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Assignment Report
Training of Museum Specialists,
Monuments Conservators and Audio-visual
Archivists

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AFRICA REGIONAL
(ZAMBIA, MALAWI, KENYA)

Needs for Conservation Training
in Zambia, Malawi and Kenya

by

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This report represents the views of the
author and not necessarily those of Unesco

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PREFACE

As a part of the preparatory work for the UNDP/Unesco project RAF/86/063, and further to the mission to the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) in March 1987, the mission was organized to Zambia, Malawi and Kenya in order to evaluate their training needs. The mission was carried out from 17 August to 2 September 1987. The terms of reference of the mission were to examine with the Government authorities:

- information on existing architectural heritage, traditional or urban/rural historic quarters;
- conditions of historic buildings, including their maintenance or rehabilitation;
- training programmes which now exist for building technicians, civil engineers, architects and town-planners; and
- training needs in the field of architectural conservation and museum development over the next 5 to 10 years.

Prior to the departure, contacts were taken by Unesco with Resident Representatives of the UNDP in the respective countries, and by the author with the authorities responsible for the conservation of architectural heritage.

In order to relate the existing architectural heritage of East Africa in its historic context, it has been considered useful to start the report with an outline of the general history, followed by a brief description of building typology, and by a summary of the situation in the region, followed by separate reports on each country, and the principal recommendations.

I. EASTERN AFRICA

Historical Background

1. In the Eastern African region the history of humanity stretches far back into the past; some of the earliest remains of human beings have been discovered in Kenya and the URT dating back nearly two million years, and the whole region --down to South Africa-- contains numerous archaeological sites rich in rock paintings and carvings. In Zambia the earliest discoveries date from about half a million years ago, and some 1600 sites have been identified so far. Similar sites can be found also in the neighbouring Malawi, where an area with a concentration of rock paintings and carvings is to be added to the World Heritage List. This period which goes up to the eighth century of our era, although explored in the north of Africa --in Egypt and Ethiopia-- as well as on the coast, still lacks a coherent coverage.

2. In recent excavations on the Kenyan coast, the remains of an early wooden mosque were discovered and dated to the eighth or ninth century. This is maybe the oldest document referring to Islamic influence on the east cost of Africa, but the area is considered to have been already extremely wealthy then, and apparently there had been trading contacts already much earlier, and towns in the second century of our era. This area south from the Horn of Africa, from Somalia down to Kenya, URT and Mozambique, developed its particular Swahili culture, a civilization based on tightly built urban centres, on trading contacts with the Middle East and with the Orient, on fishing and agricultural development. Although initially both ethnically and socially greatly varied, and while keeping their independent character, the Swahili towns gradually developed a culture with surprising homogeneity especially in their construction. A great number of archaeological sites are ancient towns, such as Kilwa Kisiwani in The URT --the largest and most sophisticated amongst them flourishing from the ninth till the fifteenth centuries. Jumba la Mtwana in Kenya is a later example, being founded in the fourteenth century, but the traditional way of building has survived nearly unaltered until our time in towns such as Lamu or Pate.

3. From the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries, the inland also developed its communities. These consisted mainly of Bantu people, who came from three areas, one just inland, another in the region north of Lake Nyasa and the third east of Lake Victoria. There was probably some sort of limited exchange of goods between different groups of people, who were mainly farmers, and in the area of Mount Kilimanjaro there were even formal markets. From the second century AD till the year 1000, early Iron Age peoples settled in the savannah area of today's Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe. In the following centuries more developed technologies were introduced including mining, metallurgy, agriculture and trading. The most important expression of this culture was the stone town of the Great Zimbabwe, where china, glass and porcelain of Syrian, Persian and Chinese origin were the testimony of a much expanded trade. The coastal towns, instead, could prosper from gold, copper and ivory from the inland.

4. Towards the end of the fifteenth century Bartholomew Dias and Vasco da Gama opened the way for the Portuguese to East Africa on their way to India. The Portuguese conquered Mombasa in the sixteenth century and built Fort Jesus in 1593. Their travels extended even to the inland, and they have left remains of settlements in Zambia. Their influence lasted until the seventeenth century, and threatened by the Arabs and the Dutch, they were finally driven back by the Omani Arabs in the eighteenth century, keeping only the coastal areas of Mozambique and Angola.

5. The Omani developed their trade in ivory, slaves and spices; in 1784 Oman and Zanzibar were formally united, and after a visit of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Oman, to Zanzibar in 1828, he decided to move his headquarters there. The city became a powerful centre with strong commercial contacts across the Indian Ocean as well as with Europe and even America. It was also a centre for journeys into the African inland. In 1860, it was separated from Oman as an independent sultanate. With the growing pressure against slavery, Zanzibar had to sign an agreement with the British in 1873, which eliminated a major source of income, and in 1890 it lost its battle against Britain and Germany, becoming a British protectorate, while the mainland fell to the Germans. In South Africa, Cape Colony belonged to the British, while the Boers had formed their independent republics in the inland. The rest of the country was still governed by local chiefs and kings.

6. The explorations of David Livingstone into the African continent, Luanda, Zambezi and Nile, from the 1850s till his death in 1873 opened the way to missionaries and merchants. These came to introduce schools, to look for new economical resources, as well as to build railways and road networks. Before the 1880s Arabs and Swahili traders had operated from the coast using slave caravans for transportation, but towards the end of the century, they clashed with German and British interests, which resulted in uprisings in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda. The opposition suppressed, the new colonies were made economically dependent on European markets and used as a source of raw materials, Tanganyika being under German rule, the other countries under British rule. With the introduction of railways grew also new urban centres such as Livingstone, Lusaka and Kitwe in Northern Rhodesia, Blantyre, Zomba and Lilongwe in Nyasaland, and Nairobi in Kenya.

7. As a result of the First World War, the European powers reordered the African boundaries; Germany was eliminated and replaced by France, Britain, and Belgium. A major part of East Africa came under British rule, while Mozambique and Somalia remained respectively Portuguese and Italian, and the south became the Union of South Africa. With minor changes these boundaries were held until after the Second World War, when in the 1960s independent states were formed: Kenya, the URT (Tanganyika and Zanzibar), Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia), Malawi (Nyasaland), Somalia (Somalia and Somaliland Protectorate).

Architectural heritage

8. Considering the architectural heritage of East Africa, one can distinguish four different categories:

- a) Historically the coast with the islands forms one distinct area. Here can be found the rich Swahili-Arab culture and its numerous characteristic urban centres tightly built in coral stone and hardwood, with later Portuguese and Indian influences.

- b) In the inland the situation is different, and apart from the masonry ruins of the Great Zimbabwe and related sites, architecture consists mainly of indigenous rural villages with round or square formed huts made of timber, mud or adobe and thatch.
- c) The third category of architecture consists of urban or rural centres, missions, farms, forts and commercial buildings established or developed in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries under European influence.
- d) In addition, there is the modern period after independence, when international trends of the modern building industry on one hand and low cost residential housing on the other dominate.

9. No overall survey of the architectural heritage exists in East African countries, although certain areas have been reasonably well covered, and initiatives have been made for a systematic listing and inventory; in Kenya the coastal sites have well documented, and in the URT a general survey of rural housing has been carried out. The sites of archaeological interest have generally been listed and protected by law; some of them have been excavated and presented to the public, while others remain as a reserve for the future. Kilwa Kisiwani and the Songo Mnara ruins in the URT, as well as the Great Zimbabwe and the Khami (Kame) ruins in Zimbabwe have been included in the World Heritage List. Recently, much attention --also international-- has been given to historic coastal towns such as Lamu and Zanzibar, which can be seen to represent a living Swahili tradition mixed with more recent influences. From the colonial period a great variety of buildings exist; these extend from German administrative buildings in the URT, to British, Dutch, Portugese, Italian, Arabic, Indian or other types on the coast and inland. These have been built in techniques varying from the traditional coral stone to timber, red brick or masonry, and present often quite interesting architectural qualities.

Protection of historic buildings and areas

10. All countries visited, i.e. Kenya, Zambia and Malawi in August as well as the URT in March 1987, have a legislation for the protection of cultural heritage. Emphasis has so far generally been laid on archaeological sites and remains, although allowance is made for historic buildings as well. Recently much interest has been given to providing protection even to relatively recent buildings. This is apparently due to training efforts as well as to international meetings such as the one in Lamu 1978. In the URT, the law specifically assures declaration of protected conservation areas, while in Kenya and Zambia this can be achieved by implication; Bagamoyo in the URT has two conservation areas while the old town of Lamu in Kenya is protected as a "monument". In Zambia the renewal of legislation is currently under study.

11. There are generally several governmental departments that participate in efforts to protect, repair and maintain historic structures, although the organization varies somewhat from country to country. In the URT, listing and protection of archaeological sites, historic buildings and monuments as well as of historic areas is the responsibility of the Antiquities Unit at the Ministry of Community Development, Culture, Youth and Sports; museums form a separate unit under the same Ministry except for eventual site museums which would be the responsibility of the Antiquities Unit. Zanzibar has a separate administration for cultural property in Zanzibar and Pemba. In Zambia, the Ministry of Tourism contains the National Monuments Commission, responsible for archaeological and natural sites as well as architectural monuments and historic buildings, and another department responsible for the principal museums in the country. Promo-

tion of culture in general falls under the Ministry of General Education and Culture. In Malawi, the Ministry of Education and Culture contains separate departments for Antiquities, Museums, National Archives and Arts and Crafts. In Kenya, the National Museums of Kenya forms an independent institution which has the responsibility both of museums and of archaeological sites and historic monuments; special divisions take care of Inland Monuments and Sites, as well as Coastal Museums, Monuments and Sites.

12. The difference between the organization in Kenya and that of the other countries presents certain advantages for one and the other system. The National Museums of Kenya being independent can move faster particularly in the preparation of a project than a government department can, but it sometimes lacks executive power in the implementation that a department can have. In all cases, the organizations responsible for cultural property generally have to work in collaboration with other government departments, particularly with the Ministry of Public Works or similar, responsible for the repair and maintenance of government owned buildings, as well as with the Ministry of Planning or local authorities for the protection of historic areas. The number of legally protected architectural "national monuments" is in all countries relatively small, e.g. in Malawi only a dozen, and with the growing historic consciousness many more buildings would deserve to have protection. The resources of departments responsible for conservation are also extremely limited, and thus can only have results if combined with funds from other ministries, owners or external sponsors. This means that in order to have any effect in the conservation of architectural heritage in a broader sense, a sensitization and training of professionals in the public or private sector, as well as of the public at large, is essential.

Training and educational structures

13. The number of people in all sub-Saharan Africa who have obtained any conservation training is very small. The regular courses of ICCROM* have been attended by 46 trainees so far: Côte d'Ivoire 1, Ethiopia 6, the Gambia 1, Ghana 7, Kenya 5, Madagascar 2, Malawi 3, Mali 2, Niger 2, Nigeria 8, Senegal 3, South Africa 1, the URT 3, Uganda 2. To this should be added 12 museum conservators from French speaking African countries, who have attended the first PREMA** course 1986-87, and further those who have attended courses at Trondheim (Norway), Venice (Italy), York (U.K.), Louvain (Belgium) and Copenhagen (Denmark). Considering that not all these people are actually responsible for the conservation of cultural property, and that only a part of them are working with historic buildings, it is obvious that many countries have no specialists trained in architectural conservation, or 2 or 3 at the most.

14. Some important questions related to training in conservation, came to light during the mission, these are:

- a) the question of an appropriate previous education and preparation of a candidate to attend specialized courses in conservation so as to be able to absorb the training;
- b) the correct choice of training programmes to suit the future responsibilities of the trainee;

* ICCROM: International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome

** PREMA: Prevention in Museums of Africa

- c) the feasibility of the contents of the training programme in the reality of the country of origin;
- d) the problem of guaranteeing an appropriate post, as well as equipment, material, space and funds for the trainee to apply the results of the training.

It has been seen that one person who has initiative and dedication can do a lot, and also that even with humble means much can be achieved. This is not easy though, and requires a certain enthusiasm. Although cultural heritage is considered politically important due to its significance to the identity of a nation, conservation and restoration activities are generally a low priority --coming after problems of nutrition, health, new housing, general education, etc. There is a lack of qualified personnel, a lack of equipment, a lack of adequate space, and a lack of funds. In Zambia, the overall budget of the National Monuments Commission (90 staff) for 1987 is c. 700,000 kwacha (c. 87,000 US\$); in Malawi, the Antiquities Department (54 staff) has received 193,000 kwacha (c. 100,000 US\$) for the current year --with 1 kwacha (50 cents US) for the maintenance and repair of national monuments. Many projects have been possible due mainly to the support of international organizations as well as the sponsorship and specialist consultancy of foreign agencies.

15. All practising architects in the URT, Zambia and Malawi have been trained abroad, mostly in the United Kingdom, but also in other universities in Europe, North America, India or Australia. Kenya has had its own architectural training for a sufficiently long period to reach a certain autonomy. The University of Zambia initiated a school of architecture with the first graduates in 1986. Plans are being made also in Malawi for a similar undertaking at the Blantyre Polytechnic. In the URT, the present training of building designers at the Ardhi Institute is expected to be upgraded to a degree in architecture. Much of architectural practice is in reality in the hands of foreigners, expatriates, who stay in a country a relatively short period --2 to 4 years. The attitudes towards historic buildings vary greatly from a nearly hostile approach or indifference to serious interest and active protection; e.g. the relatively recent Malawi Institute of Architects is an example of a positive approach.

16. Teaching of the history of architecture, knowledge of traditional building materials, and the repair and maintenance of historic structures had not been carried out in East African countries until recently. However:

- At the University of Nairobi, where the official syllabus only speaks of twentieth-century design and does not mention history of architecture, individual teachers have nevertheless covered the subject superficially. Surveys on historic urban areas (Lamu) have been made. At present, plans exist to include this in the syllabus --although still "design oriented".
- At Zambia University, the recent school of architecture includes courses on both history of architecture and conversion and restoration of historic buildings.
- The Ardhi Institute in the URT has taught surveying of traditional structures. The intention is to upgrade architectural training to the level of a university degree.

- A proposal has been made to initiate architectural training at the Malawi Polytechnic; this would also include courses on the history of architecture and on the repair and maintenance of traditional architecture.

17. A beginning has thus been made in academic training to pay attention to the understanding of traditional architecture, as well as to its appropriate repair and rehabilitation. There are nevertheless still many problems on the way:

- teaching often depends on the availability and qualification of external professors, who cannot guarantee a continuity;
- teaching material, equipment and literature are still difficult to obtain;
- financial resources are scarce, and foreign importation is complicated and extremely expensive --the price may be more than double compared with the price in the country of origin.

On the other hand, it will take a long time before the results of conservation training at universities are seen in practice; at present few architects would be interested or even qualified to undertake rehabilitation schemes of historic structures --preference is given to modern design projects. Even fewer architects would accept to work in the periphery, far from the main urban centres --where much work on historic architecture is actually needed. This is a problem, which naturally also depends on clients; historic buildings are too often overtaken by ambitions, questions of prestige, as well as economic profit related to the construction of new. Patient work is required to reassess the values and qualities of historic structures in relation to their real significance to modern life and national economy. Training is not only needed for architects, but --considering the multidisciplinary character of conservation-- for engineers, surveyors, planners, building technicians, craftsmen, and scientists need to be informed as well, be involved and their interest aroused. In Kenya, the impression was that it would in fact be advisable to make a special effort to train building technicians, diploma engineers and assistant architects at polytechnics or technical schools in the repair and maintenance of historic buildings, because it is they who are more easily available for this work anyway.

II. ZAMBIA

The Country

18. The Republic of Zambia is situated in southern central Africa; it has an area of c. 752,000 km², and a rapidly growing population of about 7 million people (9.2 inh./km²), c. 43% living in urban centres. It is also one of the most rapidly urbanizing countries in Africa, particularly in the Copperbelt area and Lusaka. National economy is based on manufacturing, agriculture and mining. The country is formed of a plateau of 1,000 to 1,500 m altitude, and although it lies in the tropics, it is dominated by wooded savannah, with a relatively moderate climate. The hot season is in September-October, followed by rains. The rains can be very heavy although not of long duration; it is possible to have 100 mm of rain in 10 minutes.

Architectural heritage of Zambia

19. The people of Zambia, mainly belonging to the Bantu, are divided into 72 tribes; their traditional habitation has been in villages with circular or square huts made of timber, mud or adobe and thatch. This tradition is still alive particularly in the western part of the country, where a crafts museum is being established both for the display and production of traditional types of objects. The first Europeans to visit the country were the Portuguese in the sixteenth century, and some ruins remain of their buildings. Otherwise, the country had to wait until the explorations of David Livingstone, who discovered the Victoria Falls in 1855, and explored the Zambezi area 1858-64. In his footsteps arrived the missionaries --especially the White Fathers and the Church of Scotland. A railway linked the country to Mozambique and South Africa crossing the Zambezi river near the Victoria Falls in 1905 reaching Ndola in the Copperbelt area in 1909. The town of Livingstone was founded at the Victoria Falls, and contains one of the oldest urban areas in the country, including the first hotel, post office, commercial and residential one or two-storey buildings that together form a harmonious well preserved group. The streets are characterized by shading roofs supported by thin metal tubes. The city had further development particularly until the 1930s, from which time most of the buildings on the main street date. Similar areas are found in other towns such as Chipata, Kalomo, Mbala; old buildings exist also in Lusaka, Kabwe, Mazabuka and Kafue as well as in Kitwe which developed in the 1920s with the mining activities.

20. A survey of the architectural heritage of Zambia has been initiated by the National Monuments Commission assisted by the School of Architecture at Kitwe. In 1986, a survey tour was carried out by Mr. Phillip Ziba based on a grant from Unesco; the material from this tour is being elaborated. The architectural students from Kitwe have also explored particularly the northern provinces of the country, and have prepared measured drawings of old missions and other significant buildings. Mr. Patrick Topham, lecturer at the University, is working on an architectural history of Zambia from 1883 till present. Prof. Hartmut Schmetzer, the Dean of the School, has also carried out a study of traditional rural architecture based on sample areas, and has identified 28 types of habitation.

Conservation of cultural heritage

21. Conservation of cultural heritage is the responsibility of the National Monuments Commission (NMC), established in 1948 with the Act on "Natural and Historical Monuments and Relics" (Chapter 266 of the laws of Zambia), amended in 1953. A new act called the "Antiquities and Monuments Act" is under preparation. The NMC depends on the Ministry of Tourism which has the following departments:

- National Monuments Commission
- National Museums Board
- National Tourist Board
- Hotels
- National Parks

The National Monuments Commission has the following structure:

- Director
- Deputy Director
 - Conservators (4)
 - . Archaeology
 - . Architecture
 - . Biology
 - . History
 - Technical staff
 - . Surveyor (1)
 - . Construction (Buildings) (2)
 - . Carpentry (1)
 - . Repairs (1)
 - . Graphic design (2)
 - Caretakers (36)
 - Administration

22. According to the Director of the NMC, before the Commission was only interested in archaeological exploration, but the seminar in Lamu, in 1978, had demonstrated the importance of conservation and had drawn the attention towards architecture. The activities of the Commission have since been developed to cover also research and conservation. The responsibility of the NMC is to look after all national monuments, which today total 72 declared (out of which about a dozen are historic buildings), as well as archaeological sites. There are c. 1600 potential sites, which have been identified and listed by explorers. The sites are of the following types:

- a) paleontological,
- b) natural (water falls, plants, hot springs),
- c) historical (traditional, rock paintings, rock carvings),
- d) relics (architectural remains, objects, etc.).

The yearly budget of the NMC has been increasing in recent years, and is c. 700,000 Kwacha (87,000 US\$), while the estimated needs would require about 4,000,000 K (500,000 US\$).

23. There is at present one trained conservator at the NMC, who is responsible for architecture and natural sites. He learnt architectural design when working at the Ministry of Works, after which he attended a two-year architectural conservation course at the Architectural Association in London, and a Scientific Principles Course at ICCROM. He arrived at the NMC two years ago, coming back from London and not being found appropriate for the Ministry of Works any more. Mr. Ziba is in fact the only trained conservator in the whole country so far. The graphic designer of the NMC recently attended a two-month course in England at the International Centre for Conservation Education (ICCE). This course has proved very useful.

24. The plan is to develop the NMC by reinforcing the headquarters in Livingstone, and by establishing five regional centres in the country with their own staff and equipment. This is necessary due to the vastness of the country, the expense of transport and present lack of local assistance during survey tours, but it is necessary also in order to improve the protection, maintenance and repair of listed sites in the provinces. According to this plan, the staff should be increased and trained in about five years time as follows:

Archaeologists	12
Conservators	8
Palaeontologists	5
Assistants	11
Technical staff	12
Accountants staff	4
Administrative staff	37

There is no conservation laboratory so far, and no laboratory equipment. An inventory of the architectural sites and historic buildings needs to be continued with proper equipment. Some equipment has been already received from ICCROM for this survey work. Photographing of government buildings, railways, post offices, police or army buildings, vehicles or persons is strictly forbidden. Any building should be photographed only after having obtained a government authorization as well as a written permit from the owner. Although the NMC is a government department, the surveys are often problematic and in many cases limited to measuring floor plans.

Museums

25. There are several museums in Zambia: the Livingstone National Museum, the Political Museum in Lusaka, the Copperbelt Museum in Kitwe, Motomoto Museum in Mbala, Nayuma Museum in Mongu, Mwase Traditional Museum, Gwembe ethnographic museum, the Railway Museum in Livingstone, and a small site museum at Victoria Falls. The Livingstone National Museum is the main museum in the country, the best equipped and one that covers both humanities, prehistory, ethnography, national history, and natural sciences. There is also a good library. One of the major tasks for the museum is to approach the people, to make the collections accessible to the general public and to educate attitudes. This task is fulfilled by organizing in collaboration with NMC different types of events in the museum, including traditional music and dances, as well as programmes for school children. The Railway Museum, opened only this summer by NMC, is didactically well presented with a great number of original engines and railway equipment repaired and restored for the purposes of display. Also here special attention has been given to children, and slide or video shows are foreseen. The museums have no trained conservator nor any conservation laboratory. A member of the staff is presently studying in PREMA at ICCROM. Conservators are needed especially for wooden objects, metal and paper. Also middle level personnel is needed urgently.

National Archives

26. The National Archives were initiated in 1935 as the British Central Africa Archives; since 1956 they are in Lusaka and since 1963 in the present building. The building is equipped with air conditioning and contains a public library. The Director complained about the lack of space, about lack of conservation equipment, lack of fumigation facilities, and lack of posts for specialized staff. The archives do have the possibility to use the services of the Government Printer for binding and fumigation, but it would be more appropriate to have these facilities in their own building. The person responsible for microfilming has attended seminars in conservation, but there is no equipment. Another person was specifically trained, but presently works at the University.

Repair and maintenance of historic structures

27. The repair and maintenance of government owned buildings as well as design of new constructions is in the hands of the Ministry of Public Works. The Department of Architecture of the Ministry is divided into the Design Wing and the Maintenance Wing. The recently nominated acting Chief Architect was conscious of the need to respect historic buildings, and was sorry that architects were not informed about destruction or renewals in time. Most architects are foreigners, Indian, English. Each administrative area of Zambia has its own maintenance unit, and Lusaka as the headquarters has more personnel. There is no problem in getting workmen --in fact the number has recently been reduced-- but qualified professionals are difficult to find. The possibility of having some technicians trained at Bagamoyo was welcomed. The budget is considered too low, 1/2 million kwacha (62,500 US\$) for each province, and 1,4 million (175,000 US\$) for Lusaka including salaries for 1,000 staff, material, fuel, etc.

Institute of Architects

28. There are 67 to 80 architects in Zambia, out of whom 18 are permanently in the country. Most are expatriates with a work permit, some are residents with a foreign passport, or Zambian citizens. Many foreigners stay only 2 to 3 years --not even enough to see their buildings ready and answer eventual criticism. Although people are beginning to understand the importance of maintainable building materials, information and sensitization both of the general public and of different governmental departments is considered most important. It was considered useful to obtain video films from other countries as examples to show on television, as well as to start preparing films in Africa. Also seminars or meetings on conservation for ministries and private professionals would be desirable. The Institute of Architects has recently formed a committee for education, and has emphasized the necessity to form a balance between general architectural training and conservation. Repair and maintenance are considered essential in educational programmes. It was noted that private people maintain their buildings better than public authorities due to many budget cuts.

Architectural education

29. The University of Zambia has established a department of architecture in the School of Environmental Studies in Kitwe. This department has been active since 1981, and the first architects graduated in 1986. The School is based "upon an awareness of the indigenous traditional, social, economic and physical forces which have influenced, and which will influence the development of the Region. The aim is to enrich the Region with graduates having a high degree of competence and a powerful social conscience, qualities which they will dedicate to the development of the built environment." (Univ. Zambia, Handbook 1987, 8).

The discipline of architecture is understood as design oriented, but the curriculum includes subjects related to the history of architecture and settlements, traditional architecture in Africa, survey and recording techniques, material sciences, and conversion and restoration of existing buildings and historical built heritage. The history courses are held 3 hours per week for three years, and include a 2-week field trip to survey historic buildings in provinces subject to available finances. A collection of different building materials has been started. The school has been assisted by Canada, as well as the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. Publications, equipment, computers, photographic facilities, teaching material, as well as the salaries of a number of teachers depend on this sponsorship. Video equipment, an episcopes, slide viewers, and an automatic processor for slide films were considered desirable as future acquisitions. Although still at its beginning, the School seems to be approaching the training of architects in the correct way. The courses are open also to other countries in the region.

Policy of conservation

30. The task of Zambian conservators is felt to be rather different from the situation in Kenya or in the URT; here the heritage is somewhat more fragile, and some basic action is needed in order to show what conservation really means to the people of the country. A good collaboration with the Ministry of Works, the University and the Institute of Architects is considered essential. The law is not considered to be enough for the protection of architectural heritage, and many interesting structures are being either destroyed or modified drastically; many old buildings are destroyed because they are considered "finished". It is encouraging to hear, however, the voice of the greatest authority in the country, H. E. the President Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda, urging for the conservation of cultural heritage at the opening of the new Railway Museum in Livingstone on 12 June 1987. After speaking about the importance of railways to Zambian history and development, the President enlarged on the subject pointing out the risks involved in badly conceived development projects, and continued:

"Let me therefore implore the National Museums Commission to ensure that all aspects of Zambia's heritage, be it derived, acquired, inherited or adopted, are preserved. Preserved not as lifeless monuments but as active and live entities for our people and visitors alike to enjoy. /.../ Yet again, Comrades, in a world that is fast achieving oneness in economic, social and cultural aspects because of easy communications and the tendency of industrialized Nations to swamp less industrialized ones, it is important that national identity is preserved. This can only be achieved through preservation of those aspects of our society that are dear to us a people --our monuments and relics-- since they are witnesses of our history and of our past achievements. It is their presence in fact that gives each country a cultural soul and individuality. It is often said that the past is important because a sense of continuity is necessary to people and that the preservation of the Nation's heritage is necessary to the life of new men for whom they represent a powerful physical, moral and spiritual regenerating influence. The preservation of national identity, therefore, is the first step towards regaining the Nation's creative and inventive abilities."

III. MALAWI

The country

31. Malawi, formerly Nyasaland, British territory until its independence in 1964. It is a smaller country than Zambia along the west coast of Nyasa Lake with an area of 118,000 km². It had a rapidly growing population of 7,200,000 in 1986 (77.2 inh./km²). National economy is based principally on agriculture. The nature is varied with mountains, high plateau lake scenery, and forests. Aforestation programmes in softwoods are actively promoted. Annual rainfall ranges from 650 mm to 2,300 mm according to the area.

Architectural heritage

32. Malawi has a large number of ancient sites with rock paintings and carvings, of which a group is being proposed to the World Heritage List. The Lake Malawi national park is already on the List. Traditional type of architecture consisting of villages with round or square huts, is still dominant in the country --although somewhat modified by external influences. Red brick is often used in low cost urban houses in all parts of the country. A number of old forts are also to be found in the country. European influence arrived with missionaries following Livingstone in the 1870s and the African Lakes Corporation was also established at that time as well as the Mandala, still one of the largest commercial firms in the country, which contributed to building communications with the coastal region. The architectural influences are very varied extending from British to Dutch South Africa, and from Italy to the Middle East and India. Materials used are most often burnt red brick (lime washed or not) and timber, with thatch, corrugated iron, painted metal or tiles on the roof.

Protection of cultural heritage

33. The protection of cultural heritage depends on the Ministry of Education and Culture, which has the following departments:

- Department of Antiquities
- The Museum of Malawi
- National Archives
- Department of Arts and Crafts

Other institutions, such as the Broadcasting Corporation, the University, and tourism organizations are also in collaboration. The Department of Antiquities is directed by the Principal Conservator, at present the acting Principal Conservator is Dr. Y. M. Juwayeyi, graduated in archaeology. This department has three sections: national research programme, monuments, and education. The educational section is the newest and its aim is to work in public relations, schools, universities, etc. The department has five qualified researchers (archaeology, paleontology, ethnology, history, etc.), and one conservator who has attended both the Trondheim wood conservation course and the Venice stone conservation course. There is some simple equipment, a microscope, a dark room and a stereoscope for aerial photography, but there is no laboratory. There is a need for training in mural painting conservation, archaeological and architectural conservation.

34. The declaration of national monuments is decided by the Monument Advisory Council, of which the Principal Conservator is secretary; members include other related departments (national parks, tourism, museums), various authorities and the university. Over 50 monuments are on a tentative list; 18 have been declared so far. National monuments can be of the following types:

- Structural monuments, fortresses, colonial buildings from the period 1888 to 1964; a dozen have been protected so far. No general survey has yet been carried out, but old buildings are found e.g. in Zomba, the old capital, Blantyre, Mangochi, Lilongwe, Livingstonia and Bandawi, as well as scattered in the countryside.
- Rock paintings or carvings which date from 4,000 BC until the nineteenth century. Two sites have been protected, and one is proposed for the World Heritage List.
- Political monuments, such as the Independence Arc, and the residence of the Life President.
- Sites of scenic beauty; two sites have been protected, one is World Heritage.

Reluctancy was shown to include too many monuments on the list of protection mainly due to the lack of facilities and means for their protection, repair and maintenance. Although maintenance in principle is the task of the Department of Antiquities, it is often left up to the owner, as in the case of an 1888 built administrative building of Mandala in Blantyre still used by the company. In 1986, the Department of Antiquities had 40,000 kwacha (20,000 US\$) for repairs and maintenance works, but this year this has been cut from the budget --leaving only 1 kwacha as a nominal figure. Inspections of monuments are made generally once a year; caretakers are on some of them.

35. It was suggested that special attention be given to the criteria for listing. These should be based on a study of the history of architecture of the country and influences received. A survey of the existing building stock should be carried out identifying and quantifying different building types and their historical, environmental, aesthetic, and/or technical values. A balanced representation of the country's architecture should be provided protection. Reference should be made to recent international recommendations and guidelines, with due attention to architecturally or historically coherent areas. Different degrees of protection might be necessary so as to guarantee a continuity in use, but with care for those architectural, structural or material features that define each building or built environment.

Museums

36. The department of museums is under the direction of the Principal Curator and is divided into three sections, research (ethnography, natural sciences), curatorial services (maintenance of objects, art work, exhibitions), and museum education. Recently, staff has received training abroad, in the United Kingdom, Australia, and in Trondheim (Norway). The principal curator was pleased to have attended the Trondheim wood conservation course, but more conservation training is badly needed. The Unesco grant for him to visit other countries of the region had been very valuable. Malawi is very humid; mould and rot are common. The museum has no equipment for recording the environment. A thermohygrograph would cost 3,000 kwacha (1,500 US\$) in Malawi. (It was suggested to contact ICCROM for this.) The museum needs a collections manager, an audiovisual documentalist, and a designer of exhibitions. The educational section has two teachers doing valuable work in preparing programmes for schools; the so-called "mobile museum"

travels in the country to give lectures on traditions and ethnic groups, and to show selected objects and films on the subject. A newsletter will be started shortly. No survey has been made on traditional architecture. Culture is generally regarded as low priority by donors, but the museum has been assisted by the Bay Trust from the United Kingdom.

37. The main museum of Malawi is situated in Blantyre, where the offices are in an old administrative building of the Mandala company, and the collections in a new building. There are some 9,000 visitors to the museum annually. Present space is considered insufficient, however; storage space in the new building has actually been used for offices, and the natural sciences collections are stored in the Mandala building. One room is reserved for the display of objects, and has not been altered since the construction of the museum. The same space is used also for performances such as traditional dances and music. In the court a traditional hut in mud and thatch demonstrates the rural heritage, and next to it traditional weaving is shown. There are also some old steam engines displayed --on loan from other departments. In order to improve the use of space, a qualified architect should make a careful assessment of the present situation, and propose feasible improvements. Proper storage space with adequate environmental conditions is required as well as a conservation laboratory, but also the display of objects should be reconsidered on the basis of a new and up-to-date evaluation of the museum's tasks in the present day society. Educational activities are already developed in the right direction. It was noted that a member of the staff had actually attended the short course of preventive conservation for museum curators at ICCROM, but had not been able to apply the results.

Town Planning

38. The principal town planning officer of the Town and Country Planning Department in Lilongwe assured that the intention of the Department was to collaborate with the Department of Antiquities and support them in their efforts to conserve historic units, although the concept of conservation areas does not exist in Malawi at present. Planning in itself is a relatively new function in the country. The Town and Country Planning Act of 1948 (Amendment 1968, Ch. 23:01) empowers the Minister for:

"Providing for the preservation of buildings and objects of artistic, architectural, archaeological or historical interest."

This is a general guideline to preserve and maintain historic structures in proper conditions. The act is presently under review, and the conservation requirement will certainly be maintained in the new act. Major towns of Malawi, such as Lilongwe, Zomba, Blantyre, and Mzusu, will have statutory plans, which will also consider eventual historic areas that require respect for special building permission. It was noted that about 60-70% of urban areas are built in traditional type housing, but the department has not carried out any survey on housing.

39. The planners who work at the department have studied economy or geography in Malawi, but completed their training in the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia, the United States of America, Kenya, Israel or Thailand. The department has 3 civil engineers, but no architects so far although one staff member has studied urban design, and a vacancy does exist; it was considered an advantage if the future architect had training also in conservation planning.

Survey, repair and maintenance works

40. The Ministry of Works and Supplies is responsible for the maintenance and repair of all government owned buildings. The Ministry has been organized into three regions, of which the southern region has its offices in Blantyre. There are 8 architects working at the Ministry (3 Malawi and 5 expatriates), as well as engineers and quantity surveyors; the total staff is about 2,700-3,000. All professionals have been trained outside Malawi. The Ministry has made efforts to maintain historic structures, in which problems vary from foundations and structures to roofs, bulging columns, etc. Recently a nineteenth-century bridge built over ten brick arches was repaired, and work has been done in some other buildings --although they were considered rather modest efforts due to the lack of funds. The Ministry has organized its own training in the repair and maintenance of existing structures. The architects and quantity surveyors are prepared to this task being mostly trained in the United Kingdom.

Training of architects

41. The regional controller of the southern region is a British trained Malawi architect, and he is also the chairman of the Malawi Institute of Architects. He has personally given a lot of energy to promote an interest towards the study of traditional architecture, and had initiated a collection of photographic documentation. The Institute of Architects founded six years ago includes in its aims the promotion of interest and survey of historic architecture, as well as a rational development of architecture that is suited to the country's climate, cultural context and available materials. Much work will be needed to sensitize the public to historic buildings; for this purpose a collection of sketches of different types of historic buildings has been published by the Institute (D. B. Roy, the Malawi Collection; Malawi 1984). The chairman has been invited to reorganize the professional centre of Malawi so as to improve cooperation between professionals, as well as to promote knowledge of the country's heritage. A proposal has been made to the Blantyre Polytechnic to initiate training of architects. The principle of the programme is to produce draughtsmen, building technicians, assistant architects with diplomas and architects with a degree in convenient proportions to meet the needs of the country.

The Blantyre Polytechnic

42. The acting head of the Department of Civil Engineering at the Blantyre Polytechnic illustrated the programmes of the department as organized in different phases: diploma in engineering after four years of training (which was considered a good basis for eventual participation in Bagamoyo courses!), degree in civil engineering after six years, quantity surveyor after further four years, and a two-term post-diploma specialization in construction management. There is a new large library building, and well equipped workshops for material studies, metals, and carpentry; some research has been carried out e.g. on sensible standards for brick constructions. Although only 2% of bricks correspond to established norms, the strength was considered sufficient for small scale residential constructions. Repair and maintenance are taken into consideration in the curriculum of the department. More than half of the faculty of the Polytechnic are Malawi teachers; from the expatriates most are British who stay 2 to 4 years.

Training at technical schools

43. The officer for technical education at the Ministry of Education and Culture reported that young people are trained for industry in technical colleges (brickwork, carpentry) and technical schools (machinery, technical installations, painting), but this will not cover survey and repair of traditional type structures. The courses are organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, and consist of one year initial training in class, then 9 months site work and 3 months class per year up to 4 years. After this, a grade 1 examination can be passed, followed by the Malawi Craft Certificate. Employment was considered relatively good. Although good cement is produced in the country, complaints were made on the poor quality of other building materials; bricks are one third of expected strength, good timber is difficult to obtain. The possibility of specialized training in conservation at Bagamoyo was welcomed also for Malawi technicians.

IV. KENYA

The country

44. The Republic of Kenya is situated in East Africa astride the Equator to the north of the URT. It has an area of about 582,000 km² and the population has doubled in 17 years, being c. 21,000,000 in 1986 (c. 37 inh./km²). National economy is based principally on agriculture, manufacturing and trade. The country, rich in big game, is characterized by different geographic regions, the Lake Victoria basin, the central Rift Valley and highlands, the eastern plateau, arid areas in the north and south, and the coastal region. Temperature and rainfall vary in different regions, being 16-27 degrees centigrade with 500 to 1,500 mm in the Rift Valley, and 27 degrees average with 1,000 to 1,500 mm on the coast.

Architectural heritage

45. The country has a human habitation dating back some 2 million years, and important archaeological sites. Traditionally, about 90% of the population is used to living in rural settlements scattered over the country; urban centres only developed on the narrow coastal strip, including a number of ruined sites, as well as living cities in the Swahili tradition such as Lamu, Pate, or Mombasa. The centres that exist inland have mainly developed during the colonial period such as mission stations, administrative centres and markets; Nairobi (1,000,000 inh.) was founded after the building of the railway.

Protection of historic buildings

46. Kenya has long archaeological traditions, and the coastal area in particular has been surveyed and documented (The Monumental Architecture and Archaeology North of the Tana River, 1978, and The Monumental Architecture and Archaeology of the Central and Southern Kenya Coast, 1980, published by the National Museums of Kenya), but studies have also been made of the inland sites. The latest Antiquities and Monuments Act dates back to 1983 protecting buildings dating back to before 1895. The law does not recognize the concept of conservation area, but it has been possible to protect the old town of Lamu by declaring the whole area a monument (29 May 1986). The act is powerful once it is applied, and there exist bylaws for the guidance of local authority.

47. The main organization responsible for the protection of cultural heritage in Kenya is the National Museums of Kenya. It is an independent parastatal institution, an agent to take care of historic objects, with its own Board of Governors, and its director is at the same time the chief executive. It has an annual grant from the Government through the Office of the President of the Republic; it can also accept funds directly from outside.

48. The National Museum of Kenya is divided into several divisions, including:

- Nairobi Museum
- Division of natural sciences
- Division of ethnology
- Division of paleontology
- Division of archaeology
- Regional museums (Kisumu, Kitale, Meru)
- Inland monuments and sites
- Coastal museums, monuments and sites
- Institute of primate research.

The headquarters of the organization are in Nairobi, where the Nairobi Museum is also situated with its interesting and manysided collections. The educational department of the Museum has been active in organizing popular lecture series, films, as well as lunch hour programmes. Schools have long been given a special attention in the form of lessons and site visits. Training opportunities have also been provided for the staff according to need. However, although 60% of the budget of the museum is given to salaries, the staff are underpaid and often have to look for alternative careers elsewhere. Efforts are being made to raise new money from a wide range of sources.

49. Although there are a number of protected sites and historic buildings in the inland, including old monuments, the Kenyatta house and recently the house of Karen Blixen, the division which has the major responsibility for architectural heritage is that of the Coastal Museums, Monuments and Sites. The offices for the southern monuments and sites are in Fort Jesus in Mombasa; the offices for the northern monuments and sites are in the well arranged ethnographic museum of Lamu which also has a public library. Fort Jesus, where there is also a simple site museum, attracts about 150,000 visitors every year. The division has special activities for schools providing films and lectures and organizing visits to sites.

50. The Division of Coastal Monuments has also the Coastal Archaeology and Conservation Unit, and in Fort Jesus there is a conservation laboratory for architectural and museum objects; at present major attention is given to water-logged fragments from a sixteenth-century Portuguese wreck discovered in Mombasa. The laboratory has been equipped with a grant from NORAD ^{1/}, and it is the only such laboratory in all countries visited during the two missions. It is run by a consultant conservator from the Federal Republic of Germany, who has a two-year contract. The continuation is guaranteed by a Kenyan conservator who at the time of the mission was attending the ICCROM Prema course in Rome.

^{1/} Royal Norwegian Ministry for Development Cooperation.

Although furnished in a modest space with simple facilities, this laboratory has the most essential equipment, and plans exist for its use for training purposes. There are also hopes for a better arrangement in the future subject to availability of funds. It would be desirable to have equipment for the analysis and treatment of coins and bronze objects. It was also pointed out that a long-term programme for the development of museums is needed.

Lamu Conservation Project

51. The conservation of Kenya's oldest living town, Lamu, was initiated about fifteen years ago becoming a joint project of the National Museums of Kenya, the Ministry of Works, the Department of Physical Planning and Unesco. The first phase of the project has been concluded with the statutory protection of the old city (29 May 1986), and the approval of a conservation master-plan published in 1986 (F. Siravo & A. Pulver, Planning Lamu, Conservation of an East African Seaport, Nairobi 1986). The work was started on the basis of conservation reports by G. S. Burrows in 1975, U. Ghaidan in 1976 (G. Ghaidan, Lamu, A Study in Conservation, Nairobi 1976), and P. Mangelus in 1981. The planning scheme began in 1986 and was carried out by the Unesco architect Francesco Siravo and his wife, with the assistance of Philip Jimbi Katana and Salilu Usama. During this phase it was possible to restore the seawall in front of the Museum with a grant from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and with the help of local industry. A Swahili house, acquired in 1978, has been restored, furnished, and opened to the public. The Lamu Fort was handed over to the National Museums of Kenya in 1984, and its restoration and rehabilitation is currently going on to house a community centre, exhibitions, and offices for the Building Conservation Department and Coastal Archaeology Division.

52. The second phase consists of the implementation of the plan; the aims are to revitalize the traditional building industry and crafts, as well as to promote a form of development in line with the town's traditional values and architectural heritage. It has been possible to have a consulting architect from the Netherlands, to collaborate with local architects and technicians in setting up an office, and to assist the County Council in preparing and supervising conservation projects. Various improvement schemes are to be initiated, including some on the infrastructures and public facilities. There are several private restorations already going on, some in houses bought by foreigners. Much has already been done to sensitize and inform local people on the aims of the conservation project, and it has been possible to demonstrate that this work is practically and economically viable. Training programmes under the guidance of old master craftsmen have accompanied the projects, and masons and carpenters are now available for restoration, repair and rehabilitation schemes. There are many problems still to be overcome, however, in the control of building activities; ambitions to obtain more floors than the neighbour or to renovate old houses in modern technology are still tempting to some. The master plan came at the right moment also because the scale of tourism and consequent pressure for change will be much increased in the near future, when Kenya Airways start regular flights.

53. The case of Lamu will be of great importance for the whole of East Africa, considering that it is the first conservation project with an approved master plan and in the phase of implementation. In Mombasa, Mr. Siravo has already initiated the preparation of a similar master plan for conservation of the old town working first as an Associate Expert and then for a period of 6 months as a consultant under UNDP project KEN/85/008. Lamu and Mombasa, however, represent very different cases both physically and administratively. The former is an old

Swahili community still continuing its traditions, while the latter is the second largest town in the country with a long history, but relatively young constructions influenced by Indians and Europeans. Administratively, Lamu, as a small town, falls under the planning of the Department of Physical Planning, while Mombasa has its own planning authority. One of the first tasks in Lamu was to work out an agreement with this Ministry according to which the National Museums could execute the master plan. The same operation is under way in Mombasa at present, but there have already been signs of problems; the inhabitants are suspicious about conservation, and as soon as the plan was announced some buildings were demolished by their owners to provide place for a new structure.

Training in conservation

54. At present five persons have attended courses at ICCROM. Three have attended the architectural conservation course, including the two who are in charge of the Division of Coastal Monuments and for restoration projects in Lamu. The third has left the Museum and works in the cultural department. One has attended the Preventive Conservation in Museums course. The person who attended the course on Scientific Principles of Conservation and is presently attending the PREMA course, is expected to take the responsibility for the conservation laboratory.

55. The staff of the National Museums of Kenya has also regularly participated in any seminars or short courses available on conservation in African countries.

56. The training of craftsmen, initiated in Lamu on work sites, is an important contribution towards keeping traditions alive.

57. In principle, Kenya is willing to participate in training programmes organized in other African countries, such as the course at Bagamoyo.

58. Regionally co-ordinated research programmes are considered important.

59. Similarly, a collaboration with other conservation projects is considered a natural part of the work; for example, possible contacts with the Zanzibar project are viewed favourably.

60. Kenya is also willing to adhere to an old agreement of principle that training programmes would be shared between the countries of the region.

61. It is considered that eventual training programmes in conservation science and laboratory would be well suited for the country.

62. A possible regional meeting to discuss conservation of architectural heritage and relevant training programmes was accepted to be organized in Mombasa in 2 years' time.

63. Concerning training of architects or engineers to qualify for restoration and rehabilitation of historic structures, a certain suspicion was shown considering that today's mentality is in favour of "white collar" jobs, careers where you do not get "your hands dirty".

64. There are few architects who would be favourable to working on historic buildings --particularly in the periphery far from the capital.

65. It was considered desirable to organize lectures, seminars or meetings for architects, planners and administrators to discuss issues related to the conservation of architectural heritage.

66. The syllabus of the Department of Architecture of the University of Nairobi does not officially include history of architecture. However, within the courses on twentieth-century design, certain lecturers have also included this subject; groups of first year students have measured old buildings in Lamu, Mombasa or Nairobi, and some study projects have been carried out on the built environment. At present these courses (2 hours a week) illustrate the international history of architecture as an introduction to modern architectural theory, and they touch also the history and influences of African buildings --particularly on the Kenyan coast and in West Africa where literature is available. The roots of traditional architecture are dealt with when discussing the semiology and the application of modern theory to provide good habitat in rural areas.

67. Building maintenance is not taught in the Department of Architecture, but there are courses in the Department of Lands Economics.

68. A Housing Research Unit at the University has made research in appropriate technology.

69. Generally, the persons who at present are most likely to undertake jobs in repair and maintenance of historic structures in small towns, are those who are born in these places. They are often trained in technical schools or polytechnics. These schools have no identity crisis in Kenya, considering that their attendance is based on a free choice; those who want to go to university can do so. Technical schools provide the trainees with basic skills in recording and building surveying, as well as in material sciences, and they could easily be trained further to have the necessary qualifications for the repair and maintenance of historic structures.

V. PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATIONS

70. It can be concluded that the cultural heritage of Africa is based on long traditions, and that in the field of architecture there is substantial property to be safeguarded as a part of the cultural resources of this continent. In the countries visited in East Africa, there are indications on a high political level of a consciousness of the importance of cultural heritage for the identity of a nation in the rapidly developing modern world. Some initiatives have already been made in all countries both nationally and with the assistance of international organizations and foreign governmental or other agencies for the conservation of cultural heritage. However, on the practical side there is still much work to be done in order to guarantee conservation the means, resources, and the political and administrative will that it requires for a proper implementation.

71. Conservation in subsaharan Africa is fairly young, and conservation of historic architecture is just at the beginning. Consequently, although all visited countries do have an administrative structure and also a legislation which in itself makes conservation a part of the official policy of the country, there are many shortcomings:

- a) East African countries are rapidly becoming urbanized and thus dependent on industrial production and good service structures, although large portions of population still live in traditional houses and villages. As a result of this development urban centres are under an increasing pressure for change, and rural areas may be abandoned; often very fragile historic areas are threatened by destruction if not provided proper care.
- b) Although recognized at a political level, conservation is not a priority activity, and comes only after problems of health, food, general education, housing, and technical facilities have been treated; even tourism is mainly interested in wildlife --only marginally in cultural heritage. A very small group of people are conscious of conservation needs.
- c) The administrative structures for conservation do exist in all countries, and there are some encouraging examples of action, but there is also a general lack of funds, lack of equipment, lack of trained personnel, lack of posts for qualified staff, lack of space, lack of conservation laboratories, and there is also a problem of access to sources of information; in many cases protection of historic buildings depends on a single individual.
- d) Considering Africa's heritage, and its particular climatic, material, cultural and social context, much of the research carried out in other countries is not necessarily relevant to African conditions, or at least would need special consideration for its proper application. There is in fact a lack of locally co-ordinated research programmes related to cultural heritage, its analysis and its conservation.
- e) There are examples of training programmes for architectural or engineering students, technicians and craftsmen, that are related to the repair and maintenance of architectural heritage, but these are often optional courses, not organized systematically, and far from being sufficient.
- f) There is obviously also insufficient mutual collaboration between African countries to profit from experiences, studies or training opportunities in neighbouring countries; preference is often given to "more prestigious" centres in Europe or America.

72. It has long been recognized also internationally, that the authentic contributions of all people build up the world's cultural heritage, and this is also the basis for Unesco's World Heritage Convention which promotes attention to conservation and care of heritage seen as an essential part of modern society and development. The question of conservation and maintenance of cultural property is not to be considered the opposite to development; on the contrary it is an essential part of a country's resources; repair and maintenance are part of a modern policy of national economy.

73. In order to contribute to a balanced and efficient conservation of cultural heritage, it is important that African countries, in consultation with international organizations, develop autonomous conservation infrastructures in a living contact with similar structures in other parts of the world. It is considered necessary that these infrastructures be built on the existing administrative and educational institutions, and that the responsibility for further development be taken locally. The following objectives can be defined:

- a) A systematic identification of urban and rural architectural heritage, collected in a common atlas for an overall evaluation of Africa's heritage and the criteria for its protection; a survey of its present conditions and conservation requirements.
- b) Co-ordination of legal, administrative, and financial means in each country for an adequate protection and control of treatment.
- c) Establishment of a regional policy for conservation and co-ordination of projects of common interest. A regional meeting is desirable with the support of international organizations; the meeting with two years of preparation could take place in Mombasa, and it should be addressed to government authorities responsible for built environment as well as to training institutions and professional associations.
- d) Strengthening and development of existing educational structures to consider history of African architectural heritage; character, behaviour and use of traditional building materials and structural systems; principles, technology and management of appropriate repair, maintenance and conservation. Particular attention and assistance should be given to those schools or faculties that already have these subjects in the curriculum. It is essential to promote local teaching faculty in order to guarantee continuation in teaching programmes.

Kenya: University of Nairobi, Polytechnic of Mombasa;
The URT: University of Dar-es-Salaam, Ardhi Institute;
Malawi: Blantyre Polytechnic;
Zambia: University of Zambia.

In addition encouragement of technical schools, polytechnics, and other related institutions to initiate relevant programmes.

- e) Establishment of regional training programmes to cover special conservation needs, addressed to technicians and professionals with previous training; these programmes should be organized in collaboration with existing universities, polytechnics or technical schools. The URT has already taken the initiative of training for conservation technicians; Kenya is interested in conservation laboratory training; other possible subjects include: Principles and methodology of conservation of historic urban areas; Conservation of rock paintings and carvings.
- f) It is further noted that conservation of cultural heritage is closely related to tourism --although not necessarily the main objective-- and carefully co-ordinated training programmes in collaboration with appropriate organizations, particularly the World Tourism Organization, would well contribute towards a better mutual communication. Similarly, courses organized in other fields, such as those organized by the International Development Law Institute (IDLI) in Rome for lawyers in developing countries could include sensitization in conservation.
- g) Promotion or continuation, co-ordination and proper publicity of research schemes and pilot projects related to the conservation of cultural heritage.

- h) Establishment of simple but adequately equipped conservation laboratories and workshops in all countries. It should be noted that ICCROM has prepared a manual for training purposes containing essential laboratory experiments in architectural conservation; the cost of equipment necessary for this laboratory would be a maximum of 10,000 US\$.
- i) Promotion of local or regional production of materials and equipment required for repair, maintenance, restoration and conservation of cultural heritage, ethnographic and natural-history objects, archaeological sites, historic buildings.
- j) Promotion of local or regional production of teaching material such as school books, guidebooks to visitors, video programmes and technical literature. In this scheme co-ordination with existing development programmes would be advisable: e.g. the British Council publication donations to teaching institutions and libraries; Finnish Government assistance in the publication of school books for primary and secondary schools.
- k) Improvement of interregional communication, contacts, and collaboration in order to get the maximum profit from experiences obtained in different countries. It is recommended to explore the feasibility of strengthening the activities of the Organization for Museums, Monuments and Sites of Africa (OMMSA), the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) in African countries.
- l) It is further recommended that a data base be established in collaboration with all interested countries to obtain a profile of existing heritage, of technical and human resources, in order to provide a factual basis for co-ordination of research and training programmes.

APPENDIX I

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APPENDIX II

SCHEDULE OF MISSION

- 17.08.87 Departure from Rome
- 18.08.87 Arrival in Nairobi;
National Museum of Nairobi;
University of Nairobi, Faculty of Architecture.
- 19.08.87 Embassy of Finland, Nairobi;
Departure for Lusaka, Zambia;
Meeting with representative of National Monuments Council
- 20.08.87 Travel to Kitwe;
University of Zambia, School of Environmental Studies;
Return to Lusaka.
- 21.08.87 Embassy of Finland, Lusaka;
UNDP Representative Office;
Departure for Livingstone.
- 22.08.87 Livingstone Museum;
National Monuments Council;
Victoria Falls, Site Museum;
The Railway Museum;
Mosi-oa-Tunya National Park.
- 23.08.87 Travel by bus to Lusaka.
- 24.08.87 Ministry of General Education and Culture,
Ass. Secr. for International Cooperation;
Ministry of Public Works, Chief Architect;
IUCN Representative;
National Archives;
Ministry of General Education and Culture,
Department of Cultural Services;
Zambia Institute of Architects;
UNDP Representative Office.
- 25.08.87 Departure for Lilongwe, Malawi.
- 26.08.87 UNDP Representative Office, Malawi;
Department of Antiquities;
Meeting with the Director of the Museums of Malawi;
Department of Town and Country Planning;
Ministry of Education and Culture,
Officer responsible for Technical Education.

- 27.08.87 Travel by car to Zomba and Blantyre;
Blantyre Museum;
Visit National Monuments in Blantyre.
- 28.08.87 Blantyre Polytechnic, Civil Engineering Department;
Ministry of Works and Supplies;
Return to Lilongwe.
- 29.08.87 Visit to the town of Lilongwe;
Departure for Nairobi.
- 30.08.87 Travel to Mombasa;
Offices of the Coastal Museums and Monuments, Fort Jesus;
Visit to Mombasa historic town.
- 31.08.87 Travel to Lamu;
Visit to Lamu historic town;
Return to Mombasa;
Visit National Monument Jumba la Mtwana.
- 01.09.87 Meeting with the Director of Coastal Museums and Monuments;
Visit Conservation Laboratory;
Meeting with Unesco Planning Consultant;
Departure for Nairobi.
- 02.09.87 Arrival in Rome.

APPENDIX III

PERSONS CONTACTED DURING THE MISSION

- ZAMBIA
- KATANEKWA, N. M., Director, National Monuments Council.
 - ZIBA, Phillip, Conservator (Hist.-Natural), National Monuments Council, Livingstone.
 - CHELLAH, Mwimanji, Director, National Museums Board, The Livingstone Museum.
 - SCHMETZER, Hartmut, Prof. Dean, Department of Architecture, School of Environmental Studies, University of Zambia.
 - TOPHAM, Patrick, Lecturer, Dept. Architecture, Kitwe.
 - PHIRI, E. N., Assistant Secretary for International Cooperation, Ministry of General Education and Culture.
 - KATARIA, A. D., Chief Architect, Ministry of Works and Supply.
 - STEVENSON, Stuart, Senior Consultant, IUCN, National Conservation Committee Secretariat, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.
 - MUKULA, P. M., Director, National Archives, Lusaka.
 - SIMPOSYA, Winner K., Director, Zambia Cultural Services, Ministry of General Education and Culture.
 - KASAPO, Mr. Deputy Director, Department of Cultural Services, Ministry of General Education and Culture.
 - LISULO, Walusiko, Architect, NML, Architects, Designers & Planning Consultants.
 - PATEL, Pramod, Architect.
 - SOCCORSI, Birgitta, Senior Programme Officer, NORAD.
 - LUOTO, Marja, Embassy of Finland, Lusaka.
 - SERPELL, Namposya, Mrs. Associate Programme Officer, UNDP.

- MALAWI
- JUWAYEYI, Y. M., Dr., Acting Principal Conservator, Department of Antiquities.
 - LEMANI, W. A., Conservator, Dept. Antiq., Lilongwe.
 - MICHALA, W. M., Zoo-archaeologist, Dept. Antiq., Lilongwe.
 - KUNWENDA, M. G., Director, Museums of Malawi.
 - NGWIRA, Nicholas Elias, Principal Town Planning Officer.
 - MWALE, B. A., Officer for Technical Education, Ministry of Education and Culture.
 - YOUNG, Robert, Prof. Acting Head, Civil Engineering Dept. The Polytechnic.
 - ZINGANO, Bernard Wilson, Architect, Regional Controller, Ministry of Works and Supplies.
 - MWANZA, Harvey, Project Officer, UNDP.
- KENYA
- BWANA, Omar, Head, Coastal Museums and Monuments, National Museums of Kenya, Fort Jesus Museum.
 - SIRAVO, Francesco, Architect, Old Town Preservation Project.
 - ZINK, Friedrich, Expert Conservator.
 - PENNACCHIO, G. L., Resident Representative of UNDP.
 - KAMAU, Karogi, Prof. Dept. of Architecture, University of Nairobi.
 - SIRVE, Elsi, Development Officer, Embassy of Finland.