand-alone document. South Africa as a State Party to the World Heritage Convention (Convention) is seeking to list ten Heritage sites under the theme: **Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation: Nelson Mandela Legacy Site** on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The Convention encourages member states to become party to the Convention through the utilisation of ratification and accession instruments as outlined in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Job Creation

South Africa has long grasped the potential of Travel and Tourism to drive the economic growth, create jobs and promote social development as pronounced by the ambition by government to double the number of people directly employed in the Travel and Tourism in the country.

Tourism has a variety of economic impacts. It contributes to sales, profits, jobs, tax revenues and income in an area. The most direct effects happens within the primary tourism sector sectors such as lodging, restaurants, transportation, amusements and retail sector.

Travel and Tourism annual analysis quantifying the global economic and employment impact in 185 counties and 25 regions by the World Tourism Council found that the sector accounted for 10, 4% of global GDP and 319 million jobs, or 10% of total employment in 2018.

The New Research by the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) shows that South Africa is Africa's largest Travel and Tourism economy in 2018. The research found that:

- It is the largest economy in Africa
- It contributed 1.5 million jobs or 9,2% of the total employment
- It contribute ZAR425.8 billion to the economy in 2018.
- It represents 8.6% of all economic activities in South Africa
- Was largely driven by leisure travellers (64% of the travel economy was generated by leisure visitors and 36% from business travellers
- Is roughly balanced between international and domestic travel
- 44% of the tourism spend came from international travellers and 56% from domestic travel

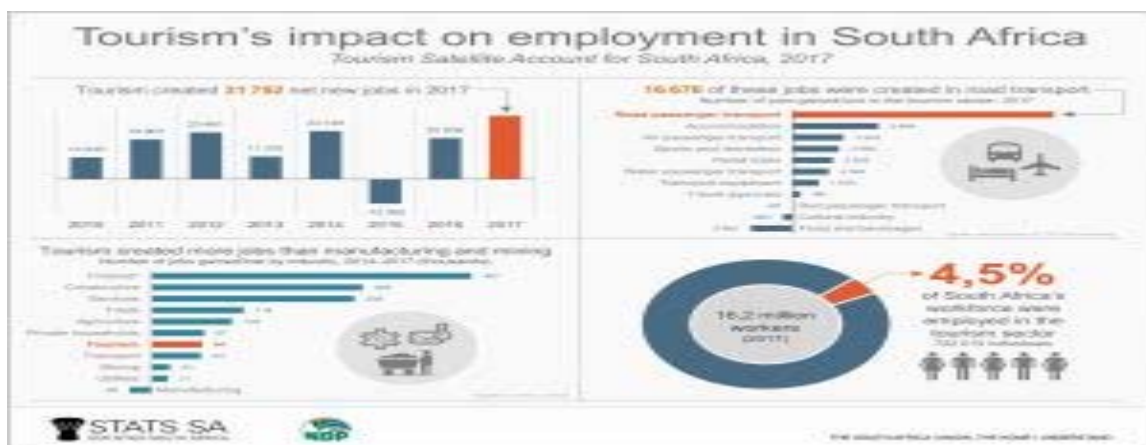
There are five factors the influence the growth of tourism in any country; namely:

- Environmental factors: good climate and beautiful scenery.
- Socio-economic factors: accessibility; accommodation, amenities and ancillary services
- Historical and cultural factors: the country has very important historical and cultural factors going back to centuries up to date.
- Religious factors: we have broadly religious tolerance within the faith based communities in South Africa and
- Other factors

The ten proposed site in this proposal all meet the five factors that could definitely contribute to tourists attraction and thus create much needed direct and indirect jobs for the local economy.

The tourism sector created 31 752 net new jobs in 2017.¹ This is the most number of net new jobs generated by tourism within a year in at least the last eight years. This also represents the second year of employment growth after the sector saw a net loss of 12 262 jobs in 2015, according to data from the latest *Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, 2017*.

Road passenger transport was responsible for the bulk of tourism jobs created in 2017. The industry generated 16 676 net new jobs, followed by accommodation and air passenger transport. However, rail passenger transport, the cultural industry, and the food and beverages servicing industry all lost tourism jobs during the year (click on the infographic to enlarge).



A longer-term analysis of labour statistics shows that the tourism sector is playing a larger role in job creation than other major industries. In the last four years (2014–2017), tourism created just over 64 000 net new jobs, outperforming larger industries such as transport and communication, mining, utilities (electricity, gas and water) and manufacturing.² The finance and other business services industry was the largest contributor to job creation overall, increasing employment by about 407 000 jobs during 2014 to 2017.

Assumptions on Job Creation

In 2017, one in every 22 employed people in South Africa were working in the tourism sector, totalling 722 013 individuals. Also that for every 9 tourists one permanent job is created with several indirect jobs also created. This represents 4, 5% of the 16, 2 million people in South Africa's

workforce. About half of those working in the tourism sector were employed by two industries: road passenger transport and the food and beverages servicing industry.

The estimated number of jobs suggested for each site is based on the following factors amongst other things:

The current economic activities in and around the proposed site. This include movements of people directly or indirectly visiting the specific site. Economic activities in the area is an indication that the site would or would not be sustainable in the long run

The envisaged/planned development around the area. There are plans in all the site at different levels of details and execution. Some are within the site management structure with their authority, some are within the municipality Integrated Development Plans, some are within one of provincial or national government departments.

The number of secondary sites that form the entire heritage route. A heritage/tourist route is not necessarily a single site, but a number of places next to each other where a potential tourist/s would be attracted to visit. None of the ten sites is a lone place to visit, not even the University of Fort Hare. The fact that there are other places to visit enhances the possibility job creation within and around the vicinity of the site.

The number of companies/organisations around the heritage site. Two categories of companies in this aspect; 1) those who are directly trading/providing a service to the area for tourist or any visitor or a passer's by, 2) Association/s of business in that area. These played a lobbying or advocacy work on behalf of their members in and around the site. They include traditional authorities in some instances.

The existing policy framework in our country to decisively address the developmental agenda particularly in the SMMEs. We believe in our state institutions to respond to gaps and challenges identified for each site within the context of the local, provincial and national governments.

All the ten sites are primarily reached by road passenger transport and they will require food beverages servicing en route the heritage route. These two are key employment drivers in the tourism industries as per the Tourism Satellite Account Report and StatsSA.

Since the Tourism Satellite Account Report on tourism was done not much has changed for South Africa in terms of the economic development. We assume that:

- Declaring the ten sites as world heritage sites will encourage investments from public and private sectors
- Most of the sites are not zoned, i.e. a substantial number of tourists are not recorded/registered.
- The economy will continue to decline but towards a more stable and positive outlook environment based on the current government interventions in the economy
- The tourism sector will continue contributing better to the GDP despite some of the challenges.
- The Covid 19 while very devastating to the tourism sector will not be a long term challenge and that once finished tourists will still be attracted to visit South Africa.
- The state of the nominated serial site met all the requirements to be critical catalyst for economic development in those areas

- Road passenger transport will continue to be the biggest contributor to employment creation followed by the accommodation, and air passenger transport in the sector
- Other economic outcomes will be realised once the economic activities picked up in the serial sites

Employment Estimate per Serial Site

Name of Site	Province	No of Jobs	Rationale
Union Buildings	Gauteng	330	It will only create jobs for mobile vendors and SMMEs like photographers
Walter Sisulu Square	Gauteng	250	Activities in this area involve the freedom charter square, Charlotte Maxeke House and a variety of SMMEs doing business in the area
Sharpeville Massacre Site and Graves	Gauteng	300	These areas has the potential to expand around the police station where traders center could be built using municipality buildings, the Vaal river dam is an opportunity for tourists as well as the Casino not to mention the former Iscor steel area as a museum
Liliesleaf	Gauteng	360	There is a plan to build a hotel which could attract other indirect economic activities and traders shop/s linked to the hotel.
16 June 1976 – The Streets of Orlando West	Gauteng	450	The area is a place of some of the most prominent South African individuals, Mandela House, Tutu's House, NGOs, B & B, Tsietshi Mashinini Center.
Constitution Hill	Gauteng	250	The activities in the constitutional court ,the women jail and the involvement of Joburg City in the area
Ohlange	KwaZulu-Natal	350	The heritage route in this site that covers Kwa Mashu, Ntuzuma, Ekuphakameni, Inanda Institute, Inanda Seminary and the plan to build the museum near Dube's grave will create more jobs.
University of Fort Hare	Eastern Cape	280	Plan to embark on primary agriculture, building of dairy farm in the area
Waaihoek Wesleyan Church	Free State	320	There is taxi rank, an old power station, SMMEs activities in the areas

The Great Place at Mqhekezweni	Eastern Cape	170	They have plan for bricklaying firm, building of museum and discussions with MTN amongst others
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Employment Creation

Union Buildings

Geographic Description: Located on portion 26,209 and 65 of Farm Elandspoort 357 JR. It lies on the south facing slope of Meintjieskop hill wherein the Union Buildings are located.

Support: There is an existing support for the site of from the Department of Public Works' Directorate of Internal Communications. This means that the maintenance of the site is guaranteed as the site is budgeted as part of government budgeting. Currently an average of 1200 people visit the Union Building daily. This means that they have an existing market which could increase in the event that the site is declared World Heritage Site.

Beneficiaries: Number of Business: There are no specified businesses directly linked to the Union Buildings sites. What we have is that surrounding the site there are many small businesses, sole proprietary businesses in the area of craft, traders and photographers. The declaration of the Union Buildings as world heritage site would increase the number of tourists who will increase the demand to the small businesses and in turn will increase the number of employed people.

Employment Prospects: The site is already a tourist attraction and that the elevation of it to world heritage site will put it further on the high level of exposure. Thus, 100 which is the estimated number of new employees were based on the increased activities on businesses around or surrounding the Union Buildings or those in the site Buildings. We estimated that based on the expected increase of activities this site will have a net employment number 330, being the combined net employment of SMMEs in and around the site.

Walter Sisulu Square

Geographic Description: Located on Portion 7 of Erf 11915 and Portion 13 of Farm 298 in Pimville Zone 9. The site lies between office and retail buildings along Square Street to the north and the buildings that house the Soweto Hotel and retail and office space on Union Street to the south, by the Union Avenue to the west. To the east the boundary is marked by ten square pillars representing the ten Articles of The Freedom Charter. On the Eastern side within the walking distance from the site is the Golf Course that if properly marketed, some tourists could plan to relax by playing golf.

Walter Sisulu Square is a place which is full of economic activities with people moving in and around the site. Its location is an opportune in the sense that most people visiting Kliptown passed through the site. The support it receives from the City of Johannesburg men that this site is maintained on a regular basis. The increase number of tourists is likely to increase the support and investment on the site. With an estimated average number of 200 visitors a day Walter Sisulu Square could a vibe of both social and economic activities given its densely populated surrounding as well its historic uniqueness.

Plans and Support: Around the site there are many small businesses, sole proprietors, traders and photographers. These traders conduct their businesses to tourist as well as local people (from Dlamini, Pimville, and Eldorado) who visit Kliptown. These businesses some of them officially housed will experience increase in the demand from the increase of tourists and local people. The consistent of tourists visiting the site will elevate some of seasonal/short term opportunities into permanent employment.

Transport: The visit to this site will increase transport demand to transport people in and around the site, goods and services for businesses that are operating around the site. So the increase of tourists and locals will increase the demand on the small businesses to have a more long term job opportunities.

Accommodation: The increase in the activities in and around the site will increase the demand for accommodation in and around Kliptown. Thus, we expect that the room requirements Soweto Hotel will increase and will this create more work for the maintenance/service sector. Taking into account the number of the SMMEs in and around the site, we estimated that the combined net employment number of 250 could be achieved by this site.

Sharpeville Massacre Site and Graves

Geographic Description: The site consists of the Old Sharpeville Police Station located on Erf 9175, and the Sharpeville Massacre Site Erf 9172 Sharpeville Township and graves (graves no: 1864-1932) on Phelindaba Cemetery in Sharpeville Township. The site consists of two parts, the Township of Sharpeville and The Sharpeville Massacre Site in Vereeniging 60km south of Johannesburg.

Number of Business: There are many businesses that are in and around the site as well as the heritage route of Vereeniging that covers: Sharpeville Massacre Site and Graves, The Vaal Dam, and the Casino. These are the area that should be covered by who could be any tourist local or international. Along these route are SMMEs involved transport, crafts, traders, B & B, photographers and tour guides. Transport and Accommodation demand will increase and in turn will increase the number of employed people in those sector. A daily visit of at least 200 people are able to visit the precinct.

In this site SMMEs around Sharpeville Massacre Site and Graves, around the Vaal Dam and the one around the Casino will stand to gain in terms of the demand for goods and services. We estimate that the combined net employment gained would be 300.

Liliesleaf

Geographic Description; Located on Erf No 357 of Rivonia Extension 1 on 7 George Avenue, Rivonia , Johannesburg. The site is in the suburb of Rivonia. There is no clearly identified SMMEs visible daily in and around the site except shops inside the premises. The site plan to build a hotel which will have a bearing on its growth and employment creation. With an average visits of 1200 daily, the hotel could be a game changer in the future of the site.

Firstly the site also has a conference centre where people would organise their conference/s to be held on the site. Secondly, they plan to build a hotel. The hotel construction will create work opportunities during the construction process.

Thirdly, once the hotel is completed it will have to employ staff to manage the activities in the hotel. Furthermore the availability of the hotel will also increase the demand for accommodation of the B & B in and around the Rivonia for people who would be attending conference in the site or visitors. This will create employment in and around the site. We estimate that short and long term employment in the area will be 360.

16 June 1976-The Streets of Orlando West

Geographic Description: This site include Vilakazi, Moema and Pela Streets and Kumalo Main Road. The area around the site also include the Mandela's and Tutu's houses as well as Tsietsi Mashinini Centre next to Morris Isaacson School about five km away. It is without doubt one of the busiest heritage site in Gauteng and the busiest in Soweto with a daily visitors of about 1 500.

The area is full of institutions such as Seth Mazibuko Foundation, Orlando West Business Forum, Mbuyisa Art School, Hector Petersen Foundation, Hastings Ndlovu Family Foundation and Gauteng Tour Guides Association. All these institutions together with between 7 to 13 B & B and about 15 restaurants are lobby groups that promote business activities in the area. Added to these are individual traders, crafts, tour guides, photographers and transport sector. Based on the current and anticipated business activities we estimate that 550 net jobs can be created.

Constitution Hill

Geographic Description: Located at 11 Kotze Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg on the Remainders of Portion 68 and 69 of the Farm Braamfontein 53 IR.

The site is bordered by Kotze Street to the South, Queens Way to the east and Joubert Street to the west. This site represents both the old and the new South Africa as it houses the country's supreme law of the land. Further to the west is the City of Joburg head office, to the south is towards Park Station inclusive of the Gautrain Station, to the east is the high density suburb of Hillbrow.

The site is surrounded by commercial and housing developments. There are offices within the complex of different organisations responsible for business activities. Added to this are traders, photographers, etc.

Businesses around the site will benefit greatly with an increased number of people who will be visiting the Constitution Hill complex and the surrounding area. We envisaged that the declaration of this site as world heritage site will increase the tourism activities local and international. Some of the potential visitors will be those attending activities taking place in and around the site.

Sectors that will be of direct benefit are transport, accommodation, traders, photographers, services and maintenance. Continuous activities and visit to the site would increase the sustainability of the economic activities, and thus create jobs.

Based on these we estimated the number at 250.

Ohlange

Geographic Description: This site is located at 108818 Street, Inanda, Durban on the subdivision 398 of the farm Piezang Revier no 805. The earmarked site lies on the crown of the hill in Inanda and it is within the boundaries of Ohlange High School, the House and Grave of Langalibalele Dube.

Other places of significance around the site is Inanda Seminary, Ghandi House (in Phoenix) e Ekuphakameni, and Inanda Dam.

Plans: Plans are in place to ensure that the plight of the elderly is taken seriously and be addressed. Two other projects near the site are 1) establishment of a full museum and religious centre, 2) the establishment of the craft centre. These two projects will create temporary employment during their construction and permanent one at their completion.

Beneficiaries: Inanda Ntuzuma and Kwa Mashu (INK) Business forum is a forum that represents the interests of SMMEs in Inanda, Ntuzuma and Kwa Mashu. It discusses and coordinates the needs of SMMEs in the three townships around the proposed site. The beneficiaries of the declaration of the site as a world heritage would be INK, SMMEs in transport, catering, traders, photographers, and tour guides including the community. This will be realised by an increase in the employment of people from the communities, and thus the community will benefit from such employment. We estimate the net job to 350

University of Fort Hare

Geographic Description: This iconic institution is located on Farm 412 Victoria East of farm Fort Hare no 143 and ZK Mathews House which is located on the Remainder of Farm Native College Ground no Erf 161 on the town Alice. The specific area that the proposal is aimed at are:

- Freedom Square was and still is the centre point of the university academic activities and is quadrupled. It is defined by the three well known buildings: Steward, Livingstone and Henderson Halls.
- Steward Hall: is laid out in an east-west axis and sets the northern limits of the Square with a red tile roof.

Plans and Support: The site is part of the University of Fort hare and the project reside in the office of the Vice Chancellor. In terms of the specific buildings they would be included in the overall strategic plans of the university. In terms of the support the university get support from the Department of Higher Education and training and the local government.

Beneficiaries: Communities around the university are beneficiary, students and SMMEs linked to the rural and agricultural economy. In its strategic plan, the university has programmes and courses relevant to the immediate need of the community around such as rural development, agriculture and community development programmes in general.

Employment Prospects: Employment will be both temporary/seasonal (agriculture) and permanent. We estimate that the employment will be in the region of 280 over a period of time.

Waaioek Wesleyan Church

Geographic Description: It is located on what is known as subdivision 3 of Erf 1909 in Bloemfontein. This site is situated in the eastern part of the central business district of Bloemfontein. It is bounded by Fort Street to the north, a parking lot belonging to Motheo FET College to the west, and the four cooling towers of the Bloemfontein Power Station to the south.

Plans and Support: The site is supported at the level of both the provincial and local government. The Mangaung Metro has a Waaioek Precinct development project that would cover this specific site and the surrounding areas as an Urban Unification Node. This will be part of Bloemfontein Heritage Route.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries of this site are traders, taxi people, Motheo FET, Mangaung Metro, Provincial Government and the community at large.

Employment Prospects: Our estimate is 320 created jobs from the area being declared World Heritage Site.

The Great Place at Mqhekezweni

Geographic Description: Located on Erf: Building Lot 168 Mqhekezweni. The Great Place at Mqhekezweni is the place where Nelson Mandela spent most of his youth. The site is situated in the north-eastern part of the Eastern Cape Province west of Mthatha. The Great Place at Mqhekezweni is located on communal land which is owned by abaThembu traditional authorities. This ownership is guaranteed in terms of the Communal Land Rights Act.

Plans and Support: There are plans to develop and focus on farming with the intention for agro processing firm/s. The other plan is to have a bricklaying manufacturing firm that will train and employ young people.

Beneficiaries: The abaThembu Traditional Authority, the community, Local Government, provincial government will be the beneficiaries. Movements of tourists and visitors of the site will also benefit people between the site and Mthatha.

Research Methodology

Data and information collection for this study was premised primarily on known and approved research techniques and tools namely: quantitative and qualitative research. For the former, secondary data sources mainly from published and unpublished sources were used and acknowledged. References at end of this report bears testimony. For the latter, formal face to face interviews were conducted with different key stakeholders such as hosting municipalities and site managers. A formal questionnaire was compiled for each of these stakeholders and their responses were accordingly written down and later transposed into a formal report. The advantage of the formal interviews was that the respondents were able to express their opinions and expatriate further more on the written questions. In essence, this report is a product of these two approved techniques in the professional research discipline.

International and National Economic Developments

According to the Quarterly Bulletin (June 2019) of the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) the world economy of which South Africa is part, economic growth accelerated marginally to 3.3% in the first quarter of 2019 following a subdued second half of 2018. The United States (US) led the economic recovery in the advanced economies, with growth in real gross domestic product (GDP) accelerating from 2.2% in the fourth quarter of 2018 to 3.1% in the first quarter of 2019. Other advanced economies such as Japan and the European Union (EU) registered similar increases of 2.2% and 1.6% respectively. The emerging economies also experienced positive growth led by China with a real output growth that surprised on the upside at 6.9% in the first quarter of 2019 due to a recovery in the finance and construction sectors. During this period South Africa experienced a shock as the real gross domestic product (GDP) contracted sharply by an annualised rate of 3.2% in the first quarter of 2019 – the largest decrease since the first quarter of 2009. This was attributable to power supply disruptions affecting all sectors of the economy including other subsectors. This was bad news as economic contraction has ripple effect throughout the country affecting all economic agents in many varied ways.

Provincial Economic Developments

A reflection on the unemployment situation differs from province to province although there is no province that really stands out as a sore thumb. All provinces recorded increases in the expanded definition of unemployment rate. The largest increase was recorded in Limpopo (up by 3, 7 percentage points), followed by North West and Northern Cape (up by 3,2 percentage points and 2,4 percentage points respectively).

The Eastern Cape contributed 7.5% to the national GDP in 2015 and 9.1% to total South African employment in the third quarter of 2016. Despite possessing a significant share of the country's manufacturing sector, estimated at approximately 7.5%, primarily centred on the automotive industry

in the two metros, the regional economy continues to be dominated by the non-tradable sectors (trade, finance and general government services).

The Free State's real economy is dominated by gold mining and agriculture, with limited manufacturing and construction. Only a small share of the population lives in former "homeland" regions. The result has historically been a combination of high employment levels with comparatively low pay. The province has battled with the long decline in gold mining, which has dampened growth in both output and employment. The Free State, with 2,8 million residents, accounted for 5% of South Africa's population in 2014/2015 and contributed proportionately to the GDP. In 2014 – the latest available data – the real economy (represented by agriculture, mining, manufacturing and construction) made up 27% of the Free State's output.

With more than 80 percent of the country's Gross Value Added (GVA) produced in these areas, South Africa's cities and towns are very important to the country's economy. Gauteng metros alone are estimated to have accounted for over 30 percent of national GVA in 2013, with the Western Cape metros contributing 11 percent and those of KwaZulu-Natal 9 percent. The fact that Gauteng has more metros than the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal plays a role in its large contribution to the national GVA.

KZN is one of the key provinces in the national economy in terms of GDP contribution. The estimated real GDP generated by the province amounted to approximately R478.27 billion in 2014, making KZN the second largest contributor to the economy of the country at 16 per cent, after GP with 35.2 per cent.

Socio-Economic Conditions in the Municipalities

As a rural municipality Raymond Mhlaba has high unemployment particularly the youth with unemployment rate of 48, 1% as per this report. There's very little if any manufacturing sector and the main stay of the economy is largely agriculture and services. The dependency ratio of 61, 3 is indicative of extent to which a significant number of people depend on the support of those that are employed and mainly these would be outside the province in particular. This is an indication of vulnerability.

King Sabatha Dalindyebo (KSD) is predominantly a rural municipality and the number of agricultural households at 48,405 reflects this reality. It would therefore be ideal for KSD to increase the training services and business opportunities in the agricultural sector with a view to advancing its development in general. The services sector is also one of the key providers of employment in this area.

Emfuleni is an urban municipality with significant levels of formal education. Only 4% of the people in this area aged 20 and above have no schooling at all whilst almost 13% aged 20 and above have higher education qualification and those with matric aged 20 and above amount to 32,4% of the population of the area. These higher levels education augur very well for training and development purposes and possible access to business opportunities that might arise.

Urban agriculture appears to be thriving in Johannesburg as the number of agricultural households is reported to be 80,316 and higher than most of the rural municipalities. Perhaps this higher number on agriculture includes value chain activities other than primary agriculture. If this is the case, that augurs well for sustainable business and job opportunities for the people of this area. With regard to education, people with higher education aged 20 and above are 19,2% of the population whilst those

with matric aged 20 and above are almost 35% of the population. It is therefore very likely that the heritage sites in the greater Johannesburg could be supported by people who have formal education and therefore could be trained wherever chances are available to provide services and products needed for the preservation and advancement of these heritage sites.

Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality is characterised by high unemployment rate of 27,7% similar to the national average and youth unemployment of 37,2%. This is a serious challenge. However, the levels of formal education are relatively higher as people with matric aged 20 years and above reached 30,1% and those with higher education are 14,1% of the population of this metro. Only 4,3% with no formal education or schooling at all. With these high levels of education it is likely that these people are capable of being trained for various skills and disciplines and exposed to better job and business opportunities. There is however a high dependency ratio of 47,4 thus reflecting the higher levels of vulnerability for the people of this metro.

The Tshwane metro has unique characteristics about it as it is the seat of government. The Union Buildings as a heritage site has a unique historical development and continues to blend history and the present moment in a very dynamic way. The statue of Nelson Mandela has added to visitation numbers in the Union Buildings. The history of the Union Buildings is unique and is further enhanced by its contribution and usage for governance by previous political regime and the current political order that seeks to enhance an inclusive South Africa for its people.

Of all the metros, eThekweni has the highest number of people or households involved in agricultural activities which has reached 105,567 as per table above. This indicates that agriculture still remains one of the key economic activities in this metro. Perhaps these agricultural activities encompass the whole value chain and not only the primary agriculture.

Similar to other metros, eThekweni has only 4,2% of people with no formal schooling or education, something which places this group of people at the risk of losing out on job and business opportunities that might be available within the metro.

Integrated Development Plans (IDP)

The City of Tshwane IDP states that in order to realise opportunity, care, inclusivity, sustainability, safety and cleanliness, openness and honesty, and communication, this IDP must address these issues as challenges in the next five years. It is, however, undeniable that job-creating economic growth forms a central, if not the most important part of the solution to the triple threat of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

The Emfuleni IDP states that since the start of the transition to democracy, there has been increasing emphasis on local economic development (LED) in South Africa. LED is about local people working together to achieve sustainable economic growth that brings economic benefits and quality of life improvements for all in the community. LED brings into focus the role of towns in fostering new opportunities for people. This is important for promoting broad based economic growth, improving social welfare and promoting a more varied and vibrant local economy. LED is a participatory process which encourages social dialogue and Public-Private Partnerships in a defined geographical area. It enables local stakeholders to jointly design and implement a development strategy which fully exploits local resources and makes use of the areas comparative advantages.

According to Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality (MMM) IDP the agricultural sector in the province is characterised by large-scale and small-scale commercial agriculture as well as subsistence agriculture. The two major poles of agriculture are subsistence and large-scale commercial farms. The historical evolution of agriculture has seen the progressive decline of small-scale commercial agriculture, which has been stifled by lack of access to credit, and limited access to markets and transport. To bring significant changes in the agricultural sector in the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality, identified programmes have to be implemented in collaboration with other stakeholders.

The Raymond Mhlaba Municipality argues that the purpose of Local Economic Development (LED) is to build up the economic capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all. It is a process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partner to work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation. Local Economic Development offers local government, the private and not-for-profit sectors, and local communities the opportunity to work together to improve the local economy.

According to the IDP the Johannesburg is South Africa's largest metropolitan municipality in terms of population, size and economy. The city contributed around 15% of national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2017 (IHS Markit, 2018). The city also provides the highest number of jobs when compared with other cities in the province; 2.09 million people which is 41.58% of the total employment in Gauteng Province.

Communities' Expectations from some selected Heritage Sites

At the consultation meeting held at Sharpeville Massacre Site and Graves, community members were of the view that there should be no attempt to re-invent the wheel or add value or do a gap analysis in spatial development of Sharpeville as that is contained in the 2020 vision for the area. Also the regional growth and development strategy reflects on this matter. The available information should assist in declaring Sharpeville to be a global heritage site. This declaration should also include kasi-economics (township economy) and through this value proposition reposition the community as a strategic benefactor of the project.

There was a view from business that if you are putting a new building within the heritage site next to dilapidated Eskom building everything in Sharpeville will be doomed. Business argued that everything must be measured before doing any impact assessment. They (businesses) are also doing a study with prestigious universities as they do not trust that some unknown professor who is not even attending these meetings on heritage sites. The Sharpeville Foundation (Foundation) expressed disappointment that the Sharpeville community isn't able to sort out issues with regard to heritage matters by themselves and more importantly the absence of the Emfuleni municipality in the heritage meetings. The Foundation further expressed dismay by the absence of Sedibeng and the political leadership of the area. Since the site was declared the National Heritage there is no signage to this effect and the community was not briefed about this matter. There was no publicity at all and dilapidated sites do not function during weekends.

The Heritage Education of South Africa emphasized the need to address the issue of heritage ownership in the context of history and development. They also mentioned that the good work that NHC has been doing over the years in heritage education and schools outreach programme which has

involved Sharpeville as well Legacy has to be acknowledged and passed over to the next generation. Not only Sharpeville heritage at the moment but also of the world heritage.

The Wesleyan Church Community was concerned about ignoring of the current Heritage sites by government authorities as well as issue of proximity of the site to other business activities around the city and this would affect clarity on ownership and administration. They also expressed interest on the socio-economic impact study that is to be concluded later.

The Chief of The Great Place at Mqhekezweni i explained the issues about the delineation of buffer zone and the obligations arising out of national declaration and world heritage protection. He went back as far as demonstrating the link between the current process and his engagement with President Mandela and other stakeholders with regard to World Heritage Site issues. The Chief went on and called on all to participate and to make necessary connections in order to realise the vision of the World Heritage Site. He also reflected on urgent practical challenges facing the community like crime, rapes, robberies, drug abuse, unemployment, and poor infrastructure. Lastly, the Chief explained how all the different stakeholders are connected to the Royal Palace.

The community meeting at The Ohlange Heritage Site expressed the view that the site should also be memorialised through a new landscape that recognises the plight of the elderly, a full museum and the establishment of a Religious Centre as JL Dube was a Christian of good standing. This memorialisation should also see to it that there is a craft centre and journalism school in keeping with demands of the day.

SME's and business opportunities at some selected sites

At the Constitution Hill, it appears from observation that these SME's are generally successful especially the crafters although it is not clear what makes them succeed. However, the site management has done a lot to support these SME's. They have organised some workshops to assist these SME's on a range of issues such funding for the business, skills transfer, business management and finance as well as mentorship. The Gauteng Enterprise Propeller has been instrumental in assisting these SME's with these business skills. The SME's that are in the tour operator business have also benefited a lot especially those that focus on township tours.

At the Hector Peterson Memorial the area is full of restaurants, coffee shops, thirty two traders who are supposed to register with Johannesburg Trading Company and the Hector Peterson Museum Traders. These businesses are doing well and most of them have been operating since 2004. The SMMEs in the Orlando West Hector Peterson Memorial and Museum require skills in the customer services; business management and marketing. This situation must be changed through training and Development, formalization of their structures and linking these businesses with the Department of Economic and Development in the City of Johannesburg.

At the, Sharpeville Massacre Site and Graves the area is full of restaurants, crafts, coffee shops, creative industries (food festivals) procuring from local SMMEs; tenants, traders, local tour guides and photographers. These businesses are doing well and most of them have been operating for a long time. There is also a claim that there is no proper marketing and that has a huge negative impact on their businesses.

The SMMEs requires business management skills. The community also require tour guides training and the formalization of partnerships with the universities. There is a need to strengthen the IGR to

ensure none duplication of services. The area also needs the development of database of people involved in the process of planning the annual government events. Sharpeville people do not prefer to be left out or be involved in the last part of the annual event but to be part of the planning team throughout the year before the event starts.

The site management at the Constitution Hill expressed a view that the state should develop a Community Engagement Policy that would assist in better management of the groups or community expected benefits from the heritage sites. For now, the benefits that accrue to these groups or communities are done on an ad hoc basis with no clear procedure or policy. However, the site management is of the view that the two nearby universities namely: Wits and the University of Johannesburg (UJ) could assist greatly in developing a community benefits realisation model as academics are equipped with research and writing skills. Although the site management hasn't done any actual benchmarking in terms of community or groups realisation models, they are of the view that the Canadian Human Rights Museum could offer a lot in terms learnings.

The Provision of workshops, and increasing the number of tourists will go a long way to address some of the limitation in the 16 June 1976 – The Streets of Orlando West, Joburg City or Provincial Government Departments and National Governments Department must start local procurement for all who work in the site. In addition there is a need for promotion of differentiation of products, expanding targeted market, increase visitors from outside Gauteng and increase the number of African people who visits the site. Institutions that can work with the Heritage Site are Johannesburg Economic Development, Johannesburg Metro Trading Company, Johannesburg Marketing and Events Company, Gauteng provincial Government, Gauteng Propellers and Gauteng Economic Agency (GEA).

Support and Sustainability of the Heritage Sites

There is a need that before pumping money to the Heritage Site, different government departments should come together and provide guidance to the people first as well as getting direct needs from the communities that reside in and around the Heritage site as they are the most affected. Institutions that can work with the Heritage Site are Social Housing Department and Johannesburg Property Company (JPC). The same applies to Sharpeville Massacre Site and Graves. Interested groups are of the view that agreement must provide guidance on benefits arising the heritage site. Government should adopt an approach that continues to empower the community and groups so that they are able to do things for themselves and to look into the wellbeing of the Heritage Site. It would be an empowering exercise for government to appoint a service provider that will train families of the victims to clean and erect stone with the families. We need to use affected families to restore African culture of respecting the loved ones.

At the Constitution Hill, the site management expressed keenness in terms learning from other sites sustainability and revenue generating activities. Furthermore, the site management is thinking of utilising the space that they have for urban farming and generate more funding through the sale of the products to the locals. This site receives financial support from GGDA and that covers capital expenditure, operational costs and maintenance of the infrastructure. This funding provides sustainability of the site, but the site management is keen to enhance their fund raising capability for further income.

This site provides educational tours which in a way empowers students and other visitors about the history of the site and that of South Africa. This is done in partnership with Education and Heritage group in programme development and implementation.

In terms of sustainable funding, the site management mentioned that none completion of the site development is a hindrance to revenue generation. The site is now about 40% complete. The lack of funding from the state is the cause of the delays.

The site management mentioned that they have limited capacity in terms of generating their own income and the tourism revenue that comes through goes to a bigger site budget and covers other things of the site.

Site 16 June 1976 – The Streets of Orlando West receives support from Joburg Tourism and Department of Events and Communication, Gauteng Tourism Authority in the form of communications and marketing.

The museum stakeholders include the City of Johannesburg, Gauteng Tourism Authority, Department of Communication, June 16 1976 Foundation, Orlando West Business Forum, Hector Peterson Trading Association, Councillor and the Community at large.

The municipality supports the museum in the form of staffing, maintenance, marketing and holding some of its events in the area.

The site is being funded hundred percent by the City of Johannesburg and also in a project based manner. Areas covered for funding are staff salaries, operational budget, maintenance and conservation. A model needs to be developed and implemented that will allow the museum to generate its own income in a gradual and incremental way based on the current fee structure of visitors on the site. The current model where the site is fully funded by the Joburg Metro is not sustainable in the long term.

Walter Sisulu Square is being funded hundred percent by the City of Johannesburg and also in a project-based manner. Areas covered for funding are staff salaries, operational budget, maintenance and conservation

A model needs to be developed and implemented that will allow the museum to generate its own income in a gradual and incremental way based on the current fee structure of visitors on the site. The current model where the site is fully funded by the Joburg Metro is not sustainable in the long term.

The management office should push for the business plan that involves the community and make the community activities be the centre of the Square. For the empowerment, the Museum receives an annual budget for after school classes for the local school children. This enables the local children to have access to education and training beyond the museum. In order for the Museum to be sustainable, a business plan should be developed and the museum must be run like a business with all the costs and budgeting accounted for on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis.

The site has a plan and the potential to generate its own income. The challenge is that the plan has not been implemented.

The Liliesleaf doesn't receive any funding from the state and is not positioned to provide empowerment programmes. Operations are not done according to empowerment models. However, this site of struggle prides itself of providing education to various groups including school learners about the journey of struggle and a part of the history of South Africa. Its income is derived from conference facilities, coffee sales to tourists and other visitors as well as entrance fees charged to these visitors. It would be ideal though to receive subsidy from the state to improve the financial viable and sustainability in the long run. There is a strong view from the site management that the state should provide an enabling environment to the sites and not be involved in the operations of the sites. The heritage sites are not meant or positioned to generate revenue, but they are sites of memory and remembrance. Heritage sites are a place of dialogue and engagement, but have to be sustainable. They are not commercial entities. The state role should only be limited to policy making and legislation and ensure that these pieces of legislation are adhered to such as the Cultural Promotions Act and others. However, the Liliesleaf is planning to build a hotel for its long-term income sustainability. In addition, there are plans to set up an endowment funding for the site. If these two initiatives take off the ground, the income generated will contribute significantly to the site long term growth and sustainability.

The endowment is expected to rise about R120 million rand, which will be invested in income generating assets. The investments in these assets are expected to generate about R10 million a year on average.

The Sharpeville Massacre Site and Graves site is being funded hundred percent by the Emfuleni District Municipality and also in a project-based manner. Areas covered for funding are staff salaries, operational budget, maintenance and capital budget (past)A model needs to be developed and implemented that will allow the museum to generate its own income is the public private partnerships that involve local people.

This should be based on the balance between money making and the content of the site plan. Local people must be used as service providers as per the empowerment law. They must be allowed to bid and receive preferential treatment as locally based service providers. Where there are limitations, training and development must be embarked on to further empower local businesses.

A Public Private Partnership (PPP) model based on locally developed content that would integrate local business in the activities of the heritage Site by encouraging people to attend workshops. Also mentorship programmes will open business opportunities beyond the site itself.

The site has a plan to generate own income and this requires the need to exploit what community is doing through art. There is a need to open up gift shop in the area and sell products with a factored mark up. Furthermore, the site need to be cleaned and this can generate more interests in the Heritage Site.

The Union Buildings Heritage Site has a sustainable funding and empowerment model. The site management mentioned that the Union Buildings as a site is allocated a budget from the DPW Annual Budget. This allocation covers maintenance; capital works projects, repairs, renovation and other necessities. Because it's an annual budget or allocation it appears to be sufficient to covers all of these issues. There is an annual allocation from the DPW Budget which comes from the National Treasury.

Funding and Income Sources that can Support the Activities at the Heritage Sites.

- Gauteng Growth and Development Agency (GGDA), Gauteng Department of Economic Development and Gauteng Tourism Authority;
- Gauteng Provincial Government;
- Revenue from tenants rentals; ticket sales; merchandising (Selling T-Shirts, memorabilia, coffee table books, etc.) and having own restaurant; (Liliesleaf Trust)
- Joburg Tourism and Department of Events and Communication, Gauteng Tourism Authority in the form of communications and marketing;
- The City of Johannesburg Municipality supports the museum in the form of staffing, maintenance, marketing and holding some of its events in the area;
- City of Johannesburg, Gauteng Tourism Authority, Soweto Hotel, Becomo, Nomsa Manaka Dance Studio, Councilor and the Kliptown Community as a whole. The City of Johannesburg is primarily responsible for the funding of the site in the form of staffing, maintenance, marketing and hosting some of their events in and around the site;
- National Lottery funded BECOMO project;
- Income derived from conference facilities, coffee sales to tourists and other visitors as well as entrance fees charged to these visitors;
- The endowment fund expected to rise about R120 million rand, which will be invested in income generating assets. The investments in these assets are expected to generate about R10 million a year on average; (Liliesleaf Trust)
- Emfuleni District Municipality hundred percent funding and also in a project-based activities. Areas covered for funding are staff salaries, operational budget, maintenance and capital budget (past)A model needs to be developed and implemented that will allow the museum to generate its own income is the public private partnerships that involve local people;
- Union Buildings as a site is allocated a budget from the DPW Annual Budget which covers maintenance; capital works projects, repairs, renovation and other necessities;

(xii) Other funding sources include: UNESCO World Heritage Fund

African World Heritage Fund (AWFH)

Department of Environmental Affairs

Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Programmes (EPIP)

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Abbreviations

IDP: Integrated Development Plans

NDP: national Development Plan

NGP: New Growth Path

NHC: National Heritage Council

GVA: Gross Value Added

SALGA: South African Local Government Association

SARB: South African Reserve Bank

FET: Further Education and Training

NAHECS: National Heritage and Cultural Studies Centre

LED: Local Economic Development

OUV: Outstanding Universal Value

SME: Small and Medium Enterprises

Gauteng Economic Agency (GEA).

IGR: Inter Governmental Relations

UFH: University of Fort Hare

JPC: Johannesburg Property Company

GGDA: Gauteng Growth and Development Agency

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Chapter 1: Introduction and Background

The purpose of this document is to provide a baseline socio-economic study of the sites with a view to assessing sustainability, economic contribution if any to local communities around the ten sites and equitable distribution of benefits thereof to the nominated beneficiaries. These ten sites are: Union Buildings, Walter Sisulu Square, Sharpeville Massacre Site and Graves, Liliesleaf, 16 June 1976 – The Streets of Orlando West, Constitution Hill, Ohlange, University of Fort Hare, Waaihoek Wesleyan Church, and The Great Place at Mqhekezweni. This approach is in line with some of the best practices world-wide. Although it is argued that Heritage sites aren't meant to profit making entities, but sites of memory and remembrance, preservation and sustainability are key for the benefit of current and future generations. It is against this background that this baseline report has been compiled. This report will augment the Nomination Dossier, it is not intended to be a stand-alone document.

South Africa as a State Party to the World Heritage Convention (Convention) is seeking to list ten Heritage sites under the theme: **Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation: Nelson Mandela Legacy Site on the World Heritage List**. The Convention encourages member states to become party to the Convention through the utilisation of ratification and accession instruments as outlined in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. The Convention further nudges member states to 'adopt general principles to give the heritage a function in the life of the community and integrate heritage protection into comprehensive planning programmes'. These

measures should be done in the collective interest of the international community for the protection and preservation of heritage in its totality in the member states.

The inscription criteria are outlined in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. For instance, the nomination format requires the identification and description of property as well as justification for inscription. The South African Nomination Dossier contains all this information as required by the Convention. The Nomination Dossier mentions that the serial nomination of these properties fulfils criteria (VI) which mentions that:

Criterion (VI) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living conditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance;

Furthermore the Nomination Dossier argues that ‘the proposed World Heritage Site, Human Rights, **Liberation, Liberation and Reconciliation: Nelson Mandela Legacy Sites**, encapsulates the legacy of the South African Liberation Struggle in the 20th Century (hereafter referred to as ‘the Struggle). Through the eons of the denial of human rights has led to the resistance and struggle. It has also been shown that, when the liberation is not followed by reconciliation, history may repeat itself in human abuses’. There is therefore an intent on the part of the South African political actors to avoid such an occurrence.

Chapter 2: Study Methodology

Data and information collection for this study was premised primarily on known and approved research techniques and tools namely: quantitative and qualitative research. In essence, this report is a product of these two approved techniques in the professional research discipline.

The main aim of the proposed study is to demonstrate that the declaration of these sites as a world heritage sites will increase the number of tourists. This will in turn increase the number of economic activities in and around the sites; adding to the demand of goods and services that eventually will results in rising employment in the area through the SMMEs. In this study we used secondary and primary data collection methods.

2.1. Secondary Data Collection

For the quantitative research, secondary data sources mainly from published and unpublished sources were used and acknowledged. References at end of this report bears testimony.

Researchers were able to go through literature review on tourism and heritage and the economic linkages of the two economic drivers in the study. We reviewed documents from UNESCO, National Heritage Council (NHC), policy documents from the Department of Arts, Department Environmental Affairs and the Integrated Development Plans (IDP) of the affected municipalities.

2.2. Primary Data Collection

For the qualitative research, a formal questionnaire was compiled for each of these stakeholders and their responses were accordingly written down and later transposed into a formal report. A formal face to face interviews were conducted with different key stakeholders such hosting municipalities and site managers. The advantage of the formal interviews was that the respondents were able to express their opinions and expatriate further more on the written questions. In essence, this report is a product of these two approved techniques in the professional research discipline.

2.3. Limitation of the Study

The following were some of the limitations encountered by the researchers during this study.

- Staff Contacts Changes between information provided and the reality on the ground
- Confirmed Appointment Meeting without being informed of other agenda items of the stakeholders
- None availability of officials due to changes in their work activities
- Staff changes between interviews and finalisation of data collection
- Timing of the interview towards the end of the year

Chapter 3: Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- Properly benchmarked, world heritage aligned Socio-Economic studies for Each of the 10 Sites
- Recommended and Justified options for benefits realization with projections for how communities can benefit
- Implementation model with Sustainability Measures, Institutional Arrangements and Continuing Stakeholder Engagements and
- Justified List of Funding and Income Sources to Support Programs at the World Heritage Site

Chapter 4: Literature Review

Socio-economic studies focus on both the social and economic aspects of development. These relate to poverty eradication, employment creation, and inequality. These development challenges are noticeable in local and regional territories. Consequently, in the presence of these problems, regions and localities are compelled to find new solutions to support local and regional inclusive development. Expanding economic opportunities for local and regional inhabitants is a policy objective of many governments.

In South Africa, evidence exists that social and spatial inequalities remain deeply entrenched and that efforts to promote the growth of the national economy have seen little benefit accumulating to all the regions and localities. The National Development Plan and the National Growth Path, are the two guiding national development programmes and both clearly articulate the need for spatial targeting, while a range of other interventions are being introduced or are receiving reinvigorated support. These include, *inter alia*, rural development initiatives, special economic zones, targeted support for inner-cities and poorer neighbourhoods, infrastructural development and assistance to small businesses, co-operatives and the informal sector.

The failure to eradicate poverty, unemployment and inequality has prompted the NHC to look at innovative and creative ways of confronting these challenges through heritage. Heritage is an important policy instrument that can be used to revitalize both rural and urban economies and as a source of inclusive growth and economic development. The prevalence of cultural activities in urban

development projects (Grodach and Loukaitou-Sideris, 2007) highlights the importance of heritage in socio-economic development.

Economic development remains a complex phenomenon which is often influenced by capital, labour, technology, formal and informal institutions (Yul Kwon, 2011). The failure of these typical approaches to generate employment and inclusive growth points to a need for the development of more inclusive approaches to economic development and growth. The introduction of heritage addresses this lacuna in socio-economic development.

In support of socio-economic development, (Waits, 2012), heritage support existing policy initiatives by:

- Identifying and supporting entrepreneurial firms heritage industries
- Create opportunities for local and regional development

The cultural and creative industries represent one of the most rapidly growing sectors in the global economy with a growth rate of 17.6% in the Middle East, 13.9% in Africa, 11.9% in South America, 9.7% in Asia, 6.9% in Oceania, and 4.3% in North and Central America (PWC, 2008 cited in UNESCO, 2012, p. 4). In Ecuador, formal and private cultural activities contributed 4.7% to the GDP in 2010. In the same year 2.64% of employees worked in cultural occupations (UNESCO, 2012).

Creative industries are important to national economies as they provide direct economic benefits to governments and communities. They create jobs, attract investments, generate tax revenues and stimulate local economies through tourism (Thomasian, undated). Because arts and culture enhance quality of life, they are an important component of community development and attracting young professionals to the local area.

South Africa does not utilize the full potential of heritage to address local and regional challenges of socio-economic development. This is in spite of the presence of rich varied heritage resources. Indeed, when devising economic revitalization strategies, governments commonly focus on infrastructure (Cape Cod Commission, 2009) and industrial development and ignore their heritage resources. Promoting heritage resources for socio-economic development requires limited capital investment, involves low entry barriers and can have a direct impact on marginalized groups such as women and youth as well remote rural areas, informal settlements, and peri-urban areas. The decentralized nature of heritage resources can benefit residents of areas that are often thought to lack economic strength.

Apart from monetary benefits, heritage-led development includes a range of other benefits such as greater social cohesion, individual and community entrepreneurship, increased use of local resources, and skills development (UNESCO, 2012). Heritage tourism is one of the sectors that can contribute to socio-economic development. It offers local communities sustainable means of creating jobs. It has been observed that visitors to historic sites and cultural attractions stay longer and spend more money than other kinds of tourists (Thomasian, undated). Storytelling, folk music, artwork, historical photographs, and archival documents can be incorporated into local activities.

Heritage approaches to socio-economic development can help governments simultaneously address both economic and human rights dimensions of poverty (UNESCO, 2012). Indeed, heritage brings

transformative power on existing development approaches. It broadens the scope of existing development approaches and makes development more relevant to the local and regional inhabitants. The protection of heritage assets is important as they constitute a non-renewable capital. Thus, integrating heritage into sustainable development diversifies economic development and advances a human-centred approach to development.

Overall, heritage-led socio-economic development maximizes the benefits of heritage resources. They can transform and reorganize local economies in ways that maximize inclusive growth and development.

From a regional development perspective, each heritage site has a unique resource base. Thus, the policy interventions need to be tailored according to the strengths of the heritage site.

Tourism has grown to become an activity of global significance and to a point where it is now heralded as the world's largest industry (Smith, 1989; IDC, 1992; Ferrar *et al*, 1997; KPMG, 1998a; Williams, 1998; Hall and Page, 1999; Ngqaka, 1999; Ratz and Puczko, 1999; Rogerson, 2002a; LAPC, no date a).

The World Tourism Organisation (WTO) estimates that currently there is in excess of 528 million international travellers, annually with a yearly gross receipts exceeding US\$320 billion (Williams, 1998). This growth has been due to "rising standards of living in the countries of the North, declining long-haul travel costs, increasing holiday entitlements, changing demographics and strong consumer demand for exotic international travel which then resulted in significant tourism growth to developing countries" (Goodwin, 2000, p. 1). Africa has witnessed a slight improvement in the growth rate of tourist arrivals though Europe continues to be the most visited region in the world (Hall and Page, 1999). In addition to international travellers, domestic tourists, are an important part of the tourism industry (Brown, 1998). Further, tourism is significant as it has a high multiplier effect and is a labour-intensive industry in which small operators play a significant role, for example in the sectors of transportation, accommodation, promotion, entertainment, and retail (Van der Borg, 1991; IDC, 1992; Potgieter, 1995; Shaw and Williams, 1996; Ferrar *et al*, 1997; Smeral, 1998; Williams, 1998; Ngqaka, 1999; Ratz and Puczko, 1999). Tourism has emerged, therefore, as a major source of: foreign exchange, income, employment, economic activity and basis of outward-oriented growth in many developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America, Asia, and the Pacific Islands (Poonyth *et al*, 2002; Rogerson, 1999a; 2002a; 2002, c).

4.1. The Tourism SMME Economy

Tourism is generally defined as those industries that provide accommodation, transportation and other services for visitors who come from outside the destination for a period of more than 24 hours and less than a year (Shaw and Williams, 1996). The term 'tourism economy' is then defined more broadly to include those other sectors which link to tourism by providing inputs or services to the tourism sector. More specifically, the rural tourism economy encompasses a wide range of small enterprises which are currently playing an important supporting role in both domestic and foreign tourism markets. These enterprises comprise family type tour operators; family type restaurants; hotels; lodges; inns and ranches; individual tour guides; individual suppliers of agricultural and fishing products to tourist hotels and restaurants, and small individuals and groups providing goods such as, handicrafts, music and dance (Alila and McCormick, 1999). The rural tourism economy utilises both primary and secondary resources for its development. Tourism primary resources are those that attract visitors and are the principal motive for the tourist to visit the area. By contrast, secondary

resources are those that support visitors during their stay (Ashworth and Tunbridge, 1990). Further, tourism is a source of business for many people who own enterprises in the tourism field as well as a source of employment for those who work in tourism enterprises, and source of income to all of them (Williams, 1998; Roe *et al*, 2002). Small business operators benefit directly from tourism because money spent by tourists represents 'new money' in a local economy. Moreover, the basic income from tourism helps to pay for goods and services imported from other regions (Shaw and Williams, 1998).

The existing knowledge of small tourism businesses is still very much at the information generation stage in which the scale, extent and characteristics of businesses are being assessed (see Hamzah, 1997; Long and Kindon, 1997; Shaw and Williams, 1998; Page *et al*, 1999). These studies demonstrate the important link between tourism and economic development. For example, when Indonesia started focusing on socio-economic development in the late 1960s, the tourism industry in Bali was chosen for its potential to attract investment and international attention (Long and Kindon, 1997). The Balinese tourism plan was designed to protect the Balinese culture from potentially harmful tourism impacts and maintain its attractions as an exotic, mystical unspoilt paradise. Many resident Balinese responded to the influx of young, low budget, 'drifter' tourists in the 1960s, opening small-scale businesses, restaurants, 'homestays', souvenir shops, and art manufacturing enterprises (Hussey, 1989). By the late 1980s, these businesses formed a large and thriving informal sector in the Bali economy. In 1988, the Balinese provincial government changed its concentrated approach to tourism development planning and adopted a policy designed to diffuse economic benefits throughout the island. This approach allowed for a more equitable distribution of tourism development opportunities.

The small-scale tourism establishments play a significant role in enhancing SMME entrepreneurship in the tourism sector. Tourism entrepreneurs act as brokers within the host community. Such a role is strongly conditioned by whether entrepreneurs are drawn from the local community, or are external agents (Shaw and Williams, 1998, p. 236). Two assumptions explain the involvement of local entrepreneurs in tourism. First, it is argued that it is local people and not outsiders who take on early entrepreneurial initiatives. Such an activity is possible given the: strategic location of local entrepreneurs and the importance of information flows; relatively low entry requirements and limited barriers into many parts of the tourism sub-sector, especially those concerned with accommodation.

The second assumption is that a sufficient number of local residents are occupationally mobile, and hence are capable of realising the opportunities provided by a growth in tourist numbers (Shaw and Williams, 1998, pp. 237-238). The importance of low entry requirements is again significant since it is assumed that local people have ready access to capital and have the necessary abilities to function as SMME entrepreneurs. Alternative perspectives on the early stages of tourism development suggest that the first major business initiatives tend to come from *external* rather than internal agencies (Shaw and Williams, 1998). In particular, this situation tends to be the case in resort development. The balance between external and local entrepreneurs is at the heart of the debate over the ownership and control of the tourism economy and, in turn, who benefits from such economic growth. It is argued that the small-scale character of many rural tourism enterprises enhance the local ownership of such enterprises (Shaw and Williams, 1998).

Currently, rural areas are emerging as a new focus for tourism activities within most developing countries, encouraging fresh research on issues surrounding rural tourism. In its purest form, rural tourism is defined as, *inter alia*, located in rural areas; functionally rural, ie, built upon the rural world's special features of small-scale enterprise, open space, contact with nature and the natural world,

heritage, 'traditional' societies and 'traditional' practices; rural in scale, ie, in terms of buildings and settlements and therefore usually small-scale; 'traditional' in character, growing slowly and organically and concerned with local families, largely controlled locally and developed for the long-term good of the area; and, in many different ways representing the complex pattern of rural environment, economy, history, and location (Roper, 1994; Fagence, 1998; Ratz and Puczko, 1998; Hall and Page, 1999; Lassila, 2000).

The rural tourism industry is perceived as being ideal for involving small and emerging businesses (Roussos, 1995). Indeed, market segments are too small, such as those serving a small town or a highly specialised tourist interest group, to be attractive to large companies (Shaw and Williams, 1996).

For a rural area to attract tourists, however, it needs to have an intrinsic significance, such as uniqueness or special character, close proximity to spectacular natural, historical or cultural sites or special association with particular cultural groups or communities. For instance, in Malaysia, Western tourists were attracted to socio-cultural images such as 'village life', 'the natural village environment' and 'the local architecture', notwithstanding the fact that 'the beach' was their main pull factor (Hamzah, 1997, 204). Over the last few years, outsiders have bought or leased land belonging to the local residents and introduced commercial tourism developments such as upmarket chalets, batik-painting outlets, seafood restaurants and bars (Hamzah, 1997, p. 205).

It is argued that the size of the local economy has important implications concerning the supply of entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial development opportunities in the local tourism industry. For example, larger tourism economies, such as those in Kenya and Tunisia, have a wider range of entrepreneurial activities and locality options as compared to some of the small economies in the Caribbean (Shaw and Williams, 1996). The constraining factor in many rural economies is the problem of limited number of entrepreneurs who are able to respond to changes in demand (Philip, 1995; Shaw and Williams, 1996; Mowforth and Munt, 1998).

The documented Seychelles experience points to the lack of entrepreneurship found in many small local economies (Shaw and Williams, 1996). It is a problem that encourages leakages in the rural tourism economy. Moreover, evidence from the developing countries suggests that most countries are either in the initial or in the intermediate stage of entrepreneurial development (Rogerson, 2000). Typically, while the tourism industry has been heralded as one of the highest growth industries in the world, the potential of the industry to generate incomes and employment within the host destinations has been constrained by the country's ability to supply the required goods and services.

4.2. Social and economic developmental impact of rural tourism

Although dramatic expansion of global tourism has been under way since the end of the Second World War, many individuals, businesses and government agencies concerned with tourism have only recently begun to pay serious attention to its implications (Smith, 1989). The belated discovery of tourism has been due often to the poor performance of other sectors of the formal economy. Essentially, in the past two decades, many developing countries have been confronted by poor performance of their industrial and agricultural sectors (Freeman and Norcliffe, 1981; Schmitz, 1993; South Africa, 1998a; Smeral, 1998; Sullivan *et al*, 1998). Not surprisingly, therefore, many governments

have turned to tourism as an alternative source for economic development and job creation (Poonyth *et al*, 2002). For example, in Kenya, since 1987, tourism has become a number one foreign exchange earner, when for the first time it surpassed agricultural primary commodity products, such as coffee and tea (Alila and McCormick, 1999, p. 1). Illustratively, in Namibia, tourism is seen to be a key means to promote social and economic development in communal areas (South Africa, no date, p. 21). The government of Namibia notes the potential which tourism has to bring economic recovery to previously deprived or marginalised areas of the country (South Africa, no date, p. 21).

With rural areas increasingly becoming targets of attention, rural tourism is increasingly becoming a major economic activity and a source of outward-oriented growth in many developing countries (Brohman, 1996). It is believed that efforts aimed at developing the tourism sector in rural areas may improve the livelihoods of the rural poor and impact positively on the rural economy. This contention is based on the labour-intensity, potential for small-scale enterprise development and promotion, and the significant opportunity to diversify local economies (a similar contention is made for rural SMMEs and forest-based SMMEs, in Chapters 2 and 3). Overall, the economic impacts of tourism have been observed in terms of: 1) wages from formal employment; 2) earnings from selling goods and services; 3) dividends from profits arising from locally-owned enterprises; 4) collective income, from community-run enterprises, dividends from a private sector partnership, and, land rental paid by an investor (Ashley *et al*, 2000, p. 4; Goodwin, 2000, p. 3).

It is the growing promise, therefore, of perceived gains from the development and growth of the tourism economy that has influenced national governments to play a significant role in the developmental process of the industry (Wanhill, 1995; Mowforth and Munt, 1998). Essentially, through tourism, national governments seek to, *inter alia*, earn foreign exchange, enhance full-time employment opportunities for local citizens as the tourism industry provides a labour-intensive service at the point of contact with the customer, help extend the effective length of the tourism season, enhance the range and quality of the facilities and amenities provided by the industry, increase the potential to attract domestic and international visitors, provide significant benefits derived from the industry to the community in the form of incomes, and, improve local infrastructure (Gibson, 1993; Baskin, 1995; Wanhill, 1995; Shaw and Williams, 1996; South Africa, 1996b; Goodwin, 2000; Walpole and Goodwin, 2000). Tourism has, therefore, been recognised as a catalyst for rural economic development, and prosperity (Potgieter, 1995; Shaw and Williams, 1996; Williams, 1998; Mowforth and Munt, 1998). More specifically, the failure of mass tourism to articulate linkages with local communities and its resultant marginalisation of local communities as well as its negative environmental consequences has led to new possibilities of so-called 'new tourism'. The notion of 'new tourism' refers to observed changes in the preferences of international tourists away from mass packaged forms of tourism focused on the 3Ss (sun, sea, and sand) (Hampton, 2001). Indeed, the advent of alternative tourism development has enabled the emergence of new forms of tourism promotion in many rural areas of the developing world, such as, cultural tourism, ecotourism, and farm tourism (Wood *et al*, 2000, p. 3).

4.3. The development impact of tourism

Rural tourism, more specifically as a focal point for geographical research, is not a new area of inquiry for geographers to consider (Ratz and Puczko 1998; Hall and Page, 1999). Until recently, research has failed to adopt a broad view of the rural resource base as multifaceted environment capable of accommodating a wide range of uses, such as agriculture and tourism (Baskin, 1995; Hall and Page, 1999). Currently, rural areas are emerging as a new focus for tourism activities within most developing countries, encouraging fresh research on issues surrounding rural tourism. In its purest form, rural tourism is defined as, *inter alia*, located in rural areas; functionally rural, *ie*, built upon the rural world's special features of small-scale enterprise, open space, contact with nature and the natural world, heritage, 'traditional' societies and 'traditional' practices; rural in scale, *ie*, in terms of buildings and settlements and therefore usually small-scale; 'traditional' in character, growing slowly and organically and concerned with local families, largely controlled locally and developed for the long-term good of the area; and, in many different ways representing the complex pattern of rural environment, economy, history, and location (Roper, 1994; Fagence, 1998; Ratz and Puczko, 1998; Hall and Page, 1999; Lassila, 2000).

Rural tourism products can be found upon natural and man-made resources and an experience which is conditioned by the social and cultural environment, *viz*, the people, their history, heritage, landscape, and culture (Hall and Page, 1999; Lassila, 2000). Most notably, mountain-based and coastal-based activities assume an important role in tourists' use of rural environments while real and perceived inaccessibility highlights the need to provide appropriate infrastructure and facilities to accommodate the tourists. In Costa Rica a system of national parks and other protected areas have been developed for eco-tourism and now cover over a quarter of the country's natural diversity of flora, fauna, and landscape (Mowforth and Munt, 1998). More significantly, the tourism industry in Costa Rica has been largely based on small-scale, locally owned lodges and hotels which form part of communities and natural environments in which they are located (Mowforth and Munt, 1998). The Costa Rican experience points to the potential opportunities offered by small scale tourism activities, including the sale of souvenirs and the provision of small-scale accommodation, to the rural inhabitants.

The rural tourism industry is perceived as being ideal for involving small and emerging businesses (Roussos, 1995). Indeed, market segments are too small, such as those serving a small town or a highly specialised tourist interest group, to be attractive to large companies (Shaw and Williams, 1996). Individuality and personalised services are commodities which provide a competitive advantage which enables small establishments to survive and grow even in most competitive situations (Shaw and Williams, 1996). However, rural tourism entrepreneurs often need new skills and ideas in order to take advantage of the opportunities that are emerging in tourism (Williams, 1998). Rural SMME entrepreneurs, therefore, can enhance their competitive edge by engaging in research and development in order to gain a technological lead over their large-scale domestic and foreign competitors (Smith, 1998; Sinclair and Stabler, 1998). In particular, they can focus their research outcomes towards improving the efficiency of business structures and administrative arrangements,

strategies for coping with the risk and uncertainty inherent in the industry. These outcomes could prove to be helpful in gaining a competitive edge particularly in niche markets provided by the emergence of so-called 'alternative tourism'.

The quest for 'difference' has become one of the several strands within an emerging pattern of 'new' tourism which is also referred to as 'post-industrial', 'post-modern', or 'post-fordist' (Williams, 1998; Hampton, 2001). The new tourism industry is characterised by flexibility, segmentation and the development of new forms of customised experience that bring a myriad of new choices to tourists and offer stark contrasts to the mass, standardised and packaged forms of 'old' tourism (Cohen, 1995; Williams, 1998; Hampton, 2001). The essential focus of tourism development has therefore moved away from resort development to alternative forms of tourism and locations of tourist activity (Fagence, 1998). More specifically, it is suggested that alternative forms of tourism link strongly with more generalised conceptions of community-based tourism and will be more successful in addressing the social, economic, and environmental problems that were associated with mass tourism. Further, alternative tourism holds potential for enhancing linkages with local agriculture and opens new opportunities for a more geographically widespread development, particularly in rural areas of the developing world. Alternative tourism might be promoted, therefore, to foster greater community participation in tourism planning, a more equitable distribution of the costs and benefits of tourism, and more culturally appropriate and environmentally sustainable forms of tourism (Kirsten and Rogerson, 2002).

For a rural area to attract tourists, however, it needs to have an intrinsic significance, such as uniqueness or special character, close proximity to spectacular natural, historical or cultural sites or special association with particular cultural groups or communities. For instance, in Malaysia, Western tourists were attracted to socio-cultural images such as 'village life', 'the natural village environment' and 'the local architecture', notwithstanding the fact that 'the beach' was their main pull factor (Hamzah, 1997, 204). Over the last few years, outsiders have bought or leased land belonging to the local residents and introduced commercial tourism developments such as upmarket chalets, batik-painting outlets, seafood restaurants and bars (Hamzah, 1997, p. 205). Tourists also tend to search for active forms of tourism in which both culture and entertainment play important roles (Van der Borg, 1991; Baskin, 1995). For instance, foreign tourists appreciate the staging of traditional performances and the reproduction of traditional architecture and handicrafts (Hamzah, 1997). Sometimes tourists, are taken to 'exotic' and 'unexplored' places where the notions of 'difference' are often prominent, such as in trekking. For example, in South-East Asia, the interest of tourism activity has been 'extended' from the coastal resorts to the attractions of inland and rural areas where it is expected that the indigenous culture of the villages will be offered to tourists as an authentic and alternative experience (Fagence, 1998). Hampton (2001) cautions that for most of the developing world countries alternative tourism must be read as a complement to rather than a direct replacement for the conventional mass model. The advent of new tourism does not, therefore, imply that old tourism in its mass and packaged forms is disappearing. What is changing is the development of new market segments comprising of groups seeking the 'out-of-the-ordinary' experience that forms alternative tourism (Shaw and Williams, 1996). Rogerson (2000) argues that key features of alternative tourism, such as, small-scale dispersed and low-density development often located in villages and organised by

villagers, provide a base for interpreting the higher relative levels of SMME participation than in mainstream tourism.

In alternative tourism the economic activities of the entrepreneurs are weighted towards local, often family-owned, relatively small-scale businesses rather than foreign-owned tourism capital (Rogerson, 2000; Roe and Urquhart, 2001). Indeed, in Bali, homestays were characterised by their small size, family ownership and operation, and low prices; offering rooms with two single beds and bathroom, breakfast and desired views of traditional housing compounds and family life (Long and Kindon, 1997). By stressing small-scale local ownership, alternative tourism increases the local multiplier and spread effects within communities (Rogerson, 2000, p. 9). The local multiplier effect of rural tourism can be found in a number of emerging themes in rural tourism, *inter alia*; cultural tourism, eco-tourism, and farm tourism.

The term 'cultural tourism' embraces a range of different kinds of tourism experience. Elements of cultural tourism include, *inter alia*, visits to planned cultural villages; home visits and home stays by tourists in local accommodation; the viewing of traditional dance and music; visits to significant places of historical interest or heritage, including museums; visits to notable palaeontological and archaeological sites; enjoyment of local food and beverages; local craft manufacture and markets; and cultural festivals (Mafisa, 1998; Rogerson, 1999a). In cultural tourism, tourists are attracted by the culture and heritage of the host community and by the opportunities to interact and learn something of local culture (Hatton, 1999). The packaging and selling of culture can, therefore, be an important contributing factor in the development of tourism.

Cultural villages are an important element of the tourism industry. They are defined as purpose-built complexes which simulate some aspects of the way of life of a cultural grouping, as it was at a specific period of time (Jansen van Veuren, 2001). They can provide tourists with an opportunity to experience first hand, indigenous culture while at the same time providing an important source of income to local communities (LAPC, no date a). In Africa, cultural villages provide excellent opportunities for rural inhabitants to capitalise on their cultural knowledge and skills either through employment or entrepreneurship (Jansen van Veuren, 2001). Overall, for rural inhabitants, cultural tourism can contribute to, *inter alia*, awareness of cultural identity and cultural pride; revival and preservation of rich indigenous cultures through cultural festivals, dance, story telling, traditional wear, and artefacts. The commodification and marketing of these cultural items often can contribute to the revival of struggling rural economies. For instance, in Bali, silver and gold shops have created new jobs and resulted in a true cottage industry with almost every family here working at home (Long and Kindon, 1997).

One area of cultural tourism that is evidently underdeveloped concerns the promotion of indigenous arts and handicrafts trade (Jansen van Veuren, 2001). A growing body of research on rural handicraft production in the developing world stresses its untapped potential as well as its importance in addressing rural poverty (Mafisa, 1998; Rogerson and Sithole, 2001, p. 149). The contribution of rural

handicrafts is recognised for its secondary employment potential in rural areas, particularly as a supplier of basic needs; as a factor in redistribution through assisting the landless, and for its contribution to foreign exchange and the special importance of rural handicrafts as sources of employment and sustainable livelihoods for rural women. Rogerson and Sithole (2001) contend that from the recent attention accorded to the craft industry by South Africa's Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology, it is evident that the issue of rural handicraft production is now on the policy agenda of post-apartheid South Africa. Several advantages have been highlighted for recognising the significance of the handicraft sub-sector: the handicraft sub-sector provides a critical source of employment for vulnerable segments of society, particularly rural women; the handicraft economy often builds upon traditional women's skills, for example sewing, beading and braiding, and its flexibility 'and often home-based nature of handicraft production means that women can integrate their economic activities with household duties; handicraft is viewed as an entry point into the economy, more specifically for people with poor levels of education and literacy skills; the majority of handicraft enterprises are small enterprises; the handicraft sub-sector is potentially significant as a source of innovation and acts as an incubator and test marketer of manufacturing ideas, which could later be produced on a larger scale; and the handicraft economy is integrated into and potentially enjoying spin-offs from growth taking place in tourism (Jansen van Veuren, 2001). In Africa, Rogerson and Sithole (2001) recognise at least four categories of handicraft production. First, is the manufacture of artifacts or curio items produced as functional objects for indigenous use rather than actual sale. The second category of rural handicrafts would be African craftwork, both of a modern and traditional genre. This would include the increased production for markets of such traditional commodities as baskets, clay pots, beer strainers, beadwork or sleeping mats. Such products are viewed as consciously African in that producers seek to reproduce indigenous items. The third category of rural handicrafts includes products which are a complete break from the purely ethnic craft forms. In this category would be a diverse mix of soft goods, knitted shawls, plant pot holders, crocheted bedspreads, and real or imitation leather goods. The fourth category of handicraft goods would be ethnic but non-African designed craft work, such as wall hangings, rugs or cushion covers, which are of high quality and are often mass produced along factory systems of production. The lure of profits from the production and marketing of so-called 'authentically African' products to affluent consumers both in South Africa and abroad prompted a number of white-owned private sector enterprises to initiate craft enterprises in rural areas (Rogerson and Sithole, 2001, p. 150). The diverse range of institutional actors involved in rural handicraft production in South Africa was matched by great variation in the organisation of handicraft production (Mafisa, 1998).

4.4. The development of human resources for tourism promotion

One of the biggest challenges for any destination seeking to develop its tourism sector is the provision of manpower with suitable skills and in sufficient volume (Cleverdon, 2002, p. 16). That is to say, as a service industry, tourism depends for its expansion almost entirely upon skilled and innovative human resources to deliver quality services. The majority of rural entrepreneurs in tourism, however, lack capacity and in-depth knowledge about the sector as well as business management skills (Maqina, 1995; Ashley and Roe, 2002). Indeed, even in the rural regions of Finland, Lassila (2000), discovered that 72 percent of rural tourism entrepreneurs had no proper experience of the tourism business. The

development of rural tourism suffers from a severe shortage of skills, such as trained field rangers, tour guides who can be able to interpret what is not evident to the outsider (Roper, 1994). The limited supply of skilled human resources in the sub-sector has often led to the importation of foreign skills (Baskin, 1995; Hall and Page, 1999).

One of the areas in which tourism training can have a significant impact on rural tourism-based SMMEs relates to product development (Maqina, 1995; South Africa, 1998c). The rural tourism SMME market lacks diversity which is particularly evident in the limited range of locally produced handicrafts. The quality of the locally produced handicrafts tends to be of low quality, over-priced, and irregular in terms of quality and quantity (Venter *et al*, 1995).

4.5. Access to tourism markets and marketing

Rural tourism-based SMMEs operate in an environment that is characterised by lack of access to tourism markets. The physical remoteness of many poor communities is an additional barrier to market access (Ashley and Roe, 2002). This is in direct contrast to the competitive tourism environment dominated by large-scale and foreign participants which have a competitive advantage based on the amount of resources at their disposal, including their developed marketing systems. For a tourism small enterprise to be successful, it is essential that the tourism product be diverse and differentiated from that of its competitors (Kirsten and Rogerson, 2002, p. 40).

The more differentiated the African tourism product from the standard international tourism offering, the greater the potential opportunities for establishing business linkages between tourism enterprises and emerging SMMEs.

4.6 Access to financial resources

Limited access to finance has emerged as a critical concern in rural development (LAPC, no date a; IDC, 1992; Russell, 1999). The major problem concerns the availability of finance on favourable terms. The available sources of finance are geared often towards larger tourism operators with their conditions largely been market related and requiring substantial collateral before loans can be approved (Maqina, 1995).

4.7. The development of tourism infrastructure and tourism institutions

Tourism infrastructure can be divided into two forms, *viz*, transport and delivery infrastructure. Transport infrastructure refers to infrastructure required to safely and efficiently transport the tourist consumer, such as road, rail, air, and sea. By contrast, delivery infrastructure refers to infrastructure required to sustain a private sector investment opportunity, and includes information and amenities, private coaches, taxis, car hire, utilities, security, and public transport. There are areas where the need for economic injection and empowerment is greatly impaired by lack of an enabling infrastructure (Cleverdon, 2002, p. 17). This includes adequate roads, ground transport, seaports, telecommunications, tourist information centres, signage, institutional facilities and amenities, such as petrol stations, and restaurants (South Africa, 1999a).

4.8. Gender in tourism development

Gender can be defined as 'a system of culturally constructed identities, expressed in ideologies of masculinity and femininity, interacting with socially structured relationships in divisions of labour and leisure, sexuality and power between women and men' (Long and Kindon, 1997). This definition signals the inequalities of work, power and control which gender relations involve (Sinclair, 1997). In tourism, the issue of gender has belatedly attracted the interest of a number of researchers (Fairbairn-Dunlop, 1994; Shaw and Williams, 1996; Long and Kindon, 1997; Sinclair, 1997; Sinclair and Stabler, 1998; Ashley *et al*, 2000). These writers provide some reflections on how women have been affected by tourism development, not least, concerning small enterprise development in rural areas.

With regard to employment and work, Balinese women have traditionally been economically autonomous in the informal sector working in trade and small business to provide for their families' needs. However, their participation in the formal economy as well as their spatial mobility and location of work are largely defined by indigenous and political ideologies associated with their gender and marital status (Long and Kindon, 1997).

The key development planning goal for tourism is to plan and facilitate tourism development so that projects that generate benefits from tourism for the poor come to fruition (Cleverdon, 2002, p. 19). The objective in this section is to examine tourism development planning responses to the core problems of rural tourism development. Specific focus is upon pro-poor tourism planning and the importance of expanding the backward linkages of tourism enterprise to agriculture.

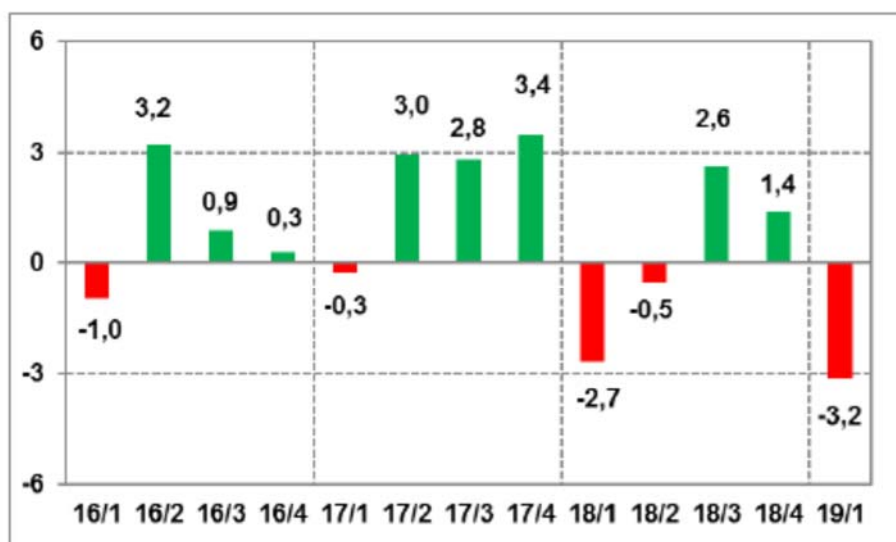
The major focus of tourism planning has been in the spatial and economic planning areas. Tourism planning is often deemed essential in the planning of the physical capacity of the area and the necessary infrastructure. More specifically, tourism planning is undertaken in order to minimise detrimental influences and maximise the beneficial attributes of tourism in the host area (Williams, 1998). Tourism planning is concerned with, *inter alia*: integrating tourism alongside other economic sectors; shaping and controlling physical patterns of development; conserving scarce or important resources; providing frameworks for active promotion and marketing of destinations (Ashworth and Tunbridge, 1990; Williams, 1998). Tourism planning has often been undertaken as part of regional planning with the objective of redistributing wealth in order to narrow inter-regional disparities; to create employment in areas of high unemployment; and, to channel tourism development into zones that possess appropriate attractions suitable for tourism (Williams, 1998).

A number of writings have examined the role of government in tourism development and point to the potential economic benefits of tourism as the main driving force for government participation in tourism planning (Boo, 1991; Drake, 1991; Shaw and Williams, 1996; Fagence, 1998; Mowforth and Munt, 1998; Williams, 1998; Hall and Page, 1999). The government approach to tourism planning has often been 'top-down' with little input and control from the destination communities (Hall and Page, 1999). This form of planning has left little benefits in the host tourism areas. For example, in Nepal, where local communities provide shelter and hospitality to trekkers, only US\$3 of US\$20 spent daily by trekkers stayed in the local villages (Whelan, 1991). Recent research therefore stresses the importance of community participation in tourism planning so that the local population is not excluded from the benefits of rural tourism development (Smith, 1989; Boo, 1991; Drake, 1991; Baskin, 1995; Mowforth and Munt, 1998; Hall and Page, 1999; Leballo, 2000).

Chapter 5: International and Domestic Economic Developments

According the Quarterly Bulletin (June 2019) of the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) the world economy of which South Africa is part, economic growth accelerated marginally to 3.3% in the first quarter of 2019 following a subdued second half of 2018. The United States (US) led the economic recovery in the advanced economies, with growth in real gross domestic product (GDP) accelerating from 2.2% in the fourth quarter of 2018 to 3.1% in the first quarter of 2019. Other advanced economies such as Japan and the European Union (EU) registered similar increases of 2.2% and 1.6% respectively. The emerging economies also experienced positive growth led by China with a real output growth that surprised on the upside at 6.9% in the first quarter of 2019 due to a recovery in the finance and construction sectors. This is generally good news for the world economy which was more noticeable in the advanced economies as well as some of emerging economies. The general level of prices also remained low and within target in both the advanced and emerging economies something which is good for the consumers. During this period South Africa experienced a shock as the real gross domestic product (GDP) contracted sharply by an annualised rate 3.2% in the first quarter of 2019 – the largest decrease since the first quarter of 2009. This was attributable to power supply disruptions affecting all sectors of the economy including other subsectors. This was bad news as economic contraction has ripple effect throughout the country affecting all economic agents in many varied ways. Chief amongst these are the job seekers who struggle to secure employment due to decreased economic activity. The figure below depicts this picture.

Figure 1: Growth in GDP percentage change



Source: Statssa

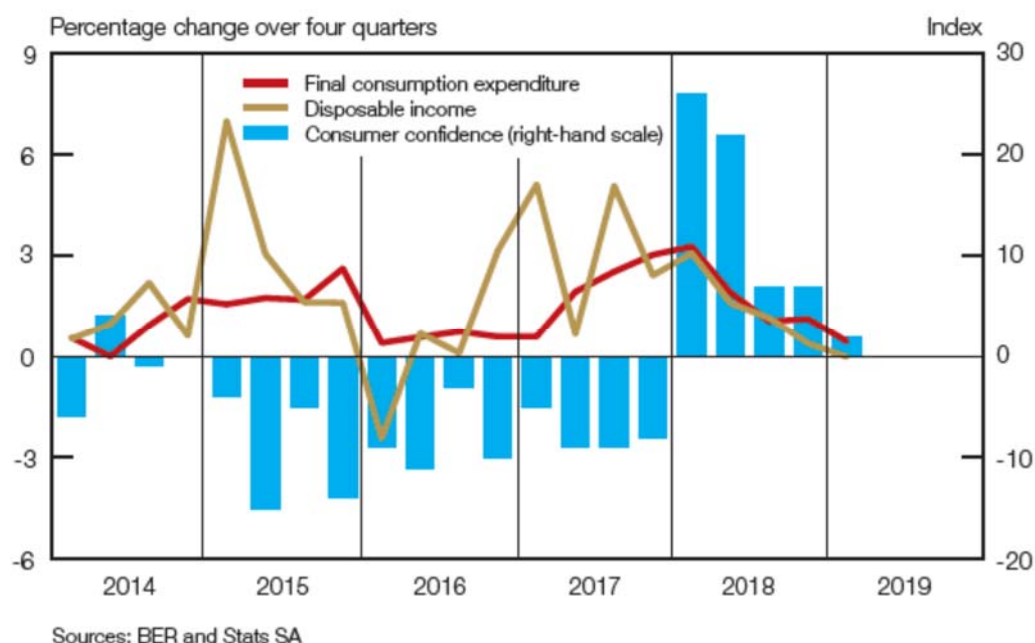
Real gross domestic product (measured by production) decreased by 3,2% in the first quarter of 2019, following an increase of 1,4% in the fourth quarter of 2018. The three largest negative contributors to growth in GDP in the first quarter were the manufacturing, mining and trade, catering and accommodation industries. The manufacturing industry decreased by 8,8% and contributed -1,1 percentage point to GDP growth. The mining industry decreased by 10,8% and contributed -0,8 of a percentage point. The trade, catering and accommodation industry decreased by 3,6% and contributed -0,5 of a percentage point. Positive contributions to GDP growth came from finance, general government and personal services.

However on the expenditure side of the economy there was good news as the real gross domestic expenditure (GDE) increased by 1.6% in the first quarter of 2019 following a sharp contraction in the second quarter of 3.4%. However this set of good news in the first quarter was overshadowed by the contraction in the second quarter. The real final consumption expenditure by households contracted by 0.8% in the first quarter of 2019 following an increase of 3.2% in the fourth quarter of 2018. Real outlays on durable and semi-durable goods declined in the first quarter of 2019, while growth in real spending on nondurable goods moderated and that on services accelerated slightly. The level of real expenditure by households was 0.4% higher in the first quarter of 2019 than in the corresponding period of 2018. This is very important as household consumption expenditure constitutes about 60% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). On the manufacturing front, real output decreased sharply in the first quarter of 2019, following fairly brisk increases in the preceding three quarters. The real Gross Value Added (GVA) by the manufacturing sector contracted by 8.8% in the first quarter of 2019 and deducted 1.1 percentage points from overall GDP growth. This is an important sector of the economy as it drives innovation and other technological advances that permeate throughout the economy with multiplier effects.

It was reported in this quarterly bulletin publication that that consumers' finances have been under pressure due to the prolonged period of weak economic activity, rising unemployment, an increased tax burden and successive fuel price increases. Growth in the real disposable income of households

was weighed down by lacklustre employment growth and slower wage growth. The figure below depicts this phenomenon.

Figure 2: Real final consumption expenditure and disposable income of households and consumer confidence



This is an important indicator as expenditure by households will reflect the extent to which the nominated heritage sites will benefit or not as this expenditure falls outside the normal basket of goods and services. It also important to consider the debt burden of the consumers in general and it has been reported that the ratio of household debt to nominal disposable income inched lower to 72.5% in the first quarter of 2019, from 72.7% in the fourth quarter of 2018, as the quarter-to-quarter increase in nominal disposable income exceeded the increase in household debt. This reflects consumer vulnerability in general.

The official statistics by Statssa reflected in the second quarter of 2019 that unemployment had increased to 29% of the active labour force and this translate to 6,7 million unemployed persons. This is a cause for concern and indeed it is a national crisis. In the main its persons with less than matric and low skilled that are affected heavily. Those with secondary education as well as higher education are also affected by the scourge of unemployment and the challenge to government is how to tackle this national problem and reduce unemployment to far lower levels and be comparable to other emerging countries of similar stature. A reflection on the unemployment situation differs from province to province although there is no province that really stands out as a sore thumb. The table below reflects the general unemployment rate per province.

Table 1: Unemployment rate by province

	Official unemployment rate					Expanded unemployment rate				
	Apr-Jun 2018	Jan-Mar 2019	Apr-Jun 2019	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change	Apr-Jun 2018	Jan-Mar 2019	Apr-Jun 2019	Qtr-to-qtr change	Year-on-year change
	Per cent		Percentage points			Per cent		Percentage points		
South Africa	27,2	27,6	29,0	1,4	1,8	37,2	38,0	38,5	0,5	1,3
Western Cape	20,7	19,5	20,4	0,9	-0,3	23,2	22,7	23,8	1,1	0,6
Eastern Cape	34,2	37,4	35,4	-2,0	1,2	45,8	48,3	46,5	-1,8	0,7
Northern Cape	28,9	26,0	29,4	3,4	0,5	42,4	41,5	44,8	3,3	2,4
Free State	34,4	34,9	34,4	-0,5	0,0	40,1	40,1	41,6	1,5	1,5
KwaZulu-Natal	21,8	25,1	26,1	1,0	4,3	40,9	42,4	42,1	-0,3	1,2
North West	26,1	26,4	33,0	6,6	6,9	43,4	44,4	46,6	2,2	3,2
Gauteng	29,7	28,9	31,1	2,2	1,4	34,4	33,6	35,0	1,4	0,6
Mpumalanga	33,2	34,2	34,7	0,5	1,5	41,7	43,0	43,5	0,5	1,8
Limpopo	19,3	18,5	20,3	1,8	1,0	37,4	43,1	41,1	-2,0	3,7

Source: Statssa

It is evident from the foregoing that the official unemployment rate increased in seven of the nine provinces, with the largest increase recorded in North West (up by 6,6 percentage points), Northern Cape (up by 3,4 percentage points), Gauteng (up by 2,2 percentage points) and Limpopo (up by 1,8 percentage points). Eastern Cape and Free State were the only provinces that recorded decreases in the unemployment rate (2,0 percentage points and 0,5 of a percentage point, respectively). Year-on-year, the official unemployment rate increased by 1,8 percentage points. The official unemployment rate increased in seven of the nine provinces; the largest increase was observed in North West (up by 6,9 percentage points), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (up by 4,3 percentage points), Mpumalanga (up by 1,5 percentage points) and Gauteng (up by 1,4 percentage points). The only decline in unemployment rate was observed in Western Cape (down by 0,3 of a percentage point) while the rate for Free State remained unchanged.

The expanded unemployment rate increased by 0,5 of a percentage point from 38,0% in Q1: 2019 to 38,5% in Q2: 2019. The largest increase was recorded in Northern Cape (up by 3,3 percentage points), followed by North West (up by 2,2 percentage points), Free State (up by 1,5 percentage points) and Gauteng (up by 1,4 percentage points). Limpopo, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal were the only provinces that experienced a decrease in the expanded unemployment rate (down by 2,0 percentage points; 1,8 percentage points and 0,3 of a percentage point respectively). Compared to the same period last year, the expanded unemployment rate increased by 1,3 percentage points in Q2: 2019. All provinces recorded increases in the expanded unemployment rate. The largest increase was recorded in Limpopo (up by 3,7 percentage points), followed by North West and Northern Cape (up by 3,2 percentage points and 2,4 percentage points respectively).

Chapter 6: Provincial Socio-economic developments in which the proposed serial world heritage sites are located

6.1. The Eastern Cape

The Eastern Cape contributed 7.5% to the national GDP in 2015 and 9.1% to total South African employment in the third quarter of 2016. Despite possessing a significant share of the country's

manufacturing sector, estimated at approximately 7.5%, primarily centred on the automotive industry in the two metros, the regional economy continues to be dominated by the non-tradable sectors (trade, finance and general government services). The GDP growth rate of the Eastern Cape economy has declined sharply over the last decade from a high of 5.3% per annum in 2007 to 0.6% in 2015. This decline in the province's GDP growth rate however, is in line with the national trend. The two largest metro economies in the Eastern Cape, Nelson Mandela Bay and Buffalo City, experienced low GVA-R growth rates in 2015 of 0.9% year-on-year. Alfred Nzo exhibited the highest growth in the province at 2.9%, but it should be noted that this growth is occurring off a low base and is more difficult to estimate given the relatively small size of the district's population.

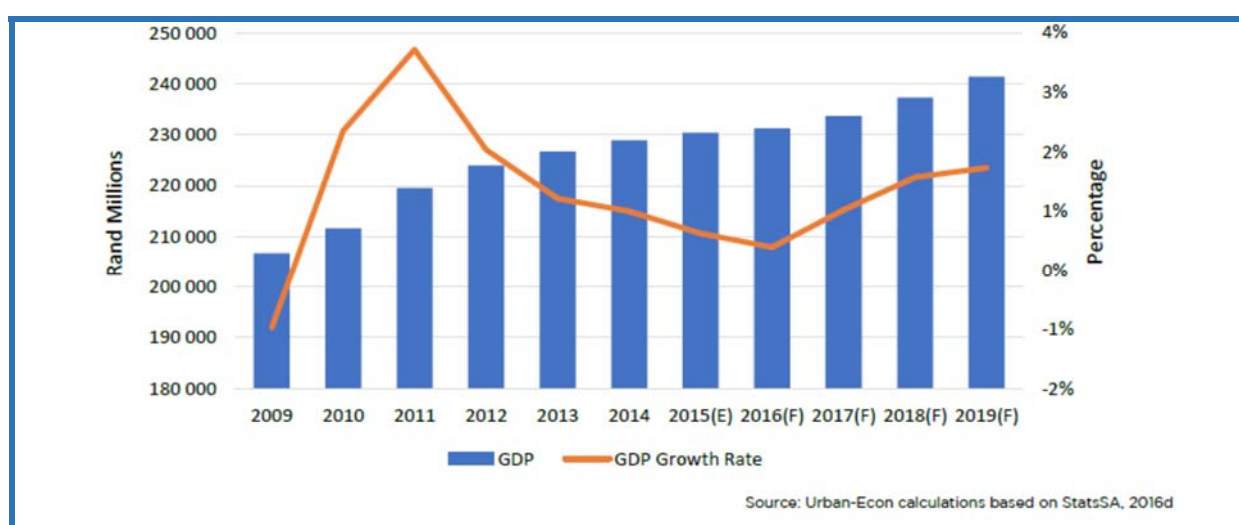
EASTERN CAPE MACRO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS AND PROJECTIONS, 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDP at current prices (R billion)	228.9	230.3	231.3	233.6	237.3
Real GDP growth (%)	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.6

Source: Urban-Econ calculations based on StatsSA, 2016b

The Eastern Cape's GDP-R growth over the 2017 to 2019 period is expected to be low, closely tracking national performance. Factors that are likely to positively impact the Eastern Cape's economy over the short term include: lower inflation, real wage growth and increased consumer spending due to higher household incomes. An easing of drought conditions and new electricity generating capacity should also positively contribute to further economic growth.

EASTERN CAPE GDP-R PERFORMANCE BETWEEN 2009 AND 2019 (CONSTANT 2010 PRICES)



In terms of sports, culture and heritage the Eastern Cape report indicates that Bayworld Museum was once the main tourist attraction on the Port Elizabeth beachfront, attracting visitors to its dolphin shows, marine animals and museum exhibits. The museum complex includes the Port Elizabeth

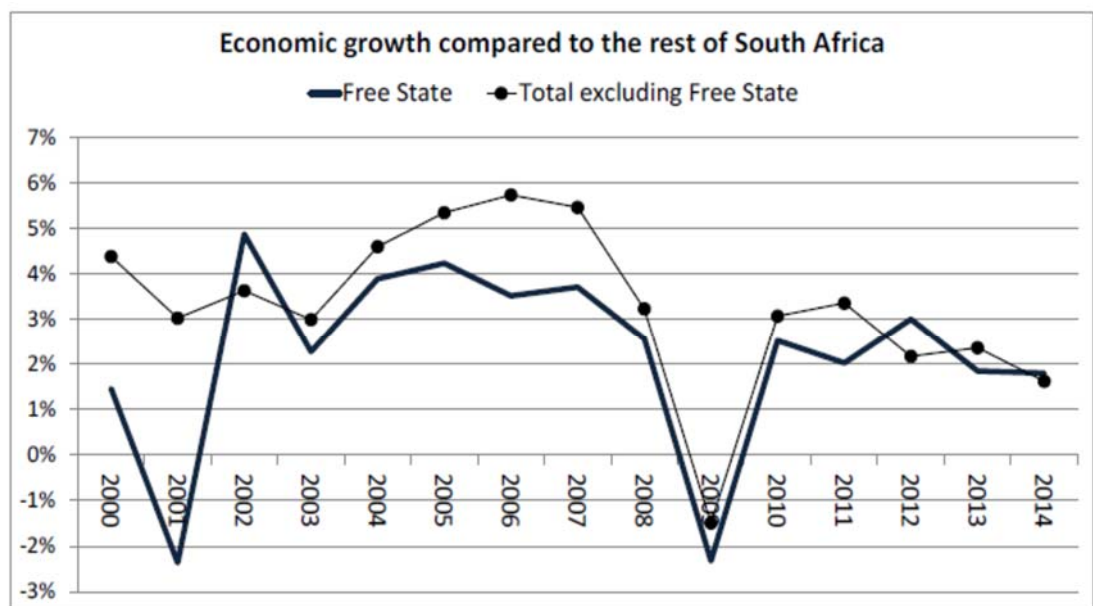
Museum, Oceanarium, the Snake Park, and No. 7 Castle Hill Museum. The museum played an important role in Port Elizabeth as an educational institution, as it offered a venue for school fieldtrips and weekend entertainment for families. The museum complex however, fell on hard times; becoming rundown and thus necessitating the relocation of the dolphin exhibit. The redevelopment of Bayworld was identified in 2004 by the MBDA as a key project for the city under its Vision 2020 projects. In the initial feasibility study, it was found that Bayworld could fulfil a gap in the edutainment/edu-tourism segment, and that this upgrade would have a significant impact on the economy of NMBM and the province as a whole. On the 18th of July 2016, the Mandela Museum in Mthatha was officially reopened by National Minister of Arts and Culture, Mr Nathi Mthethwa. The event formed part of International Mandela Day celebrations to commemorate Nelson Mandela's birthday. The facility has been undergoing a major facelift over the last five years, at a cost of R63 million (Daily Dispatch, 2016).

6.2 Free State

The Free State's real economy is dominated by gold mining and agriculture, with limited manufacturing and construction. Only a small share of the population lives in former "homeland" regions. The result has historically been a combination of high employment levels with comparatively low pay. The province has battled with the long decline in gold mining, which has dampened growth in both output and employment. The Free State, with 2,8 million residents, accounted for 5% of South Africa's population in 2014/2015 and contributed proportionately to the GDP. In 2014 – the latest available data – the real economy (represented by agriculture, mining, manufacturing and construction) made up 27% of the Free State's output.

The largest real-economy sector was mining, at 11% of the provincial economy, followed by manufacturing at 9%, agriculture at 4%, and construction at 3%. The Free State contributed 10% of national agriculture and 7% of national mining, but just 4% of national manufacturing and 3,5% of national construction.

Figure 5: Free State Economic Growth



Source: StatsSA, GDP Annual and Regional Tables 2016. Excel spreadsheet downloaded in June 2016.

Apartheid geography has a significant impact on economic structures, and especially on access to economic opportunities for ordinary South Africans.

The Free State has:

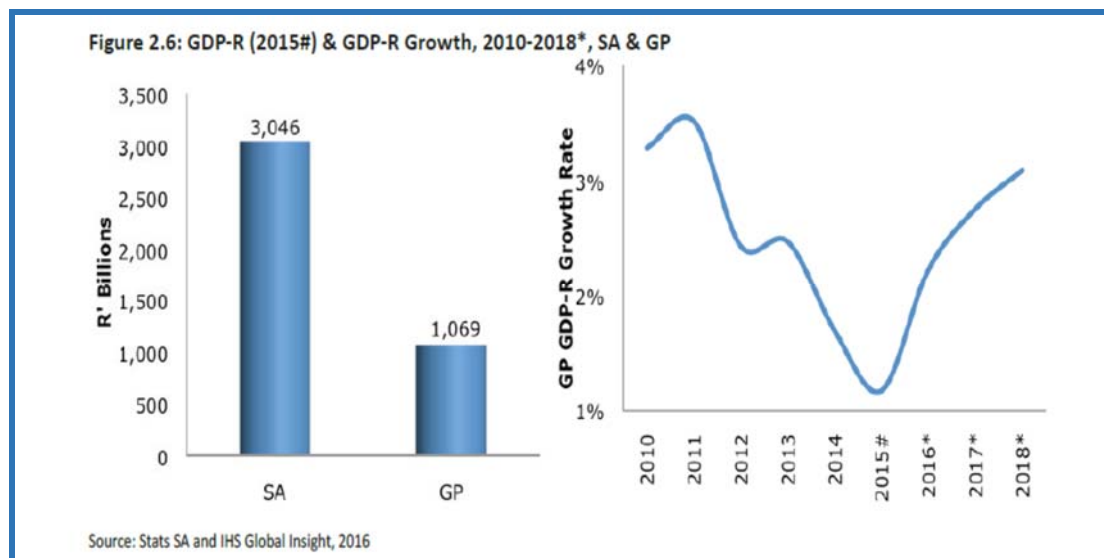
- A relatively low share of former “homeland” areas within its borders. In 2015, 9% of the population lived in former “homeland” regions, compared to 27% for the country as a whole.
- One metro area and one secondary city, out of a total of 24 municipalities. Metros and secondary cities account for 41% of the province’s population. That was almost exactly equal to the national average.
- A relatively small share of non-Africans in the total population, at 12% compared to 20% nationally.

These factors help explain the province's economic structure and key constraints on growth. Under apartheid, African areas and especially the former “homeland” regions typically excluded natural resources, and for decades were largely deprived of infrastructure and government services. In contrast, the historically “white” regions, which dominated in the Free State, enjoyed much stronger investment in infrastructure and government services. The Free State’s dependence on mining and agriculture combined with a relatively small share of former “homeland” regions makes it unique among South Africa’s provinces.

6.3 Gauteng

With more than 80 percent of the country’s Gross Value Added (GVA) produced in these areas, South Africa’s cities and towns are very important to the country’s economy. Gauteng metros alone are estimated to have accounted for over 30 percent of national GVA in 2013, with the Western Cape metros contributing 11 percent and those of KwaZulu-Natal 9 percent. The fact that Gauteng has more metros than the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal plays a role in its large contribution to the national GVA. During the 2016 SOPA, the Premier of Gauteng, the Honourable David Makhura, announced a new Provincial Economic Plan, which gives effect to the Nine Point Plan as recently pronounced by the President during his 2016 State of the Nation Address (SONA). The Plan aims to strategically position Gauteng in relation to major economies in the world, the SADC region, African continent and BRICS countries. Thirty seven (37) various sectors and sub-sectors have been identified as key drivers of employment, and to also drive the radical transformation, modernisation and re-industrialisation agenda for the province.

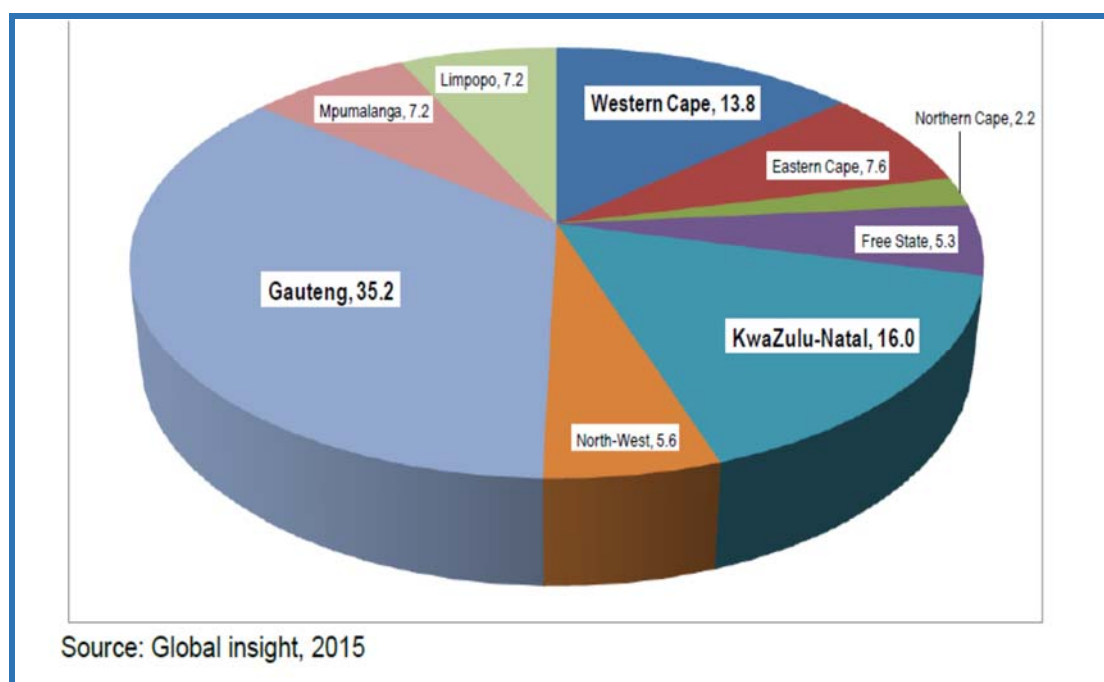
Figure 6: Gauteng Economic Growth Rate



6.4 KwaZulu-Natal

KZN is one of the key provinces in the national economy in terms of GDP contribution. The estimated real GDP generated by the province amounted to approximately R478.27 billion in 2014, making KZN the second largest contributor to the economy of the country at 16 per cent, after GP with 35.2 per cent.

Figure 7: KZN Contribution to National GDP



KZN is SA's top holiday destination. This may be because KZN is situated on the east coast and as such is gifted with the warm Indian Ocean, golden beaches and warm weather – even during the winter

months, the weather remains moderate; range of mountains (which provide visitors with excellent sightseeing, mountain hiking and in winter ice climbing), cycling, abseiling and white water rafting as well as wonderful game reserves (where visitors can view wild animals including the Big 5 and many species of birds). According to KZN Travel and Tourism Guide, the Isimangaliso wetlands in St Lucia is the second World Heritage Site. It is also home to world class sport, for example: golf, two famous marathons namely: Comrades and the Mandela Marathon.

There are also other sporting interests which boost the city's tourism. The city is known for its rugby team, "the Sharks", and its soccer team the "Golden Arrows" and "AmaZulu" Football Clubs. The swimming event, the Midmar mile, Amashova, the Cycle race and the running race, the Comrades as well as the canoe race, the Duzi marathons are prominent sporting events which attract global as well as national communities of all ages, races and gender. The second most visited destination in KZN is the Elephant coast, which hosted approximately 22.3 per cent of the total tourists who visited the province in 2011. The tourists visiting the Elephant Coast are those that are passionate about nature, and thus interested in seeing wild animals in their natural environment, while the Drakensberg (15.8 per cent) attracts tourists who are interested in outdoor activities, for example: hiking up mountains, and / or swimming in fresh water rivers

[Chapter 7: Socio-economic conditions in the municipalities in which the proposed serial World Heritage Sites are located](#)

Some international literature on the socioeconomic development of World Heritage Sites posit that in order to be sustainable, conservation and preservation, aspirations have to be aligned with host community's socioeconomic needs and aspirations. This is a reflection that these sites are not stand alone units or entities but exists within a geographic economic landscape that defines that locality. Similarly, the nomination dossier mentions that the 'sites in nomination include places where some of the bleakest moments in South African history played out, while others convey inspiration , or are places where acts of courage and conviction were played out. The landscape proposed here in support of the intangible heritage also contains places that exemplify the thirst for knowledge and education, the mixing of ideas and formation of philosophies , and many of the sites are characterised by a dramatic turnabout in the country's destiny: away from the abyss and towards national unity and the building of a new nation'. On a similar vein the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) characterise local government or municipalities as the 'transformation of South Africa from a society rooted in discrimination and disparity to a constitutional democracy founded upon freedom, dignity and equality posed, and continues to pose particularly profound challenges at local government level. It is here that acute imbalances in personal wealth, physical infrastructure and the provision of services were and are often most patent. The establishment of non-racial municipalities has not eliminated the divisions of the past, the provision of services and the distribution of resources are thus the challenges that the legacy of apartheid poses to local government'. It is therefore not surprising that development indicators at many of municipalities that host these sites display many signs of underdevelopment and disparities which is a legacy of apartheid economic planning. The following data per hoisting municipality bears testimony:

7.1. Raymond Mhlaba Municipality

Table 6.1.1: Socio-Economic Profile of Raymond Mhlaba Municipality

Socio-Economic Indicators	Percentage (%)
Total Population	157,000
Working Age (15-64)	62%
Elderly (65+)	9,2%
Dependency ratio	61,3
Growth rate	-0,21% (2001-2011)
Population density	35 persons/km2
Unemployment rate	48,1%
Youth unemployment rate	59,6%
No schooling aged 20+	7,2%
Higher education aged 20+	7,1%
Matric aged 20+	17%
Number of households	35,355
Number of Agricultural households	13,984
Average household size	3,4

Source: Statssa and Raymond Mhlaba (IDP) 2019/2020

As a rural municipality Raymond Mhlaba has high unemployment particularly the youth with unemployment rate of 48,1% as per the table above. There's very little if any manufacturing sector and the main stay of the economy is largely agriculture and services. The dependency ratio of 61,3 is indicative of extent to which a significant number of people depend on the support of the those that are employed and mainly these would be outside the province in particular. This is an indication of vulnerability. Although the number of people with higher education aged 20 and above is a welcome development, this is negated by those with no schooling at all in the same age bracket. These people can therefore only do menial low skill jobs with very little contribution to the economic advancement of the municipality. This could require amongst other things significant support for agricultural sector and related services to absorb the unemployed youth and the low level skill population of this municipality. The extension of the municipality to include other small towns was meant amongst other things to increase revenue collection in order to fund more of its services and subsidize others in its development effort. Whether this amalgamation is achieving the desired outcomes remains to be seen. In the short to medium term, there should be sustainable development projects indicating movement to the right direction.

The heritage site in the greater Raymond Mhlaba Municipality could be supported by people across the spectrum and especially those who have formal education as they could be trained wherever chances are available to provide services and products needed for the preservation and advancement of these heritage sites. This however should not exclude people with low levels of education and skills as they can provide craft products in support of the heritage site. There's also a reservoir of knowledge and information from the people of this area about the historical sites and around the Fort Hare in particular. This knowledge is not limited to those with formal schooling and training, but the populace in general.

7.1.1. Opportunities in the Municipalities

According to Brown and Curren (1989) knowledge of operating characteristics and development of tourism firms in developing countries is still patchy. Economic researchers have neglected the entrepreneurial activity of the small business development (Shaw and Williams 1990)

7.2. King Sabatha Dalindyebo Municipality

Table 5.2.1: Socio-Economic Profile of King Sabatha Dalindyebo (KSD) Municipality

Socio-Economic Indicators	Percentage (%)
Total Population	451,710
Working Age (15-64)	59,9%
Elderly (65+)	5,1%
Dependency ratio	66,8
Growth rate	0,82% (2001-2011)
Population density	149 persons/km ²
Unemployment rate	38,3%
Youth unemployment rate	48,3%
No schooling aged 20+	14%
Higher education aged 20+	10,7%
Matric aged 20+	18,9%
Number of households	105,240
Number of Agricultural households	48,405
Average household size	4

Source: Statssa and KSD IDP

There appears to be a better level of education in the KSD municipality as almost 19% of the population aged 20 and over have matric and 10, 7% of the people in this area in age category of 20 years and above have attained higher education. This therefore suggest that these people are capable of being trained in various skills that could be required for the development of this area. Although those with schooling at all at 14% is a cause for concern in terms of development, that doesn't negate the contribution that can be made by those with formal education. There are reputable institutions of higher learning in this area that continually produce requisite qualified persons across many disciplines and trades. KSD is predominantly a rural municipality and the number of agricultural households at 48,405 reflects this reality. It would therefore be for KSD to increase the training services and business opportunities in the agricultural sector with a view to advancing its development in general. The services sector is also one of the key providers of employment in this area.

There's also a reservoir of knowledge and information from the people of this area about the historical sites and around the Nelson Mandela in particular. This knowledge is not limited to those with formal schooling and training, but the populace in general.

7.3. Emfuleni Local Municipality

Table 6.3.1. Socio-Economic Profile of Emfuleni Municipality

Socio-Economic Indicators	Percentage (%)
Total Population	721,663
Working Age (15-64)	69,5%
Elderly (65+)	4,9%
Dependency ratio	43,8
Growth rate	0,92% (2001-2011)
Population density	747 persons/km2
Unemployment rate	34,7%
Youth unemployment rate	45%
No schooling aged 20+	4%
Higher education aged 20+	12,9%
Matric aged 20+	32,4%
Number of households	220,135
Number of Agricultural households	17,211
Average household size	3,1

Source: Statssa and Emfuleni Municipality IDP

Emfuleni is an urban municipality with significant levels of formal education. Only 4% of the people in this area aged 20 and above have no schooling at all whilst almost 13% aged 20 and above have higher education qualification and those with matric aged 20 and above amount to 32,4% of the population of the area. These higher levels education augur very well for training and development purposes and possible access to business opportunities that might arise. However the unemployment rate is very high 34, 7% and the youth in particular at 45%. It is an established fact high unemployment and young people in particular leads to many social ills such as crime and related matters. Perhaps the municipality together with government agencies will have to design programmes that should address this challenge. The dependency ratio is also very high at 43, 8 indicating vulnerability of this category of persons.

There are still survivors of this horror who were relatively young at the time who 'embody' the historical developments of this area. These people could play an important role in the preservation of information and knowledge with regard to the massacre and other developments.

7.4. Johannesburg Metropolitan (Metro)

Table 5.4.1: Socio-Economic Johannesburg Metropolitan (Metro)

Socio-Economic Indicators	Percentage (%)
Total Population	4,434,827
Working Age (15-64)	72,7%
Elderly (65+)	4,1%
Dependency ratio	37,6
Growth rate	3,18% (2001-2011)
Population density	2696 persons/km2
Unemployment rate	25%
Youth unemployment rate	31,5%
No schooling aged 20+	2,9%
Higher education aged 20+	19,2%

Matric aged 20+	34,7%
Number of households	1,434,856
Number of Agricultural households	80,316
Average household size	2,8

Source: Statssa and Johannesburg Metro IDP

Urban agriculture appears to be thriving in Johannesburg as the number of agricultural households is reported to be 80,316 and higher than most of the rural municipalities. Perhaps this higher number on agriculture includes value chain activities other than primary agriculture. If this is the case, that augurs well for sustainable business and job opportunities for the people of this area. With regard to education, people with higher education aged 20 and above are 19,2% of the population whilst those with matric aged 20 and above are almost 35% of the population. This is to be expected as Johannesburg is the economic heartland of the country. It's a tiny minority of 2,9% of those with no schooling at all who would struggle to employed or trained for skilled jobs. The dependency ratio though is higher than expected at 37,6 pointing to the vulnerability of some persons despite higher levels of formal education.

The cosmopolitan nature of greater Johannesburg and tourist attractions is likely to contribute to increased visitation to these heritage sites subject to appropriate levels promotion and advancement in general.

7.5. Mangaung Metropolitan (Metro)

Table 6.5.1: Socio-Economic Mangaung Metropolitan (Metro)

Socio-Economic Indicators	Percentage (%)
Total Population	127,115
Working Age (15-64)	67,8%
Elderly (65+)	5,3%
Dependency ratio	47,4
Growth rate	1,47% (2001-2011)
Population density	119 persons/km2
Unemployment rate	27,7%
Youth unemployment rate	37,2%
No schooling aged 20+	4,3%
Higher education aged 20+	14,1%
Matric aged 20+	30,1%
Number of households	231,921
Number of Agricultural households	46,172
Average household size	3,1

Source: Statssa and Mangaung Metro IDP

Mangaung is characterised by high unemployment rate of 27,7% similar to the national average and youth unemployment of 37,2%. This is a serious challenge. However, the levels of formal education are relatively higher as people with matric aged 20 years and above reached 30,1% and those with higher education are 14,1% of the population of this metro. Only 4,3% with no formal education or

schooling at all. With these high levels of education it is likely that these people are capable of being trained for various skills and disciplines and exposed to better job and business opportunities. There is however a high dependency ratio of 47,4 thus reflecting the higher levels of vulnerability for the people of this metro. The number of agricultural households at 46, 172 is slightly less than other metros but it reflects the extent to which the people of the metro are involved in agricultural activities of different kinds.

It is therefore very likely that the heritage sites in the Mangaung metro could be supported by people who have formal education and therefore could be trained wherever chances are available to provide services and products needed for the preservation and advancement of these heritage sites. The metro could attract tourists and is likely to contribute to increased visitation to the heritage site subject to appropriate levels promotion and advancement in general.

7.6. Tswane Metropolitan Municipality (Metro)

Table 6.6.1.: Socio-Economic of Tshwane Metropolitan (Metro)

Socio-Economic Indicators	Percentage (%)
Total Population	2,921,488
Working Age (15-64)	71,9%
Elderly (65+)	4,9%
Dependency ratio	39
Growth rate	3,1% (2001-2011)
Population density	464 persons/km ²
Unemployment rate	24,2%
Youth unemployment rate	32,6%
No schooling aged 20+	4,2%
Higher education aged 20+	23,4%
Matric aged 20+	34%
Number of households	911,536
Number of Agricultural households	84,516
Average household size	3

Source: Statsa and Tshwane Metro IDP

The Tshwane metro has unique characteristics about it as it is the seat of government. The Union Buildings as a heritage site has a unique historical development and continues to blend history and the present moment in a very dynamic way.

Urban agriculture appears to be thriving in Tshwane as the number of agricultural households is reported to be 84,526 and higher than most of the rural municipalities. Perhaps this higher number on agriculture includes value chain activities other than primary agriculture. If this is the case, that augurs well for sustainable business and job opportunities for the people of this area. With regard to education, people with higher education aged 20 and above are 23,4% of the population whilst those with matric aged 20 and above are almost 34% of the population. This is to be expected as Tshwane is the seat of government. It's a tiny minority of 4,2% of those with no schooling at all who would struggle to be employed or trained for skilled jobs. The dependency ratio though is higher than expected at 39 pointing to the vulnerability of some persons despite higher levels of formal education.

The history of the Union Buildings is unique and is further enhanced by its contribution and usage for governance by previous political regime and the current political order that seeks to enhance an inclusive South Africa for its people.

7.7. eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality (Metro)

Table 5.7.1: Socio-Economic of eThekweni Metropolitan (Metro)

Socio-Economic Indicators	Percentage (%)
Total Population	3,442,361
Working Age (15-64)	70%
Elderly (65+)	4,8%
Dependency ratio	42,8
Growth rate	1,08% (2001-2011)
Population density	1502 persons/km ²
Unemployment rate	30,2%
Youth unemployment rate	39%
No schooling aged 20+	4,2%
Higher education aged 20+	12,3%
Matric aged 20+	37,1%
Number of households	956,713
Number of Agricultural households	105,567
Average household size	3,4

Source: Statssa and eThekweni Metro IDP

Of all the metros, eThekweni has the highest number of people or households involved in agricultural activities which has reached 105,567 as per table above. This indicates that agriculture still remains one of the key economic activities in this metro. Perhaps these agricultural activities encompass the whole value chain and not only the primary agriculture.

Similar to other metros, eThekweni has only 4,2% of people with no formal schooling or education, something which places this group of people at the risk of losing out on job and business opportunities that might be available within the metro. However, those with formal education or schooling aged 20 years and above are slightly higher and those with matric reached 37,1% of the population and those with higher education in the same aged category reached 12,3% of the population. This therefore suggests that these people are very likely to access job and business opportunities that might be available in the metro far better than those with no schooling at all. This places the metro at a relatively better position. There is however a high dependency ratio of 42,8 thus reflecting the higher levels of vulnerability for the people of this metro.

The metro could attract tourists and is likely to contribute to increased visitation to the heritage site subject to appropriate levels promotion and advancement in general.

Chapter 8: Site Management Plans

DEFINITION: The Site Management Plan (SMP) is defined as the protection of important heritage sites, receiving official heritage status is in itself not sufficient. The nomination process for World Heritage

Site status therefore requires the development of a management plan to show which actions will be taken to ensure that the proposed World Heritage Site will be adequately protected and maintain its outstanding universal value. To be considered of outstanding universal value, a property needs to: i) meet one or more of ten criteria as prescribed in the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention ; ii) meet the condition of integrity; iii) if cultural, meet the condition of authenticity; and iv) have an adequate system of protection and management to safeguard its future. All these aspects will be considered in this Site Management Plan (SMP).Section 47 (3) of the National Heritage Resources Act also requires that Provincial Heritage Sites have 'conservation management plans'. This provision is consistent with the provisions for World Heritage Sites.

8.1. Liliesleaf

Currently Liliesleaf welcomes between 12,000 and 14,000 visitors a year. The target is to host in the region of 36,000 visitors a year. In 2015 8.9 million foreign tourists visited South Africa, a drop of 600 000 on the previous year. The sector nevertheless continued to create jobs and 4.5% of the workforce, or 711 746 people, were employed in the sector in 2014. As an industry tourism makes up 3.1% of the economy and tourists spent R249.7 billion in 2015, up 3.5% from the previous year. About 56.4% of this spend was by domestic tourists. Tourism is expected to employ 1,1m people and contribute almost R500bn to the national economy by 2020.

Overall there is a favourable balance of payments between inbound tourism and outbound tourism with inbound expenditure exceeding that of outbound by a third in 2015, making tourism a net contributor to the economy. In Gauteng Province, tourism is 'controlled and regulated' by the Gauteng Tourism Authority which promotes tourism in the province, manages a tourism development fund and manages the registration systems for various categories of service provider, e.g: tour guides, hotels, restaurants, etc. In the 2010/11 financial year Gauteng attracted 40.4% of all foreign visitors to the country (Western Cape was second with only an 18.6% share.) The province is helped in this regard by being home to Africa's largest airport. 2010 statistics reveal that despite it being the country's major foreign tourist destination, 64% of visitors to Gauteng were domestic tourists. However, over the preceding decade the gap between domestic and foreign visitors had narrowed from 76% in 2001. The province has 20% of the country's graded tourism accommodation.

Whilst it is Africa's major business hub, Gauteng has many other attractions that draw tourists. These include its first class entertainment facilities, museums, galleries and heritage sites, which already include one World Heritage Site, the Cradle of Humankind. In 2010 57.4% of tourists coming to Gauteng were visiting family and friends, 21.3% were there for leisure/holiday and 15.6% for business. In the same year it contributed 4.4% of the provincial economy.

Johannesburg is the most visited city in South Africa, but unlike better known tourism destinations visitors come for a variety of reasons many of them associated with the city being an international economic centre.

8.2. The 16 June 1976: the streets of Orlando West

Since Soweto did not have industries of its own, the emergence of tourism as one of the prime drivers of economic development has been largely an organic process. Soweto's major assets are its history and vibrant township cultures. A number of planning imperatives have been identified as:

- (i) Improve the quality and competitiveness of the region's tourism businesses in order to be market led and deliver consumer requirements;
- (ii) Growing income, employment, and other economic benefits to the region's communities;
- (iii) Diversification of the product offering beyond the struggle / history assets;
- (iv) Improving strategic management and wider customer service levels;
- (v) Improving tourism delivery and promotion – focused mainly on tourism infrastructure;
- (vi) Branding and marketing the region's tourism products in a more effective and positive way as well as perception management;
- (vii) Benchmarking and exchange with other regions, and;
- (viii) Developing links with other economic sectors such as agriculture, environment, arts and sports.

8.3. Walter Sisulu Square

The Greater Kliptown Regeneration Development was launched in 2001 for implementation by the Johannesburg Development Agency (JDA) to implement the Greater Kliptown Development Framework which had been conceived in 1997. The plan has seven objectives which include the following:

- (i) Creating safe recreational space along the Klipspruit River;
- (ii) Revitalising the retail node to maximise economic growth and empowerment;
- (iii) Maximising benefit from heritage tourism and the educational significance of the Square.
- (iv) Creating an integrated safe and secure transport system;
- (v) Providing shelter / homes in a safe, secure and healthy environment;

Heritage and the created supporting infrastructure should be used as leverage for increased economic activity, building skills and capacity in local residents to work and do business particularly in sectors of arts and crafts that could be consumed by tourists; and Construction of the Walter Sisulu Square started in 2003, a project with a value of 375 million Rands at the time to leverage local economic growth on heritage tourism. Two rectangular blocks flank the Square create a multi-purpose centre with underground parking, a 700 stall marketplace, many shops and offices, a hotel and multi-purpose hall. The main thrust is on local beneficiation which required that the labour for construction of the

centre was locally based. With the exception of the hotel, all those renting space in the complex are small to medium enterprises. The marketplace and other spaces in the vicinity have been taken up by informal traders who are local residents.

8.4. Constitution Hill

In Gauteng Province, tourism is 'controlled and regulated' by the Gauteng Tourism Authority which promotes tourism in the province, manages a tourism development fund and manages the registration systems for various categories of service provider, e.g. tour guides, hotels, restaurants, etc. In the 2010/11 financial year Gauteng attracted 40.4% of all foreign visitors to the country (Western Cape was second with only an 18.6% share.) The province is helped in this regard by being home to Africa's largest airport. 2010 statistics reveal that despite it being the country's major foreign tourist destination, 64% of visitors to Gauteng were domestic tourists. However, over the preceding decade the gap between domestic and foreign visitors had narrowed from 76% in 2001. The province has 20% of the country's graded tourism accommodation.

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Johannesburg is the most visited city in South Africa, but unlike better known tourism destinations visitors come for a variety of reasons many of them associated with the city being an international economic centre.

8.5. Sharpeville Massacre Site and Graves

The Vaal Triangle is a major industrial region better known for steel production at Arcelor-Mittal and coal-oil based chemical industries at Sasolburg. The steel giant Arcelor-Mittal has annual production capacity of 7.8 million tonnes of liquid steel and turnover of R40bn. Its social corporate investment record is remarkable, for instance the regeneration of neighbourhoods (re-roofing of some houses in Boipatong, the renovation of Bophelong Hall as well as Boipatong). It has a strong skills and capacity building programme in collaboration with Vaal University of technology to benefit a large number of science and technology students. There is little doubt about the Vaal Triangle's strategic importance to South Africa's export leverage in Southern Africa, and local socio-economic benefits through employment. Regarding pollution, the region has been marked a priority area due to observed poor air quality as result of industrial emissions and coal mining. Strategies to reverse current pollution levels and the necessary preventative as well as remedial measures are being taken.

8.5.1. The Tourism Sector

8.5.1.1. Heritage tourism

Cultural Heritage Tourism refers to visitations to heritage sites or experiencing living culture or contemporary arts. Although there is tremendous potential for future growth, the cultural heritage sector is currently undeveloped when compared to other product lines in the same region. A value chain analysis can show that the Sharpeville sites can become an important node in a network with existing attractions in the Vaal Triangle. The sites first need to be integrated into township cultural tourism. Both Sharpeville and Sebokeng, the largest townships in the Vaal, offer a rich collection of struggle stories, and Sebokeng features two other massacres (described in Section 2), which give the area the honour of being "Cradle of the Human Rights Struggle".

There is potential for local and international development of tourism based on liberation heritage and built around this iconic site that is of international significance, but in association with the many other sites in the Vaal Triangle area that are connected with national and local aspects of the Liberation Struggle, e.g.: Boipatong, Sebokeng, etc. This is a logical way to attract tourists, by creating momentum around several sites rather than a single and fairly isolated place like Sharpeville.

8.5.1.2 Existing Tourism Attractions

Tourism is a multifaceted industry and one that can provide stimulus for development in other sectors of the economy particularly hospitality, transport, food and craft industries. Tourism is inherently a geographical phenomenon and spatial arrangements of attractions are of particular significance to economic planning. Sharpeville is located in the southern region of Gauteng known as the Vaal Triangle, a name which defines an area attraction centred on the Vaal Dam and the three towns of Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark and Sasolburg.

The Vaal Triangle has a rich repertoire of other attractions and visitor experiences including water sports and barge cruising on the Vaal Dam, taking the Vaal River Meander Wine Route and horse trails through the Vredefort Dome, a protected area considered to be the oldest meteorite impact crater in the world, and inscribed as World Heritage in 2005. Several operators run cruises with a variety of offerings from lunch cruise, sunset cruises to party cruises. Private charters are also available. The Vaal Meander Wine route is an annual event in July and August.

Horse trails seek nature moving through pristine settings in scenic topography considered to be the footprint of a meteorite impact nearly 2 billion years ago. The circular routes run along the Vaal River crossing ravines with refreshments served en-route.

8.5.1.3. Heritage attractions

8.5.1.3.1. Peace of Vereeniging

The negotiations which brought the Anglo-Boer (1899-1902) to an end were held in Vereeniging culminating in the Peace of Vereeniging signed on 31 May 1902. This is marked by a monument erected at the Vereeniging City Library. Apart from this, the region was the site of many bloody battles between the British and the Boers during the Anglo-Boer War. One of the few remaining blockhouses in the country (a kind of fortress), which guarded British supply routes has been preserved at Meyerton on the side of the R59 highway. There is Boer Memorial also erected at the Vereeniging City Library with the words: "Gewond maar Onoorwonne", which translates as "Wounded but Unconquered".

8.5.1.3.2. The Concentration Camp Graveyard and Memorial

The British set up concentration camps in many parts of the country in a scheme to sever links between Boer fighters and local populations thereby disrupting their supplies and intelligence network. Concentration camps by their nature and purpose were severely under-resourced and hence the high mortality rates of inmates experienced. The Vereeniging Concentration Camp was set up in 1900 holding over 1000 men women and children.

8.5.1.3.3. The George William Stow Memorial – Bedworth Farm, Free State

On the other side of the Vaal River in the Free State, geologist George William Stow discovered coal in the area laying the foundations of Sasolburg. This subsequently led to the discovery of unique plant fossils which are showcased in the Teknorama Museum in Vereeniging. A monument in his honour was erected by the Geological Society of South Africa and Vereeniging Estates Ltd.

8.5.1.3.4. Ancient San Rock Art on Macaulei Farm

There are unique rock engravings on this farm near Vereeniging.

Strategic and targeted promotion and marketing is necessary to increase visitor awareness, and to attract more visitors to the sites. Secondly, promotion and marketing communicates the message of the conservation of cultural heritage and respect of sensitivities of local residents. Integration into existing tourism structures on a national and regional level could further boost opportunities. School party visits will be encouraged. Interpretive materials will be developed for primary and secondary school learners.

The Sedibeng Spatial Development Framework espouses an integrated approach envisioning a Vaal River Cross Boundary Tourism Area. To this end there is an agreement between municipalities in southern Gauteng and the northern Free State in the development of a regional economy across the Vaal. The Vaal River should not be seen as a boundary but as a development zone:

8.5.1.3.5. "The River Corridor

The Vaal River should be seen as a corridor, rather than a boundary located on the edge of the city. Viewing the river as a corridor will help focus prime development of the river front and avoid locating peripheral uses, such as industrial areas, next to the river.

8.5.1.3.6. Nodal Development

In order to structure development along the river, it will be necessary to focus development at key areas along the river in nodal form. This will provide distinct destinations along the river, which will help draw tourists and day-visitor to the river.

8.5.1.3.7. Connection

To prevent the Vaal River from becoming an exclusive resource for only those living next to the river, it will be necessary to establish linkages between the river and inland locations where possible. This will make the river more accessible to the larger Emfuleni population.”

One of the recommendation in SDF implementation guidelines is to support tourism development through infrastructure upgrades that will improve access and separate heavy vehicles from tourism areas, maximise functional tourism some of which might straddle boundaries of municipal authorities.

8.6. Waaihoek Wesleyan Church

In Free State Province tourism is promoted by 'Free State Tourism', known more formally as the 'Free State Tourism Authority'. It is a public entity that has the following mission:

".... to market Free State as a tourist destination and mobilise all key stakeholders towards the creation of a sustainable tourism industry characterised by diversity, value for money and hospitality, as well as to facilitate an environment for new tourism development opportunities."

Its objectives are as follows:

- "to develop and maintain tourist resorts and nature reserves belonging to the provincial government;
- upgrade and maintain the Phakisa Race Track to world-class standards;
- create a presence in all the districts of the province in order to promote its goals and objectives;
- support and encourage all private sector and PPP tourism infrastructure development;
- lobby and host at least two major conferences each year;
- lobby and host at least two major race events at the Phakisa Race Track in Welkom each year;
- lobby for the staging of at least two sporting tournaments a year;
- develop a comprehensive database of tourism providers, products and contact details;
- coordinate information on the performance of the tourism sector; and
- develop a stakeholder engagement strategy to inform and guide the activities of the FSTA and its stakeholders in their partnerships and relationship."

In 2010 Free State attracted 8.2% of foreign visitors to the country, 28% of whom participated in culture related tourism activities. In the same year the domestic tourism market share was 4% with 74% of arrivals coming to visit friends and relatives and 5% for holidays. The province has 3.8% of the country's graded tourism accommodation and the bulk of its tourism is domestic with 41% of such tourists being Free State residents and the remainder from elsewhere in the country. In Bloemfontein tourism is promoted by the Mangaung Tourist Information Office.

8.7. Ohlange

In KZN tourism is promoted by 'KZN Tourism', known more formally as the 'KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority'. It is a public entity established in terms of the The KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Act of 1996.

In terms of Section 3 of the Act KZN Tourism has amongst other things the following powers:

- Promotion, development or marketing of tourism for KwaZulu-Natal;

- To co-ordinate, advise and guide other bodies, organisations or institutions whose activities or aims could have an impact on the promotion, development or marketing of tourism;
- To enter into joint ventures with other institutions, organisations, bodies or persons or become partners or shareholders in companies;
- To grant recognition to those tour operators, tour guides, restaurants, hotels, accommodation establishments, resorts, reserves etc;

KZN province is the premier local tourism destination for South Africans who flock to its beaches and mountain resorts. In 2010:

- 11.8% of foreign visitors to the country went to the province;
- 28% of domestic tourists went to KZN, the highest share of this market in the country;
- 80% of domestic arrivals in KZN came to visit friends and relatives and 15% for holidays; and
- 75% of KZN residents who participated in tourist related activities did so within the province;
- Making it national the best performer in intra-provincial tourism; and
- KZN had 6% of the country's graded tourism accommodation.

Durban Tourism is the agency of the eThekweni Municipality that markets and promotes tourism in the metro area. Its vision is to:

'To position Durban as a preferred "must visit" tourism destination, providing a unique Durban experience supported by world class facilities and infrastructure.'

And its mission to:

'To market Durban as a "must visit" destination to the Domestic and International tourism markets, and in so doing achieve Economic development and facilitate job creation for the benefit of All the people of the Metropolitan region.'

Durban tourism markets a range of tourist attraction in the city, including amongst others its beaches, aquarium, shopping malls, craft markets and coastal resort towns like Umhlanga Rocks.

8.8. The Great Place at Mqhekezweni

The major economic activities in the province are agroforestry while crop agricultural is largely of a subsistence nature. The land tenure and use is varied including a strong rural component. Varied topographical and climatic conditions in KSD (temperature climate in Mthatha sub-region and tropical in Mqanduli) contribute to diverse agricultural potential-including wool, beef and dairy cattle, maize, vegetable, deciduous & tropical fruit, forestry and fishing. It is also a superb tourism destination. Therefore, key sectors identified include agriculture, forestry, fishing, tourism, construction & property development. However, government and community services remain the largest

employers. There is real prospect of developing a cultural tourism trail based on the Mandela Legacy sites at Qunu, Mvezo and Mqhekezweni.

8.8.1. Planned developments

There are plans to develop a world class sporting facility about 2 km from the Great Place.

8.8.2. The Tourism Sector

Tourism potential is seen as underdeveloped in the KSDLM. Major setbacks lie in both lack of adequate facilities in camping areas and inaccessibility of the coast. The KSDLM is therefore pursuing various initiatives under tourism development which include:

- Tourism product development facilitation;
- Tourism promotion and marketing; and
- Tourism infrastructure deployment facilitation.

Mthatha Airport was upgraded to accommodate large aircraft. A plan has been rolled out to turn Qunu Village into a cultural centre. Great potential in the cultural tourism sector is recognised hence the development of two museums in Qunu and Mvezo.

8.9. University of Fort Hare

The lifeline of the economy in the Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality is agriculture dominated by citrus and forest plantations and crop production. The citrus industry is one of the largest employers in the municipality.

8.9.1. The Tourism Sector

8.9.1.1 Heritage tourism

To date, no set definition of heritage tourism exists. Zepple and Hall (1992) define it “as an encounter with or an experience of being part of the history of a place through visiting historic sites, monuments, and landscapes. It focuses on learning and includes the experience of local traditions, social customs, religious practices and cultural celebrations”. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation defines heritage tourism as: “the business and practice of attracting and accommodating visitors to a place or area based especially on the unique and special aspects of that locale’s history, landscape (including trail systems) and culture”. According to South Africa’s National Heritage and Cultural Tourism Strategy 2012, heritage and cultural tourism products are still underrepresented in marketing South Africa as a tourism destination. This is mainly because of poor integration of heritage and cultural resources into mainstream tourism as well as the value and impact of heritage tourism not being fully realised, particularly the economic potential of related products.

8.9.1.2. Existing Tourism Attractions

At the district level the tourism product supply is largely nature-based which has been marketed under the theme of the Wild Coast. It is centred on the eastern portion of Amathole District where the coastline forests are considered pristine. However, development has been hampered by poor road

network. The game reserves, namely Hogsback, Katberg, Mpofu and Doubledrift, are attraction nodes.

The focal point of heritage and culture are the historic educational institutions of Healdtown, Lovedale and the University of Fort Hare in the Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality. It is noted that this sector suffers from lack of supporting infrastructure and remains largely unexploited.

In a high-level feasibility plan a local Heritage Trail has been proposed as an important component tourist and recreational aspect of Alice and the University of Fort Hare. A number of primary sites in town have been proposed to form part of the Heritage Trail including the Town Library and the Nkonkobe Garden of Remembrance which is a memorial to the 34 people who died in the struggle against apartheid, as well a monument to white men from Alice who gave their lives in the two world wars, the Alice (Victoria) Town Hall and ZK Matthews' House.

8.9.1.3. The Maqoma Heritage Route

This is a much broader concept encompassing the whole Amathole District Municipality. It is named after the legendary fighter, Chief Maqoma, captured and imprisoned on Robben Island; his remains were reinterred on Ntaba ka Ndoda, a prominent peak in the Amathole Mountains 30km west of King William's Town. Maqoma Heritage comprises the following nodes:

8.9.1.4. Fort Beaufort Museum

The town of Fort Beaufort was founded in 1822 as a frontier post. The museum gives a detailed narrative of Frontier wars and the Battle of Fort Beaufort.

8.9.1.5. John Tengo Jabavu's Home, Healdtown:

JT Jabavu was an educator who taught at Lovedale and played an important role in the establishment of Fort Hare.

8.9.1.6. Adelaide Heritage Museum

The Museum offers an account of Fort Adelaide founded by the British in 1834 to defend Afrikaner farmers in the area. The museum depicts Victorian settler frontier life.

8.9.1.7. Healdtown

Healdtown was initially a theological school to train evangelists, but subsequently became a normal school. It was one of the first in the area to provide education to blacks. Graduates include Nelson Mandela Thabo Mbeki, John Tengo Jabavu, Govani Mbeki, Raymond Mhlaba, Robert Sobukwe, and Rev. Seth Mokitimi first black governor of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

8.9.1.8. National Liberation Heritage Archives

National Liberation Archives are housed at Fort Hare's National Heritage and Cultural Studies Centre (NAHECS). Organisations which have deposited their archives there are ANC, PAC, AZAPO and BCM

8.9.1.9. Frontier Wars Battle Sites

There are many battle sites dating to the 100 years of frontier wars between the Europeans and the Xhosa which has been described as the Amathole Heritage Route:

- Battle of Burns Hill (1846). Train attack with goods ransacked;
- Boma Pass (1850) British soldiers walked into an ambush with unloaded guns;
- Battle of Amathole Mountains (1851) combined Xhosa and Khoikhoi attack;
- Waterkloof battles ; and
- The battle of Fort Hare 1851: Chief Sandile of the Ngqika attacked the largest of the British fortifications.

8.9.1.10. Lovedale FET College

There are many historical landmarks at Lovedale College illustrating the pioneering efforts to provide education and literacy to black people. Among them is the grave of John Knox Bokwe, a church minister who excelled in several other trades. He was born in 1885 and educated at Lovedale. With a humble beginning as a house assistant of the Rev. John Stewart, Bokwe tried several trades with remarkable success becoming a bookkeeper, interpreter, postmaster, choirmaster, teacher, and editor of the Magazine, Imvo Zabantusundu. He went to Scotland and trained as a Minister, eventually setting up his own Presbyterian congregation. He helped publish the first Xhosa hymn book in 1884. He died in 1922 and was buried at Lovedale where his grave has been rehabilitated.

There is real prospect of developing Alice and the University of Fort Hare to become prime tourist niches based on history and sense of the place. Cultural Heritage Tourism has been identified as critical intervention area which seeks to exploit the rich tapestry of history and heritage of the University and its association with prominent South African personalities among them Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo, Robert Sobukwe and Desmond Tutu. The University of Fort Hare's National Heritage and Cultural Studies Centre (NAHECS) is custodian of the history of the university and neighbourhood and will play an important in profiling, developing the sites as key attractions and producing interpretive materials. This is in line with the envisaged spatial integration of Alice, the University of Fort Hare and Lovedale into an African University Town.

8.10. Union Buildings

In Gauteng Province, tourism is 'controlled and regulated' by the Gauteng Tourism Authority which promotes tourism in the province, manages a tourism development fund and manages the registration systems for various categories of service provider, eg: tour guides, hotels, restaurants, etc. In the 2010/11 financial year Gauteng attracted 40.4% of all foreign visitors to the country (Western Cape was second with only an 18.6% share.) The province is helped in this regard by being home to Africa's largest airport. 2010 statistics reveal that despite it being the country's major foreign tourist destination, 64% of visitors to Gauteng were domestic tourists. However, over the preceding decade the gap between domestic and foreign visitors had narrowed from 76% in 2001. The province has 20% of the country's graded tourism accommodation.

Whilst it is Africa's major business hub, Gauteng has many other attractions that draw tourists. These include its first class entertainment facilities, museums, galleries and heritage sites, which already include one World Heritage Site, the Cradle of Humankind. In 2010 57.4% of tourists coming to

Gauteng were visiting family and friends, 21.3% were there for leisure/holiday and 15.6% for business. In the same year it contributed 4.4% of the provincial economy.

Pretoria is one of the older cities in South Africa, with a rich heritage and immense cultural diversity. There are many landmarks, heritage sites, museums and other places of important historical, cultural and spiritual significance.

The Union Buildings receive many tourists who at present see only the front gardens. (Figures will be provided.) There is a lot of opportunity to generate revenue around this if it is managed, e.g.: parking fees for buses, tour tickets to certain zones, guided tours of the gardens and memorials, etc. These activities could also be a significant contribution by the President's Office to job creation in Pretoria. There are opportunities for the site to generate revenue from events and in so doing also serve the people of Pretoria, e.g.: the amphitheatre at the SAPS memorial could be used for concerts.

8.10.1. Heritage tourism

Pretoria is a city rich with heritage and has close to one hundred registered heritage sites, two of which two are listed as national heritage sites.

8.10.2. Existing Tourism Attractions

Tourism is a multifaceted industry and one that can provide stimulus for development in other sectors of the economy particularly hospitality, transport, food and craft industries. Tourism is inherently a geographical phenomenon and spatial arrangements of attractions are of particular significance to economic planning.

The following are listed as major attractions in the City of Tshwane:

8.10.3. Ditsong Museum

The DITSONG Museums of South Africa is an amalgamation of eight national museums, seven in Tshwane and one in Johannesburg. The target audience for these museums are children, youth, adults, students, tourists (foreign and local), researchers and the public in general.

8.10.4. Freedom Park

Freedom Park weaves the South African tale in the voice of the South African people. Using the nation's unique culture, heritage, history and spirituality, Freedom Park tells the previously untold stories. It is the heart and soul of South Africa captured in one breath-taking space.

8.10.5. Voortrekker Monument

The majestic Voortrekker Monument is a unique structure, which commemorates the colonisation of the northern part of South Africa by the Voortrekkers, an organised migration of descendants of Dutch settlers from the British colonies to the south. It has a beautiful setting and was erected in 1938 as the major symbolic structure representing Afrikaner nationalism. It is the most visited heritage site of its kind in Gauteng and one of the top ten cultural historical visitor attractions in the country.

8.10.6. Historic Buildings

There a number of protected and unprotected historic buildings in Pretoria which confirms the city's historical significance as one of the oldest cities in the northern part of the country.

8.10.7. Solomon Mahlangu Square in Mamelodi

Solomon Mahlangu Freedom Square in Mamelodi Township is a precinct which includes memorial walk path-ways, a photographic gallery documenting all the past conflicts in the township, an amphitheatre and a giant statue of Solomon Mahlangu, who was executed in 1979 for military operations in the service of uMkhonto weSizwe, the ANC's military wing. The Solomon Mahlangu Freedom Square adds to a list of key struggle sites in this township which includes the house of the famous struggle hero Dr Ribeiro, Solomon Mahlangu's family house (now a NHS), and grave of ANC President Sefako Mapogo Makgatho.

8.10.8. Pretoria Central Prison (Kgosi Mampuru Prison)

A number of struggle heroes including Solomon Mahlangu were hanged at the prison

8.10.9. National Zoological Gardens

A 210-acre zoo and research hub including a reptile park, aquarium and exotic tree collection.

Chapter 9: Municipalities Integrated Development Plans (IDP's)

9.1. City of Tshwane

The City of Tshwane IDP states that in order to realise opportunity, care, inclusivity, sustainability, safety and cleanliness, openness and honesty, and communication, this IDP must address these issues as challenges in the next five years. It is, however, undeniable that job-creating economic growth forms a central, if not the most important part of the solution to the triple threat of poverty, inequality and unemployment. Economic growth that allows businesses to expand and start-ups to succeed will create more employment opportunities in Tshwane. Such opportunities will empower more individuals and their families and dependents to obtain an income. Economic empowerment, linked to having a dependable income, will radically change the lives of Tshwane's residents who were previously unemployed and struggled daily with poverty and inequality.

In terms of employment the IDP mentions that roughly the same number of people was unemployed at the beginning of 2015 and at the end of 2016. Each unemployed resident represents an individual who cannot realise economic empowerment as well as a potential family with one less breadwinner. While the trend over the last two years was ultimately positive, the City of Tshwane can and must do more toward enabling much more rapid economic growth that can create jobs and meaningfully reduce the absolute number of residents who do not have jobs. The City of Tshwane also recognises that promoting economic growth and development is one of the key mandates of local government. This mandate and the static absolute unemployment figures, when viewed together, make it clear that the City must focus its efforts, in terms of the local economy, on measures that will bring about significant labour-absorptive economic growth. The City's plan for the term is to create a city of opportunity. The plan centres around five focus areas, which the city believes will create economic growth, which in turn will be labour-absorbing, provide many more residents with new employment opportunities and develop the city further. This will make it easier to do business, support entrepreneurship, empower individuals, and invest in infrastructure and encourage new industries, which will lead to economic growth and employment.

The City of Tshwane has the following priorities:

- Attracting investment and encouraging growth by making it easy to do business in Tshwane;
- Revitalising and supporting Tshwane's entrepreneurs;
- Empowering individuals to take advantage of opportunities;
- Infrastructure-led growth to catalyse and revitalise existing nodal economies;
- Encouraging tourism and recreation

9.2. eThekwin Metro: Key Trends in the eThekwin Municipality

According to eThekwin IDP the unemployment rate for eThekwin increased to 27.1% in Q2 2018 from 26.7% in Q1 2018. It is also important to note that the labour force absorption rate showed an

insignificant increase 0.4% (from 45.8% to 43.1%) and the participation rate decreased of (from 59.31% to 59.1%) over the same period, indicating that there are more people looking for employment and the likelihood of them finding employment has decreased. The tertiary sector accounts for the largest portion of the workforce which includes community services, finance and trade, followed by manufacturing. In terms of skill levels, the largest portion of the workforce is employed at semi-skilled level followed by skilled and low-skilled.

eThekwini has developed a competitive advantage in its transport and communications sector which is larger (relative to the size of the city's economy) than for the other large metros. Evidence by Robbins (2017) shows that eThekwini's growth in the transport and communications sector has outstripped other cities. This advantage is supported by LinkedIn data which shows that in terms of skills and jobs advertised, eThekwini's transport and communication sector is significantly larger than the global and country average, while its manufacturing sector is also significant. It further highlights Cape Town's advantages being in the retail, travel, entertainment and media sectors while Gauteng's advantages are in finance, technology networking and entertainment. This is further illustrated through a comparison in the structure and composition of the eThekwini economy in relation to other cities. A comparison with Johannesburg reveals that eThekwini's only advantages are in transport (transport, storage and communication) and manufacturing, as these sectors are relatively larger (as a portion of its total economy) in eThekwini than in Johannesburg.

9.2.1. Economic growth

The GDP growth rate of the city in 2016 was 1% and is projected to be 1.03% in 2017. This slow pattern of growth is predicted for all the metros in the country (e.g. Cape Town is predicted to grow at 0%) as growth in 2017 is mostly likely to come from the primary sectors which are not very prevalent in the cities, than from the secondary and tertiary sectors. Notably however is that while the economy is growing at 1% the population growth in eThekwini for 2016 was 1.4%, indicating that the population is growing faster than the economy.

Biggest contributors to growth in 2016 were finance, community services and manufacturing. A recovery in agriculture has been noted, albeit from a very small base. The largest manufacturing contributor towards growth in 2016 was the fuel, petroleum chemicals and rubber products. Notably over the last 5 years there has been a recovery in the clothing and textile, leather and footwear sector with this sector adding new jobs. However, the city has slipped into 4th place behind Johannesburg, Cape Town and In terms of tourism, eThekwini attracts mainly domestic tourists and is by far the most popular city among domestic tourist bed nights. However, in terms of international tourist bed nights, the city has slipped into 5th place, being significantly behind Johannesburg, Cape Town, Tshwane and Ekurhuleni. While the city attracts a large number of domestic visitors, in statistical terms this has not translated into a relative advantage in terms of local skills, employment or contribution to the economy, relative to the other large metros.

9.2.2. Households and Poverty

According to Stats SA Living Conditions survey, eThekwini households are generally poorer than their counterparts in Joburg and Cape Town and are less likely to have access to higher order goods and services such as a computer or car. Approximately 60% of eThekwini's households are low income and

earn less than R38 400 per annum, compared to about 48% for Cape Town and 46% for Joburg. The proportion of eThekweni's households that are middle and higher income are consequently a lot less than the other large metros.

Despite this, eThekweni ranks as the best performing city in the Stats SA Community Survey, in terms of its poverty headcount. This measure takes a multi-dimensional view of poverty and factors in the provision of basic services. According to the survey, since 2011 eThekweni has tackled poverty more successfully than any other city. EThekweni's poverty headcount has dropped by 42% compared to an average of 17% for the other metros. The survey estimates that eThekweni's poverty headcount is 3.8% compared to an average of 4.1% for all metros. However, National Treasury have raised questions on whether the social package is too generous especially when compared to national norms and other metros. Hence while eThekweni households are more likely to be poor, the social net that they have is better than in the other cities.

9.2.3. Competitiveness and ease of doing business

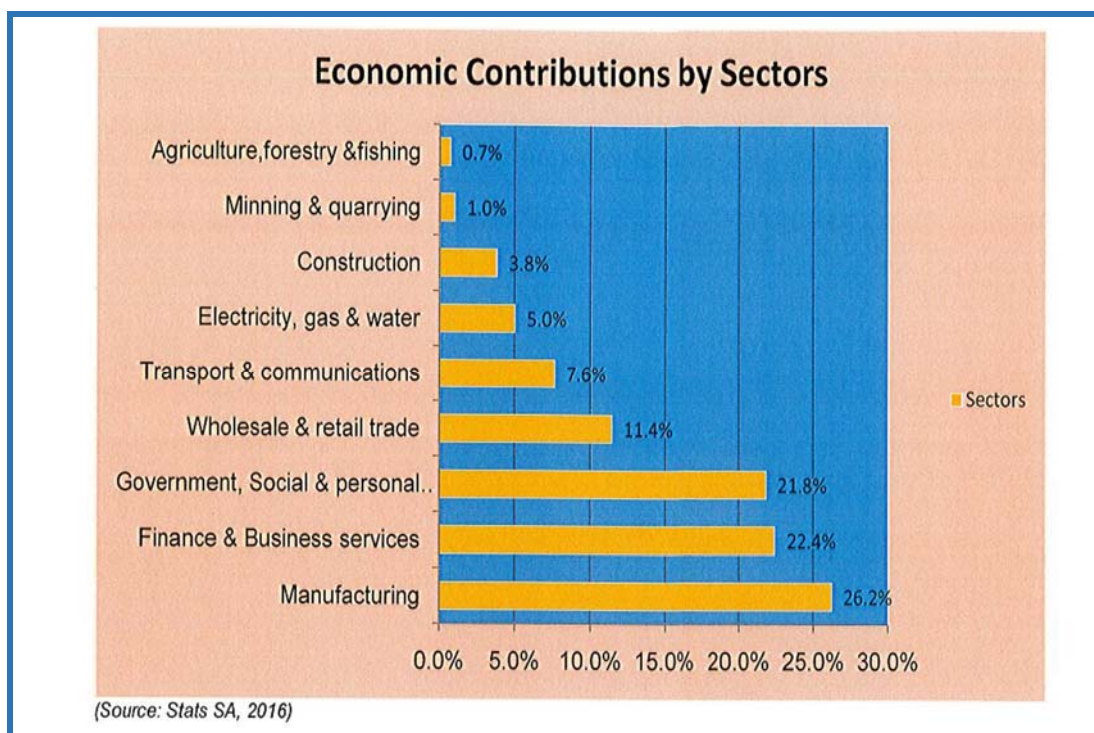
In the 2017 World Bank Doing Business survey, South Africa ranked 82nd out of 190 countries, which was 2 places down from 2016. The areas where the country performed the worst was, trading across borders (139th); Starting a business (131st) enforcing contracts (113th), getting electricity (111th) registering property (105th) and getting a building permit (99th). Furthermore in all of this categories the country showed a declining trend, not because the situation was worsening, but because other countries were instituting reforms to improve their situation. Hence doing things the way we've always done, doesn't mean we're staying where we are, but rather that we're moving backwards as others are making progress. While this reflects the countries position globally, the 2015 Sub National Doing Business (SNDB), indicated that among its metro counterparts, eThekweni was an average performer. However, it should be noted that the Municipality has put together a reform action plan aimed at improving in the categories where tangible improvements can be made in the short term. The efficacy of this will be measured in the SNDB 2018.

9.3. Emfuleni Local Municipality

9.3.1. Socio economic development profile

The Emfuleni IDP states that since the start of the transition to democracy, there has been increasing emphasis on local economic development (LED) in South Africa. LED is about local people working together to achieve sustainable economic growth that brings economic benefits and quality of life improvements for all in the community. LED brings into focus the role of towns in fostering new opportunities for people. This is important for promoting broad based economic growth, improving social welfare and promoting a more varied and vibrant local economy. LED is a participatory process which encourages social dialogue and Public-Private Partnerships in a defined geographical area. It enables local stakeholders to jointly design and implement a development strategy which fully exploits local resources and makes use of the areas comparative advantages. It is a participatory process where local people from all sectors work together to stimulate local activity resulting in a resilient and sustainable economy. It is a tool to help create decent jobs and improve the quality of life for everyone including the poor and marginalised. It also encourages the public, private and civil society sectors establish partnerships and collaboratively find local solutions to common challenges.

Figure 8: Economic Contributions by Sectors



9.4. Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality (MMM)

9.4.1. Agriculture

According to MMM IDP the agricultural sector in the province is characterised by large-scale and small-scale commercial agriculture as well as subsistence agriculture. The two major poles of agriculture are subsistence and large-scale commercial farms. The historical evolution of agriculture has seen the progressive decline of small-scale commercial agriculture, which has been stifled by lack of access to credit, and limited access to markets and transport. To bring significant changes in the agricultural sector in the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality, term programmes have to be implemented in collaboration with other stakeholders. Some of these programmes include the prioritising funding and the upgrading and maintenance of road and rail infrastructure at strategic agricultural nodes to ensure effective and efficient distribution of agricultural products. In addition the IDP says there is a need to identify growth points for value adding programmes and align with spatial development framework. Furthermore, the IDP argues that there is a need to develop a cargo airport along the N8 corridor and progressively develop a Strategic Economic Zone within that precinct, unlock agro-processing potential by implementing incentives to draw-in investments and Implement relevant and applicable grain and livestock beneficiation programmes.

9.4.2. Economic Overview of MMM on Agriculture

Livestock production and poultry is prominent in the metro. The largest concentration of dairy cattle is situated in the metro. Poultry is prominent in the Botshabelo area (namely Supreme Chicken). The challenge though is that the area is not producing grain as feed needed for the chickens.

9.4.3. Economic Overview of MMM on Mining

Historically, mining has played a small role in the economy of MMM. The contribution of the mining sector to South Africa's economy has decreased drastically in the past 20 years. However, the mining sector still plays a very important role in the South African economy. According to the National Development Plan, about 60% of South Africa's export revenue comes from mining, minerals and secondary beneficiated products.

9.4.4. Economic Overview of MMM on Manufacturing

The overall growth in the manufacturing industry in the Free State is closely linked to the fuel, petroleum and chemicals sub-sector in Sasolburg. Although this sector is largely linked to Gauteng, effective support for this sector remains a priority as significant linkages would exist within the province. Botshabelo has an industrial park located in it. There are industrial areas in the Metro e.g., East End, Bloemindustria and Hamilton industrial areas. The Central University of Technology (CUT) assists entrepreneurs to develop prototypes for the manufacturing of equipment. A number of beverages companies are stationed in Mangaung Metro. There are vacant sites in the Hamilton Industrial Park

9.4.5. Overview of MMM on Tourism

Tourism development forms the integral part of the IDP, Economic Development strategy and Growth and Development strategy of the City. Tourism nodal areas include N8 Airport Node, Thaba Nchu's Maria Moroka National Park and the surroundings the CBD and the nature based activities around Soutpan area. Mangaung is well position to capitalise on its strength on business tourism opportunities such busy social calendar of events and conferences our rich cultural and historical heritage such as museums and monuments should be given significant attention to promote tourism and social cohesion.

9.4.6. Overview of MMM on Transport

The transport sector is a strong (13%) local sector that has experienced a steady increase in growth over the past decade. The trade sector comprises mainly of land transport activities (50%) and post and telecommunications (47%). Air transport and supporting transport activities play a minor role within this sector. Transport is considered to be one of the most important infrastructure pillars for economic development. The transport sector's contribution is usually underestimated in official statistics. The reason is that transport figures only reflect transport for hire and reward. The other major component of transport e.g. private transport within all other sectors is not included in GGP figures. It is estimated that the inclusion of private transport GGP figures may more than double the transport sector's contribution towards total GGP contribution.

In line with the above Mangaung is known as the "walking city" with more than 17% of all work-related trips made by walking all the way from origin to destination (National Household Travel Survey 2013-NHTS 2013). The NHTS 2013 furthermore estimate that approximately 190 000 work-related person trips are made during this period.

The city is currently in the process of finalising a city wide Integrated Public Transport Network Plan 2015-2025 and is expected to be finalised before end of May 2019. The IPTN aims to bring an affordable public transportation alternative to the citizens in Mangaung and will address trends in demand for transport services by mode and income group; average trip lengths (time, distance, cost, reliability, safety). The Mangaung Metro tourism market is mainly a domestic market with an emphasis on events tourism such as Macufe, Bloemfontein Rose festival, sporting events (soccer, rugby and cricket games) leisure tourism such as visits to Phillip Sanders, Maselspoort resort, Naval Hill nature reserve and Planetarium. Bloemfontein is home to Bloemfontein zoo, the museums, historical buildings and the Supreme Court of Appeal.

9.5. King Sabatha Dalindyebo (KSD) Municipality

In the KSD IDP there are various strategies that have been adopted namely:

9.5.1. Agriculture development

The agricultural development strategies includes programmes such Mqanduli 22 maize cluster production for livestock; vegetable production and (Homestead) – food gardens) for households for sustainable livelihoods. Some of the programmes mentioned include the creation of the feedlot / red meat production (hides and skins) Wool Clip Commercialisation. The creation of the Wild Coast SEZ Mthatha Airport Hub is seen as a catalyst for further downstream development for small enterprises in particular.

9.5.2. Industrial development

The Industrial development strategy includes the developing of MasterPlan for Vulindlela Industrial Hub as well as facilitation of building more strategically located comfort zones for industrial initiatives for local beneficiation.

9.5.3. Oceans Economy development

The Oceans economy development strategy entails the Aquaculture Development initiatives (Farms), Mapuzi Small Harbour and the Small Marine at Coffee Bay as well as Small Scale fishing in Coffee Bay & Hole in the Wall;

9.5.4. Facilitate the provision of financial support to 100 informal traders and 100 SMME's by 2019.

This strategy entails the establishment of informal trade Market development and development of trade areas, Industrial Clustering and Capacity building as well as Piloting and development of comprehensive business plan

9.5.5. Facilitates tourism development programmes and initiatives

The strategy for tourism development includes the Branding of OR Tambo as shopping node, Business Expo's focusing of franchising investors and SMME's, Liberation Route : Qunu, Mvezo, Mqokezweni/ as well as Baziya triangle, Nelson Mandela Cultural. Other tourism related programmes include Wild Coast Hiking trail -Fisherman's museum, Traditional horse racing, Mandela Cultural precinct, KSD heritage project .Branding of KSD area,Mthatha Dam resort Wild Coast Tourism Route Nduli Nature Reserve Conference and others

9.6. Raymond Mhlaba Municipality

The Raymond Mhlaba Municipality argues that the purpose of Local Economic Development (LED) is to build up the economic capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all. It is a process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation. Local Economic Development offers local government, the private and not-for-profit sectors, and local communities the opportunity to work together to improve the local economy. It focuses on enhancing competitiveness, increasing sustainable growth and ensuring that growth within a local area is inclusive.

9.6.1. Setting up the LED Unit

The LED unit consists of Agriculture, SMME/Cooperative Development, Informal Traders,

Tourism and Heritage. These sections are filled with skilled personnel to perform the LED tasks. Personnel in this unit have the relevant skills and knowhow to perform this task e.g. in the Tourism subsection the Officer has a Diploma in that field of study, whilst there are officials with Agricultural qualifications dealing with that aspect. The LED Unit specializes on Community Based Projects (CBP), LED Projects which are mainly soft impact projects (what is normally referred as quick wins). In implementing the LED programmes, the municipality has an Economic Development Agency (RMEDA), this entity focuses mainly on high impact projects and assist the municipality in the implementation of LED projects that captured in the Municipal IDP. LED Unit/ agencies/forums have appropriate and sufficient powers, functions and resources to enable them to discharge their responsibilities effectively. Hence, administrative capacity of Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality is properly developed and strengthened. The setting up of LED institutions and structures are attempts to facilitate an inclusive and robust approach to achieve LED objectives.

9.6.2. LED Forum

The municipality has established the LED forum for all stakeholders to participate in local economic development issues within the area. The LED forum is composed of all major stakeholders within the locality inclusive of businesses, economic, social and environmental sectors, sector departments, state institutions such as RMEDA, local businesses, NGOs and Labour. A long term and shared vision on how to develop and drive a robust and inclusive local economy with a view to create job opportunities and eradicate poverty should be realized by the LED forum. It is imperative that systematic baseline data (for example, socio-economic data) must be gathered before the initiation of a policy project and on-going monitoring process must take place throughout the lifespan of the project and even after its completion in order to enable effective evaluation of that project.

9.6.3. Interventions Identified

Two catalytic interventions have been identified, which will have the maximum impact in moving Alice from its current position towards its vision. Focusing attention in these interventions is seen as something that will unlock opportunities and encourage further investments into Alice, whilst also providing tools towards the spatial integration of Alice and University of Fort Hare (UFH). These two catalytic interventions are middle-income residential developments for students and middle-upper income earners and upgrading of the CBD and creation of a civic core.

9.6.4. Agriculture

Agriculture is one of the mainstays of the region's economic base; it involves the investment of basic infrastructure (water supply) as well as, poverty alleviation programmes such as crop and livestock production. In Raymond Mhlaba, there are two types of agricultural areas, that is:-

- Agriculture and rural development: the entire Raymond Mhlaba area is regarded as an important as it has a potential for general agricultural purposes.
- Intensive agriculture: refers to areas identified for its potential for citrus and/or irrigated crop production. These areas will need to be considered for specialized infrastructure provision and appropriate land development and tenure arrangements.

The agricultural strategy has prioritized the following sectors for investment:

- Livestock production (e.g. cattle production scheme) and agro-processing
- High value crop production, e.g. citrus in the Kat River Basin and Machibini and Essential Oils in the Debe Nek area
- Revival of old irrigation schemes and establishment of new ones. Potential irrigation areas in the Raymond Mhlaba Region are:
 - 68ha irrigation below Binfield Dam
 - 240ha irrigation below Pleasant View Dam
 - 680ha irrigation below Sandile Dam
 - 680ha irrigation after constructing new Baddafort Dam
 - Promote purchase of local agricultural produce – establishment of Alice Fresh Produce Market

9.7. City of Johannesburg

According to the IDP the Johannesburg is South Africa's largest metropolitan municipality in terms of population, size and economy. The city contributed around 15% of national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2017 (IHS Markit, 2018). The city also provides the highest number of jobs when compared with other cities in the province; 2.09 million people which is 41.58% of the total employment in Gauteng Province (IHS Markit, 2018). The city at the centre of South Africa's economic heartland, Gauteng Province, has for much of its history been a magnet for entrepreneurs and work seekers.

However, over the past couple of years, growth in crucial job creating industries such as manufacturing and mining has declined significantly. This, compounded with the low economic growth in the city has contributed to the high rate of unemployment. This requires the City to pursue inter alia extensive investment in old and new infrastructure to support economic growth and create jobs.

Johannesburg has an inequality and poverty challenge and the ability of the City of Johannesburg to drive a pro-poor agenda depends primarily on sustainable economic growth and a distribution of the benefits of growth. Given the rate of population growth and high structural unemployment, stronger economic growth is required to deal with the challenge of poverty.

The city needs to grow, in order to create jobs and take care of its social obligations for those who may not be in economically viable situations. The likely effect of high sustained immigration patterns and population growth is that the growth in demand for jobs and services far outpaces the number of jobs and infrastructure available thereby putting pressure on the service delivery capacity of the City.

Economic growth remains a priority for the current administration more than ever. The City with the current levels of human capital and migration levels has not yield much economic benefit in the areas of technology improvement, effectiveness of labour and productivity of capital. Areas with high populace worldwide are characterised by break through inventions in the areas of technology, innovation and research. The City has at least four world class universities' campus in its vicinity, access to the leading financial centres, and world class travelling facilities but underlying this quality of world class facilities are the problems of first world economies such as inequalities, unemployment and underemployment, poverty and marginalisation of property rights. Due to instability of the economic infrastructure and the death of the mining era, there has been a gradual disinvestment of businesses in the inner city and lack of re-orientation of the economy to the modern forms of survival. To reverse this trend, the City has devised a number of programmes aimed at youth incubation, inner city rejuvenation, the support of the housing programme and the promotion of local investments. The City's approach to economic revitalization lies in collaboration with the private sector, small businesses and the rejuvenation of entrepreneurship

A number of views on the slow growth of the economy had been suggested – one of such views suggest that the slow growth can be attributed largely to structural impediments such as electricity supply constraints, the pool of skilled labour and the lack of economic diversification. Macroeconomic models of economic analysis indicate two critical issues that should be addressed in economic growth-South Africa as a country due to its high rate of unemployment is not necessary yielding appropriate returns in its human capital investments. Effectiveness of its human capital continues to remain stagnant in spite of various initiatives designed to strengthen human capital. Secondly, there is a threat to financial sustainability of economic institutions that stems from the intergenerational gaps. The current economics institutions survive on the basis of investments in the previous generations, as a result cannot meet the economic demands of the present generations. While there are individual cases of excessive population growth among segments of the population, statistics indicates the ageing society as financially stable. With such distortions, focus of the younger generations tends to be on survival modes that put strain on existing economic institutions. Through its programmes, the City seeks to understand how it can facilitate local investments so as to support the pillars of financial success on which local government is centred on which are the provision of basic services and facilitation of economic development.

The City has made critical decisions in areas such as insourcing of the security, cleaning and catering as its own contribution to the national agenda of economic growth. An edge towards more cost efficiency measures and de-risking the unemployed is required to ensure permanent sustainability of these initiatives. There should be indirect returns of these kinds of investments either through the improvement in the city' revenue base through improved employment prospects or a reduction in the future social service burden.

The proposed World Heritage Property, Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation: Nelson Mandela Legacy Sites, encapsulates the legacy of the South African Liberation Struggle in the 20th Century (hereafter referred to as the 'Struggle'). In this nomination the three tenets of Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation are inextricably bound together and overlap in the roles these played in the pursuit of peace and justice in South Africa. The interplay of these tenets paved the long road to freedom in the erstwhile Apartheid pariah state that was reviled around the world that rallied behind those sufferings and dehumanised oppression. The proposed World Heritage Property commemorates and celebrates the contribution of the Struggle to human rights in a global context. Significantly, through its component sites and their symbolism, the proposed World Heritage Site, for the first time in the history of mankind foregrounds Reconciliation as the bedrock of nation building.

(a) Integrity

This serial nomination demonstrates the events, ideas and belief systems that were at the core of the Liberation Struggle in South Africa and which a quarter century afterwards continues to inspire humanity to adopt Reconciliation. The legacy of the Struggle lies in the connections and interactions between human rights, liberation and reconciliation and the firm belief that human rights fundamentally and inherently belong to all. From the outset it was understood that the Struggle was against a system that fostered and entrenched oppression on the basis of racial discrimination, rather than against a demographically delineated group. Firmly espoused by leaders throughout the Struggle, this notion paved the way for Reconciliation. Each of the ten sites relates to the tenets of human rights, liberation and reconciliation that interactively propelled the South African Liberation Struggle to its universally celebrated conclusion.

Philosophies, such as non-racialism and elements of pan-Africanism persisted throughout the Struggle and fed the vision that there should be a society based on human rights, where people are at peace with each other and in perpetual pursuit of equity and justice. The outlook of Ubuntu, a word that has its origin in the Nguni languages of Southern Africa, was commonly used to describe humanity, humanness or the quality of being human. In the period 1993-1995 Ubuntu became strongly connected to the proverb 'umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu', which can be translated as "a person is a person through other persons". It suggests that humanity is not embedded in an individual, but is a quality that is co-substantively bestowed upon one other, which we owe to each other and through which we find one another. The philosophy of Ubuntu was therefore taken as a guiding ideal for the transition from Apartheid to majority rule in South Africa and ultimately led to reconciliation between opposing parties that provided a basis for the building of a new society. This is demonstrated by the adoption of Ubuntu into the Epilogue of the Interim Constitution of South Africa (1993) that "there is a need for understanding but not for vengeance, a need for reparation but not retaliation, a need for Ubuntu and not for victimisation"

The South African Liberation Struggle gave rise to exceptional African leaders, including Nelson Mandela, through education and a strong belief in liberation. As an international symbol,

Nelson Mandela is associated with the three tenets of human rights, liberation and reconciliation, and their expressions as symbolised by the ten sites that lie at the heart of this nomination. As an example, the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/64/13 of 2009 created a global Nelson Mandela Day on 18 July, while Resolution A/72/243 of 22 December 2017 planned a Nelson Mandela Peace Summit on 24 September 2018 during which a decade of Nelson Mandela (2019-2028) was declared. These events confirm the universal significance of the forward looking legacy that Nelson Mandela came to represent over the years.

The UNESCO General Conference Resolution 33C/29 recognises The Roads to independence: African Liberation Heritage, as a common heritage of shared global values. The South African Liberation Struggle is an outstanding example of how the relationships between human rights, liberation and reconciliation interactively drove a globally supported struggle to its conclusion. The Struggle is also a globally celebrated example of how the collective adherence to a common set of values known as human rights and the resultant 'coming together' of all its people turned a country away from the abyss, instead providing a framework within which an ongoing thrust to achieve a better life for all can be pursued.

b) Justification for Criteria

The Human Rights, Liberation and Reconciliation: Nelson Mandela Legacy Sites nomination encapsulates the memories of a series of events, processes, ideas and belief systems associated with the ten sites that demonstrate the progression from the denial of human rights, through liberation and finally culminating in reconciliation. These events, processes, ideas and belief systems include: the meeting at Wesleyan Church, Waaihoek to establish a political party that strives for equal human rights; the gathering at Walther Sisulu Square to adopt the Freedom Charter, which was the end of a long process; the youthful Nelson Mandela's stay at Mqhekezweni and the indigenous government system that provided inspiration throughout his leadership and for the reconciliation process after Apartheid; the construction of the Union Buildings that symbolised the unity of British and Afrikaners and marked the start of exclusion of the black people from the Union only to symbolise true unity after the Struggle ended; the peaceful protests in the Streets of Orlando West on 16 June 1976 that were met with deadly violence, arrests and incarceration; the underground operation and collaboration of South Africans across races to fight for equal human rights (Liliesleaf); the coming together of African minds at the University of Fort Hare that fomented political thinking on African liberation; the rise of black education and the casting of the first vote at Ohlange by the first democratically elected president, Nelson Mandela, in a liberated South Africa signifying the important role of education in liberation and self-determination; the signing of the constitution at Sharpeville, which is the site of forceful suppression and a horrific tragedy in the Apartheid years that shook the world; and finally the transformation of Constitution Hill from a place where human rights were denied to where the current constitutional court resides to defend and uphold these human rights.

The serial sites are inscribed under Criterion (vi) as they exemplify strong memories and beliefs in the triumph of Human Rights, Liberation (the quest for freedom) and Reconciliation. The ten component sites of the proposed serial property commemorate and anchor collective memories that bear powerful testimony to human rights as a basic right that belongs to each human being and are based on shared values like dignity, fairness, equality, respect and

independence. The sites further show how the violation and denial of these rights led to Struggle and finally liberation but also highlight the interconnectedness between human rights (or the denial thereof), liberation and reconciliation that fuelled the Struggle to its celebrated conclusion. The sites themselves are physical focal points for intangible heritage in which memories and meaning are intertwined to produce rich symbolism that speak to the present and the future.

National celebration, commemoration and ceremony has developed around the sites underscoring the messages about human rights and reconciliation: 21 March as Human Rights Day, 27 April as Freedom Day, 16 June as Youth Day and 9 August as Women's Day. All four anniversaries are enacted public holidays. Moreover, the United Nations passed resolutions that established a Nelson Mandela Day (18 July), a Nelson Mandela Decade of Peace, and a Nelson Mandela Peace Summit.

The Liberation Struggle gave rise to an exceptionally rich tapestry of intangible heritage through the eight decades of its various phases and continues to do so even after its resolution has been reached. The countless expressions of hope, courage and persistence that marked the Struggle trajectory throughout its course in vivid detail, continue to resonate to this day in the freedom, reconciliation and solidarity that were finally achieved. The three tenets that lie at the core of this nomination, their interconnectedness, and how the Struggle played out in reconciliation, based on the "humanity towards others" (a value system embedded in the philosophy of Ubuntu) and a common adoption of human rights as a value system by oppressor and oppressed alike, bear a dense and profound legacy that is widely appreciated as being highly relevant to the global human condition today. The many components of the Struggle, the values and concepts embedded in it, inspired and continues to inspire artistic and other expressions, including poems, songs, plays, books, films, and academic discourses. These expressions, together with the memories to the events and places itself, amply justify criterion VI.

c) Statement of Integrity

The ten sites are the physical focal points for the intangible heritage they symbolise. The integrity of each of the sites and their intangible heritage are fully intact and protected through management tools such as Heritage Impact Assessments, Visual Impact Assessments and a plethora of other regulations and laws. As physical 'vessels that carry the intangible heritage' they are 'whole', and although some are the same as they were at the time that the events associated with them occurred, others have been renovated or otherwise improved, while interpretation mechanisms have been added to amplify the symbolism they carry and the messages they convey.

d) Statement of Authenticity

The authenticity of each of the ten sites lies in how each propagates, maintains and permeates public consciousness of the events and collective memories connected with the site, as well as its symbolism. The events and significance of each site have created an exceptionally rich tapestry of intangible heritage through the eight decades of its various phases and continues to do so. Individually and as a collective, the sites provide powerful expressions of the values, courage and persistence that led to a globally recognised triumph against adversity.

Although there are ten physical sites that are clearly demarcated, each one is an anchoring point for an intangible heritage or set of heritage that supports and produces the Outstanding Universal Value of the South African Liberation Struggle in the African and global context. The combination of sites illustrates the spectrum of major associations with the process of liberation and achievement of freedom through the attainment of human rights and reconciliation in South Africa.

The spirit of Nelson Mandela and the values he espoused, as well as the concept of Ubuntu that played such a significant role in anchoring the Struggle and shaping the Constitution of South Africa, are amply evident in all ten sites. This includes those sites where horrific events took place, but that today are places of reflection and remembrance, where the values that propelled the Struggle forward are interpreted for present and future generations.

e) Requirements for protection and management

All ten sites are national heritage sites, declared through a comprehensive legal management framework of laws, regulations and planning instruments relating to heritage, conservation and environmental protection, that comply with the 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage. Protection of the heritage of each site is the first concern and lies at the core of its management plan. Each site has its own management authority that reports to an overarching management authority linked to the National Heritage Council, the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture (DSAC) and the Department of Environment Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF).

Chapter 11: Potential socio-economic opportunities around the proposed World Heritage Properties including stakeholder participation and expectations.

11.1. Background:

The National Heritage Council (NHC) has been engaging in a third wave of stakeholder relations consultations of which the purpose was to involve the broad communities not just their leaders, and to reflect on Socio-Economic Challenges and Opportunities. These meetings were also a build-up on the successes of the first two sessions that were held in the recent past. It was further a compliance with the requirements of community involvement in world heritage system and to support the Socio-Economic Study currently underway. Furthermore, data gathering meetings or/sessions were conducted by the team that is conducting the socio economic study of the sites.

11.2. Sharpeville Stakeholder Inputs

The involvement of stakeholders in soliciting the required data was varied and wide. Each site has its own specific constituency which slightly differ from another site even though they are doing more or less the same work. Generically, stakeholders were from local government; veteran's organisations, business community, institutions of learning; support groups and individuals from the community.

11.2.1. Local Government

The councillors were urged to confirm that all stakeholders attended the meetings and that the beneficiaries were made to understand what benefits they are likely to get from this project. Councillors who attended further raised issues regarding upgraded or maintenance of the local police station. The issue of the budget for this world heritage work not being disclosed and where the money was going to was raised as a matter of concern. They wanted to ensure that consultation before implementation of the projects was done accordingly. Another issue was matter of 1984 councillor victims especially those who were attacked for working with the then government. Councillors raised sharply issues relating to local development and benefits thereof that must be adhered to for the benefit of all. There was a serious concern about the Sharpeville cemetery being vandalized and the absence of ablution facilities thereof. From the councillors input it became clear that of EPWP near the cemetery not was visible to enough to ascertain its work.

11.2.2. Community Members

The genesis of Sharpeville has been enshrined in the history of South Africa as well as the processes that led to 1960 massacre. This was the ushering in of change in spatial development framework through community participation that set in motion the development of these precincts as outlined in the ARUP report and other IDP documents. Community members were of the view that there should be no attempt to re-invent the wheel or add value or do a gap analysis spatial development of Sharpeville as that is contained in the 2020 vision for the area. Also the regional growth and development strategy reflects on this matter. This information should assist in declaring Sharpeville to be a global heritage site. This declaration should also include kasi-economics (township economy) and through this value proposition reposition the community as a strategic benefactor of the project. There should be a consolidation of all the stakeholders through collaboration with Free State and Gauteng provinces coordinating objectives of this project.

There was a view in this meeting that the society should change its mind set and not become spectators of a major wave of development such as this one. Instead they should be strategic partners in the process and not be dictated to by outside partners. Community Sharpeville should reposition itself so that it manages opportunities that arise from the listing of this site as world heritage site. There should also be systems of beneficiation or broad based beneficiation of all members of the community especially for those that always remain at the back seat of development projects.

11.2.3. Sharpeville kasi development project

The issue of communication between the community of Sharpeville and the government and the relevant legislation that guides this project including access to documents was raised a matter of concern. Once again the issue of the budget for the national heritage site for it to be maintained and proper upkeep was flagged up as some of the buildings are dilapidated and the local municipality or local authorities as well as provincial government do not budget for cemetery's upkeep. The precinct from the 2010 legacy project and these legacy projects have been identified including the Sharpeville stadium that has its own history. Other issues that need to be taken into account include a route and places that were identified as well as the Dam legacy projects by the local and provincial government.

The people of Sharpeville sometimes quarrelled when some of issues are raised. It is therefore better to listen to communities and consult them if the project is to succeed. For instance the provincial department had proposed that there are houses of victims that died in 1960 and there was a request for nameplates on these houses and this matter was never implemented.

11.2.4. Business Perspective of the Heritage Site

The business community was of the view that the whole process is flawed from the onset as Sharpeville was there since the beginning as a top location and the liquor act was the first protest against the United Party and on the on 21 march 1960 there was a loss of life. Business argued that Mandela is always a hero which is not the case in Sharpeville. Somebody else by the name of Ngaka Letsholo organized the march that brought us human rights day today. There is a need to have something that the children and grand-children can be proud of and Sharpeville is not about the massacre only and this event will be 60 next year. Massacres don't sell at all anymore. Business further argued that atrocity tourism does not sell and Sharpeville is more than the massacre and there must be a stop to comparing Sharpeville to Soweto. Sharpeville's uniqueness is greater than Sedibeng. The business leaders mentioned that they were present when SAHRA told them that this national heritage site will be an embarrassment. SAHRA cannot come back to them and there was not gazette in December as promised. There was also a concern with regard to the time it takes to call these meetings and not take socio-economic issues more seriously. In December 2016 there was an objection to declaration without a management plan and whose benefit was not well defined.

There was a view from business that if you are putting a new building within the heritage site next to dilapidated Eskom building everything in Sharpeville will be doomed. Business argued that everything must be measured before doing any impact assessment. They are also doing a study with a prestigious universities as they do not trust that some unknown professor who is not even attending these meetings on heritage sites will deliver on the study. The time has come for government and its entities stop thinking that communities do not know what they want in Sharpeville. This community should not be seen as a playground for government which must link up and co-ordinate projects better than its doing currently. Business invited National Heritage Council to come to these meetings and there's a need to workshop together on this project.

11.2.5. Perspectives from Sharpeville Foundation (Foundation)

The Sharpeville Foundation (Foundation) expressed disappointment that the Sharpeville community isn't able to sort out issues with regard to heritage matters by themselves and more importantly the absence of the Emfuleni municipality in the meeting. The Foundation further expressed dismay by the absence of Sedibeng and the political leadership of the area. Since the site was declared the National Heritage there is no signage to this effect and the community was not briefed about this matter. There was no publicity and dilapidated sites do not function during weekends. The Foundation mentioned that there was no proper consultation about this process and how it will help the people of Sharpeville. The Foundation mentioned that this thing is an embarrassment and Sharpeville should have changed by now if there was proper consultation and collaboration. Sharpeville is very small and everybody should have a job if there was a better collaboration. In the next consultation meeting it will be important that both Emfuleni and Sedibeng to attend the meeting. A coordinating structure that was proposed in the last meeting must become more effective and have regular meetings with regard to this project.

11.2.6. Heritage Education South Africa

The Heritage Education of South Africa emphasized the need to address the issue of heritage ownership in the context of history and development. They also mentioned that the good work that NHC has been doing over the years in heritage education and schools outreach programme which has involved Sharpeville as well Legacy Project has to be acknowledged and passed over to the next generation. Not only Sharpeville heritage at the moment but also of the world heritage. They said that ordinary people must be involved not only government officials. This project has positive spin-offs if Seeiso Street is a major attraction is included. School learners have been taken to Sharpeville to do research and to understand the pain that white people metered to black people and this thing has to be stopped. This is history for school learners which will help sell our country abroad.

11.2.7. Khulumani Support Group

The group lamented continuing invitation to these meetings with no tangible outcomes and no monitoring of the work involved. The group raised the issue of rampant crime where children are being raped and other social ills. They said that all you get from government is declaration letters with very little content. The group further raised concerns about ignorant people telling the story of Sharpeville and yet there are people who know the history of Sharpeville from long ago who have been side-lined. Members of the community we were told we must not touch the graves whilst the last survivors are also dying one by one. They informed the NHC group that in next meeting there must be progress and tangible benefits. The group is disappointed by the incapacity and failures of government in this project. It was not clear to the group how Sharpeville was turned into a national heritage site without community involvement. The group further lamented the state of the cemetery which is a disgrace because of vandalism and lack of maintenance. There was a promise by government that the homes of the Sharpeville martyrs and others will be marked and recognized as such and that promise has not been kept.

11.2.8. Way Forward

- Vaal University of Technology must play a coordinating role in convening the next meeting;
- NHC and other stakeholders to be invited on working sessions like site interpretation, tourism and others;
- Municipality to provide leadership and to integrate liberation heritage in its work;
- Stakeholder engagement including other representatives' leaders and enablers should occur regularly;
- Institutional arrangements and programming important for the site project;
- Infrastructure maintenance issues are low hanging fruits including cleaning issues that must be done first;
- There must be interpretive issues to convey the different meanings of the site to tour guiding, accommodation and other opportunities for the community;
- Different partnerships for Sharpeville such as academic institutions to play a role;
- There must be clear benefits programme for community and district wide ownership
- There must be an identification of short term issues and to long term issues;
- The socio-economic issues must be taken seriously;
- The police station must take seriously major social challenges faced by communities such as unemployment, drug problems, crime problems, non-responsiveness and, lack of integration of government interventions
- Socio- economic issues integration with Inter Governmental Relations (IGR) to be considered;
- There must be linkages of different agencies and departments including cultural heritage map [heritage ecosystem]
- There must be an honest engagement of management arrangement and other work streams
- Vaal University of Technology (VUT) and municipality to convene the next series of community meetings and to honour the issue of the coordinating committee

11.3. Wesleyan Church Stakeholders Inputs

Stakeholders that were engaged in this site were the elders, religious representatives, youth, students, taxi association/s representatives, local government and school governing body.

11.3.1. Inputs

The stakeholders felt that there was a need to automate the centre with Audio-visual material in line with keeping with the means of modern communication. It was felt that this will help the school learners with education material. The slow pace of the UNESCO process was seen as a challenge that will delay attainment of UNESCO status earlier than 2021. The participants felt that there is a need to activate the site through live exhibitions and integrate the school within the serial property site.

The idea of demolishing old buildings were raised as concerns as to whether how this action will not have a negative impact on authenticity of the Heritage Site. This as result brought about lack of clarity on how the site is to be utilised also given that the committee for overseeing the site was redundant. Another matter of concern was the dilapidated state of other buildings around the site.

Stakeholders were advised about the role of the museum services directorate and the opening the site in preparing for a submission to Department of Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture (DSRAC) for activation as well as the role of the City in the site-Church ownership by the DSRAC

With regard to the lease agreement the meeting was informed that the budget was in place and set aside. This budget includes the establishment of Inter-model facility for the livelihoods of the Waaihoek Precinct Project.

In terms of governance issues, it was reported that a structure that governs the site is in place, something that would make outreach programmes to site much easier to do including the tourism packages to the site. Governance activities should also be mindful of business interests surrounding the site.

Further concerns were aired about ignoring of the current Heritage sites by government authorities as well as issue of proximity of the site regarding other business activities around the city and this would affect clarity on ownership and administration.

University of Fort Hare

11.4. The Great Place at Mqhekezweni

11.4.1. Stakeholders Inputs

Various relevant stakeholders in this community, whose members contributed significantly towards the realisation of the World Heritage Site objectives were in attendance. Some of the key stakeholders that attended and participated include the royal household led by the chief, Walter Sisulu University, Imbadu Communication Team, Headmen for different sub villages, Mqhekezweni Sports Initiative, Women and Youth.

11.4.2. Inputs by the Chief of Mqhekezweni

The Chief outlined how the village landscape has evolved over the years: from the - Old Village was at Ncalolo, before moving closer to the Royal Homestead which used to be the royal grazing grounds. He further explained the issues about the buffer zone and the obligations arising of national declaration and world heritage protection. He went as far back as demonstrating the link between the current process and his engagement with President Mandela and other stakeholders with regard to World Heritage Site issues. The Chief went on and called on all to participate and to make necessary connections in order to realise the vision of the World Heritage Site. He also reflected on urgent

practical challenges facing the community like crime, rapes, robberies, drug abuse, unemployment, and poor infrastructure. Lastly, the Chief explained how all the different stakeholders are connected to the Royal Palace.

11.4.3. Department of Arts and Culture (DAC)

The Department of Arts and Culture elaborated on the work they do on Liberation and Heritage and the importance of Deputy Minister's offices in special projects initiatives such as this one. Examples of other royal palaces were given as well as opportunities for working with other government departments such as Department of Roads and Other Infrastructure Departments including opportunities that might arise from working with Inter Ministerial Committees (IMC) from other Departments;

11.4.4. Walter Sisulu University (WSU)

WSU presented their approach to community outreach, capacity building, skills development, research and knowledge production and how they could be of assistance to the heritage site whenever required to do so;

11.4.5. Imbadu Technical Team

The Imbadu Technical Team presented their approach to knowledge production, content work, promotional materials, events management and their work with the traditional authority, tourism work; the bottled water initiative, the work on a new logo for the traditional authority;

11.4.6 Agriculture Advisory Services Group

This group presented opportunities to support small farmers; opportunities to undertake soil tests and advise what is possible; prepare agricultural funding proposals; facilitation of access to market; technical advice;

11.4.7. Mqekzeweni Sports Initiative

The Mqekzeweni Sports Initiative for social cohesion presented matters related to sports in the region including sports value chain, sports ecosystem, centre of excellence, other sports and rugby. They are keen to be a partner in the development of the area through sport and related activities in order to strengthen the case for this site

11.4.8. Community members

- Welcome for this initiative and the need for urgency;
- There was an overwhelming interest in the agricultural development opportunities;
- There was a call for socio-economic interventions that can use the skills which are dominant in the community and not interventions that disempower the community;

- There was an overwhelming concern around crime, drugs, rapes, robberies, stock theft, poverty, unemployment, water problems;
- Further there was an overwhelming concern about the lack of integration of intervention by government services, local, provincial and national
- Major concern about the state of the roads infrastructure to the area ;
- Urgent need to prevent corruption harming this process ;
- There was a call for integrated approach to development and the site;
- Disappointment at the absence of the socio-economic study team;
- There was a request for Tourism, Municipality, Agriculture, Roads and Works to be more involved;
- Members of the community committed to form working groups that take forward the points that arose here

11.5. Ohlange Institute

Stakeholders in this site involve members of Inanda Ntuzuma Kwa Mashu Community Tourism Organisation INK CTO). INK CTO has members from tour operations, eateries, transport/shuttle, events and arts. The structure was founded by eThekweni Metro. The school governing body was also represented as well as the youth constituency.

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11.5.1. Inputs

The participants felt that there was a need to recognise and involve feeder schools to Ohlange Institute in order to further enhance the profile of this Heritage Site. This was to be coupled with the involvement of the Department of Basic Education (DBE) with regard to their infrastructure plan as the buildings at Ohlange were in dilapidated state. This will go a long way in preservation of the Ohlange Institute as a Heritage Site. ABET education should also be considered for the elderly who would to continue learning.

The stakeholders were also of the view that there is a need for a Centre for Women Empowerment and Rehab centre for Youth within the precinct. This will go a long way in fostering a sense of belonging and empowerment amongst women and other vulnerable groups. Various empowerment models would need to be considered.

Of importance to the discussion was the question of the impact the community expect from this project and the need for extensive community participation as well as to establish a Business Centre for Small Enterprises. The community involvement would have the effect of a bottom up approach to socio-economic development and therefore set the foundation for sustainability and ownership.

The idea of including Mafukuzela Day in the National Calendar of holiday or events and involve national government about it could have the effect of creating a vision of a livening Heritage for the

site. The Institute felt that there was a need to address the problem of Drug addiction and ensure local labour absorption. In addition to this would be the revival of Ilanga newspaper, Radio Station and TV station.

With regard to tourism the stakeholders felt that there was a need for Learnership programmes to be included in order for Youth empowerment and readiness for work. This should be within the broader umbrella Skills Development for the Youth.

This Heritage Site should also be memorialised through a new landscape that recognises the plight of the elderly, a full museum and the establishment of a Religious Centre as JL Dube who was a Christian of good standing. This memorialisation should also see to it that there is a craft centre and journalism school in keeping with demands of the day.

Chapter 12: Socio-Economic Benefits for Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's).

12.1. Constitution Hill

There are different niche groups or SME's operating around this Heritage site that are benefiting from the site activities namely;

- Creative SME's (Crafts);
- Food retailers;
- Furniture retailers;
- Bed and Breakfast (B&B)

It appears from observation that these SME's are generally successful especially the crafters although it is not clear what makes them succeed. However, the site management has done a lot to support to these SME's. They have organised some workshops to assist these SME's on a range of issues such funding for the business, skills transfer, business management and finance as well as mentorship. The Gauteng Enterprise Propeller has been instrumental in assisting these SME's with these business skills. The SME's that are in the tour operator business have also benefited a lot especially those that focus on township tours.

12.2. 6 June 1976 The Streets of Orlando West

The area is full of restaurants, coffee shops, thirty two traders who are supposed to register with Johannesburg Trading Company and the Hector Peterson Museum Traders. These businesses are doing well and most of them have been operating since 2004. The SMMs in the Orlando West Hector Peterson Memorial and Museum require skills in the customer services; business management and

marketing. This situation must be changed through training and development, formalization of their structures and linking these businesses with the Department of Economic and Development in the City of Johannesburg. Training will open up other avenues to diversify their products/services and cater for the increased diversified tourists attractions and strategically position themselves.

12.3. Walter Sisulu Square

The area is full of restaurants, a hotel, coffee shops, tenants, traders, local tour guides and photographers. These businesses are doing well and most of them have been operating for a long time. There is also a claim that there is no proper marketing and that has a huge negative impact in their businesses. The SMMEs require business management and related skills. The community also requires skills in food management as well as involving locally based groups and NGOs.

12.4. Liliesleaf

There are no niche groups or Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's) operating around this Heritage site due to the nature of the upmarket neighbourhood. This class character of the neighbourhood doesn't attract this kind of businesses in the area as there's no demand for their products and services.

12.5. Sharpeville Massacre Site and Graves

The area is full of restaurants, crafts, coffee shops, creative industries (food festivals) procuring from local SMMEs; tenants, traders, local tour guides and photographers. These businesses are doing well and most of them have been operating for a long time. There is also a claim that there is no proper marketing and that has a huge negative impact in their businesses.

The SMMEs require business management skills. The community also requires skills in content development support around the need of the community in running and management of their activities. There is Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) that is held throughout the year and fully developed programmes, tour guides training and the formalization of partnerships with the universities. There is a need to strengthen the IGR to ensure no duplication of services. The area also needs the development of database of people involved in the tourists and heritage businesses. And the annual government events. Sharpeville people would not like to be left out or be involved in the last part of the annual event but to be part of the planning team throughout the year before the event.

There are those in the SMMEs that can easily be catapulted to the global world and thus able to develop saleable products beyond local people. These SME's are able to see and find opportunities at the provincial and national levels and sometimes beyond our borders. Adequate training, mentorship and coaching will also be required to enable the struggling SMMEs to go beyond their current capacity.

12.6. Union Buildings

The main visible niche groups or SME's are:

- Crafts vendors;
- Photographers;

It appears that these niche groups are doing well in terms of their businesses although the City of Tshwane has allowed a limited number of tables for vendors. Perhaps the City of Tshwane could do more in terms of supporting these SME's by availing more business facilities such stalls, food outlets, post card facilities and a coffee shop which not available at the present moment. The site management does not have a clear policy on SME support, something which should be taken up with the City of Tshwane and the Department of Public Works.

12.7. The Great Place at Mqhekezweni

Different SME's that do business in this area include:

- Brick making and laying;
- Arts and Crafts;
- Building materials;
- Wool Growers

However, these SME's are struggling as they need support in the form of capital, business skills and other support measures needed by the SME's to succeed. Access to capital is the main challenge above all else. This site needs to be capacitated in order to assist the SME's around the site with development programmes. It would seem that those SME's that are successful is due to perseverance and local support from each other and loyal customers, without which the struggles would have been more acute.

12.8. University of Fort Hare (UFH)

The different niche groups that do business in the vicinity of Fort Hare include the following:

- Hospitality industry;
- Events industry;
- Transport industry
- Wholesale and retails

From a distant observation it appears that small businesses are doing well. There are no known challenges as SME's in this university town appear to be stable and prospering. There are annual events that have been going on for years and growing by leaps and bounds. These annual events include:

- Made in Alice;
- Cultural Heritage Festival;

- National Heritage Ruby Tournament (includes Zimbabwe). This event celebrates Ruby as Heritage in the Eastern Cape and promotes heritage around Fort Hare.

There is no known proper research that has been conducted to fully grasp the dynamics of the businesses around the university town of Alice. However, market access to annual events such as student conferences, graduation ceremonies, sports tours and others could have positive spin offs to the SME's given the fact that Alice is supported by over 22 villages.

12.9. Ohlange

Different SME's that do business in the area of arts and crafts, building material, bricklaying and clothing. It is important to note that SME's are struggling as they need support in the form of capital, business skills, policies, financial system and governance matters. The community that is supposed to benefit from this site are vast and wide. This has not been fully realised due to constraints and challenges faced by the SMEs. There is support for this site from the Durban Metro Municipality. This site has the capacity to generate its own income.

12.10. Waaihoek Wesleyan Church

The SME's in the area are struggling as they need support in the form of capital, business skills and other support measures needed by the SME's to succeed. One of these being access to capital is the main challenge above all else.

Chapter 13: Benefits realisation models that are fully compliant with the National Heritage, World Heritage Prescripts and Site Management Plans

The concept of realisation model is not yet fully developed and not comprehensively understood by the site management teams. In part this is due to absence of clearly defined procedure or policy from the state. It's a policy gap that has to be address for purposes of uniformity across all heritage sites and particularly the management of expectations from various interests groups. Currently, the practice of identifying beneficiaries is anything but haphazard and this doesn't augur well for stability of the heritage sites.

13.1. Constitution Hill

The different groups or communities that are the beneficiaries this Heritage site include the following:

- SME's
- Ex-prisoners
- Students
- NGO's
- Children without home or shelter

The site management expressed a view that the state should develop a Community Engagement Policy that would assist in better management of the groups or community expected benefits from the heritage sites. For now, the benefits that accrue to these groups or communities are done on an ad hoc basis with no clear procedure or policy. However, the site management is of the view that the two nearby universities namely: Wits and the University of Johannesburg (UJ) could assist greatly in developing a community benefits realisation model as academics are equipped with research and writing skills. Although the site management hasn't done any actual benchmarking in terms of community or groups realisation models, they are of the view that the Canadian Human Rights Museum could offer a lot in terms learnings.

13.2. 16 June 1976 – The Streets of Orlando West

The beneficiaries of the Hector Peterson Memorials and Museum are:

- Traders
- Business Owners
- Three NGOs

There is also no agreement amongst the groups and communities in terms of who should be the beneficiary from the Heritage Site. The major differences are the businesses and that people's needs and requirements are economically not the same. Provision of workshops, increasing the number of tourists will go a long way to address some of the limitation in the Hector Peterson Site. Joburg City or Provincial Government Departments and National Governments Department must start local

procurement for all those who work in the site. There must also be a promotion of differentiation of products, expanding targeted markets, increase visitors from outside Gauteng and increase the number of African people who visits the site. Institutions that can work for the development of the Heritage Site are Johannesburg Economic Development, Johannesburg Metro Trading Company, Johannesburg Marketing and Events Company, Gauteng provincial Government, Gauteng Propellers and Gauteng Economic Agency (GEA). There is no international example that has been identified. There is no alignment of preservation and conservation of the site with community expectations. The aim of the Heritage Site is to serve and preserve the site while the community's expectations are economic benefits.

13.3. Walter Sisulu Square

The beneficiaries of the Kliptown Open Air Museum are:

- Kliptown Youth Project (KYP)
- Khayaletu Centre
- Sunrise Centre

There is also no agreement amongst the groups and the primary reason is the lack of communication from the Square Management Team. To rectify these challenges will require the Square Management to involve all the stakeholders and local communities in what is happening in the Square in a form of monthly meetings.

There is a need that before pumping money to the Heritage Site, different government departments should come together and deliver the resources. To the people first as well as getting direct needs from the communities that reside on and around the Heritage site as they are the most affected. Institutions that can work with the Heritage Site are Social Housing Department and Johannesburg Property Company (JPC).

Preservation and conservation of the Heritage Site is not aligned to the socio-economic needs because it only caters for those with money, as it is easy for them to book the space and have events. To collect money.

13.5. Liliesleaf

The Liliesleaf farm provides benefits to everyone both locally and globally: it is a learning centre, a site of memory and a journey of discovery. These beneficiaries would be all the persons and tourists who visit the site for information and education. As explained above, there are no niche groups or SME's operating in this area. However, with regard to educational insights and the journey of struggle, this site excels in providing detailed information of what had happened during that period of time.

13.6. Sharpeville Massacre Site and Graves

The beneficiaries of the Sharpeville Human Rights Precinct are:

- Artists through Art Centre
- Families of the Victims and Survivors
- Spiritual reparations which cater for appreciation

The Victims and survivors will always appreciate some form of recognition such as training and development, being seen in the media with government officials during official the events during visits.

There is also no agreement amongst the groups as some believe government must provide And those who expect to be empowered and want to it themselves. Government should adopt an approach that continues to empower the community and groups so that they are able to do for themselves and to look into the wellbeing of the Heritage Site. It would be an empowering exercise for government to appoint a service provider that will train families of victims to clean and erect stone with the families. There is a need to work with affected families to restore African culture of respecting the loved ones.

The model that can work is the public private partnerships that should be applied by encouraging communities to be hands on in business activities. Also there is a need to educate the community to respect the resources for their own benefit. The government should play an oversight role the skilling of people by training them to apply for funding to run their businesses. Universities in the area are ready to work with the Heritage Site to provide and mentor aspiring students in the heritage industries. These are VUT; WITS and NW. There is no alignment between preservation and conservation of the site to the socio-economic needs of the community.

There is a need to first develop the content of the place: it's history and, people's experiences recognizing their roles and shape up what kind of heritage site that reflects this historical development . The content must inform the architectural structuring of the site. The Heritage Site content should also take into consideration its surrounding areas; namely the Vaal River and the Emerald Casino.

13.7. Union Buildings

The groups or communities that benefit from this site include:

- Schools – education and cultural activities;
- Tourists – both locally and internationally

The site management believes there should be a policy document that is easy to implement that explains benefits realisation model. This policy document should be developed by the City of Tshwane, the Presidency and the Department of Public Works as the custodian of this heritage site.

13.8. University of Fort Hare

The envisaged socio-economic benefits from Fort Hare as heritage site could be due to the fact that it's a university town and the spin off could be the support from the university community. The University of Fort Hare as an academic institution is mandated through its budgetary processes to maintain the sites thus adhering to its conservation obligations as required in heritage space. There are other site of significance that are closely linked to UFH which when combined should have a

greater impact in promoting the concept of world heritage site. The fact that UFH is well over 100 years old, that should be used as a springboard as potential tourist attraction. Taking into cognisance of the shifting intergenerational dynamics, this site should therefore respond to the needs of and demands of every generation.

The town of Alice and its surroundings is predominantly retailers and wholesalers and the concept of heritage is still new and not yet linked to SME support and development and hence there are no obvious or known challenges to small enterprises in this area. However, the SME's in this area may need business skills just as they do nationally.

These groups or communities are not clearly defined, safe to say that it's between the Tyume and Kat River valley in the area of Fort Beaufort, hence at this stage there's no concept of disagreement between these communities. UFH as heritage site should receive support from Amathole District Municipality with its institutional infrastructure. The preservation and conservation of UFH sites should be linked to the Maqoma Heritage Route and agrarian reform initiatives in the district.

This site doesn't receive support from the municipality and the state but is budgeted for from the university coffers.

There is no site management in place at the present moment thus making it difficult to conceptualise and develop programmes and projects. Although the National Heritage and Cultural Studies Centre (NAHECS) acts as a site management committee it is not suited for this kind of work. NAHECS main strength is in research and writing of historical heritage issues and can therefore provide full support in the preparation for the listing in terms of intellectual and historical argument in support of UFH as World Heritage Site according to the requirements of the World Heritage Convention of UNESCO. There is therefore willingness and capability to provide this support and service.

There is a possibility in the future that the communities in and around Alice (eDikeni) will benefit significantly from the listing of the University of Fort Hare (Fort Hare) as the World Heritage Site. In the main the categories that will benefit include tour guides, tour operators, and arts and craft small businesses. At the present moment nothing is really flowing from Fort Hare to the community and Alice surroundings as there is no elevation of Fort Hare to attract tourists and other interested parties. The absence of the site management for Fort Hare may partly be the cause of the lack of activities. The conservation obligations of Fort Hare will indeed be a boost to tourist attractions and related activities as this university is built on a historical site and it has its own history with regard to the contribution to the struggle for freedom and a better education for all in South Africa. Fort Hare on its own is an attraction as the fort upon which it was built during the colonial era is still standing and subsequent education buildings are still intact and preserved. The name Fort Hare and the site can be used as a good will ambassador around the world to promote the heritage site and its surroundings thus attracting tourists and other interested parties.

The different niche groups that do business in the vicinity of Fort Hare include the following:

- Hospitality industry;
- Events industry;
- Transport industry

- Wholesale and retails

From a distant observation it appears that small businesses are doing well. There are no known challenges as SME's in this university town appear to be stable and prospering. There are annual events that have been going on for years and growing by leaps and bounds. These annual events include:

- Made in Alice;
- Cultural Heritage Festival;
- National Heritage Ruby Tournament (includes Zimbabwe). This event celebrates Ruby as Heritage in the Eastern Cape and promotes heritage around Fort Hare.

There is no known proper research that has been conducted to fully grasp the dynamics of the businesses around the university town of Alice. However, market access to annual events such as student conferences, graduation ceremonies, sports tours and others could have positive spin offs to the SME's given the fact that Alice is supported by over 22 villages.

The community of Alice and the surrounding villages will be the beneficiaries of this heritage site when it is properly running. At the present moment there are no talks of benefits sharing agreement as there is nothing at this point in time. The ideal model that could be put in place for sustainable benefits to Alice and the surrounding villages could take the form of a Development Trust for these villages. Fort Hare is better positioned to set up a Development Trust given its intellectual capability and perhaps the experience is such activities. The preservation obligations of this site is aligned to the socio-economic needs of Alice and surrounding villages. For instance, the school tours of Fort Hare and other learning organisations as well church conferences benefit from the utilisation of Fort Hare facilities.

Fort Hare heritage site only receives technical support from the provincial government, but it is budgeted for from the university funds. It would however be ideal if the Department of Tourism, the National Heritage Council and the private sector could assist financially for the sustainability of this site.

There is a potential that this site could generate its own income, but there is no plan in place yet to realise this objective.

This site has significance, but lack of support from the National Departments technically and financially poses a serious risk.

Chapter 14: Sustainable Funding and Empowerment Model for the Serial Property as a whole

14.1. Constitutional Hill

The primary stakeholders are the Gauteng Growth and development Agency (GGDA), Gauteng Department of Economic Development and Gauteng Tourism Authority. The Constitution Court site does not receive any funding from the Johannesburg City. The funding is primarily from the Gauteng Provincial Government. The site management expressed keenness in terms learning from other sites

sustainability and revenue generating activities. Furthermore, the site management is thinking of utilising the space that they have for urban farming and generate more funding through the sale of the agri-products to the locals. This site receives financial support from GGDA and that covers capital expenditure, operational costs and maintenance of the infrastructure. This funding provides sustainability of the site, but the site management is keen to enhance their fund raising capability for further income.

This site provides educational tours which in a way empowers students and other visitors about the history of the site and that of South Africa as a whole. This is done in partnership with Education and Heritage group in programme development and implementation.

In terms of sustainable funding, the site management mentioned that none completion of the site development is a hindrance to revenue generation. The site is now about 40% complete. The lack of funding from the state is the cause of the delays.

The site management mentioned that they have limited capacity in terms of generating their own income and the tourism revenue that comes through goes to a bigger site budget and covers other activities of the site. Furthermore, they mentioned that they don't receive any financial support from the National Lottery because they are categorised as Schedule 3C entity. However they do receive revenue from tenants rentals; ticket sales; merchandising (Selling T-Shirts, memorabilia, coffee table books, etc.) and having own restaurant

14.2. 16 June 1976 – The Streets of Orlando West

The Hector Peterson Museum receives support from Joburg Tourism and Department of Events and Communication, Gauteng Tourism Authority in the form of communications and marketing.

The museum stakeholders include the City of Johannesburg, Gauteng Tourism Authority, Department of Communication, June 16 1976 Foundation, Orlando West Business Forum, Hector Peterson Trading Association, Councillor and the Community at large.

The municipality supports the museum in the form of staffing, maintenance, marketing and holding some of its events in the area.

The site is being funded by the City of Johannesburg hundred percent and also in a project based manner. Areas covered for funding are staff salaries, operational budget, maintenance and conservation. However, a model needs to be developed and implemented that will allow the museum to generate its own income in a gradual and incremental way based on the current fee structure of visitors on the site. The current model where the site is fully funded by the Joburg Metro is not sustainable in the long term. The use of interns has always been an empowering to young aspiring tourists' students from our universities and universities of technology. Sustainability can also be looked in terms of reinvesting some of the income of the site back to a specific project in the site itself.

The site has the potential to generate to generate its own income. The challenge is that planning is centred in the City of Johannesburg. The site can also look into fund raising in the form of approaching development finance institutions and lottery which have not been explored so far. Notwithstanding the Joburg City taking responsibility for funding the site, there is a small contribution which is done by the site from fees paid by tourists which contribute to the sustainability of the site. There is currently no funding being received from the National Lottery and because of limited resources, the sites is

unable to afford specialist's skills such as archivists, conservationists and programmers. Countries such as the United Kingdom and United States of America could be explored as they have a well-established heritage and tourism sector. The Hector Peterson Memorial and Museum can be run like a fully-fledged business if the City of Johannesburg can look into Public Private Partnerships like the one being used in the Apartheid and Mandela Museums.

14.3. Walter Sisulu Square

The stakeholders of the area are City of Johannesburg, Gauteng Tourism Authority, Soweto Hotel, Becomo, Nomsa Manaka Dance Studio, Councillor and the Kliptown Community as a whole. The City of Johannesburg is primarily responsible for the funding of the site in the form of staffing, maintenance, marketing and hosting some of their events in and around the site.

The Kliptown Open Air Museum is being funded hundred percent by the City of Johannesburg and also in a project-based manner. Areas covered for funding are staff salaries, operational budget, maintenance and conservation

A model needs to be developed and implemented that will allow the museum to generate its own income in a gradual and incremental way based on the current fee structure of visitors on the site. The current model where the site is fully funded by the Joburg Metro is not sustainable in the long term.

The site management office is keen to push for the business plan that involves the community and make the community activities be the centre of the Square. For the empowerment, the Museum receives an annual budget for after school classes for the local school children. This enables the local children to have access to education and training beyond the museum. In order for the Museum to be sustainable, a business plan should be developed and the museum must be run like a business with all the costs and budgeting accounted for on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis.

The site management has a plan and the potential to generate its own income. The challenge is that the plan has not been implemented. The existing business plan if implemented could go a long way to move towards a sustainable Heritage Site to the benefit of the community indirectly and directly. Currently, the Heritage Site receives funding from the National Lottery for a specific project such as BECOMO. Countries such as France, Italy and Egypt are known as having the best performing Heritage Site and a study of these countries will assist in enabling the Heritage Site to be sustainable. These countries allocate more money on marketing their Heritage Site than what we seem to do in South Africa.

14.4. Liliesleaf

Currently, the site is not receiving funding from the municipality. The site is marketed mainly through the word of mouth as well as agreements with local publications.

The Liliesleaf Trust doesn't receive any funding from the state and is not positioned to provide empowerment programmes. Operations are not done according to empowerment models. However, this site of struggle prides itself of providing education to various groups including school learners about the journey of struggle and a part of the history of South Africa. Its income is derived from

conference facilities, coffee sales to tourists and other visitors as well as entrance fees charged to these visitors. It would be ideal though to receive subsidy from the state to improve the financial viability and sustainability in the long run.

There is a strong view from the site management that the state should provide an enabling environment to the sites and not be involved in the operations of the sites. According to the site management the heritage sites are not meant or positioned to generate revenue, but they are sites of memory and remembrance. They argue heritage sites are a place of dialogue and engagement, but have to be sustainable. They are not commercial entities. The state role should only be limited to policy making and legislation and ensure that these pieces of legislation are adhered to such as the Cultural Promotions Act and others. In terms of drawing lessons, South Africa can learn a lot from countries such as Cuba, UK and France as these countries fully understand the dynamics and complexities of Heritage management.

The Liliesleaf Trust is planning to build a hotel for its long-term income sustainability. In addition, there are plans to set up an endowment funding for the site. If these two initiatives take off the ground, the income generated will contribute significantly to the site long term growth and sustainability.

The endowment is expected to rise about R120 million rand, which will be invested in income generating assets. The investments in these assets are expected to generate about R10 million a year on average.

Furthermore, the site is planning to build an International Centre of Solidarity that will be supported by Sweden, Norway and East Germany. For now, the three sources of revenue or income namely: conferencing, coffee sales and entry tickets keep the sites finances afloat. If the National Lottery were to make a contribution that would also contribute to financial viability and sustainability, but the Lottery doesn't make any contribution.

14.5. Sharpeville Massacre Site and Graves

Amongst the stakeholder of the site are Khulumani Support Group, Local Artists, Tertiary Education Institutions such as Vaal University of Technology (VUT) (, Witwatersrand University, (WITS(and North West University (NWU) (VUT, WITS and NWU), Faith Based Organisations, Local Schools and SMMEs. The site will need an integrated approach to marketing the museum where the museum itself will develop the content that will then inform the marketing strategy.

The Sharpeville Human Rights Precinct and Museum site is being funded by the Emfuleni District Municipality hundred percent and also in a project-based manner. Areas covered for funding are staff salaries, operational budget, maintenance and capital budget (past)A model needs to be developed and implemented that will allow the museum to generate its own income is the public private partnerships that involve local people.

This should be based on the balance between money making and the content of the site plan. Local people must be used as service providers as per the local empowerment law. They must be allowed to bid and receive preferential treatment as locally based service providers. Where there are limitation, training and development must be embarked on to further empower local businesses.

A PPP model based on locally developed content that would integrate local business in the activities of the heritage Site by encouraging people to attend workshops and mentorship will open business opportunities beyond the site itself.

The site has a plan to generate own income and this requires the need to exploit what community is doing through art. There is a need to open up gift shop in the area and sell products with a factored mark up. Furthermore, site need to be cleaned regularly and this can generate more interests in the Heritage Site.

There is also a need to review that none payment fee structure in line with the new gradual move towards sustainable operation. China has a good Heritage Site management and we can also tap from the African culture by respecting ancestral sites.

There are economic opportunities in the heritage precinct such shops that belong to the municipality which could be privatised with the possibilities of attracting investors. Provincial government is having a craft festival where there is performance by local artists to display and demonstrates their artistic proneness. This plan need to be developed.

14.6. Union Buildings

The Union Building does not receive any funding from the City of Tswane, however the City conducts frequent marketing activities for the site. Tswane Metro is the primary stakeholder of the site. With regard to sustainable funding and empowerment models, the site management mentioned that the Union Buildings as a site is allocated a budget from the DPW's Annual Budget. This allocation covers maintenance; capital works projects, repairs, renovation and other necessities. Because it's an annual budget or allocation it appears to be sufficient to covers all of these issues. There is an annual allocation from the DPW Budget which comes from the National Treasury.

Chapter 15: A justified list of funding and income sources that can support the activities at the sites.

The compilation of list below is drawn from the data and information that the research team has collated in the course of doing the research. The support provided by the entities listed below to the heritage sites under consideration has brought about some form stability and continuity. The support varies, its either monetary support or non-monetary support such marketing and promotion of the heritage site thus increasing public awareness of the existence of such heritage sites. The following are institutions that funding could be sourced from:

- Gauteng Growth and Development Agency (GGDA), Gauteng Department of Economic Development and Gauteng Tourism Authority;
- Gauteng Provincial Government;
- Revenue from tenants rentals; ticket sales; merchandising (Selling T-Shirts, memorabilia, coffee table books, etc.) and having own restaurant; (Liliesleaf Trust)
- Joburg Tourism and Department of Events and Communication, Gauteng Tourism Authority in the form of communications and marketing;

- The City of Johannesburg Municipality supports the museum in the form of staffing, maintenance, marketing and holding some of its events in the area;
- City of Johannesburg, Gauteng Tourism Authority, Soweto Hotel, Becomo, Nomsa Manaka Dance Studio, Councillor and the Kliptown Community as a whole. The City of Johannesburg is primarily responsible for the funding of the site in the form of staffing, maintenance, marketing and hosting some of their events in and around the site;
- National Lottery funded BECOMO project;
- Income is derived from conference facilities, coffee sales to tourists and other visitors as well as entrance fees charged to these visitors;
- The endowment fund expected to rise about R120 million rand, which will be invested in income generating assets. The investments in these assets are expected to generate about R10 million a year on average; (Liliesleaf Trust)
- Emfuleni District Municipality hundred percent funding and also in a project-based activities. Areas covered for funding are staff salaries, operational budget, maintenance and capital budget (past)A model needs to be developed and implemented that will allow the museum to generate its own income is the public private partnerships that involve local people;
- Union Buildings as a site is allocated a budget from the DPW Annual Budget which covers maintenance; capital works projects, repairs, renovation and other necessities;
- Other funding sources include:
 - 1. National Heritage Council (NHC)
 - 2. Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
 - 3. UNESCO World Heritage Fund
 - 4. AWFH
 - 5. Department of Environmental Affairs
 - 6. EPIP

16. Conclusion

This baseline study indicates that the heritage sites individually and collectively can become viable and sustainable entities on their own subject to requisite support and development. It is further acknowledged that heritage sites are sites of remembrance and not necessarily designed as business models that generate income or revenue in similar manner like private entities or state owned enterprises. However, with proper support and development in terms of infrastructure and other support measures these entities can become sustainable and contribute meaningfully to the livelihoods of the neighbouring communities thus reducing dependence on national fiscus. It is therefore concluded that:

16.1. Support and Development

The state through its spheres could play a pivotal role in the support and development of the heritage sites in the form of infrastructure that would unlock the potential of these spatial spaces thus bringing about socio-economic activities. This is particularly true of all the heritage sites especially the rural ones where the dearth of infrastructure development is more pronounced. It is also for this reason that the research team proposed that the concept of Public Private Partnership (PPP) be explored and considered in the heritage site development.

16.2. Benefits realisation model

There is a policy lacuna in this regard and the relationship between the communities and the heritage sites is anything but tenuous. The policy development in this regard should be a consultative one taking on board the varying and competing interest of community groups in the vicinity of the heritage sites. This approach will minimise conflict and set a clear path for future generations and bring to bear the reality that heritage sites are not necessarily designed as income generating entities but could make a contribution to the communities in the precinct of these sites.

16.3. Sustainable funding and empowerment

Heritage sites that are funded through state allocation appear sustainable and stable. Only one of the heritage sites under consideration is not state depended and has been morphed into a development trust. There are heritage sites whose size and magnitude as well as strategic importance have to be funded from the national fiscus. The Union Buildings is one such site. The state funding has proved worthwhile and probably going to be like that for the foreseeable future. As mentioned above, the case for partnership arrangement in funding and support of the heritage is indeed very compelling. The sustainable funding through the state and other models has the potential to bring about empowerment in its various forms such as education programmes and other socio-economic measures.

17. Recommendations

It is evident from the foregoing that the nominated sites are different stages of development and readiness. Some are more advanced than others whilst others are seriously lagging behind. There are varying reasons for this uneven development which should be attended to and addressed. Some sites don't have functional site management to do the day to day operations of the site and plan ahead for future activities. This is a weakness. It is therefore recommended that the following issues be considered for site development and advancement:

- (i) The Integrated Development Plans (IDP) of the municipalities should include the development of the heritage sites and be budgeted for in the municipalities' finances for purposes of sustainability and elevation of heritage as a discipline ;
- (ii) The National Heritage Council (NHC) and the Department of Environmental Affairs should consider a Public Private Partnership (PPP) for the funding and sustainability of the nominated heritage sites;
- (iii) Provincial and municipal economic development agencies should be brought on board to assist small enterprises around the heritage sites in their development needs such as business skills and related needs;
- (iv) The National Heritage Council (NHC) and the Department of Environmental Affairs should have a hands on approach with regard to the development of the nominated heritage sites;
- (v) The National Heritage Council (NHC) should consider and support other development and sustainability models such as the Liliesleaf Trust and replicate where possible subject to each heritage site conditions and historical development;
- (vi) The concept of benefits realisation model for communities around the heritage sites is still very rudimentary and needs further research and refinement which may take the form of policy research;
- (vii) The Apartheid era heritage sites appear sustainable in the new democratic dispensation and their model of sustainability needs to be researched further with a view to drawing lessons for the new heritage sites under consideration and others to be considered in the future;
- (viii) The National Heritage Council (NHC) in collaboration with relevant stakeholders should develop an education programme aimed at local communities for the preservation of heritage sites for current and future generations;
- (ix) A targeted international study of sustainability models is imperative with a view to drawing lessons and replication thereof;

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19. Interviews

- (i) Mr Nick Wolpe : Managing Director: Liliesleafarm Heritage Site
- (ii) Mr R. Phasha: Site Manager: Constitution Hill Heritage Site
- (iii) Mr. Adrian de Villiers: Heritage Advisory Services: Department of Public Works
- (iv) Professor L . Wotshela: Head of National Heritage and Cultural Studies Centre (NAHECS) University of Fort Hare

- (v) Mr. V.Njovane: Tourism and Heritage Practitioner: Raymond Mhlaba Municipality
- (vi) Chief Zanomthetho Mtirara: Site Manager: Mqhekezweni Great Place Heritage Site
- (vii) Mr Mandla Nxumalo: Site Manager: Ohlange
- (viii) Mr Khumalo: Site Manager Sharpeville
- (ix) Mr. Gabriel Tlhapi: Site Manager: Wesleyan Church/Waaihoek
- (x) Mr Alfred Matsatji: Site Manager: Hector Peterson

ANNEXURE 1

Site Visit's Questionnaire

INTRODUCTION:

PLEASE READ OUT: Good day, my name is ...and we are doing research on behalf of the National Heritage Council (NHC) about the Socio-Economic position of the Heritage Sites. This is to identify what can be done make Heritage Sites sustainable. We need about 20-30 minutes of your time to ask you a few questions.

READ OUT: Please note that there are no right or wrong answers to the questions I will ask. We only want to gather data to understand your experiences and possible improvements (if any), that you'd like to see in the Heritage Sites. Your responses will be aggregated with those of other Heritage Sites we are interviewing in other provinces. Your name if inserted will not be used in the report and your responses will not be traced back to you. I therefore request that you please provide your hard facts, thoughts and feelings.

Purpose and scope

This section provides the purpose and scope of the project:

1. Properly benchmarked baseline study of the prevailing socio-economic conditions, challenges and opportunities around the elements of the proposed serial World Heritage Property;
2. Identify potential socio-economic opportunities that can take place at or around the proposed World Heritage Properties, in ways that include stakeholder participation without raising false expectations;
3. Select and recommend the most appropriate socio-economic benefits, after taking into account feasibility; Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the sites; authenticity and conservation obligations;
4. Contents of site management plans, expectations of communities; capabilities of communities; obligations and opportunities of World Heritage Status;
5. Existing local planning and integrated development arrangements. This section will recommend how these benefits will be realised;
6. Develop and justify projections for socio-economic benefits realisation by different niche groups, propose realistic measures and indicators of success, propose realistic co-requisites for success;
7. Propose benefits realisation models that are fully compliant with the National Heritage and World Heritage Prescripts, Site Management Plans and prevailing institutional arrangements;
8. Recommend a customised turnkey Sustainable Funding and Empowerment Model for the Serial Property as a whole;
9. Compile a justified list of funding and income sources that can support the activities at the sites.

SECTION A: RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Site	Target	Comment
NAME OF RESPONDENT(OPTIONAL)		
A) YOUR POSITION IN THIS SITE		
b) AGE		
c) GENDER		
d) HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN A MANAGER		
e) HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN DEALING WITH HERITAGE ISSUES		

SECTION B: HERITAGE SITE DETAILS

1. Heritage Site Name		
2. Heritage Site Physical Address		
3. Town / City		
4. Province		
5. Municipality or Metro under which the Heritage Site falls		
6. What are the key industries or economic sectors dominant in this municipality or Metro		
7. Are there tourist attractions to this Heritage Site	Yes	No
8. Do you keep or record statistics of the tourists that visit this Heritage		

Site. If Yes Please provide a print out.	
9. What kind of support do you get from the municipality or Metro to market or promote this Heritage Site	
10. Please mention some of the Stakeholders that are part of development and marketing of this Heritage Site	

SECTION C: MOST APPROPRIATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS AFTER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT FEASIBILITY; OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE (OUV) OF THE SITES; AUTHENTICITY AND CONSERVATION OBLIGATIONS; (EXPECTATIONS)

11. In your view what are the expectations from community in terms of socio-economic benefits that flow from this Heritage Site

12. Whose responsibility is it to ensure that the conservation obligations are adhered to for this Heritage Site

13. Do you think the conservation obligations are a hinderance to this Heritage Site and marketing thereof. Please explain

14. In your opinion, do you think the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of this Heritage Site is adequately used or pomoted to generate socio-economic benefits for this community. Please explain

15. What more can be done to conserve this Heriatge Site and simalteneously generate socio-economic benefits for this community. Please explain

SECTION D: DIFFERENT NICHE GROUPS (SME'S) THAT DO BUSINESS IN THE VICINITY OF THE HERITAGE SITE: SUCCESS AND CHALLENGES

16. What are the different niche groups (SME's) that do business in the vicinity of the Heriatge Site

17. How well are these different niche groups (SME's) doing in pursuit of their business interests

18. What are the challenges that are faced by these niche groups (SME's)

19. What can be done to overcome these challenges

20. Those niche groups (SME's) that are successful: What makes them succeed where others are experiencing challenges

SECTION E: BENEFITS REALIZATION MODELS AND PREVAILING INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

21. Who are the different groups or communities that are the beneficiaries of this Heritage Site

22. Are these groups or communities in agreements in terms of benefits that accrue from the Heritage Site	Yes	No
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23. If NO what are the major differences

24. What can be done to address these differences

25. In your knowledge and experience what are the ideal models that could be put in place for sustainable benefits that accrue to the beneficiaries

26. Which institutions that can work with the Heritage Site in the development of this benefits model in this locality or outside of this locality

27. Are there any international examples of benefit models from which to learn or emulate

28. Do you think preservation and conservation of this Heritage Site is aligned to the socio-economic needs of the community? Please explain

SECTION F: SUSTAINABLE FUNDING AND EMPOWERMENT MODELS

29. Does this Heritage Site receive any funding support from the state or municipality	Yes	No
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30. If Yes , please explain how the funding works

31. What can be done to ensure a sustainable funding model

32. If NO, How is this Heritage Site funded? Please explain

33. What is the empowerment model of this Heritage Site in terms of business and education opportunities for the locals and the country as a whole

34. Is there anything else that can be done to ensure sustainable funding for this Heritage Site

SECTION G: SOURCES OF INCOME AND FUNDING

35. Does this Heritage Site has a plan or capacity to generate its own income	Yes	No
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36. If Yes, has the plan been implemented? Please explain

37. If No, which other sources of income could be utilized for the sustainability of this Heritage Site

38. Is the tourism revenue contributing to the sustainability of this Heritage Site? Please explain

39. Is there any funding that you get from the National Lottery for this Heritage Site	Yes	No
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40. If Yes, how is that money used for the sustainability of this Heritage Site? Please explain

41. Which country or countries do you think has the best performing Heritage Site management from which our country can learn?

42. Why?

43. Any other issues that you would like to add about Heritage Site management

For the Research Team	For the Site
Name: _____	Name: _____
Signature: _____	Signature: _____
Date: _____	Date: _____



General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 October 2018

Seventy-third session
Agenda item 66

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 24 September 2018

[without reference to a Main Committee ([A/73/L.1](#))]

73/1. Political declaration adopted at the Nelson Mandela Peace Summit

The General Assembly

Adopts the following political declaration:

Political declaration adopted at the Nelson Mandela Peace Summit

1. We, Heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments, are meeting at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 24 September 2018, at the Nelson Mandela Peace Summit to reflect on global peace, in honour of the centenary of the birth of Nelson Mandela.
2. We salute his qualities of humility, forgiveness and compassion, his values and his dedication to the service of humanity, as a humanitarian, in the fields of conflict resolution, disarmament, race relations, the promotion and protection of human rights, reconciliation, gender equality, the rights of children and people in vulnerable situations, as well as the upliftment of poor and underdeveloped communities. We acknowledge his contribution to the struggle for democracy internationally and the promotion of a culture of peace throughout the world.
3. We commit to redouble our efforts to build a just, peaceful, prosperous, inclusive and fair world, and to revive the values for which Nelson Mandela stood by placing human dignity at the centre of our actions. We commit to demonstrating mutual respect, tolerance, understanding and reconciliation in our relations.
4. We recognize that the world has changed significantly since the founding of the United Nations, and acknowledge that global peace eludes us to this day. We, the leaders of the world today, more than ever assume a special responsibility for our words and actions in shaping a world free of fear and want. Conflict is born out of the minds of humanity, and we are the people who can find sustainable solutions to bring a lasting peace, today and for future generations. We recognize the importance of our



addressing threats to global peace and security, including challenges to the primacy of multilateralism.

5. We reaffirm the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹ that serve as our common and universal vision. As we observe the seventieth anniversary of the Declaration, we recall its foundational principle that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

6. We also reaffirm our commitment to uphold the sovereign equality of all States, respect for their territorial integrity and political independence and the duty of Member States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and to uphold the resolution of disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, the right to self-determination of peoples which remain under colonial domination or foreign occupation, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the equal rights of all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and the fulfilment in good faith of the obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter.

7. We recognize that peace and security, development and human rights are the pillars of the United Nations system and the foundations for collective security and well-being, and recognize that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing.

8. We reaffirm the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development² and recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. We remain committed to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner. Sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security, and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. We reaffirm our pledge that no one will be left behind.

9. We recognize that respect for the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights, as well as the fundamental freedoms, of all members of the human family is the foundation of inclusivity, justice and peace in the world. We declare that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance represent the very opposite of the noble purposes of the United Nations. We recognize that tolerance of cultural, ethnic, racial and religious diversity is essential for lasting peace, understanding and friendship among peoples, nations, civilizations, cultures and individuals. We all constitute one human family. We therefore commit to not let our differences limit our common purpose and universal vision, to build on what unites us and to explore creative ways to bridge what divides us.

10. We resolve to move beyond words in the promotion of peaceful, just, inclusive and non-discriminatory societies, stressing the importance of the equal participation and full involvement of women and the meaningful participation of youth in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and to redouble our efforts to ensure that women, youth and children are free from all forms of violence, fear, discrimination and abuse.

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² Resolution 70/1.

11. We recognize the contribution of women to the advancement of societies and their contribution to the prevention and resolution of conflicts at different levels. We are committed to the promotion and protection of, and respect for, the human rights of all women and girls, working to ensure full gender equality and the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, as well as empowering them to realize their full potential.
12. We resolve to ensure the protection, rights and well-being of children, especially in armed conflict, so they can realize their dreams and grow up without fear, discrimination and exclusion. Protecting children contributes to breaking the cycle of violence and sows the seeds for future peace.
13. We affirm the responsibility of each individual State to protect its population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and recognize the need to mobilize the collective wisdom, capabilities and political will of the international community to encourage and help States to exercise this responsibility at their request. We need to strengthen our capacities to prevent, contain or end conflicts in accordance with the Charter and international law.
14. We acknowledge the incontrovertible truth that conflict is in all ways more costly than preventive diplomacy. No effort should be spared to settle conflicts through peaceful means. We therefore express our full support for the work of the United Nations and strive to support peace processes, conflict prevention and resolution efforts, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction and development.
15. We encourage parties to armed conflict to take immediate, concrete measures to end cycles of conflict and to prevent relapse. We recognize the role of multiple actors in armed conflict, including non-State actors, and urge all parties to comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law. We declare our good offices available to those who need them.
16. We recognize that there is no single template for peace, but there is a long and varied history of the successful and unsuccessful resolution of conflicts that can serve as best practices for the negotiated settlement and peaceful resolution of conflicts. We commit to making available our best practice to those who seek different models for peace. Dialogue is key, and courage is needed to take the first steps to build trust and gain momentum. We therefore declare our full support to good-faith negotiations.
17. In this regard, we note that the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations have a multitude of tools and mechanisms to support peace, and express our desire to continue to review the effectiveness of the tools at our disposal to address the armed conflicts at hand. We commit to ensuring that lines of communication are maintained between parties during conflict resolution efforts to prevent unnecessary escalation and loss of trust. We commit to finding credible interlocutors to engage with all the parties to an armed conflict to ensure a just and lasting peace.
18. We acknowledge that civil society can play an important role in preventing conflicts, contributing to peacebuilding and advancing efforts to sustain peace. We also recognize that, depending on the nature of the conflict, a wide range of good offices exist that can play an important role across the peace continuum, including current and former Heads of State and Government, groups such as the Elders, the African Union Panel of the Wise, traditional leaders, religious leaders, cultural leaders, community leaders, business leaders, women's and youth representatives, academics, sports personalities and celebrities. Sports and the arts in particular have the power to change perceptions, prejudices and behaviours, as well as to inspire people, break down racial and political barriers, combat discrimination and defuse conflict.

19. We emphasize the importance of a comprehensive approach to sustaining peace, in particular by preventing conflict and addressing its root causes, strengthening the rule of law at the international and national levels and promoting sustained and sustainable economic growth, poverty eradication, social development, sustainable development, national reconciliation and unity, including through inclusive dialogue and mediation, access to justice and transitional justice, accountability, good governance, democracy, accountable institutions, gender equality, and respect for, and protection of, human rights and fundamental freedoms. We reaffirm the importance of national ownership and leadership in peacebuilding, whereby the responsibility for sustaining peace is broadly shared by the Government and all other national stakeholders.

20. It is clear that lasting peace is not realized just by the absence of armed conflict, but is achieved through a continuing positive, dynamic, inclusive and participatory process of dialogue and engagement that resolves all outstanding issues in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding, cooperation and long-term vision. We recognize that, to prevent the recurrence of crises and ensure social cohesion, ownership and inclusiveness, ending impunity and ensuring accountability, including through international justice mechanisms, transitional justice and reconciliation, are key to post-conflict nation-building and development.

21. We recognize that peacebuilding and sustaining peace require significant post-conflict support for moving towards recovery, reconstruction and development. The cycle of conflict should not be allowed to continue, including through the unintended consequences of the premature withdrawal of support and international attention. Sustainable peace requires sustained attention, commitment and investment.

22. We welcome the example set by South Africa in unilaterally dismantling its nuclear-weapon programme and recall the firm plea made by Nelson Mandela in favour of the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

23. Our common humanity demands that we make the impossible possible. We seek the conversion of hearts and minds that can make a difference for future generations. We therefore:

(a) Recognize the period from 2019 to 2028 as the Nelson Mandela Decade of Peace and call upon all Member States to redouble their efforts to pursue international peace and security, development and human rights in the Decade;³

(b) Welcome the establishment of the High-level Advisory Board on Mediation and encourage its further efforts and contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security and the prevention of armed conflicts, including through the use of its good offices;

(c) Reaffirm the aims of the United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize and the United Nations Prize in the Field of Human Rights, and encourage the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to work together to raise awareness of these prizes in order to strengthen the recognition and celebration by the United Nations of its values, purposes and principles, which reflect the values for which Nelson Mandela stood;

(d) Recommend, in the spirit of Nelson Mandela's legacy and recognizing the intergenerational pledge of dignity and security which underpins the Charter, that the United Nations explore means to systematically consider the needs of present and

³ Member States are encouraged to continue activities in support of the Nelson Mandela Decade of Peace through voluntary contributions.

future generations, including through intergenerational dialogue, in its decision-making processes.

24. As we rise from the General Assembly today, we collectively hold ourselves accountable to the values and principles of the present declaration, to strive for a just, peaceful, prosperous, democratic, fair, equitable and inclusive world. We call upon our people to celebrate the richness of our diversity and the collective creativity and wisdom of our elders, and the well-being and survival of Mother Earth, and call upon our youth, artists, sports personalities, musicians and poets to breathe new life into the values and principles of the United Nations.

*4th plenary meeting
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[without reference to a Main Committee (A/64/L.13 and Add.1)]

64/13. Nelson Mandela International Day

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the long history of Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela's leading role in and support for Africa's struggle for liberation and Africa's unity, and his outstanding contribution to the creation of a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic South Africa,

Recognizing also Nelson Mandela's values and his dedication to the service of humanity, as a humanitarian, in the fields of conflict resolution, race relations, promotion and protection of human rights, reconciliation, gender equality and the rights of children and other vulnerable groups, as well as the upliftment of poor and underdeveloped communities,

Acknowledging Nelson Mandela's contribution to the struggle for democracy internationally and the promotion of a culture of peace throughout the world,

Welcoming the international campaign initiated by the Nelson Mandela Foundation and related organizations to each year observe 18 July, his birthday, as Mandela Day,

Welcoming also the statements of support by the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-third session, on the occasion of the celebration of Mandela Day on 18 July 2009,

Recalling the worldwide participation and celebration of the inaugural Mandela Day on 18 July 2009,

Recalling also the endorsement by the Heads of State and Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries of the observance of 18 July as Nelson Mandela International Day and the request that a resolution to this effect be adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session,¹

1. *Decides* to designate 18 July as Nelson Mandela International Day, to be observed each year beginning in 2010;

¹ A/63/968-S/2009/516.



2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe Nelson Mandela International Day in an appropriate manner;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures, within existing resources, for the observance by the United Nations of Nelson Mandela International Day;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed at its sixty-fifth session of the implementation of the present resolution within the United Nations system, and thereafter to keep the Assembly informed on an annual basis concerning the observance of Nelson Mandela International Day;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and United Nations organizations.

*42nd plenary meeting
10 November 2009*