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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF
THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Thirty-fifth Session

Paris

19 – 29 June 2011

Item 10A of the Provisional Agenda: Report on the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region

SUMMARY

This document presents a synthesis and analysis of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Africa submitted in accordance with Decision 33 COM 11.C. It provides information on the data provided by States Parties in the Africa region on the Implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* at the national level (Section I), as well as the data provided on the World Heritage properties (Section II).

This document is presented as follows:

Executive Summary

Introduction

Chapter 1: Implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Africa Region States Parties (Results of Section I)

Chapter 2: African World Heritage Properties (Results of Section II)

Chapter 3: Capacity Building

Chapter 4: African States Parties Recommendations to the Committee

Annexes: Quantitative analysis results for Section I and Section II of the Questionnaire; List of key resource persons, World Heritage properties and site managers; Draft Capacity Building Strategy proposed by the regional training institutions.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 10A, see Chapter 4, page 50

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The Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Africa was made possible by the generous financial contributions of the Governments of Switzerland, The Netherlands, Norway and France and the African World Heritage Fund.

The World Heritage Centre thanks the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee - International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), International Centre for the study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) - for their continuous assistance and active contributions throughout the exercise.

Special thanks go to the Nordic World Heritage Foundation for its technical assistance through the entire exercise, particularly for its inestimable contribution to the finalisation of both the analysis of the data obtained from the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire, and the final report. Appreciation also goes to the regional training institutions - Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA) and Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA) - for their active contributions and the development of a capacity building strategy based on the results of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting.

The World Heritage Centre would also like to recognise the special contributions of the regional coordinator and the four sub-regional mentors in coordinating this activity and ensuring its overall success. The valuable contribution of the national Focal Points and site managers during the implementation of the exercise is also acknowledged.

Special mention goes to the Africa Unit of the World Heritage Centre for its team spirit towards the actualisation of this report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region. The exercise involved the 44 States Parties which had ratified the 1972 *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* and the 78 World Heritage properties inscribed on the World Heritage List at the launch of the exercise in January 2010.

There have been several World Heritage successes in the region since the World Heritage Committee adopted the report of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region in 2002. Since then, a further eight States Parties have ratified the Convention, four properties have been removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger, all properties have Statements of Outstanding Universal Value and 21 new properties are inscribed on the World Heritage List. However, the Africa region remains under-represented on the World Heritage List as less than nine percent of all World Heritage properties are located in this region. At the same time, 41% of the properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger are found in the Africa region. Several of these properties are located in conflict and post-conflict areas, which creates very specific challenges for conservation and protection.

States Parties to the World Heritage Convention	2002	2007	2011	Evolution
	37	44	45	+21,6%
Properties	57	74	78	+34,5%
• Cultural	25	38	42	+68%
• Natural	30	33	32	+6,7%
• Mixed	2	3	4	-
States Parties with at least one site inscribed on the World Heritage List	23	28	30	+30,4%
States Parties with Tentative List	25	35	37	+48%

Section I of the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire concerns the implementation of the Convention at national level. From the analysis of the information provided by the States Parties, the following main issues were identified:

1. **Legal frameworks**, which are often intersecting and multi-sectoral, exist for the protection of World Heritage in the region. However, the legal frameworks are often inadequate and/or outdated, and the States Parties report limited capacities for implementation and enforcement.
2. The **level of participation** of local communities, indigenous peoples, landowners and the private sector in the implementation of the Convention varies in the region, but is generally limited.
3. **Inventories** for cultural and natural heritage in the region, which are the basis for development of national **Tentative Lists**, are completed only in a moderate number of States Parties. Although 37 States Parties report having Tentative Lists, nearly all the States Parties in the region intend to update their Tentative Lists within the next six years and harmonisation of these should be encouraged.
4. **Financial resources** for the conservation and protection of World Heritage are provided mainly by national government funds. After its establishment in 2006, the **African World Heritage Fund** has played an increasing role in complementing the States Parties in this regard. However, it should be noted that there is a strong reliance on international funding across the region.

Section II of the Questionnaire concerns the World Heritage properties in the region. The States Parties report that the 42 cultural, 32 natural and four mixed World Heritage properties in the Africa region are generally in a satisfactory state of conservation. Certain properties demand special attention, in particular the 14 properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The analysis of the reports from the 78 World Heritage properties in the region highlights the following points:

1. The status of **property boundaries and buffer zones** has improved from the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting, in particular for the cultural properties, but insufficiencies in boundaries and buffer zones are still reported. Certain properties report having buffer zones, which are not yet presented to the World Heritage Committee. An increasing challenge in the Africa region is

development pressures and co-existence of heritage and development. Often, such challenges are closely connected to poorly defined, not approved or non-existing boundaries and buffer zones.

2. Legal frameworks, which provide the basis for **protective measures**, are recognised by site managers, but are reported in many cases to be inadequate. Further, the capacity for enforcement is generally reported to be weak. Illegal activities and deliberate destruction of heritage properties are almost universal challenges for the management and conservation of World Heritage in the region;
3. At property level, **financial and human resources** are generally reported as insufficient. There is strong reliance on international funding, especially on natural properties.
4. The **involvement of local industry/commercial actors and involvement of, and benefits to, local populations** is recorded as below fair.

Based on the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for the Africa region, the States Parties have the following conclusions and recommendations to the World Heritage Committee:

1. **Community involvement and benefits from World Heritage:** Traditional management systems contribute immeasurably to the conservation, protection and management of World Heritage properties in the region, and local communities and indigenous peoples should be closely involved in these activities to ensure long-term sustainability of the properties. In addition, this involvement should result in tangible economical and social benefits, which further implies closer involvement of private sector stakeholders. Research programmes on World Heritage properties should involve local communities and indigenous peoples - as subjects, researchers and final beneficiaries of the results of such research;
2. **Recognition, formalisation and documentation of traditional management systems:** Traditional knowledge and management systems need to be documented and formalised, and fully harmonised with existing management mechanisms already approved for World Heritage properties. The documentation of properties in the region needs to advance beyond basic inventories, and be founded on low- and high level research based on gaps identified from previous efforts;
3. **World Heritage and development needs:** Challenges related to managing and conserving World Heritage in the face of development pressures in the region need to be urgently addressed, at policy and operational levels. Environmental impact studies carried out for development projects and physical resource extraction must strongly consider the impacts on heritage properties. A special meeting on the co-existence of World Heritage and development in the Africa region should be organised. National governments in the region need to streamline urban planning and land management as a strategy to ensure better balance between heritage conservation and development needs;
4. **World Heritage in conflict and post-conflict areas:** Special attention and assistance to States Parties affected by conflict is critical in order to establish and implement necessary mechanisms for heritage conservation, protection and management. Such measures will also benefit some of the properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger, as a majority of the 14 properties on this list from the Africa region are located in conflict and post-conflict areas.

An operational Action Plan, which includes further sub-regional and in-depth analyses, should be presented at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee, together with developed proposals for “Africa 2020” and “Africa Nature” programmes.

INTRODUCTION

The 1972 *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* stipulates in Article 29 that Periodic Reporting on the implementation of the Convention is a procedure by which States Parties, through the intermediary of the World Heritage Committee, transmit to UNESCO's General Conference the status of the implementation of the Convention in their respective territories. The implementation of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region is guided by the provisions set in paragraphs 199 and 200 of the Operational Guidelines.

In addition to being a statutory activity, the Periodic Reporting exercise is a means to assess the implementation of the Convention by States Parties; evaluate the maintenance of outstanding universal value of inscribed properties over time; update information about the World Heritage properties; and provide a mechanism for regional cooperation and information exchange on the implementation of the Convention.

Implementation of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting

The strategy for the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting was outlined in document *WHC-98/CONF.203/06* presented at the 22nd session of the World Heritage Committee in Japan (Kyoto, 1998). An overall approach to Periodic Reporting for the Arab region and Africa region was thereafter presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 23rd session (document *WHC-99/CONF.209/12*) in Morocco (Marrakesh, 1999).

The Africa region was the second to submit a Periodic Report, after the Arab region. The First Cycle was experimental in nature and concerned 31 States Parties to the Convention and only properties inscribed prior to 1994. A total of 40 properties in 18 States Parties, of which 16 cultural properties, 23 natural properties (including two trans-boundary properties) and one mixed property were reported on.

The final report of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting was presented to the 25th session of the World Heritage Committee in Finland (Helsinki, 2001) - document *WHC-01/CONF.208/7*. The exercise raised awareness of the Convention and its activities in the participating States Parties, and proved a useful instrument for establishing a network of African institutions and experts. It also enabled the creation of databases for African World Heritage properties.

The Periodic Report and Action Plan were published in 2003 (*World Heritage Paper Series, no. 3, UNESCO*)¹. The Action Plan outlined a strategy for heritage conservation in Africa, with a main recommendation being the creation of an "African Heritage Fund". Furthermore, the *Africa Position Paper (WHC-05/29.COM/11C2.Rev)*, presented by the UNESCO Africa Group to the 29th session of the World Heritage Committee in South Africa (Durban, 2005), addressed challenges facing Africa's heritage properties and the possibility of setting up an "African World Heritage Fund" (cf. also document *WHC-05/15.GA/8*). The proposal gained strong backing from the African Union, and the establishment of the African World Heritage Fund was supported by the World Heritage Committee at its 29th session in 2005 (Decision **29 COM 11C.2**). The African World Heritage Fund has become a major player in the implementation of the Convention on the African continent, and has contributed substantially to the preparation of tentative lists, nomination dossiers, conservation and other World Heritage-related activities.²

Another major outcome of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region was the structuring and strengthening of the "Africa Regional Programme", which include the now closed "Africa 2009" programme for culture and the "Africa Nature" programme. These programmes formed the implementation backbone of the strategic objectives for World Heritage in Africa. In retrospect, the conclusions and recommendations following the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting may have too heavily

¹ http://whc.unesco.org/documents/publi_wh_papers_03_en.pdf

² Details of the activities of the African World Heritage Fund are available on its website: <http://www.awhf.net>

emphasised the findings in Section I of the Questionnaire, at the expense of pertinent conservation and management issues expressed at site level in Section II. The full report of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting can be downloaded from: http://whc.unesco.org/documents/publi_wh_papers_03_en.pdf

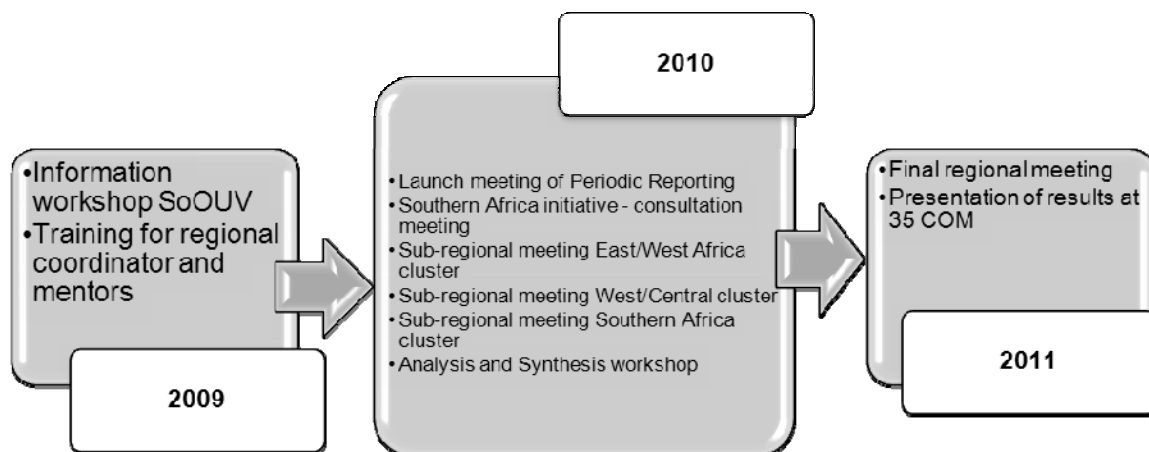
Background to the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa Region

Following the completion of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting for all regions (2000-2006), the World Heritage Committee decided, by its Decision **7 EXT.COM 5**, to launch a Periodic Reporting Reflection Year. The World Heritage Committee decided a revised timetable for the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting (Decision **30 COM 11G**), and 2009 was identified as the year to launch the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region. Revisions to the Questionnaire and necessary prerequisites for launching the Second Cycle, including the preparation of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value, were outlined in Decision **31 COM 11D**. The Committee also took cognisance of the importance of the Statements of Outstanding Universal Value and requested the Secretariat to identify the properties requiring a revision of their Statements of Outstanding Universal Value (Decision **32 COM 11A**). At its 33rd session (Seville, 2009), the World Heritage Committee launched the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for the Africa region (Decision **33 COM 11C**). The World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the States Parties and the Advisory Bodies, took a number of steps to implement this decision. The implementation strategy included the appointment and training of a regional coordinator and four sub-regional mentors, who provided technical assistance in support of the exercise.

The Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region involved 44 States Parties to the Convention. All World Heritage properties in the region, in total 78 properties in 30 States Parties inscribed between 1978 and 2009, were reported on. The entire exercise was coordinated by the World Heritage Centre in partnership with the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), International Centre for the study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA) in Benin, Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA) in Kenya and the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF). The exercise benefitted throughout from the Nordic World Heritage Foundation's technical assistance. A progress report was presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session in 2010 (document *WHC-10/34.COM/10B*).

Implementation of the Periodic Reporting exercise in the Africa Region

The implementation strategy for the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region followed several stages:



- a) *Information Workshop on the Preparation of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value (Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 2 - 4 March 2009)*

At the request of the World Heritage Committee (Decision **32 COM 11E**), a workshop was organised for

the drafting of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for properties in the Africa Region. The priority was for States Parties who had neither Statements of Outstanding Universal Value nor Statements of Significance. The Advisory Bodies and 19 States Parties (Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Seychelles, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe) participated at the workshop. The workshop was financially supported by the Government of Switzerland and the African World Heritage Fund.

b) Training for regional coordinator and mentors (Paris, France, 10 - 11 September 2009)

In order to facilitate the process, a regional coordinator from Kenya, and four sub-regional mentors, from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, South Africa and Tanzania, of which two natural heritage experts and two cultural heritage experts, were identified by the World Heritage Centre. The mentors provided technical assistance and facilitation within their sub-regions and were closely involved throughout the exercise. The coordinator and mentors provided support through technical assistance and by assisting in clarifying the questionnaire. For easy implementation, the region was split into four groups representing the English-speaking, French-speaking, and Portuguese-speaking nations as outlined in the table below:

Central Africa Cluster (Franco-/Lusophone)	Angola, Burundi, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Madagascar and Rwanda
West Africa Cluster (Franco-/Lusophone)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Chad, and Togo
East/West Africa Cluster (Anglophone)	Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda
Southern Africa Cluster (Anglo-/Lusophone)	Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe

c) Launch meeting of the Second Cycle Periodic Reporting exercise for Africa (Dakar, Senegal, 20 - 22 January 2010)

The launch meeting of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for the Africa region was organised in partnership with the Ministry of Culture of Senegal. Technical assistance was provided by the Nordic World Heritage Foundation while financial support was granted by the Governments of Senegal, Switzerland, Norway and France, and the African World Heritage Fund. Forty-one national Focal Points were present, as well as the regional coordinator, the four mentors, the three Advisory Bodies, the African World Heritage Fund, and the two African training institutions, the Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA) and the Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA). EPA and CHDA were given the responsibility of developing a regional capacity building strategy on the basis of the results of the Periodic Reporting exercise. The meeting involved training on the principles of World Heritage Periodic Reporting, the online tool for Section I and Section II of the Questionnaire, as well as drafting of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value.

An Action Plan, in which timelines as well as roles and responsibilities of all actors was prepared and adopted during the meeting. The Action Plan acted as a road map guiding the subsequent activities of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region. The national Focal Points from the 30 States Parties having properties on the World Heritage List were asked to communicate the names of site managers responsible for filling Section II of the Questionnaire to the World Heritage Centre. One of the major outcomes of the Dakar meeting was the decision by Switzerland to financially support the translation of Section I and II of the Questionnaire into Portuguese, to ensure full participation of the five Portuguese-speaking Africa region States Parties (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe).

The initial timeline established at the Dakar meeting for the Periodic Reporting exercise was as follows:

- **31 January 2010:** Nomination of all site managers (information communicated by national Focal Points to World Heritage Centre (WHC))

- **From end of January 2010:** Transmission of passwords to access the online Questionnaire (from WHC to site managers)
- **By 28 February 2010:** Completion of Section I of the Questionnaire (by national Focal Points)
- **1 April 2010:** Submission of Statements of Outstanding Universal Value
- **30 April 2010:** Submission of reports from sub-regional mentors to regional coordinator for preparation of progress report to the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee
- **25 July to 3 August 2010:** 34th session of the World Heritage Committee, in Brasilia (Brazil). Progress report of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region was presented and a mid-term review of the exercise took place
- **30 September 2010:** Submission of Section II of the Questionnaire (by national Focal Points)
- **October to December 2010:** Analysis and synthesis of the Periodic Report and preparation of final report and draft action plan, including a follow-up regional programme and training strategy
- **January 2011:** Final meeting for the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in South Africa. Adoption of final results of analysis and synthesis as well as main conclusions and recommendations.
- **February to April 2011:** Preparation of final report (working document for the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee)
- **June 2011:** Presentation to the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session

These deadlines were largely adhered to due to the commitment of all stakeholders in the process, in particular the States Parties and site managers.

d) *Follow-up activities after the Dakar meeting*

In order to facilitate access to the online tool, the World Heritage Centre ensured the transmission of passwords to the national Focal Points and the site managers. By the end of April 2010, 28 National Focal Points had started filling Section I and 55 site managers had started filling Section II. The World Heritage Centre, the regional coordinator and the team of mentors continued to assist the States Parties in their efforts to prepare the retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value. By the end of May 2010, 45 of the 70 required draft retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value had been submitted to the World Heritage Centre.

e) *Southern Africa sub-regional group consultation meeting on Periodic Reporting (Johannesburg, South Africa, 30 - 31 March 2010)*

This meeting was held at the initiative of the sub-regional mentor for Southern Africa and with the financial support of the Government of South Africa through its National Heritage Council. It was attended by the regional coordinator and national Focal Points from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Its main purpose was to discuss the requirements and expectations towards outcomes of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for the sub-region, and to assess the progress in the preparation of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for the 21 World Heritage properties located in Southern Africa.

f) *Sub-regional meeting for East, West and small islands Anglophone Africa region States (Nairobi, Kenya, 4 - 6 May 2010)*

The first in a series of sub-regional meetings included English-speaking countries from East and West Africa and Anglophone small island States. The meeting was co-organised with the National Museums of Kenya and hosted by the Kenyan Ministry of State for National Heritage and Culture. Eleven national Focal Points and 27 site managers participated. The sub-regional mentor, the regional coordinator as well as representatives of the three Advisory Bodies, the African World Heritage Fund, CHDA, EPA and Nordic World Heritage Foundation contributed to this meeting. The national Focal Points presented progress reports on the completion of sections I and II of the Questionnaire as well as challenges faced in the process. The concepts of outstanding universal value and authenticity/integrity of World Heritage properties in relation to the drafting of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value were revisited by the Advisory Bodies. Draft retrospective statements presented by participants were reviewed during a half-day session. CHDA and EPA identified training needs in view of the preparation

of a capacity building strategy for Africa. The Governments of Kenya and Norway provided financial support for the meeting.

The main issue which emerged from the discussions was the need for documentation and formalisation of *management systems*. Participants observed that the Operational Guidelines (paragraphs 108-110) recognises the use of traditional practices in site management, but does not give clear directions on how these can be documented. The national Focal Points expressed willingness to contribute towards any future work to amend the Operational Guidelines with respect to documentation and formalisation of traditional management systems for better management and conservation of World Heritage properties.

g) *Sub-regional meeting for West, Central and small islands Francophone and Lusophone Africa region States (Yaounde, Cameroon, 21 - 23 June 2010)*

The meeting was co-organised with the Ministry of Culture of Cameroon. Eighteen national Focal Points and 27 site managers from 22 countries were in attendance. They presented progress reports on the completion of Section I and II of the Questionnaire and on the drafting of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value. Two mentors, the regional coordinator, three Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, and ICCROM), the African World Heritage Fund, the Nordic World Heritage Foundation, EPA and CHDA also contributed to this meeting. The Advisory Bodies assisted the countries which had not yet submitted retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value. Financial support was provided by the Governments of Cameroon, Switzerland and The Netherlands, and by the African World Heritage Fund.

Two main issues were raised at this meeting. Firstly, there is a strong need for better involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples in the conservation, protection and management of World Heritage properties. Secondly, it is necessary to pay close attention to threats facing World Heritage properties in conflict and post-conflict areas.

h) *Sub-regional meeting for Southern African States (Windhoek, Namibia, 8 - 10 September 2010)*

The meeting was organised in partnership with the Government of Namibia through the Namibia National Commission for UNESCO and the National Museums of Namibia. Ten States Parties were represented through their national Focal Points. Further, 25 World Heritage site managers from the 20 properties in eight of the States Parties in the sub-region attended the meeting. Also contributing to the meeting were IUCN, ICOMOS, African World Heritage Fund, CHDA, EPA and the Nordic World Heritage Foundation. Financial support was provided by the Governments of Namibia and the Netherlands and the African World Heritage Fund.

The meeting sessions revealed a series of issues and challenges to be addressed, of which one of the overall core areas to be implemented in a future action plan/follow-up programme concerns the *co-existence of development and World Heritage conservation*. Participants noted that Africa has entered a phase of increasing development, with increasing pressures on the Africa region World Heritage properties. Development pressures are currently and potentially creating challenges on properties in the region, with impacts on their authenticity/integrity and outstanding universal values. Hence, the World Heritage Committee should adopt a proactive attitude towards development and heritage. The participants further proposed that a platform should be created for sharing views on the co-existence of World Heritage and development needs to secure that Africa's views are taken into consideration in the ongoing debates concerning the *Future of the Convention*.

i) *Periodic Report Analysis and Synthesis Workshop (Mombasa, Kenya, 29 - 30 October 2010)*

This workshop served as a forum for defining the appropriate methodology for analysis and synthesis of the results of the Periodic Reporting exercise, on the basis of the completed questionnaires and the reports of the mentors and the regional coordinator. The methodology that was developed and agreed during the workshop included initial quantitative analyses of the data and in-depth qualitative analyses of individual cases requiring further investigations. Further, it was agreed that empirical evidence from the analyses shall be the basis both for conclusions and recommendations in the Africa region Periodic Report for presentation at the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee, and also in the Action

Plan for Africa to be presented to the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session. Finally, it was decided to profile the results in the context of the *Future of the Convention* debate and the 40th anniversary of the Convention in 2012. The workshop revealed that certain issues concerning validity of the Periodic Reporting data must be taken into consideration before conclusions are drawn, emphasising the importance of the World Heritage Committee's Decision **29 COM 7B**, calling for cross-referencing of information between Periodic Reports, State of Conservation reports and Reactive Monitoring reports.

j) *Final regional meeting (Vredefort Dome, South Africa, 14 - 17 February 2011)*

After the sub-regional meetings and submission of the questionnaires, the World Heritage Centre undertook a data synthesis and analysis of results with technical assistance from the Advisory Bodies and Nordic World Heritage Foundation. Data was extracted from the questionnaires and a synthesis of the data in the form of statistical results, providing a snap-shot of the Africa region at regional, sub-regional and site-specific levels, was presented to the Focal Points from the States Parties in the Africa region for their revision and analysis at the final regional meeting. The aims were to discuss and decide on the final Periodic Report, and to assess the Periodic Reporting exercise. The meeting was organised and coordinated by the World Heritage Centre in partnership with the Government of South Africa and the African World Heritage Fund. Financial support was provided by the Governments of South Africa, Switzerland and France and by the African World Heritage Fund.

The States Parties requested triangulation of data with other available information at the World Heritage Centre, and further requested IUCN to perform specific analysis on natural heritage properties. The States Parties reiterated the concerns and recommendations of the sub-regional meetings as important messages to be conveyed to the World Heritage Committee:

- Direct community involvement and benefits from World Heritage properties;
- Recognition, formalisation and documentation of traditional management systems;
- World Heritage and development needs;
- The protection of World Heritage properties in conflict and post-conflict areas.

Finally, the World Heritage Centre was mandated, together with the regional coordinator and the sub-regional Mentors, to further develop the Periodic Report for submission to the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee.

Methodology of Analysis

The Periodic Reporting Questionnaire consists of two parts: Section I concerns general information on the implementation of the Convention at national level while Section II involves detailed reporting on individual properties. The Questionnaire is articulated under the following principal subheadings:

Section I (National issues)	Section II (Site specific issues)
1. <i>Introduction</i>	1. <i>World Heritage Property Data</i>
2. <i>Inventories/Lists/Registers for Cultural and Natural Heritage</i>	2. <i>Statement of Outstanding Value</i>
3. <i>Tentative List</i>	3. <i>Factors Affecting the Property</i>
4. <i>Nominations</i>	4. <i>Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property</i>
5. <i>General Policy Development</i>	5. <i>Summary and Conclusions</i>
6. <i>Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation</i>	6. <i>Conclusions of Periodic Reporting Exercise</i>
7. <i>Scientific and Technical Studies and Research</i>	
8. <i>Status of Financial and Human Resources</i>	
9. <i>Training</i>	
10. <i>International Cooperation</i>	
11. <i>Education, Information and Awareness Building</i>	
12. <i>Conclusions and Recommended Actions</i>	
13. <i>Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise</i>	

The States Parties had access to Sections I and II of the online Questionnaire, in continuation of the practise established through the Arab Region Periodic Reporting. The World Heritage Centre and sub-regional mentors provided technical assistance as necessary towards filling-in of the two sections. The

data were extracted and analysed by a team from the World Heritage Centre, Nordic World Heritage Foundation, the Regional Coordinator, the four sub-regional mentors and a professional statistician.

Data Analysis and Validity

The questionnaires submitted by the States Parties in the Africa region are the basis for this Periodic Report. The methodology for data collection in Periodic Reporting is self-evaluation through an online tool. The national Focal Points fill in, validate and submit Section I, while the site managers fill in Section II. The Focal Points then have to validate and submit Section II for the World Heritage properties in their respective countries. The intention of this is to safeguard that true and reliable information regarding national implementation programmes and World Heritage properties' conservation schemes is provided. In order to support the States Parties and respective site managers in strengthening the implementation of the Convention, the importance of not holding back information in order to avoid "embarrassment" was stressed at the initial meeting in Paris and in the later regional and sub-regional meetings. For analytical purposes, the reliability and validity of the data and conclusions drawn from them must be considered.

Reliability is a prerequisite for findings and conclusions to have *validity*. The reliability can be referred to as level of precision (i.e. will we get the same results if the exercise is repeated under similar circumstances). *Validity* on the other hand can be referred to as degree of accuracy (i.e. "do we measure what we want to measure"). The validity in this case partly refers to whether the Periodic Report can be considered a truthful depiction of what was analysed, i.e. the implementation of the *Convention* in the States Parties, and the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties. Further, validity refers to the rigour with which the study was conducted (its design, decisions concerning what was and was not measured, the care taken in conducting these measurements etc.).

It should be noted that questionnaires based on self-reporting are often claimed to lack validity for a number of reasons. Self-reporting always implies a degree of subjectivity, and the validation process of Section II might also be reflected in the results. The way questions are first formulated by the team requesting information and secondly understood by the end user, might have impacts on the results. The Periodic Reporting Questionnaire is designed to be as accurate or precise as possible for its purpose, but discussions regarding the Questionnaire took place during the exercise, and National Focal Points raised issues regarding reliability and validity. States Parties considered a number of questions imprecise, difficult to comprehend and/or respond to. In particular, it was emphasised that Section II was not precise or specific enough for neither cultural nor natural properties. Further, certain trans-boundary and serial properties considered that specific issues related to such properties were not sufficiently covered in Section II. Finally, discussions took place concerning whether the collected data are reflecting the current situation in the Africa region.

In order to balance some of these issues regarding the validity of the Periodic Report, conscious efforts are made to utilise knowledge obtained through other sources in the analysis process. The Advisory Bodies' interventions and the available information at the World Heritage Centre, such as the regional and sub-regional meeting reports, state of conservation reports and reactive monitoring reports have been used for cross-referencing and data-triangulation. This is in line with the World Heritage Committee's call "*for cross-referencing between state of conservation and periodic reports to enhance consistency in reporting mechanisms and to ensure that follow-up action is taken as necessary;*" (Decision **29 COM 7B**). Through these measures and the implementation strategy for the Periodic Reporting exercise in the Africa region, the overall reliability and validity of the conclusions presented in this report is considered satisfactory.

Overview of World Heritage properties in the Africa Region

The first African nominations to the World Heritage List were made in 1978, when four African properties (of a total of 13 nominations), were inscribed on the List.³ Since then, a further 74 World Heritage properties have been inscribed. The 42 cultural properties, 32 natural properties and four mixed properties in the Africa region represent less than 9% of the World Heritage List, which in May 2011 counted 911 properties.

³ The first properties inscribed from the Africa region were: *Island of Gorée* (Senegal), *Ngorongoro Conservation Area* (Tanzania), *Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela* (Ethiopia), *Simien National Park* (Ethiopia).

Cultural Properties

Cultural properties form the majority (55%) of the Africa region's World Heritage. The cultural properties are nominated under criteria describing them as “*masterpieces of human creative genius*” (criterion i), exhibiting “*an important interchange of human values*” (criterion ii), or bear “*exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation*” (criterion iii). Others are “*outstanding example(s) of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble*” (criterion iv), often within spectacular settings of “*traditional human settlement, land use or sea use*” (criterion v) and “*associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs*” (criterion vi).

Some of the African cultural properties contain archaeological features and are unique in the sense that as much as they testify of past human activity and civilisation in these areas, they remain a very present reality in the daily lives of the communities living in and around them, serving for spiritual and cultural rejuvenation. Their meanings have changed continuously over the centuries to fit into the current lifestyles while serving as historical markers of identity, religion and nation. Of the 42 cultural properties in the Africa region, two are currently on the List of World Heritage in Danger: *Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara* (Tanzania), and the *Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi* (Uganda).

Natural Properties

There are 32 natural World Heritage properties in the Africa region, making up a total of 28,720,049 hectares (287,200 km²). Natural heritage properties are “*of exceptional natural beauty*” (criterion vii), “*outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history*” (criterion viii), “*outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes*” (criterion ix) and “*contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity*” (criterion x). The variety of natural properties in the region includes mountains, deserts, marine coastlines, forests, savannah, wetlands, lakes and river systems. The properties are of great importance on account of the biodiversity they contain, often endemic in nature. The properties are also unique witnesses to changes in the earth's geological and biological features.

Many of these properties are increasingly under threat from armed conflict and development pressures. Currently, 12 of the 32 natural properties in Africa (38%) are inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Mixed Properties

Mixed properties have elements of both natural and cultural heritage, as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention, and are selected on the basis of any combination of the ten selection criteria. The mixed properties in the Africa region have been inscribed under criteria that, among others, combine human creative genius with superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance, which contribute to the understanding of the earth's history.

This property category represents five percent of inscribed properties in Africa and 14% of the global total. The four mixed properties are located across the four sub-regions: *Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda* (Gabon), *Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons)* (Mali), *Ngorongoro Conservation Area* (Tanzania), and *uKhahlamba/Drakensberg Park* (South Africa). The properties include multiple land uses and contain endemic species of wildlife. The geographical distribution of the properties is representative of the rich mosaic of African landscapes, from cliffs to sandy plateaux, of archaeological and geological interest, intertwined with architecture, biological diversity and historic rock paintings, to dense and well-conserved tropical rainforests and relict savannah environments which contain evidence of successive passages of different peoples having lived in these environments.

List of World Heritage in Danger in the Africa region

In the years since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting, four African World Heritage properties have been removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger. The *Rwenzori Mountains National Park* (Uganda) was inscribed on the Danger List in 1999 (**23 COM X.B.22**) on account of lack of resources and monitoring, suspension of projects and security issues. It was removed from the list in 2004 (**28 COM 15A.8**). *Timbuktu* (Mali) was inscribed on the Danger List in 1990 due to the threat of sand

encroachment (**14 COM VII.C**) and was removed from the list in 2005 (**29 COM 7A.14**). *Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary* (Senegal) was first inscribed on the Danger List in 1984 (**08 COM X.26-27**) on account of the long-term threat posed by the construction of a dam down-stream and removed in 1988. It was inscribed again in 2000 following the invasion of a water plant, *Salvinia molesta*, and removed from the Danger List in 2006 following attainment of the established benchmarks. In 1985 the *Royal Palaces of Abomey* (Benin) was simultaneously inscribed on the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger, on account of a 1984 tornado which caused considerable damage to the property. It was removed from the Danger List in 2007 (**31 COM 8C.3**).

At present, 12 natural and two cultural properties from the Africa Region are on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The fourteen African properties on the Danger List amount to 41% of the total list.

Sub-regional cluster	State Party	Name of Property	Year of inscription on Danger List
Central Africa sub-region (7N)	Central African Republic	Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (N)	1997
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Garamba National Park (N)	1996
		Kahuzi-Biega National Park(N)	1997
		Okapi Wildlife Reserve (N)	1997
		Salonga National Park (N)	1999
		Virunga National Park (N)	1994
Madagascar	Rainforests of the Atsinanana (N)	2010	
West Africa sub-region (4N)	Côte d'Ivoire	Comoé National Park (N)	2003
	Guinea/Côte d'Ivoire	Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (N)	1992
	Niger	Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves (N)	1992
	Senegal	Niokolo-Koba National Park (N)	2007
East Africa sub-region (2C+1N)	Ethiopia	Simien National Park (N)	1996
	Tanzania	Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (C)	2004
	Uganda	Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (C)	2010

Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (Central African Republic) was inscribed on the Danger List on account of heavy poaching and insecurity caused by armed unrest in the State Party. It remains on the list as a consequence of poor management and increased threats to the outstanding universal value of the property.

All the five World Heritage properties in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are on the Danger List because of threats to the properties' outstanding universal value, stemming from mining and oil exploration, exploitation concessions, insecurity and illegal occupation by armed rebels on some of the properties (**33 COM 7A.31**). *Garamba National Park* was first inscribed on the Danger List in 1984 (**08 COM X.26-27**) due to alarming reduction in the northern white rhinoceros population. The property was removed from the Danger List in 1992 (**16 COM X.E**). It was re-inscribed in 1996 on account of growing insecurity and a decimation of the rhino population. *Virunga National Park* was inscribed in 1994 because of insecurity concerns (**18 COM XI**), and *Kahuzi-Biega National Park* and the *Okapi Wildlife Reserve* were inscribed in 1997 (**21 COM VIII.A.4**) for the same reason. *Salonga National Park* was inscribed on the Danger List in 1999 (**23 COM VIII.1-2**) due to poaching and illegal encroachments.

The *Rainforests of the Atsinanana* (Madagascar) was inscribed on the Danger List in 2010 due to illegal logging and hunting of endangered lemurs on the site (**34 COM 7B.2**). The *Comoé National Park* (Côte d'Ivoire) was inscribed on the Danger List in 2003 because of potential impacts of civil unrest on the integrity of the property, the decrease of large mammal populations due to increased and uncontrolled poaching and the lack of effective management mechanisms (**27 COM 7B.3**). The inscription of the *Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve* (Guinea/Côte d'Ivoire) in 1992 was made on the basis of threats to the integrity of the site caused by extractive industries and encroachment by large numbers of refugees (**15 COM VII**). The threat from both factors is still very high, and further aggravated by weak management (**33 COM 7A.3**). The *Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves* (Niger) was

inscribed in 1992 for reasons of insecurity caused by civil disturbances (**16 COM VII**). The *Niokolo-Koba National Park* (Senegal) was inscribed on the Danger List in 2007 because of degradation of the property and threats to its outstanding universal value caused by decreasing mammal populations, management issues and the impacts of a hydroelectric project upstream of the park (**31 COM 7B**). The continued disappearance of large mammals from the *Simien National Park* (Ethiopia) was the reason for inscription on the Danger List in 1996 (**20 COM VII.D32**).

The *Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara* (Tanzania) was inscribed on the Danger List in 2004 because of continuing deterioration and threats affecting the outstanding universal value of the property (**28 COM 15B.41**). The *Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi* (Uganda) was inscribed on the Danger List in 2010 because of threats to its outstanding universal value (**34 COM 7B.53**) following a fire incident in March 2010, which completely destroyed one of the main buildings at the property.

Structure of the Report

This Periodic Report should be viewed as an operational analysis highlighting the most pressing issues in the Africa region, to be reported to the World Heritage Committee. The structure of this document follows the same lines as the Questionnaire for Periodic Reporting. Conclusions are drawn from the synthesis of data, as well as preliminary recommendations for the development of a Regional Action Plan for strengthened implementation of the Convention in the Africa region. The results are presented at regional level and certain issues are discussed per sub-region to better understand the nuances of the results and how these affect the final recommendations. This approach was decided by the national Focal Points at the final regional meeting at Vredefort Dome in Parys, South Africa.

Chapter 1 reports on Section I of the Questionnaire, and provides an overview of the implementation of the Convention at national level. The policy and legal frameworks put in place to ensure effective implementation of the Convention; the documentation and inventories of heritage, as a tool for nomination of properties to the World Heritage List; and the distribution of financial material and human resources, vital to ensure conservation, protection and management of World Heritage properties, are all being examined. The chapter concludes with the extraction of the major issues that affect the implementation of the Convention by States Parties in the Africa region.

Chapter 2 reports on Section II of the Questionnaire and presents a critical look at the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties in the Africa region. The major factors which have impacts on natural and cultural properties are outlined. Other issues related to conservation, protection and management are discussed. Human and financial resources as well as levels of involvement of various stakeholders in conservation, protection and management are also examined at both natural and cultural properties.

Chapter 3 focuses on the gaps identified to define the capacity building needs in the region, arising both from the analysis of the States Parties' reports, and the regional and sub-regional meetings. These needs are discussed according to State Party- and property level needs. The major points considered form the backbone of a capacity building strategy developed by the regional training institutions.

Chapter 4 contains specific recommendations from the Africa region to the World Heritage Committee to address the issues raised in this report. It further outlines the region's contribution to the future direction of the World Heritage Convention as it approaches its 40th Anniversary.

The report annexes include quantitative syntheses of data from Section I and Section II of the Questionnaire; lists of national Focal Points, World Heritage properties and Site Managers who contributed to the successful implementation of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region as well as the Draft Capacity Building Strategy proposed by the regional training institutions (CHDA/EPA).

1. Implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Africa Region States Parties (Results of Section I)

1.1 Introduction

As of May 2011, 45 States Parties in the Africa region have ratified the Convention, representing 24% of the total number. These are listed below, in the order of ratification:

1974 – 2001

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Niger, Ghana, Senegal, Ethiopia, Mali, Tanzania, Guinea, Central African Republic, Seychelles, Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Madagascar, Zambia, Gabon, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Uganda, Congo, Cape Verde, Kenya, Angola, Mauritius, South Africa, Togo, Botswana, Chad, Comoros, Namibia, Rwanda, Eritrea

2002 – 2010

Liberia, Lesotho, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea

Section I of the Questionnaire involved all States Parties in the Africa region which had ratified the Convention at the launch of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting. Forty-four States Parties were qualified to complete Section I. Liberia and Sao Tome and Principe did not open the Questionnaire. Djibouti opened the Questionnaire, but did not provide information. Congo and Sierra Leone provided limited information, but wherever possible it was used in the final analysis. Equatorial Guinea ratified the Convention in 2010 and was therefore unable to participate in this cycle of Periodic Reporting. Somalia is the only State Party in the Africa region which has not yet ratified the Convention.

Overall, 41 of the 44 States Parties (93%) in the region provided information in this section of the Questionnaire. This is an improvement on the First Cycle where the return rate was 89%, when 16 out of 18 States Parties filled Section I. This figure must be considered in light of the fact that only States Parties having World Heritage properties at the time were involved in the exercise (i.e. 18 of the then 37 States Parties to the Convention). The successful completion of Section I of the Questionnaire was in great part due to cooperation between various organisations. National government institutions were involved in all States Parties, together with a substantial number of World Heritage site managers. The National Commissions of UNESCO also offered support for the exercise in more than half of the States Parties. In some cases, there was a high level of cooperation between the different institutions towards completing the Questionnaire, which greatly facilitated the process. In other cases, inter-institutional cooperation was challenging and it was difficult to obtain the necessary documentation for Section I. A summary of the analyses of quantitative data from Section I is presented in Annex I.

Different government institutions within the cultural and natural sectors assure the implementation of the Convention by States Parties. There appears to be a clear sharing of responsibilities with different institutions managing cultural and natural properties.

The results of this section raise the following main issues:

Legal frameworks and implementation capacities: States Parties generally report that the necessary legal frameworks for protection of natural and cultural heritage within their territories exist. These legal instruments are often intersecting and multi-sectoral and provide some level of protection for the variety of heritage. However, many of these instruments are reported to be inadequate or out-dated, and some States Parties resort to passing by-laws or Ministerial decrees to cater for certain requirements of the Convention, such as buffer zones. There is a general recognition that legislation needs to be regularly updated to meet new challenges and improve the protection of cultural and natural heritage sites. Furthermore, when it comes to implementation and enforcement of these legal frameworks, there is near unanimity among the States Parties that the capacities are very limited.

Involvement of local communities and private sector: The involvement of local communities including indigenous peoples as well as landowners and private sector stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention varies between States Parties and sub-regions, but is generally

limited, which might have consequences for conservation, protection and management as well as the funding situation of heritage properties.

Completion of heritage inventories: A moderate number of States Parties have completed their inventories for natural and cultural heritage, which are the basis for Tentative Lists. Although 37 States Parties report that they have Tentative Lists, nearly all report the intention of updating these within the next six years. Completion of inventories and harmonisation of Tentative Lists should be encouraged.

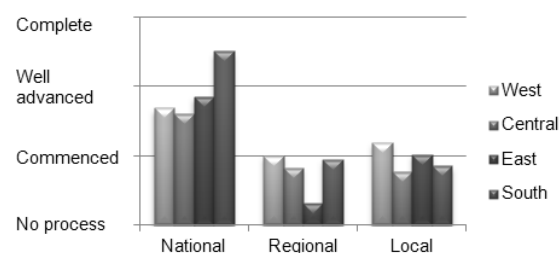
Financial resources: Although national budgets are the most important funding source for conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage in the Africa region, and the African World Heritage Fund is playing an increasing role in complementing the States Parties in this regard, there is a strong reliance on international funding.

1.2 Identification of the properties

Article 3 of the Convention states that *“it is for each State Party to this Convention to identify and delineate the different properties situated on its territory”*.

1.2.1 Inventories/lists/registers for cultural and natural heritage

The States Parties acknowledged the existence of inventories/lists/registers in their countries, but a majority have yet to complete their cultural and natural inventories. It should be noted that the degree of completion is reported to be somewhat higher for natural than for cultural properties, and all States Parties report that natural heritage inventories are in process or completed. With regards to cultural heritage inventories, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has yet to establish such an inventory. In States Parties where regional- and/or local level inventories are relevant, the degree of completion is generally lower. Further, a rather marked variation across the sub-regions should be noted.



Average levels of completion of cultural and natural inventories at different levels, by sub-region

The level of adequacy of inventories/lists/registers in capturing the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the States Parties is generally reported to be fairly good across the continent. Only one State Party (Togo) reports that the inventory is inadequate. The effectiveness of inventories/lists/registers for protection of the identified cultural heritage is reported generally as fair. Botswana has recognised the usefulness of heritage inventories for development purposes and has taken adequate steps to ensure this. Some States Parties (Burundi, Gambia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo and Uganda) report that the inventories are still not actively used for protection of heritage. Eritrea acknowledges the importance of inventories in the heritage impact assessment process.

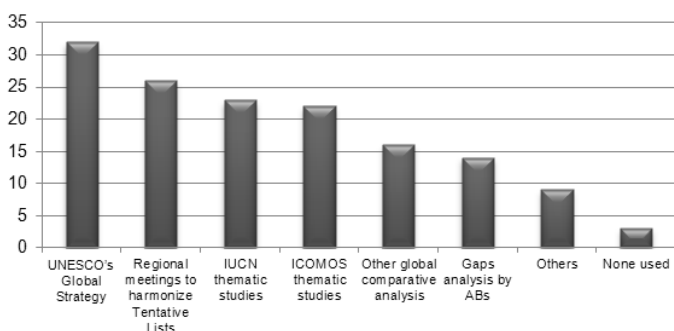
States Parties have adopted different methods of managing their national heritage inventories/lists/registers. Gabon organises regular updates of its national inventory, Malawi sometimes makes use of inventories compiled by local communities and in South Africa, universities and public entities also keep databases of heritage resources which overlap to an extent with other national inventories.

1.2.2 Tentative Lists

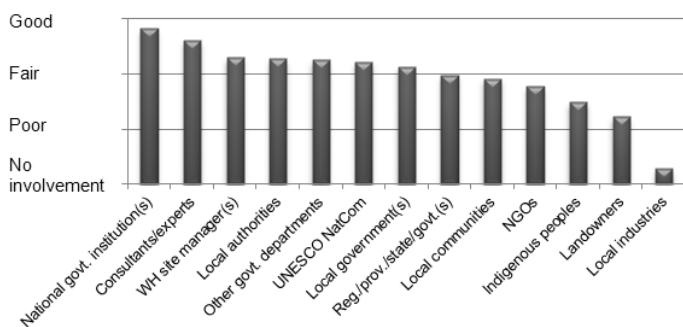
The Africa region States Parties report a total of 125 properties for possible nomination to the World Heritage List within the coming six years, out of 241 possible properties on the States Parties' Tentative Lists.⁴ The major tools reported to have been used to evaluate the potential outstanding universal value

⁴ The total number of properties on the Tentative Lists in the Africa region, submitted to the World Heritage Centre as of March 2011, is 241. Six States Parties (Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe and Sierra Leone) had yet to submit their Tentative Lists to the World Heritage Centre as of this date. Gambia and Seychelles have not updated their respective Tentative Lists with the World Heritage Centre since inscription of their properties on the World Heritage List.

of properties on the Tentative Lists were UNESCO's Global Strategy, regional meetings on Tentative Lists as well as IUCN's and ICOMOS's thematic studies.



Tools used for a preliminary assessment of potential OUV of properties (no. of State Parties)



level of involvement in the preparation of the Tentative Lists, all States Parties

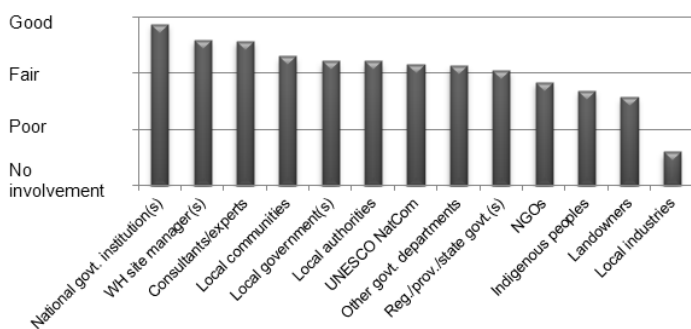
The preparation of Tentative Lists is carried out with a wide range of partners, with national government institutions and consultants/experts being most involved. The level of involvement of local industries is very limited. The involvement of landowners, indigenous peoples, local communities and local levels of governments should also be improved.

In 36 States Parties, the principal national institution responsible for the implementation of the *Convention* carries out the preparation and submission of the Tentative List. In Benin, Seychelles, Tanzania and Uganda, other national institutions carried out the submission of Tentative Lists. Thirty-nine States Parties intend to update their tentative lists within the next 6 years. The possible nominations listed by the States Parties need to be

reviewed and outstanding universal values evaluated, in line with the recent thematic studies carried out by the Advisory Bodies.⁵ Particular efforts may be necessary towards harmonisation of Tentative Lists at regional and thematic levels in the region. State Parties will have to collectively assess their respective Tentative Lists in order to review gaps and identify common themes, before submitting their respective revised Lists to the World Heritage Committee.

1.2.3 Nominations

Several States Parties have made submissions for nominations to the World Heritage List after ratifying the Convention. Since the period covered by the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting (1978 – 1993), the number of World Heritage properties in the Africa region has almost doubled: from 40 properties in 18 States Parties to 78 properties in 30 States Parties. In addition to the regional training course initiated by the African World Heritage Fund, the preparation of recent nomination dossiers by States Parties has been assisted by different partners and institutions. The highest levels of involvement are reported



Average level of involvement in the preparation of recent nomination dossiers, all States Parties

from national government institutions, existing site managers and consultants/experts. Local industries, landowners, and indigenous peoples are reported to be least involved in the preparation of recent nomination dossiers.

Inscription on the World Heritage List is generally perceived as positive. Almost all States Parties report that listing strongly contributes to improved protection in terms of legislative and regulatory frameworks and improved

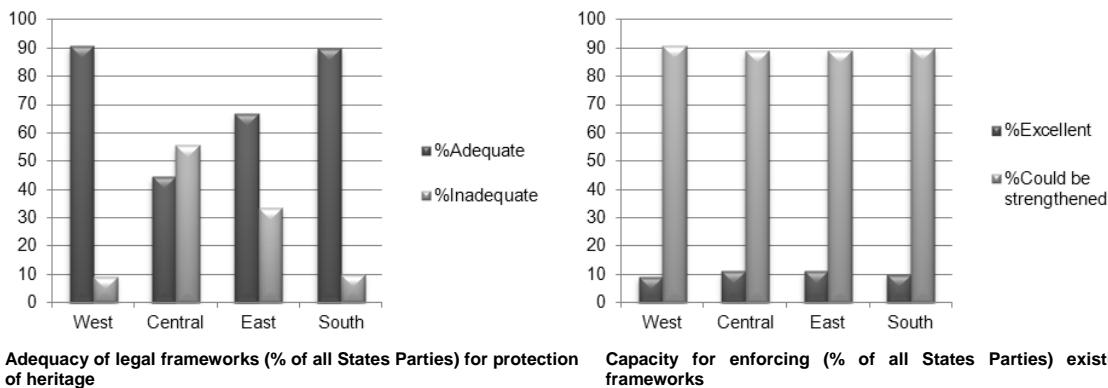
⁵ The Advisory Bodies are updating their thematic studies, which will be valuable in future work and reviews of Tentative Lists.

conservation of the properties. Further, inscription on the World Heritage List brings enhanced prestige, improved presentation of the properties, leads to opportunities for economic development in surrounding communities and increased recognition for tourism and public use. Even more important is the fact that community appreciation of the properties is clearly strengthened. This positive outlook is however not accompanied by an increased number of Africa region nominations since the last cycle of Periodic Reporting. The major reasons for this, as identified by the States Parties, are lack of capacities to prepare and complete nomination dossiers, challenges related to completing scientific documentation for heritage properties, lack of adequate legal protection for proposed properties, sites and sometimes conflict with planned development projects by other Governments bodies. These are challenges that need to be addressed at national level in the future.

1.3 Policy and legal frameworks

1.3.1 General Policy Development

The Convention relies on national legislation in the respective States Parties for protection of natural and cultural World Heritage. Within the States Parties, heritage protection will be covered by various national laws, covering a wide range of disciplines such as environment and land management, wildlife, forests and national parks, cultural heritage, urban and town planning laws, tourism regulations etc. With the exception of the Central Africa sub-region, a majority of States Parties in the Africa region report that the current ensemble of existing legislative frameworks is adequate for protection of their World Heritage properties. In the West Africa sub-region, 91% of the States Parties confirmed the adequacy of their respective legal frameworks, while 44% of the States Parties in the Central Africa sub-region claim the same. In the East Africa sub-region, 67% of States Parties claim adequate legal frameworks, and finally, 90% of States Parties in the Southern Africa sub-region records adequate legal frameworks. When it comes to the capacity to enforce the legal frameworks, there is near unanimity among the States Parties that the enforcement capacity remains weak.



In addition to the Convention, States Parties in the region have also ratified other international conventions, which are complementary in outlook and specific to the protection and conservation of either natural or cultural features. The nature-specific conventions adhered to include, amongst others: the 1971 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the 1973 Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the 1979 Bonn Convention on Migratory Species and the 1992 Rio Convention on Biological Diversity. Culture-specific conventions include: the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in Event of Armed Conflict, the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Diversity of Cultural Expressions.

In spite of the potential added value offered through cross-sectoral implementation and integration of these conventions into national policies, a majority of States Parties (59%) report that there is limited coordination and integration of these conventions into the development of national policies for conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage. There are widespread efforts

towards integrating heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning and also towards giving heritage a meaningful role in the life of communities, but a majority of States Parties report deficiencies in implementation and efforts are often of an ad-hoc nature.

1.3.2 Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation

Different government agencies in the States Parties conduct the management of cultural and natural heritage respectively. This often implies that the overall objectives for such agencies are overarching and similar when it comes to identification, conservation, protection and presentation of heritage properties. However, only 12 States Parties report effective cooperation, while twenty-eight 28 States Parties report some and limited inter-agency cooperation between the principal agencies responsible for protection of natural and cultural properties. This perceived 'division' between cultural and natural government agencies has also been a recurring issue in the regional and sub-regional meetings.

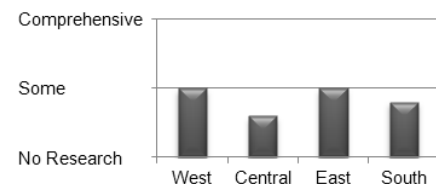
Other government agencies (e.g. for tourism, public works, housing, town planning, defence, fishery etc.) are important inter-agency cooperation partners for the effective identification, conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties. Seven States Parties report effective cooperation, with agencies connected to town planning, development and tourism reported as the crucial agencies for effective management of the properties. A large majority, 33 States Parties, report some and limited cooperation of this type.

When it comes to degree of cooperation between different levels of government (national, regional, local) in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage, only six States Parties (Kenya, Congo, Mozambique, Namibia, Benin and Mali) report effective cooperation. The remaining States Parties report limited cooperation in this regard.

The pattern is repeated as the States Parties in general report that there is a certain capacity in these national agencies/institutions for conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties, but significant deficiencies are communicated. Only three States Parties report excellent capacity in this regard.

1.4 Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

The level of planned research on heritage properties is generally low, and of an ad-hoc nature. Ten States Parties report that no research or scientific studies on subjects related to natural and cultural heritage are taking place. On the other end of the scale, four States Parties have reported that comprehensive research and studies on topics related to natural and cultural heritage are taking place. Only one country, South Africa, reports the development of site-specific research programmes for its inscribed properties, which are provided for within the budget and implementation plans of the site. Some research is as a result of international cooperation regimes (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia), and others are specifically focusing on natural properties (Côte d'Ivoire, Seychelles, Tanzania and Uganda). Cultural properties are sometimes benefitting from limited research, often conducted for academic achievement (Kenya, Tanzania). Finally, Nigeria reports the existence of ad-hoc, inter-agency research carried out on its properties.



Average occurrence of research programme(s) or project(s) specifically benefitting World Heritage properties, by sub-region.

1.5 Resource Management

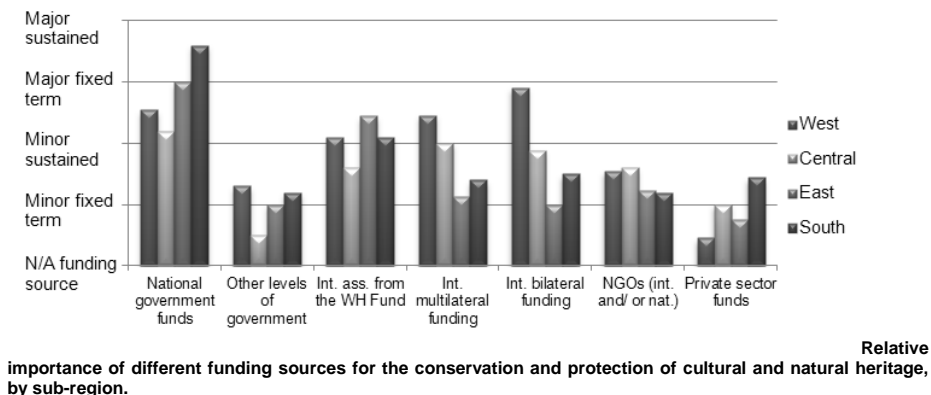
1.5.1 Financial status and human resources

The overall most important source of funding for the conservation and protection of heritage properties in Africa is national government funds. In particular, government funding is a major sustained source for States Parties in the Southern Africa sub-region. In Francophone Africa, and in particular the Western

Africa sub-region, it should be noted that there is a heavy reliance on international multi- and bilateral funding. International Assistance through the World Heritage Fund is another important funding source. Private sector contributions are generally very low, although having a slightly higher importance in the Southern Africa sub-region (cf. figure below).

Eighteen States Parties inform that their national governments have committed to the establishment of extra-government associations, to assist in fundraising for protection of World Heritage. Botswana reports of plans to establish an Environmental Fund by the end of 2011; Cape Verde is committing funds to ensure better protection for properties in view of the dispersed nature of its territory; Côte d'Ivoire is in the process of setting up a Foundation for Parks and Reserves, including World Heritage properties.

In Ethiopia, revenues from the World Heritage properties flow to the central financial system and are earmarked through national priorities. Further, the Malian National Assembly is expected to pass legislation for the creation of a heritage fund. The Democratic



Republic of the Congo and Guinea-Bissau are considering the establishment of a fiduciary fund for their properties. The Democratic Republic of the Congo further informs of functional private-public partnerships. Madagascar has had a Protected areas and biodiversity fund in place since 2008. Each South African World Heritage site has a responsible authority, which is empowered by law to identify financial and human resources (locally and internationally) for their properties and is further empowered to request additional funding from the national level to address their challenges.

Twenty-nine States Parties report that national policies are established for allocation of site revenues towards conservation and protection of heritage properties. In particular, such mechanisms are implemented in States Parties in the Eastern and Southern Africa sub-regions.

Human resources are generally reported to be inadequate (14 States Parties) and below optimum levels (15 States Parties). Benin and Madagascar report acceptable levels, while Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda and Zimbabwe report that human resources are adequate but additional staffing would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards.

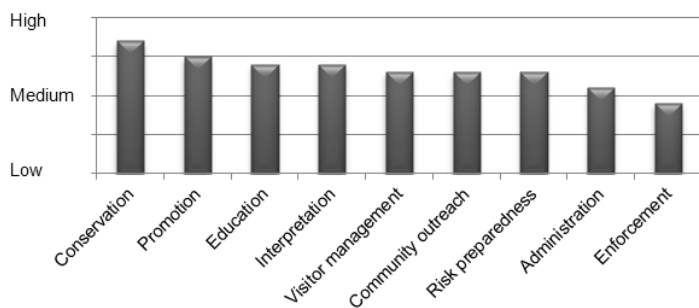
Generally, funding remains a challenge for effective conservation and protection of World Heritage properties in the region. States Parties consider that the African World Heritage Fund, created following the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting, should continue to provide mechanisms to deal with this challenge in the future, in addition to the existing funding sources.

1.5.2 Training

The availability of formal training/educational institutions/programmes with relevance for World Heritage at national level appears to vary widely across the region. Some States Parties (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, and Uganda) report that national universities and colleges provide relevant training, but more often than not, the available training does not meet the very specific needs for heritage management and conservation. Other States Parties (Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) depend on formal training institutions in their sub-region. Various European universities, and shorter, specialised courses at international level, contribute to meeting the national needs of Angola, Benin, Eritrea, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Burundi,

Central African Republic, Comores and Seychelles report a general lack of relevant training institutions at national level.

National universities in South Africa are reported to offer relevant formal training for World Heritage. Similarly, national institutions in Tanzania provide useful training and knowledge for management of World heritage properties. Guinea reports an ongoing effort to develop a specific training programme for national parks, under the guidance of the National Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas. In Mali, skilled human resources exist but are considered insufficient to meet training needs. Nigeria intends to extend the curriculum at its Institute of Archaeology and Museum Studies to include heritage management and conservation. Finally, the contributions of the regional training institutions (Centre for Heritage Development in Kenya, Ecole du Patrimoine Africain in Benin and Mweka College in Tanzania) are considered useful for the attainment of national goals in heritage conservation.



Average level of training needs in various fields for conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage (All States Parties)

In spite of the identified availability of various formal training/educational institutions/programmes, the States Parties also report strong needs for specific skills in order to ensure effective conservation of heritage properties in general and World Heritage in particular, as presented in the figure. National training/educational strategies to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation are generally not well developed. Capacity development is often of an ad hoc nature, or existing strategies are not implemented, often due to funding constraints. Only one State Party, Côte d'Ivoire, reports that a strategy has been effectively implemented since 2002. Three States Parties (Seychelles, Swaziland and Zimbabwe) report a complete lack of training strategies. In some States Parties, the heritage sector finds its niche within the training strategies of other departments such as Environment and population (Niger). Some of the needs outlined by the States Parties have already been addressed in the Africa 2009 programme of the World Heritage Centre. It is important that any follow-up programmes identify very specific conservation needs and take into consideration the ongoing efforts in existing programmes to avoid duplication of efforts.

The main capacity building issues arising from the Periodic Reporting are: community outreach, risk preparedness, enforcement of legislative frameworks and policies and conservation. These are addressed in Chapter 3 of this report.

1.6 Sensitisation

The World Heritage Convention requires that States Parties shall ensure sensitisation of their populations in order to inform of the various provisions of the Convention (Articles 27 and 28).

1.6.1 International Cooperation

States Parties in the Africa region report that various levels of cooperation with other States Parties and international organisations are established. The most important means for international cooperation are the hosting of or attendance at international training courses and sharing of expertise for capacity building. Burundi strongly recommends that those who have participated at international training courses transfer their knowledge and train other colleagues in the home country as a means of addressing the human resource needs in national institutions. There is also a fairly high level of bi- and multilateral agreements between States Parties, and also a range of other UN programmes.

There is a range of successful cooperation initiatives in the region. The Indian Ocean Commission is an intergovernmental organisation which includes four States Parties from the region - Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles) for cooperation in various fields, including conservation and

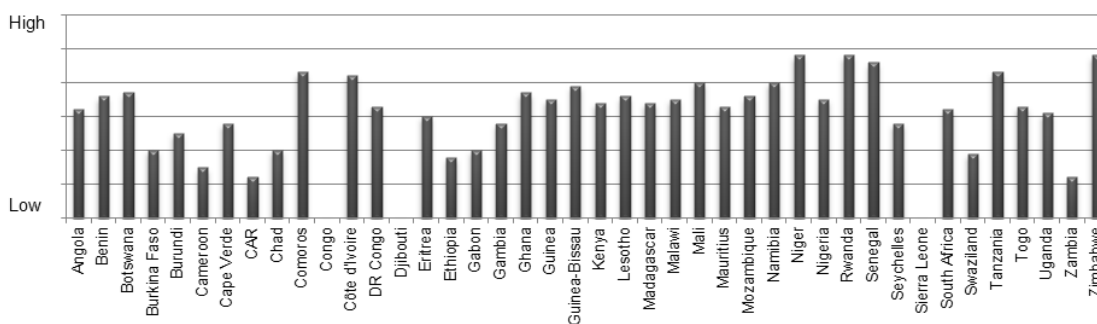
protection of natural properties in the region. In Central Africa, the framework of the World Heritage Centre's project *Central Africa World Heritage Forest Initiative (CAWHFI)* for the protection of forests in the region is well established. Further, an increasing trend of cross-regional expertise being provided by experts within the region is observed: Gambia was invited by Senegal in 2010 to participate in a workshop related to the nomination of the Saloum Delta site; staff from Nigeria has participated in capacity building activities in Kenya, Lesotho and Zambia. In addition, States Parties cooperate in the preparation of management plans for joint properties (Lesotho and South Africa; Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea; the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda).

Twinning of World Heritage properties nationally and/or internationally is another form of cooperation. Seychelles is working on proposals for twinning of the *Aldabra Atoll* (Seychelles) with *Cocos Island National Park* (Costa Rica) and the *Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve* (Seychelles) with the *Pitons, Cirques and Ramparts of Reunion Island* (France). Currently, only eight States Parties have twinning programmes at regional level:

West Africa sub-region (Franco-/Lusophone)	Niger (W National Park of Niger)	France (Gorge d'Ardeche)
East Africa sub-region (Anglophone)	Uganda (Rwenzori Mountains National Park)	Democratic Republic of Congo (Virunga National Park)
Southern Africa sub-region (Anglo-/Lusophone)	Lesotho (Sehlabathebe National Park)	South Africa (uKahlamba Drakensberg Park)
	Mozambique (Mozambique Island) Other programs with the city of Bergen, Lamu and Zanzibar	Portugal (Historic Centre of Evora)
	South Africa (currently working on Robben Island)	Senegal (Island of Goree)
	Zimbabwe (Mosi-Oa-Tunya)	Zambia (Victoria Falls)

1.6.2 Education, Information and Awareness building

World Heritage in the different countries is promoted by different means, which include print and audio-visual media, media campaigns, internet, celebration of World Heritage day, translation and diffusion of publications made available by the World Heritage Centre, postage stamps and medals, etc. The figure presented below is a simple additive index of total media use: the higher the level, the more promotional means are utilised within the State Party. Where there is an indication of inactivity, the States Party has not given a response to the question. It should be noted that even States Parties not having World Heritage properties implement sensitisation activities.

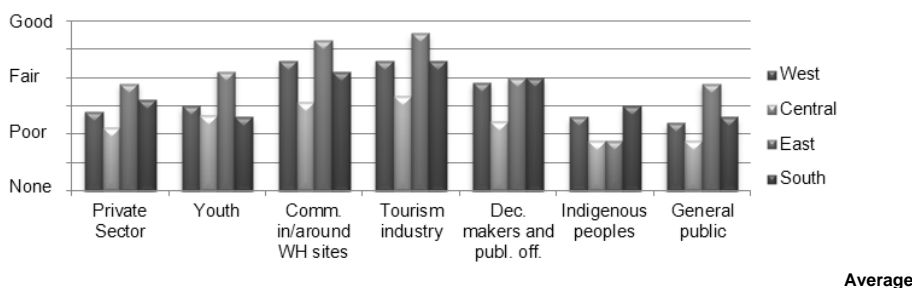


Additive
index of total use of different types of media and other activities within States Parties for education and information purposes.

Programmes to raise awareness among stakeholders of World Heritage are another important tool to increase involvement, knowledge and appreciation of World Heritage. Eleven States Parties have no

strategy, but some of these perform ad-hoc activities. Twenty-two States Parties have strategies for awareness-raising but report deficiencies in the strategies and implementation. Some States Parties also take advantage of the International Museums day as a forum to promote World Heritage. Mali and South Africa have created a heritage week and a heritage day respectively for purposes of sensitisation.

The reported levels of awareness of World Heritage appear to be highest within the tourism industry and in communities in and around the properties. The sub-regional variation in awareness levels



should be noted, in particular when it comes to the Central Africa sub-region.

Currently, the World Heritage in Young Hands programme is implemented in 11 of the Africa region States Parties, and a further sixteen 16 intend to participate. Among the participating States Parties, only two, Ghana and Senegal, have integrated World Heritage in school curricula. The most frequent activities in these 11 States Parties are related to school visits to World Heritage properties and activities related to heritage within UNESCO Clubs/Associations. Courses for teachers and students and Youth Forums are only occasionally undertaken.

1.7 Conclusion and Recommended Actions

The States Parties conclude with recommendations on certain issues which in some cases are shared across the region, and in other cases highly specific. A summary of both the general issues and certain specific issues are presented below.

1.7.1 General recommendations

Policy and legal frameworks

The domestication of the Convention, through its consideration in relevant national legislations, updating and harmonising of national legislations (where necessary) and translation into local languages will make it easier for the Convention to enter into the general framework of national planning. States Parties recommend the preparation of integrated national plans for implementation of the Convention at national level. It is important that the national institutions implementing the Convention have knowledge of other national legislations which could be applied to protect heritage (e.g. town planning laws, forestry and mining laws, environmental planning laws etc.) in order to ensure the best possible protection of heritage properties. Such complementary legislation need to be cross-referenced with the legislation for heritage protection in order to ensure full protection, identify gaps and make any necessary revisions. The enforcement of existing legal frameworks is weak and could be improved upon.

Identification of the properties

National inventories and Tentative Lists should be completed and regularly updated, in line with established guidelines. Updating of Tentative Lists should be guided by regional harmonisation initiatives and thematic and gap analyses conducted by ICOMOS and IUCN. The number of Africa region nominations should be increased through a continued facilitation of the nomination process of potential World Heritage properties, which also should be considered part of general awareness building.

Scientific and technical studies and research

The inclusion of World Heritage in educational curricula is desirable and should be actively developed. Relevant international conventions should also be in focus for academic studies at universities and national research commissions. The establishment of National World Heritage committees as multi-disciplinary entities might further focus World Heritage research in the region.

Financial resources

There is a strong need for increased financial commitments on the part of the Africa region States Parties to ensure proper protection, management and conservation of the properties. States Parties recognise, both from their eager participation in the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting and their interventions since 2008, that the creation of the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) is justified and that it plays a crucial role in meeting the needs of Africa. The States Parties acknowledge that the future sustainability of the Fund is crucial for continued progress and support on the continent, and thus recommend:

- a) States Parties should explore the possibilities of taking advantage of available financial instruments at national and international levels, for the establishment of fiduciaries or funds;
- b) National contributions to the AWHF from the region should be increased to ensure ownership by the States Parties;
- c) States Parties should avail themselves of the opportunities for international assistance offered by the African World Heritage Fund;
- d) States Parties should contribute to the Fund's human resources by seconding staff members to the Fund. This would further contribute to ownership, networking and regional capacity-building.

Economic benefits to local communities

States Parties recognise the need for local communities including indigenous peoples to be fully involved in the management of World Heritage properties. This should be achieved through establishment and managing of projects which contribute to both conservation of the properties and the livelihoods of local communities.

Sensitisation

With increasing development pressures, the States Parties recommend that further actions be carried out to create awareness on the importance of heritage properties in general and World Heritage in particular. Such awareness efforts should demystify common World Heritage terms such as authenticity, integrity and outstanding universal value.

2. African World Heritage Properties (Results of Section II)

2.1 Introduction

This section of the report focuses on the World Heritage properties in the Africa region. It gives an overview of the implementation of the Convention at property level and an understanding of how the national and local conditions affect the conservation and management of the 78 properties in the region. It also includes an analysis of various factors which impact the World Heritage properties. States Parties acknowledge the effects of the different factors on their properties, and there are a few reports on ongoing efforts to address the negative impacts on the properties.

Information for Section II of the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire was provided by all properties in the region. Only the reports from *Chongoni Rock-Art Area* (Malawi), *Lake Malawi National Park* (Malawi) and *Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande* (Cape Verde) were not validated by the respective national Focal Points, but the data were included in the analysis. A summary of the analyses of quantitative data from Section II is presented in Annex II.

Several issues have emerged from the analysis of Section II of the Questionnaire. The following summary outlines the key issues.

Boundaries and buffer zones: The status of property boundaries and buffer zones has improved from the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting. However, a substantial number of properties still report insufficiencies in boundaries and buffer zones. Several properties also report having buffer zones which are nationally recognised, but not yet presented to the World Heritage Committee. Poorly defined, not approved or non-existing boundaries and buffer zones might be explanatory factors in several of the development pressures reported by the properties. It also appears that sites managers are well aware of their properties' boundaries, but not the local communities who live in and around most of these properties.

Protective measures: In line with the conclusions from the analysis of Section I, legal frameworks are recognised by the site managers, but implementation is often inadequate and the capacity for enforcement can be improved. This is also emphasised through the analysis of factors affecting the properties. Illegal activities can be characterised as a near universal problem for the properties, together with the deliberate destruction of heritage.

Financial and human resources In general, most properties report insufficient funding and human resources. There is an improvement in ensuring minimal funding for administration and human resource purposes, but conservation activities still lack the necessary funding. As was found in the analysis of Section I, there is a strong reliance on international funding in the properties' day to day conservation budgets, which in particular presents a challenge in the natural properties.

Involvement of local industry/commercial actors and involvement of, and benefits to, local communities: Local communities are involved in management issues related to the World Heritage properties, but not sufficiently, particularly in decision-making processes. The involvement of indigenous peoples⁶, where applicable, is often poor. A similar conclusion can be drawn when it comes to the involvement of local industries/commercial actors and landowners. Improved involvement of these stakeholders might also improve on the development pressures which are reported by a high number of properties.

2.2 World Heritage property data

There are 78 World Heritage properties in the Africa region, including three trans-boundary properties, representing less than 9% of the total number of inscribed properties worldwide. The First Cycle of

⁶ A widely used working definition of indigenous populations, proposed by the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations can be viewed at the following link: http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=14203&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Periodic Reporting covered the 40 properties inscribed from 1978 prior to 1994. From 1994 to 2010, a further 38 properties were inscribed on the List at an average of two properties per year, with a peak in 2006 with five inscriptions. It should be noted however, that in the latter period, there was a far greater occurrence of years without inscriptions than in the former.

2.2.1 Geographic details of the properties

States Parties used the opportunity offered by the Periodic Reporting exercise to update the information on their properties' geographic details with respect to geographic coordinates, area of property, buffer zones and maps.

2.3 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Since 2007, all properties considered for inscription by the World Heritage Committee have been required to include a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), in line with the requirements of paragraph 155 of the Operational Guidelines. In keeping with this requirement and in recognition of the importance of this statement for effective future protection and management of the properties, the Committee requested that Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value be drafted for all World Heritage properties inscribed prior to 2007: "*Recognizing the pivotal importance of Statements of Outstanding Universal Value in all World Heritage processes, urges States Parties, in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, to prepare all missing Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for properties in their territory before the launching of the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in their Region*[" (Decision **31 COM 11 D.1**).

In the course of the Periodic Reporting exercise, retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value were adopted for 12 properties (*Comoé National Park* (Côte d'Ivoire), *Okapi Wildlife Reserve* (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *Simien National Park* (Ethiopia), *Lake Malawi National Park* (Malawi), *Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves; W National Park of Niger* (Niger), *Niokolo-Koba National Park* (Senegal), *Aldabra Atoll; Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve* (Seychelles), *Selous Game Reserve, Kilimanjaro National Park* (Tanzania) and *Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi* (Uganda)) at the 34th session of the World Heritage Committee in Brasilia (*WHC-10/34.COM/8E* and *WHC-10/34.COM/8E Add*). By December 2010, 23 retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value had been completed for the Africa region. The statements for all remaining properties were drafted and submitted to the World Heritage Centre by 30 March 2011.

2.4 Factors affecting the properties

The factors affecting the World Heritage properties in the Africa region are varied and interact to produce different effects on the properties. Section II includes 13 factor groups with 76 single factors in total. The site managers indicated whether the individual factors have or could have relevant impacts on the properties, and further specified whether the factor had current or potential and positive or negative impacts. Further, the site managers reported whether the origin of the factors were inside or outside the properties.

The factor analysis focuses on the current, negative factors impacting on cultural and natural properties, departing from an overall analysis of the factor groups. Individual factors affecting more than a third of the properties are discussed in detail, as well as factors which not necessarily affect a large number of properties but where the impacts are known to be critical. A summary of individual factors which impact on the highest number of natural and cultural properties is presented.

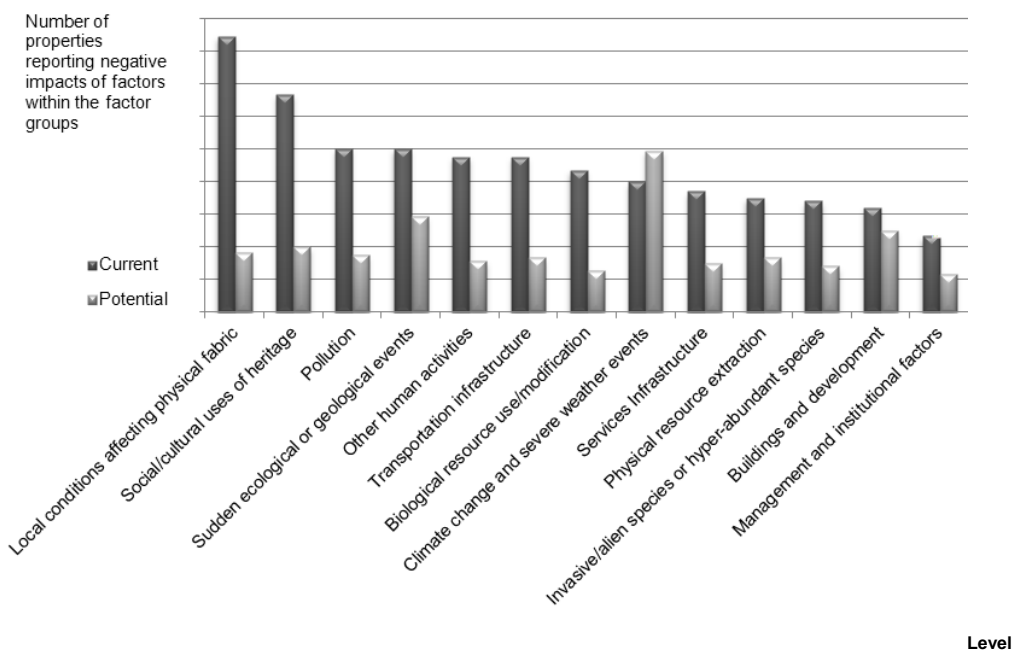
Although current, negative factors are the focus in the analysis, *potential negative* and *current/potential positive* factors are mentioned where these might affect the properties significantly. A complete overview of factors affecting the properties can be found in Annex II.

Due to the complexity in analysing the factors affecting the properties, it was agreed in the final meeting in Vredfort (South Africa, February 2011) that only a regional overview be presented in this section.

Specific sub-regional analyses will be carried out at a later stage as part of preparations for the Action Plan for Africa, to be presented to the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2012.

2.4.1 Factors impacting on cultural properties

The figure below shows in ranked order the negative impacts of the 13 factor groups on cultural properties in the Africa region.



of negative impacts by factor groups on cultural properties (All properties, weighted factor groups, ranked)

Local conditions affecting physical fabric

The factors most often reported to impact negatively on the cultural properties belong in this factor group, which includes all biological or environmental factors that promote or contribute to deterioration processes of the fabric of the heritage properties. More than a third of the properties suffer from impacts caused by wind; water; relative humidity; dust; temperature; micro-organisms and pests. Only a few properties report *potential* negative impacts from factors within the factor group and similarly there are also very few current and potential *positive* impacts reported.

Social/cultural uses of heritage

Negative impacts of tourism/visitors/recreation activities are reported in 18 cultural properties. Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and communities; changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system; and society's valuing of heritage are three further factors which negatively affect more than 30% of the properties. States Parties affirm that the continuation of cultural and social activities contribute to the management of the properties, fostering ownership and long term conservation (e.g. *Royal Palaces of Abomey* (Benin), *Chongoni Rock Art Area* (Malawi), *Great Zimbabwe National Monument* (Zimbabwe)). Few properties report *potential* negative impacts. It should be noted that this factor group has positive impacts on many cultural properties in Africa, in particular when it comes to impacts of ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses; impacts of tourism/visitors/recreation; and society's valuing of heritage. The two latter factors are obviously multi-faceted as they impact some properties negatively and others positively, while some report both positive and negative impacts.

Pollution

Properties experience high levels of negative impacts from pollution. Solid waste affects half of the cultural properties, while air pollution is reported as a problem in a third. Few properties report *potential* negative effects, but factors such as water pollution might be a future challenge based on the information provided, and solid waste and air pollution are set to provide further future challenges.

Negative impacts from pollution may create health problems if not properly tackled in the near future, particularly in the historic cities.

Sources of pollution reported by States Parties include illegal land allotments which pollute freshwater sources in *Lamu Old Town* (Kenya), household effluent in *Le Morne Cultural Landscapes* (Mauritius) and pollution from transportation infrastructure in *Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove* (Nigeria) and *Aapravasi Ghat* (Mauritius).

Sudden ecological/geological events

Sudden ecological/geological events have significant relevance for cultural properties, with erosion and siltation/deposition and fires affecting more than a third of the properties. Both these factors are also reported to have *potential* negative impacts by a large number of properties.

States Parties recognise the threats and are taking measures to address these current and potential risks. Examples are demonstrated by the *Bwindi Impenetrable National Park* (Uganda), where a fire management plan is being developed, and by *Twyfelfontein or /Ui-//aes* (Namibia) that conducts regular rehabilitation of trails eroded by rain water.

Other human activities

The single most quoted factor of all the 76 individual factors is illegal activities, which affect a high number of properties particularly in Eastern and Southern Africa (cf. Annex II). Such activities include poaching, looting, theft, treasure hunting and other illegal activities such as extraction of geological resources, trade, occupation of space, excavations and constructions. Related to this is the deliberate destruction of heritage, which is reported as a current or potential negative factor in 16 properties. These factors might be seen in relation to the limited resources for implementation and enforcement of legal frameworks, which was described in Chapter 1 of this report.

Transportation Infrastructure

Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure and ground transport infrastructure have negative impacts on many properties, especially in Southern and Eastern Africa. This factor group is also reported to have several positive impacts. In particular ground transport infrastructure benefits a large number of cultural properties, as improved infrastructure might create opportunities for better access to the properties.

Biological resource use/modification

The cultural properties are negatively affected by livestock farming/grazing of domesticated animals and land conversion. The same two factors are also potentially affecting several properties. It should be noted that positive impacts are also reported from factors in this factor group for some properties, in particular crop production and land conversion are mentioned.

Climate change and severe weather events

Several properties are starting to experience the direct effects of climate change and many are affected by severe weather events. The most significant factor currently affecting the properties is storms, but a large number of properties are experiencing, and may potentially experience, negative impacts from droughts; desertification; flooding; temperature change and other climate change impacts. The high level of potential negative impacts from climate change should be noted.

States Parties in the Sahelian zone report that they face increasing negative impacts from climate change through droughts, flash floods and loss of traditional building knowledge, as migration increases to avoid the effects of climate change.

Services Infrastructure

Among the cultural properties, localised utilities such as incinerators, cellphone/tv/radio-towers and sewerage infrastructure are reported to negatively affect a high number of properties. Major linear utilities, such as power lines, channels and pipelines, are both currently and potentially affecting several properties. Positive impacts are also reported, in particular arising from water infrastructure, and for some properties localised utilities might also have positive impacts. The latter factor might be considered positive as such infrastructure may improve communications and energy access for the properties.

Physical resource extraction

Physical resource extraction is reported as relevant for only 21% of the cultural properties, but is also regarded as negative in 84% of the cases. Quarrying and/or mining are currently reported to affect 11 cultural properties in the region. A further seven properties report that quarrying and/or mining might have a *potential* negative impact. For at least some of the affected properties, such activities may have obvious potential consequences for outstanding universal value and authenticity/integrity.

Invasive/alien species or hyper abundant species

Although expected to be an issue of higher relevance to the natural properties, the factor Invasive/alien terrestrial species is reported to negatively affect 18 of the cultural properties and potentially impact on a further six. This probably comes as a result of natural landscapes being key components in particular cultural properties.

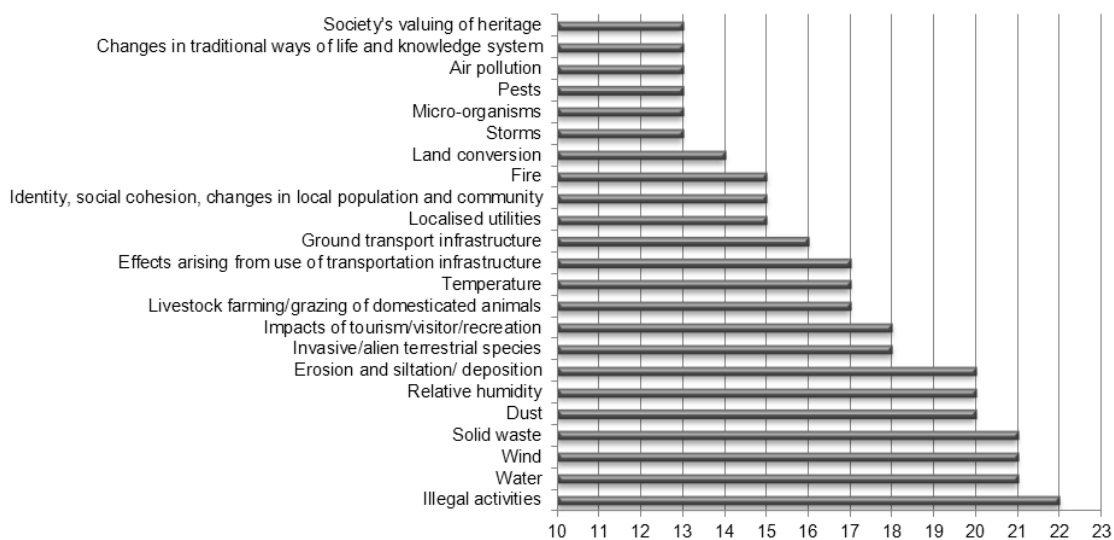
Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves (Niger) report the existence of a control strategy for invasive species. *Great Zimbabwe National Monument* (Zimbabwe) faces the challenge of controlling and managing the plant *Lantana camara*. *Robben Island* (South Africa) has commenced the elimination of the invasive species of flora and fauna.⁷

Buildings and Development

Factors such as housing; commercial development and industrial areas are negatively affecting some of the cultural properties, and several properties report that in particular commercial development and housing are potential challenges. It should be noted that major visitation accommodation and visitation facilities are reported to have both current and potential positive impacts on several of the cultural properties. This is a clear indication of the challenges States Parties face in ensuring that building regulations, land-use plans and conservation plans are made available to the authorities in charge of managing cultural properties.

Management and institutional factors

A very limited number of properties report negative impacts arising from factors in this factor group. Some properties report that research/monitoring activities have negative impacts, and in four properties, management activities appear to have negative impacts. It should be emphasised that this factor group is reported to have the most positive impacts, on a large number of cultural properties. This implies that adequate management activities and research strongly benefit the properties.



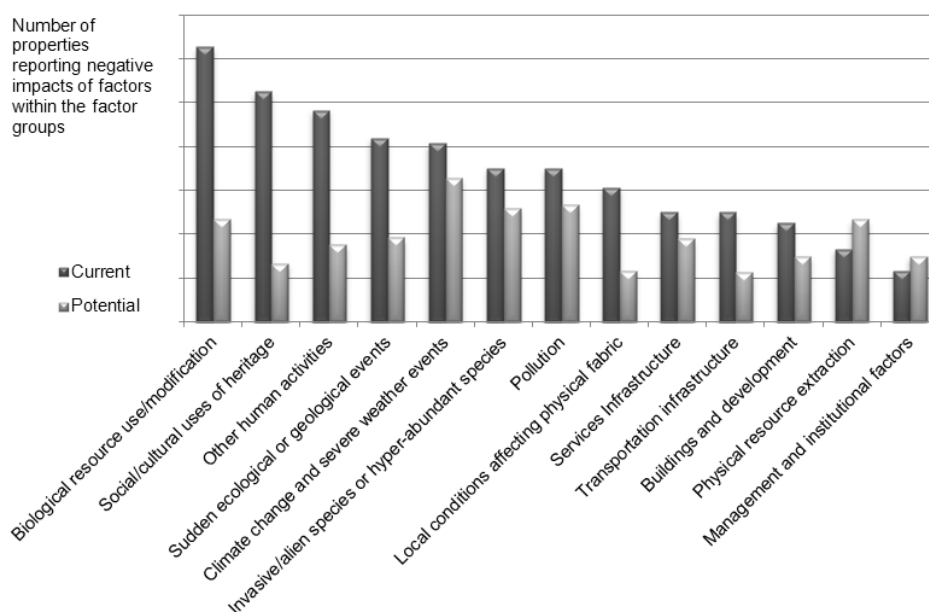
SUMMARY:

Current, negative factors impacting more than a third of the cultural properties (Number of properties affected)

⁷ Robben Island, State of Conservation report, January 2009

2.4.2 Factors impacting on natural properties

The figure below shows in ranked order the factor groups reported to have the strongest negative impacts on natural properties in the region.



Level of negative impacts by factor groups on natural properties (All properties, weighted factor groups, ranked)

Biological resource use/modification

This factor group contains the factors which in sum are reported to negatively impact the properties more than any other factor group. The most prevalent negative factors are livestock farming/grazing of domesticated animals; fishing/collecting aquatic resources; subsistence hunting; land conversion; subsistence wild plant collection; forestry/wood production and commercial hunting. These factors are also cited as having *potential* negative impacts on a large number of natural properties in the region, together with commercial wild plant collection and crop production.

Measures are being implemented to meet some of these challenges. At the *iSimangaliso Wetland Park* (South Africa), commercial agricultural activities outside the park boundaries, along with poor catchment management, affect the functioning of the St Lucia estuary. Positive and negative effects of crop production at the property are managed through the establishment of sustainable food gardens in partnership with the local community. *Tai National Park* (Côte d'Ivoire) reports a decrease in commercial and subsistence wild plant collection in the north-eastern parts of the property.

Social/cultural uses of heritage

Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting as well as identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community, are two factors which are reported to impact negatively on more than half of the natural properties. Properties are also reporting *potential* negative impacts from factors in this group which, in addition to the two factors mentioned above, also highlights changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system; society's valuing of heritage and impacts from tourism/visitors/recreational activities as future challenges. It should however be noted that a large number of properties are reporting positive impacts from ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses and tourism/visitor/recreational activities. As was reported for the cultural properties, the impacts from tourism/visitor/recreational activities are reported to be negative and/or positive also on the natural properties.

Other human activities

For both cultural and natural properties, the single most quoted factor of all 76 individual factors is illegal activities. As 30 of the 32 natural properties experience current negative impacts from this factor,

and the remaining two properties report the factor as a potential challenge, the problem must be characterised as universal. Illegal activities include poaching, blast and cyanide fishing, ghost nets (discarded fishing gear), looting, theft, treasure hunting and other illegal activities such as extraction of geological resources, trade, occupation of space, excavations and construction. Related to this is the deliberate destruction of heritage, which is reported as a current or potential negative factor in 15 properties. These factors might be seen in relation to the limited capacities for implementation and enforcement of legal frameworks, which was described in Chapter 1 of this report.

Civil unrest and war are two further factors which have current and/or potential negative impacts in more than a third of the natural properties. These two factors are in particular prevalent in some of the countries having properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Sudden ecological/geological events

Fires are affecting half of the natural properties. This factor, together with erosion and siltation/deposition are the two most quoted current negative factors within this group. The same factors are also reported as having potential negative impacts for other properties.

Climate Change and severe weather events

The effects of climate change and severe weather events are affecting a high number of properties with temperature change and drought reported as the most relevant factors. As was the case for cultural properties, a large number of natural properties are expecting future negative impacts from the already mentioned factors, but also from flooding, storms and other climate change impacts. Potential negative impacts from desertification are reported by several properties, such as the *Bwindi Impenetrable National Park* (Uganda), *Rwenzori Mountains National Park* (Uganda), *Lake Turkana National Parks* (Kenya) and the *Mosi-oa-Tunya/Victoria Falls* (Zambia and Zimbabwe).

Invasive/alien species or hyper abundant species

Invasive/alien terrestrial species are reported as currently impacting on 17 natural properties. The site managers are also reporting that hyper-abundant species; invasive/alien freshwater species and translocated species are already causing negative impacts in some properties, and further that these factors are anticipated to have large potential negative impacts in a number of properties. One current example is the challenges faced by *Mosi-oa-Tunya/Victoria Falls* (Zambia and Zimbabwe) in controlling and managing the plant *Lantana camara*.

Pollution

Solid waste (mine tailings, litter, industrial waste, household rubbish) and surface water pollution are reported as being the largest current challenges within this factor group, which potentially might affect even more properties. When combining the current and potential negative impacts, air pollution and ground water pollution are further issues which have and may have an impact on several natural properties.

Local conditions affecting physical fabric

This factor group includes all biological or environmental factors that promote or contribute to deterioration processes of the fabric of the heritage properties. Within this factor group, temperature is the most quoted current negative factor. Further, several properties report current and potential negative impacts from pests and water issues.

Services Infrastructure

Less than a third of the properties are affected by the factors in this factor group. But, when the current and potential negative impacts are combined, localised utilities and major linear utilities appear to be factors which might affect several properties in the future. It should anyhow be noted that some properties report positive impacts from these factors, as improved access to communication and energy might benefit the properties.

Transportation Infrastructure

Some of the natural properties are reporting negative current and potential impacts from the use of transportation infrastructure in general, and also from ground transport infrastructure such as roads, car parks, railways etc. The latter factor is however reported to also have current and potential *positive* impacts for a number of properties, together with air transport infrastructure. As was reported for the

cultural properties, such infrastructures may have negative impacts on the properties, but also provide added value through for example improved access and communications.

Buildings and Development

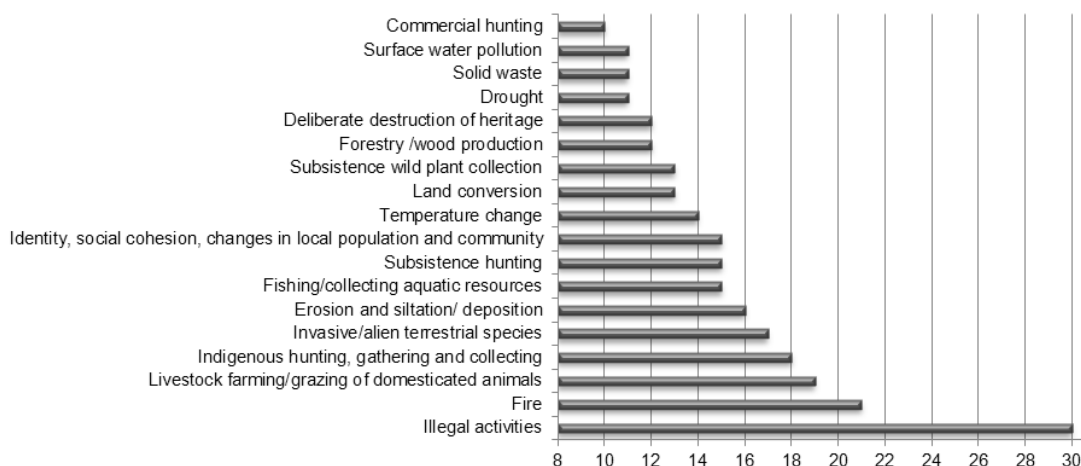
Certain natural properties are reporting current and potential negative impacts from major visitation accommodation and associated infrastructure and housing. As described elsewhere in this report, the reason for this might be found in limited cooperation with local communities and industries and lack of tourism planning and management. As was the case for cultural properties, it should be noted that a large number of natural site managers report current and potential *positive* effects from interpretative and visitation facilities and also major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure.

Physical resource extraction

Mining and quarrying are currently negatively impacting on nine natural properties and might potentially affect a further 12, implying that these two factors might negatively impact on two thirds of the natural properties in the Africa region. Oil and gas exploration is only indicated as a current negative factor in *Virunga National Park*⁸ (Democratic Republic of the Congo), but it should be noted that other natural properties are reporting this as a potential challenge. For at least some of the affected properties, such activities may have obvious potential consequences for the outstanding universal value and integrity. It should also be noted that this is the only factor group where none of the site managers indicate current or potential positive impacts.

Management and institutional factors

Management and research activities are reported to have negative impacts on just a few properties. It must be emphasised that also for natural properties, this factor group has far more positive than negative impacts, as 26 of the properties report positive impacts from management activities and 28 report positive impacts from research. As for the cultural properties, this indicates that in nearly all cases, management and research benefit the properties.



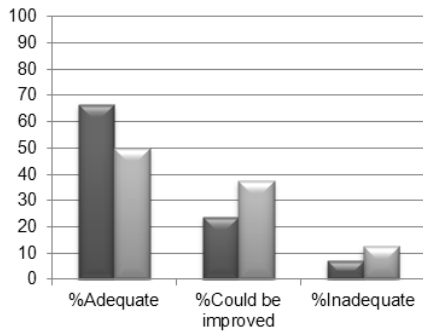
SUMMARY: Current, negative factors impacting more than a third of the natural properties (Number of properties affected)

2.5 Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Properties

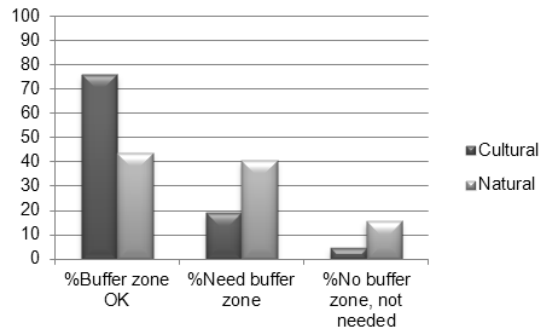
2.5.1 Boundaries and buffer zones

World Heritage properties are characterised by established boundaries which help to ensure that each property maintains its outstanding universal value. Of the 78 properties in the region, 58% report that the site boundaries are adequate to maintain outstanding universal value, while the remaining state that the existing boundaries are inadequate or could be improved. As can be seen in the figure below, there are marked differences between cultural and natural World Heritage properties. Only half of the natural properties consider the boundaries sufficient for maintaining the outstanding universal value.

⁸ In March 2011, the government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo suspended all oil exploration at Virunga National Park.



Adequacy of boundaries to maintain OUV (% all properties)



Buffer zone status (% all properties)

The same pattern is repeated when examining the buffer zone status. Thirty-two of the 42 cultural properties report having a buffer zone, while only 14 of the 32 natural properties report the same. Among the properties which have buffer zones, nearly half report that the buffer zones could be improved or are inadequate. Thirteen of the natural properties (41%) and eight of the cultural properties (19%) report that a buffer zone is needed. Of the 78 properties, eight report that a buffer zone is not needed. It should be noted that in total, 49 properties in the Africa region report having buffer zones, but only 27 of these are officially approved by the World Heritage Committee. This might imply that the remaining 22 properties have nationally recognised buffer zones which have not yet been presented to the Committee.

The level of knowledge of the boundaries of the World Heritage properties has impacts on the management of the properties. 75% of the properties report that the boundaries of the World Heritage property are known to both the management authorities and the local communities. 18% report that the site boundaries are known by the management authorities but not by local communities, while seven percent report that the boundaries of the properties are unknown to both the management authorities and the local communities.

Among the properties which have buffer zones, 64% report that they are known by the management authorities and local communities. In 33% of the properties which have buffer zones, it is reported that local communities living in or around them are unaware of the buffer zones and their rights to use them. Two World Heritage properties report that the buffer zones are unknown to both the management authority and local communities.

2.5.2 Protective measures

Thirty-five of the 78 site managers in the region consider the legal frameworks and their implementation adequate for maintaining outstanding universal value and integrity/authenticity within the properties, while eight site managers report that the legal framework is inadequate. The remaining 35 site managers report that the legal frameworks are adequate, but also that there are deficiencies in implementation. In the buffer zones, 18 site managers report adequate legal frameworks while 35 properties report deficiencies in implementation or inadequacies. In the areas surrounding the core and buffer zone of the properties, only 15 of the 78 site managers consider the legal frameworks and their implementation adequate for maintaining outstanding universal value and integrity/authenticity. This clearly indicates that the legal protection and authority of the site management is limited outside the core areas of the properties.

Concerning the actual enforcement of the legislative framework, only seven of the 78 site managers report excellent capacity for enforcement of the existing legal instruments. In 64 of the properties, various levels of deficiencies in implementation are reported, and seven site managers report that they having no capacity or resources for enforcement. It should be noted that the limited capacities for enforcement replicates the conclusions from national level which were presented in Chapter 1. Furthermore, the limited capacities for enforcement should be seen in conjunction with the high number of properties being negatively impacted by illegal activities and deliberate destruction of heritage.

With this situation, it is clear that the current legal protective measures are insufficient and not strong enough to stop major development projects or physical resource extraction, which can happen both

within and outside the boundaries of World Heritage properties. It is therefore urgent that the issue of law enforcement in and around properties experiencing such pressures should be addressed by the States Parties, with the support of the World Heritage Committee, to ensure adequate protection and conservation.

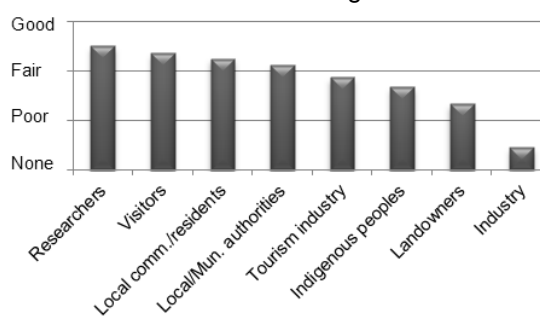
2.5.3 Management System/Management Plan

Management plans, in various stages of implementation, are in use at 73% of properties in the region, while other properties undertake management through traditional systems, often in parallel with institutional workplans (*Forts and Castles, Volta, Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions* (Ghana), *W National Park* (Niger), *Lower Valley of the Awash* (Ethiopia)). Some management plans (*Lake Turkana National Parks* (Kenya), *James Island and Related Sites* (Gambia), *Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve* (Guinea/Côte d'Ivoire), *Stone Town of Zanzibar* (Tanzania)) were under review or awaiting validation from various partners at the time of reporting. The documentation of management systems and the relationship with World Heritage management plan regimes should be emphasised as one of the core issues arising from the Periodic Reporting in the Africa region.

The management plan/system is considered adequate by 49% of the site managers and partially adequate by 36%. The remaining 15% of properties report having inadequate or non-existing management plans/systems. The management plan/system is fully implemented at 30% of the properties, while the majority of properties report partial or no implementation.

Only 15% of the site managers consider the coordination between various levels of administration in management of the properties excellent, which might be an indication of a certain distance between local and national levels being experienced at most properties.

When it comes to cooperation between site management and other stakeholders, the relationships are shown in the figure. The closest cooperation is found between site management and researchers, visitors and local communities and authorities. The lowest levels of cooperation are reported to be with indigenous peoples, landowners and private sector industry. Scrutinising the details of the relationship between site management and local communities including indigenous peoples, these stakeholders on average are reported to have some input in discussions relating to management, but no direct roles, and it is clear that their involvement generally is limited and could be improved. The linkages are found to be even weaker when investigating the level of cooperation with private sector industry, which in some cases is non-existing.



Average level of cooperation between various stakeholders and site management (all properties)

2.5.4 Financial and Human resources

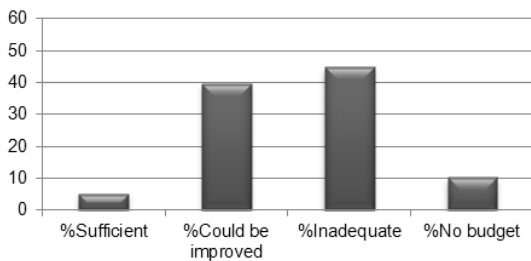
With regards to the funding sources related to conservation costs, only 57 of 78 properties responded to the question as specified. The figures presented below are based on information from the 57 properties that provided correct information.

	Governmental (Nat./Fed.)	Individual visitor charges	Multilateral	Governmental (Reg./Prov./State)	International donations	Other grants	Comm. operator payments	Governmental (Loc./Mun.)	In country donations
Cultural	33,92	16,08	9,31	16,46	13,12	4,01	1,62	3,62	1,87
Natural	33,62	20,60	26,36	6,62	6,88	1,95	2,29	0,41	1,26
Total	33,02	19,27	17,66	12,11	9,48	2,82	2,27	1,86	1,51

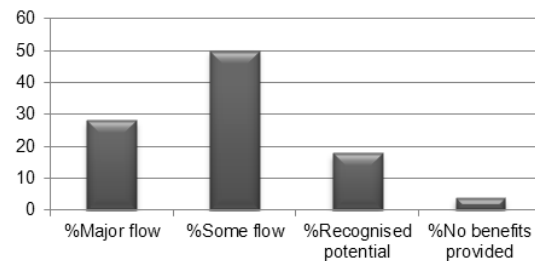
The table above shows the ranked importance of various funding sources towards conservation budgets in percentages. The most important funding source for World Heritage properties in the region

is central government funds, accounting for a third of the conservation budgets. However, the reliance on international funds for day to day conservation must be emphasised. This is particularly the case for the natural properties, where the reliance on multilateral support and international donations in total account for a third of the conservation budgets. This is not sustainable in the long-term. International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund has been received by 32 properties. Visitor fees are also an important source of funding, in total accounting for close to 20% of the properties' budgets. Through the information provided by the site managers, it appears that several States Parties have secured the necessary funds to meet basic administrative and remuneration costs. However, the challenge of funding for conservation activities remains.

The operational budgets remain insufficient to ensure effective management of most properties, with only four properties reporting sufficient budget levels (cf. figure below). Forty-nine of the 78 site managers report that the available funding, whether sufficient or not, is secure. The 29 properties reporting insecure funding sources are spread across the Africa region, with more financial insecurity reported in the East- and South Africa sub-regions. The properties in the region recognise the importance of providing economic benefits to local communities, and this is implemented, albeit at various levels, at 78% of the properties (cf. figure below).

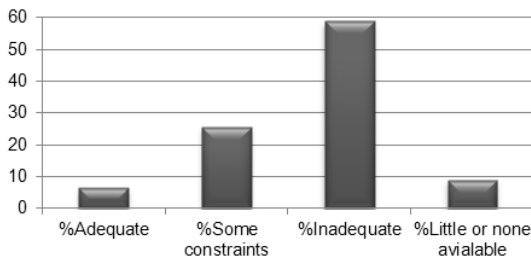


Sufficiency of budgets towards property management (% of all properties)

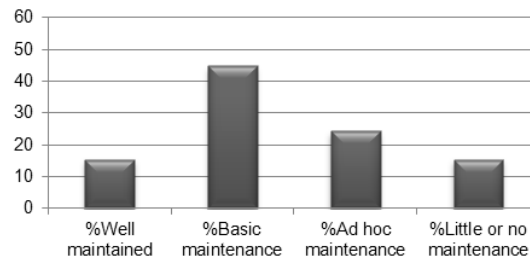


Level of economic benefits provided to local communities (% of all properties)

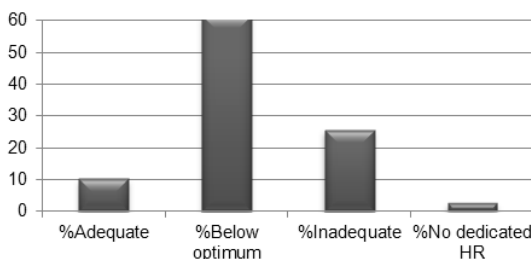
The properties generally report inadequate levels of equipment, facilities and infrastructure for management, and the maintenance of such resources in general may be characterised as weak.



Sufficiency of resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure for management (% of all properties)



Level of maintenance of equipment, facilities and infrastructure (% of all properties)



Adequacy of Human Resources for management (% of all properties)

On average, the properties report that approximately 80% of the employees are full-time, permanent staff. The remaining 20% are part-time or seasonal staff. The natural properties report higher levels of full-time, permanent staff. Of the total employees at properties in the region, 90% are reported to be paid staff, while 10% are volunteers. The cultural properties report higher levels of volunteer staff. The staff levels are reported to be adequate at eight properties, and inadequate or below optimum at 68 properties.

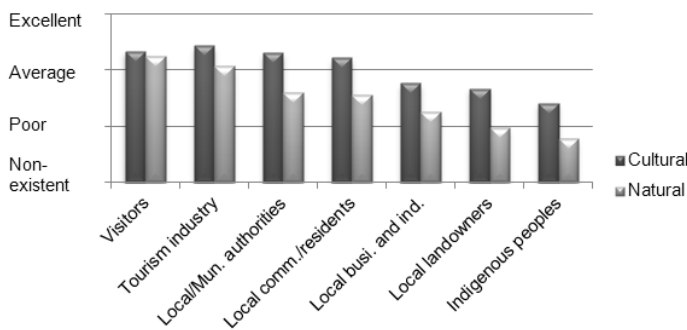
Two properties report that no dedicated human resources are available for management (cf. figure).

2.5.5 Scientific Studies and Research Projects at African World Heritage properties

85% of the properties in the region report that the level of scientific or traditional knowledge is sufficient (although gaps are often identified) to support planning, management and decision-making to maintain outstanding universal value. Most properties also report that research activities are taking place, but these are often limited or not directed specifically towards management needs or improved understanding of outstanding universal value. Relevant and comprehensive research programmes are reported to be integrated in site management at 21 properties (27%). A large majority of properties currently share and distribute results from research, but only 21 properties report wide distribution.

2.5.6 Education, Information and Awareness Building

Forty properties report that the World Heritage emblem is easily visible in one or more locations, while in 28 properties the emblem is not displayed or not easily visible. The use and visibility of the logo is slightly better at cultural properties. The level of awareness and understanding for the existence and justification for inscription of the properties vary considerably between different stakeholder groups. The awareness and understanding is better across all stakeholders at cultural properties (cf. figure). It is

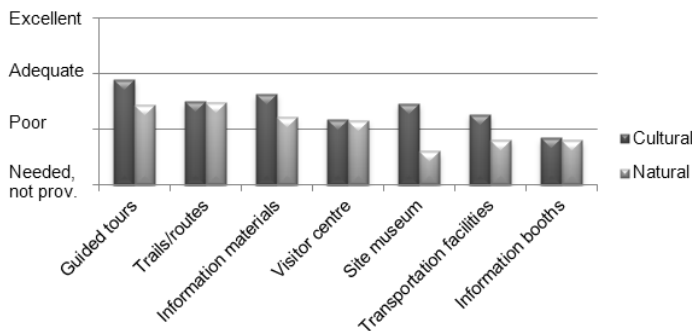


Perceived average level of awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of properties (ranked order, all properties)

worth noting that the highest levels of awareness and understanding are reported amongst visitors/tourists and the tourism industry. Indigenous peoples, local landowners and business/industries are reported to have relatively poor levels of understanding and awareness, in particular at the natural properties. Only 10 properties report that planned and effective education/awareness programmes which contribute to protection are in place.

Education and awareness programmes are limited and sometimes of an ad hoc nature at 58 of the properties. The remaining properties either acknowledge the need for such a programme or consider it unnecessary. The World Heritage status has positively influenced education, information and awareness-building activities at 63 properties, and only 15 site managers report no or limited influence.

Information on outstanding universal value is inadequately presented and interpreted or could be improved in 64 of the Africa region properties, and five site managers inform of no presentation or interpretation of outstanding universal value. This information should be read taking into account that 70 properties in the region were required to draft retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value. Nine properties report excellent presentation and interpretation of outstanding universal value. The figure shows the average adequacy of facilities and services for education, information and awareness building among properties having or needing such facilities, as perceived by the site managers. Again, the pattern is slightly better across categories for cultural properties. Only guided tours, and to a lesser degree information materials, are perceived as approaching adequate levels.



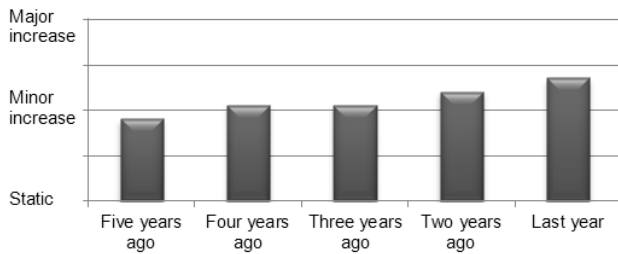
Perceived average adequacy of visitor facilities and services for education, information and awareness building (ranked order, properties with such facilities/services present or in need of such only)

Only guided tours, and to a lesser degree information materials, are perceived as approaching adequate levels.

2.5.7 Visitor Management

The annual numbers of visitors to properties in the Africa region have been increasing over the last five years, with a continuously strengthening trend (cf. figure below). The visitor statistics are most

frequently based on entry tickets and registries (58 properties), visitor surveys (31 properties) and local accommodation establishments (29 properties), indicating that there might be a need for improved



Average trend for development in annual visitation for the last five years (all properties)

mechanisms to map visitor trends. Only 12 of the properties in the region report that the visitor use is effectively managed and not affecting outstanding universal value, while 51 properties report that visitor management in some form is taking place, but with limitations and room for improvements. The remaining properties report that visitor use is not being managed, despite an identified need. Entry fees contribute to site management in 46 of the properties, but only 16 properties have realised the potential for substantial contributions.

Thirteen properties collect visitor fees which do not contribute to management, and the remaining 16 properties do not collect fees.

In seven cases, the tourism industry, although being active stakeholders in the properties, does not contribute to improved visitor experiences and maintaining of outstanding universal value. On a further 23 properties, there is contact between site managers and the tourism industry, but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters. Excellent cooperation between site management and the tourism industry, which improves the presentation and appreciation of the properties and their outstanding universal value, is reported in only 13 properties. The remaining 32 properties report limited cooperation. The factor analysis revealed that impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation activities have both positive and negative impacts, which are also anticipated as future challenges and possibilities. The level of cooperation with the tourism industry can clearly be improved, as tourism, when properly and sustainably managed, may provide social and economic benefits to local communities including indigenous peoples and contribute to improved management and conservation.

2.5.8 Monitoring

Thirty-two of the properties in the region report having comprehensive, integrated programmes for monitoring which are directed towards management needs and improved understanding of outstanding universal value. A further 24 properties report considerable monitoring, but not directed towards management needs. The remaining 22 properties report no or very limited monitoring, despite an identified need. Related to this, only 13 properties report having sufficient key monitoring indicators for measuring the state of conservation which are used in monitoring how the outstanding universal value is being maintained. Forty-three properties inform that the use of indicators for monitoring can be improved. The remaining 22 properties report that indicators are not defined, of which four in addition report that little or no information is available to define the necessary indicators. In most cases, indicator development and monitoring involves site managers and to some extent researchers. The involvement of industry, local communities including indigenous peoples and communities in monitoring is on average rated as poor.

Relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee are reported to be implemented in only three properties, while 53 properties report that implementation is underway. Eight site managers report no progress on implementation. The implementation by States Parties of recommendations for the properties arising from the Committee is a crucial part of the responsibility in implementing the Convention, and the follow-up of this needs closer monitoring.

2.6 Conclusion

The States Parties in the Africa region recognise the importance of the Statements of Outstanding Universal Value in ensuring sustainable conservation and management of their properties. All the Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for the 78 properties in the region were submitted to the World Heritage Centre during the implementation of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting.

The factors affecting the properties in the Africa region are numerous with more negative than positive impacts in both natural and cultural properties. Natural heritage properties in general are particularly

faced with negative impacts from biological resource use/modification, social/cultural uses of heritage, other human activities (illegal activities and deliberate destruction of heritage), sudden ecological and severe weather events, invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species and pollution. Physical resource extraction is an increasing risk factor in a growing number of properties, with obvious potential impacts on authenticity/integrity and outstanding universal value. The cultural properties are in general mainly affected by local conditions affecting physical fabrics, social/cultural uses of heritage, pollution, sudden ecological or geological events, other human activities (illegal activities and deliberate destruction of heritage), transportation infrastructure, biological resource use/modification and climate change and severe weather events (mixed properties and cultural landscapes in particular). Management and institutional factors have positive impacts in almost all properties, an obvious improvement compared to the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting. This is probably due to the impact of the regional programmes (Africa 2009 in particular) on conservation and management.

In terms of protection and monitoring, the Periodic Reporting has revealed that:

- Most of the properties have improved their boundaries and buffer zone status, and in particular the cultural properties. Greater efforts should be made to improve boundaries and buffer zones for the natural properties. It will be important to ensure that local communities are aware of these boundaries and also understand their rights and potential advantages.
- There is still a high deficiency of protective measures (legal frameworks) and capacities to implement these in order to maintain outstanding universal value and integrity/authenticity. This is particularly valid for the natural properties. In spite of this, site managers express general satisfaction with the respective legal frameworks, but are of the opinion that the enforcement can be improved. However, strong concerns should be expressed regarding the ability of current legal frameworks to stop development projects and physical resource extraction in and around World Heritage properties.
- Local communities, including indigenous peoples, landowners and industry/commercial actors need to be better involved in matters related to management and other World Heritage issues and processes. Development of sustainable conservation mechanisms, through approaches which aim to improve local living conditions through participatory management of properties, needs to be carefully considered.

A very important issue in the region is traditional management systems. Several World Heritage properties in the Africa region are managed through traditional management systems, which are recognised and considered appropriate by the States Parties. Establishing methods and frameworks for documenting traditional management systems and relating these to existing World Heritage management plan regimes, is a core issue for the Africa region States Parties. It should be emphasised that where management documents exist, they are sometimes not fully implemented due to lack of monitoring tools and relevant indicators. The site managers also report that the coordination of various levels of administration could be improved.

With respect to funding and human resources for adequate protection and management of properties several issues have been highlighted. National governments continue to be the main sources of funding, but mainly towards administrative costs. The results from both Section I and Section II have shown that international and multilateral donations are substantial sources of funding, particularly for day to day conservation budgets. In the long-term, this situation cannot be considered sustainable. On the positive side, it must be emphasised that the site managers report that their properties, in particular the natural ones, benefit from visitor fees. It is however clear that the available resources remain inadequate to meet management and conservation needs. This might have impacts on the properties' outstanding universal value and integrity/authenticity. Related to this, it should be noted that local communities and indigenous people are reported to benefit only marginally from social and economic benefits potentially created by the properties. Again, this might be related to the limited involvement of these stakeholders in management and other World Heritage related issues. The African World Heritage Fund could potentially play a more prominent role in addressing the financial resource needs of African World Heritage properties. The Fund can be encouraged to explore the possibility of increasing its support to States Parties as part of its strategic positioning for the next 6 years.

3. Capacity Building

3.1 Introduction

The effective management and conservation of African World Heritage properties depends on the quality and capacities of the national and international institutions as well as the personnel in charge of managing the properties in order to maintain the outstanding universal value. The availability of suitable human resources and funding is critical for successful integration of conservation and development concerns at national policy levels.

African States Parties recognise that management of the properties is more sustainable when it involves development of human resources, at institutional and community levels, for effective implementation of the Convention. They also recognise that the existing human resources are inadequate to fulfil these requirements. The regional training institutions, Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (CHDA) and Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA), were mandated to develop a regional capacity-building strategy. This mandate was a follow-up to an initiative established in the final phase of the Africa 2009 programme, in which the responsibility for regional activities was gradually transferred to these two institutions as a strategy for the strengthening their institutional capacities. These regional institutions are effective for the provision of professional and refresher courses for those already in the sector. In addition, the States Parties recognise the important roles of universities in ensuring that basic human resources needs of heritage institutions are met in the long term. Universities and research institutions are also important research partners for the design and implementation of relevant programmes with local and national relevance.

In this section, the capacity gaps emerging from the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting are presented. This overview is based on both the responses to the questionnaires and the regional and sub-regional meetings⁹ held during the Periodic Reporting exercise. This forms the backbone of the draft EPA-CHDA capacity building strategy presented in Annex III, within the framework of the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy.

3.2 Previous and Current Efforts

As a direct result of the outcomes of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting, and within the framework of the Global Strategy, two main approaches were taken in the “Africa Regional Programme” to address identified capacity-building needs: the “Africa 2009” programme for culture and the ‘Africa Nature’ programme.

Africa 2009

The Africa 2009 programme was already established before the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting and thus had to be re-aligned to take into consideration the implementation of the Action Plan of the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting (*WHC-01/CONF.208/7*). By the end of the programme in 2009, it had successfully achieved encouraging results in its capacity-building actions with national heritage institutions, professionals and craftsmen, local communities and decision makers, building strong networks across the region. In total, 224 African professionals from 42 States Parties gained knowledge through participation in the regional training courses on conservation and management of immovable cultural heritage. The technical courses equipped 128 African professionals, from 40 States Parties, with relevant specialised technical skills. The advocacy and awareness features of the programme further improved the involvement of a wider audience for improved policy development and local outreach. These training activities also had direct impacts on the implementation of the Convention in the region. Eight successful nomination dossiers were prepared with the involvement of 731 persons from nine States Parties. The programme also facilitated the preparation of four nomination files from four States Parties, involving 59 persons, for future submission to the World Heritage List. It also

⁹ Reports of the sub regional meetings are available at the World Heritage Centre’s website: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/events/719/>

contributed to improving the management and conservation of six World Heritage properties, with the participation of 154 persons.¹⁰

As a result of the success recorded by the programme, the Committee supported a follow-up programme (**33 COM 11C**). While endorsing the concept of a new programme, which expands its scope to include natural heritage conservation to consolidate the gains of Africa 2009; the Committee further requested the Secretariat and Advisory Bodies to ensure that the new programme's objectives take into account the results of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Africa (*WHC-10/34.COM/10D*).

Africa Nature Programme

The ongoing Africa Nature programme was modelled along the same lines as the Africa 2009 but on a smaller scale and its main target is human resource and site management training for natural World Heritage site managers in the region. The programme has five main components: capacity building, conservation and management, research, monitoring and reporting, training and participation and networks and co-operation. It has built up the capacities of site managers from 20 States Parties, while also engaging national directors from the same States Parties in reflections on the formulation of strategies for the implementation of the Convention in Africa.

The programme is currently being re-structured to take into consideration both Decision **34 COM 10 D** and the emerging issues on natural properties in Africa.

African World Heritage Fund

Since its launch and establishment in 2006, the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) has been very responsive in fulfilling its mandate and meeting the needs of African States Parties towards implementation of the Convention in the region. It has facilitated four sub-regional workshops on the harmonisation of Tentative Lists, involving 70 participants from 22 States Parties¹¹. AWHF has also supported Sao Tome and Principe as well as Mozambique in drafting and updating of their Tentative Lists respectively. A sub-regional Tentative List has also been drawn up for natural and cultural sites in Central Africa.

AWHF further organises nomination training courses to increase the number and quality of nominations from the Africa region to the World Heritage List.¹² The course runs over 18 months utilising expert mentors. During the 2008-2009 course cycle, 32 participants from 17 States Parties¹³ were involved in preparing nomination dossiers for 19 properties (six natural, 10 cultural, one mixed). Out of this number, five nomination dossiers have been submitted to the World Heritage Centre. Three of these are to be examined by the Committee at its 35th session in Paris.

Post-Africa 2009: Africa 2020

The goal of the programme is to strive towards best practice in sustainable management and conservation of the immovable heritage in Africa through development of the necessary human capacity within the context of local conditions. Its objectives are:

- To increase the number and quality of African World Heritage properties and their conservation and management through partnerships, networks and advocacy structures;
- To reinforce sustainable and integrated approaches to heritage conservation for the benefit of local communities;
- To generate and disseminate more African-based good practice models for technical and scientific conservation and promote the active use of developed models;

¹⁰ Detailed results of the African 2009 programme can be downloaded, in French or English, from the following link: <http://craterre.org/diffusion:ouvrages-telechargeables/>

¹¹ Angola, Cape Verde, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Benin, Sao Tome and Principe, Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Cameroon, Gambia, Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa, Burundi, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo and Gabon

¹² Further information on AWHF's activities is available at: www.awhf.net

¹³ Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Nigeria, Swaziland, Zambia, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Madagascar and Niger

- To review existing policies to strengthen and better heritage management in Africa;
- To strengthen the capacity of regional training institutions, including CHDA, EPA and universities in the region.

In its Decision **34 COM 10D**, the Committee requested “the World Heritage Centre to report to the 35th session of the Committee in 2011 on the proposed framework and modalities for the new Africa 2020 programme.” However, at the last regional meeting in South Africa, the States Parties recommended that this new programme takes into account the needs assessments and recommendations arising from the Second Cycle of Period Reporting. The Africa 2020 programme will therefore be presented to the 36th session of the Committee in 2012.

3.3 Capacity building needs in African States parties

In spite of previous efforts, national institutions responsible for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention continue to suffer from a lack of human resources. Some States Parties have attributed this to upward movement through the institutional hierarchies, brain drain or high staff turnover. This can however be addressed if national institutions dedicate themselves to institutional policies which ensure that emerging heritage professionals are encouraged to undergo regular training.

The main capacity building needs identified by the States Parties, through the questionnaires and at the consultative meetings, are:

- Community Outreach
- Risk preparedness
- Enforcement of legislative frameworks and policies
- Conservation

Community Outreach

The involvement of local communities in site management is recognised by States Parties as critical for the enforcement of existing legislations and site conservation. States Parties recognise and appreciate traditional management systems as functional mechanisms which are efficiently applied in the protection of World Heritage properties. These systems need to be documented and promoted in order to ensure their long term sustainability. Where necessary, such systems should also be integrated into the formal framework of management set up by national institutions.

Furthermore, site managers report that there is a gradual reduction of traditional apprenticeship systems, which results in increasing discontinuity in local crafts and knowledge skills. This gap needs to be urgently addressed as these knowledge systems are crucial for successful conservation practise. Involvement of young persons from local populations in the management of intangible values and indigenous knowledge systems is invaluable for the long-term maintenance of the properties' outstanding universal value. States Parties have strongly expressed their desire for on-site training for both institutional personnel and members of the local populations within and around the properties.

Capacity building approaches for local communities should take into consideration the direct socio-economic benefits of heritage conservation for the communities, addressing the dilemma of making a choice between short term benefits from large development projects and long term benefits from conservation action. Conservation activities should be perceived by local communities as sources of direct, and sustainable, long term benefits. As an example, the *Ngorongoro Conservation Area* (Tanzania) reports that it supports the community through educational bursaries extended to local children.

Risk preparedness

The need for risk preparedness has been expressed by the States Parties. This demand has been further amplified by the extensive damage caused by the 2010 fire incident at the *Royal Tombs of the Buganda Kings* in Uganda. Some of the factors that could have potential impacts, such as fires, floods,

earthquakes, political instability etc., are risks that must be prepared for and taken into consideration in medium to long-term planning. Capacity building efforts in this regard must be carried out with full participation of local communities where applicable, and the results of such efforts must be widely disseminated. Risk preparedness should be considered an integral part of the management planning for the properties and should be developed accordingly. The Risk Preparedness Manual prepared by ICCROM will therefore be a valuable tool for States Parties to prepare risk management plans for their properties.

Enforcement of legislative frameworks and policies

States Parties acknowledge in general that the existing legal frameworks could be more effectively implemented if capacities for enforcement within responsible state and local authorities were better. In some States Parties, in particular concerning natural heritage properties, the existing punitive measures are weak and do not prohibit offences. At national legislative and policy levels, revisions of existing frameworks which reflect current issues affecting heritage management are strongly needed.

States Parties recognise that enforcement of legislative frameworks and security measures can be effectively implemented with the cooperation of security agencies and local communities. It is therefore necessary that capacity building efforts in this regard takes this into consideration.

Conservation

Conservation skills are crucial for effective management of World Heritage properties. Multi-disciplinary professional teams are essential to ensure that the outstanding universal values of World Heritage properties are adequately maintained. Human resources need to be regularly developed for monitoring and carrying out basic interventions on properties to prevent deterioration and loss of values. States Parties have expressed the need for certified training/studies in heritage conservation at university and research level, which targets the needs of World Heritage properties. This is identified as necessary to ensure that institutional human resources needs are met. Site managers recognise that conservation training is available, but at the same time generally inaccessible for financial reasons. Conversely, the availability of professionals for specific conservation activities on the properties is generally rated as low.

In addition to institutional requirements, local and indigenous communities can play a strong role in conservation of World Heritage properties, based on age-long traditional practices. As previously emphasised, this points to the need for inclusion and documentation of local communities and conservation practices in the development of sustainable conservation mechanisms for the properties.

Other issues

In addition to these main capacity building issues, there are varying expressions of need for capacity building within the areas of research and monitoring. There are also calls for site managers to be empowered in order to adequately apply the results of high level research carried out on World Heritage properties for management purposes. Site personnel further require skills to be able to carry out low level research to facilitate decision making for management purposes, based on scientific facts. Other expressed needs are in the areas of education, site interpretation, promotion, visitor-management and tourism. Post-conflict and gender-related issues in management of natural and cultural heritage properties in the region are also important for the States Parties.

States Parties also express a desire for establishment of sub-regional networks which involve cooperation among site managers, which could greatly enhance the capacity building process. South Africa, which has eight World Heritage properties, is establishing a site managers' forum to promote knowledge-sharing and management effectiveness through mentorship. This initiative is one example, which could be replicated at national or sub-regional levels.

Human resource capital for national institutions and local populations should also be addressed through involvement of academic institutions and universities in the development of national priorities. Further, the opportunities offered by activities through the UNESCO Chairs and Forum UNESCO-University and Heritage networks should be explored and utilised. The work of the academic sector should focus

strongly on making the links between theory and practice. Efforts should be made to work with and enlarge existing networks, while simultaneously developing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms adaptable to local conditions.

3.4 Conclusions

The need to build and enhance capacities in the different disciplines as well as the strong association between capacity building and effective management of World Heritage properties is highly recognised. States Parties acknowledge the importance of existing traditional management systems at their properties and recognise the need to validate and document these practices, which also forms a crucial aspect of community outreach. Other main areas identified through the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting are risk preparedness, enforcement and conservation.

The management of heritage properties in the region should be carried out considering the underlying socio-cultural context in which these properties are located. States Parties report that such cultural factors weigh heavily on their properties, irrespective of whether they are cultural, natural or mixed.

The capacity building efforts should be participative in outlook, while avoiding consultation paralysis, and be integrated within the context of the World Heritage Capacity Building strategy.

4. Recommendations to the World Heritage Committee

Introduction

The Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Africa achieved 100% participation from the States Parties. They acknowledge the effectiveness of this process for the implementation of the Convention and recognise that it also helps to better identify the main issues affecting the effective protection, management and conservation of the properties within their territories.

The States Parties have been extensively consulted throughout the exercise, and have identified the following main issues and recommend that they be considered by the Committee as crucial issues to be addressed in the Africa Region:

- Direct community involvement and benefits from World Heritage properties;
- Recognition, formalisation and documentation of traditional management systems.
- World Heritage and development needs.
- The protection of World Heritage properties in conflict and post-conflict areas.

These four issues form the basis for the recommendations from the States Parties to the World Heritage Committee.

Direct community involvement and benefits from World Heritage properties

States Parties recognise the valuable role played by local communities including indigenous peoples in the conservation and management of cultural and natural heritage properties in the Africa region. They further acknowledge that they are not sufficiently involved in the decision-making process regarding the management of the properties. The traditional knowledge and management systems that they have developed in the management of their environments are invaluable contributions to any formal schemes established by national institutions. Heritage resources are inestimable and priceless, there is however an increasing need to determine the economic value of this heritage if it is to be a considerable factor in economic and political planning at national level.

Indigenous knowledge and technology have an important role to play in Africa's advancement, especially in the conservation of its heritage resources. This becomes even more important when viewed in the light of UNESCO's objective of developing African science and technology curricula, inspired by contextual environmental challenges and protection, which take into consideration the traditional knowledge systems, while simultaneously addressing issues of disaster awareness and prevention (*UNESCO's "Education and Culture in Africa's quest for development" presented at the Conference of Ministers of Education of the African Union, Algiers, 2005*).

The States Parties:

- i. Recommend that local communities and indigenous peoples should be empowered through economic and social benefits to ensure long-term conservation and sustenance of the properties.
- ii. Recommend closer involvement of regional universities in the development of research programmes on World Heritage, focused on involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples in research, as subjects, researchers and final beneficiaries of research results;
- iii. Recommend involvement of the private sector as potential partners, providing mutual benefits, in the effective management and conservation of World Heritage;
- iv. Recognise the importance and role of local communities including indigenous peoples in sustaining traditional management systems, which have immeasurably contributed to the survival of African heritage, even prior to inscription on the World Heritage List;

Recognition, formalisation and documentation of traditional management systems

States Parties acknowledge the advances made since the First Cycle of Periodic Reporting with respect to documentation and management issues. The advances made have also made it possible to identify the continuing gaps which still need to be addressed. There is a need to make progress in documentation beyond the establishment of basic inventories, towards advanced documentation of the features and management practices of the properties, a process fed from low and high level research.

The States Parties recognise traditional management systems as valid systems which have immeasurably contributed to the survival of heritage properties. Paragraph 108 of the Operational Guidelines refers to the need for each property to have a management plan or a “documented management system which should specify how the outstanding universal value of a property should be preserved, preferably through participatory means.” However, the Operational Guidelines does not provide guidance on how management systems can be documented. The States Parties recommend that a consultation process should be initiated, in order to define a clear methodology for documentation of management systems based on data collected from traditional knowledge and management systems. The States Parties want to encourage and contribute to a process for revision of paragraphs 108-111 of the Operational Guidelines, in order to properly document and formalise such systems, and further to harmonise traditional management systems with already institutionalised management mechanisms for World Heritage properties.

World Heritage and development needs

The Africa region is currently undergoing substantial developmental change. This poses challenges to conservation activities and effective management of protected properties. The region has embarked on numerous developmental projects, ranging from infrastructure to resource extraction, and aiming at urbanisation and opening up of more remote areas. The discovery of substantive deposits of mineral, petroleum and natural gas resources in commercially viable quantities in various parts of the region, including the World Heritage properties, is an increasing challenge to effective heritage protection, conservation and management. States Parties are therefore faced with the challenge of balancing economic and development needs with conservation, and this must be managed with care and consideration.

States Parties recognise that this situation will continue in the future and is one that needs to be addressed, as governments have obligations to improve the lives of their populations and at the same time ensure that natural and cultural fabrics, where most often people live, are conserved for posterity.

The States Parties recommend:

- i. That concerted efforts be made to harness the available human and financial resources on the continent to effectively address the conflict between conservation and development needs, at policy and operational levels;
- ii. That urban planning and land management issues are urgently addressed by national governments as a strategy to ensure a better balance between heritage conservation and development needs;
- iii. That environmental impact studies carried out nationally for development projects should strongly consider the impacts on heritage properties;
- iv. That the World Heritage Committee provides clear guidelines for the inclusion of heritage issues within the framework of impact assessments carried out for development projects in the region.
- v. That States Parties in the Africa region organise a regional meeting on managing the impacts of development activities and physical resource extraction on World Heritage in Africa, in the context of the ongoing reflections concerning the Future of the Convention, which is approaching its 40th Anniversary.

World Heritage in conflict and post-conflict areas

States Parties in the Africa region recognise the increasing threats posed to World Heritage by civil and military conflicts, and observe that several properties in the region currently on the List of World

Heritage in Danger are located in conflict and post-conflict areas. They further acknowledge the difficulties faced by States Parties emerging from conflict situation and the challenges they face in establishing the necessary mechanisms for managing these properties. According to the States Parties, the World Heritage Committee, when examining the state of conservation of properties located in these particular areas, requests States Parties to implement a series of recommendations, which sometimes require diplomatic and political interventions at the level of the African Union or support from sub-regional organisations, or require financial and technical assistance from the international community. In view of this, States Parties in the Africa region recommend that special efforts are necessary from the World Heritage Committee to coordinate its recommendations in consultation with political bodies of the region which are contributing to restore peace in the concerned countries, in order to ensure adequate protection and long term conservation of properties in these areas.

Action Plan

Considering the intricacies of the issues emerging from the Periodic Reporting exercise, the States Parties consider it premature to present an Action Plan to the Committee at its 35th Session in 2011. There is a need for further analysis of the results of the Periodic Reporting to ensure the development of a comprehensive and implementable Action Plan. The Action Plan should include sub-regional analyses which the States Parties consider have not been fully covered by this report, as well as further research and analysis of the main issues identified in this report.

It is therefore recommended that the Action Plan for the region will be presented, along with the full Africa 2020 and Africa Nature programmes, at the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee.

Draft Decision: 35 COM 10A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined document WHC-11/35COM/10A,
2. Recalling Decisions **33 COM 11C** and **34 COM 10B.1**, adopted respectively at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009) and 34th session (Brasilia, 2010);
3. Expresses its sincere appreciation to the States Parties from the Africa region for their efforts in preparing and submitting their Periodic Reports;
4. Notes with satisfaction that all the 44 States Parties of the Africa region participated in the completion of Section I of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire and that all 78 World Heritage properties in the region were reported on;
5. Commends the Governments of Senegal, Cameroon, Kenya, Namibia and South Africa for respectively hosting various meetings for the Periodic Reporting exercise,
6. Thanks the Governments of Norway, Switzerland, the Netherlands and France, as well as the African World Heritage Fund and the Nordic World Heritage Foundation for their support;
7. Also thanks in particular, the Regional Coordinator, all Focal Points and site managers for their commitment and participation throughout the periodic reporting exercise;
8. Also notes the successful use of the electronic tool and the ensuing pertinent documentation gathered in the World Heritage Centre database for future monitoring and follow-up;
9. Welcomes with satisfaction the synthesis report of the Africa region States Parties and encourages the development of a regional Action Plan as agreed by the States Parties at the final Regional meeting in South Africa;
10. Decides that significant modifications to boundaries and changes to criteria (renominations) requested by States Parties as a follow-up to the Second Cycle of the Periodic Reporting Exercise will not fall within the limit of two nominations per State Party per year imposed by Paragraph 61 of the Operational Guidelines, while they will still fall within the overall limit of forty-five complete nominations per year. **This decision shall apply for the 1 February 2012 and 1 February 2013 deadlines for the Africa region, after which time the normal limit established in Paragraph 61 will be resumed.**
11. Further notes the States Parties' request for concerted efforts to effectively address the conflicting interests of conservation and development needs and requests the World Heritage Centre to organise, in partnership with the African World Heritage Fund, a special meeting on managing the impacts of development activities and resource extraction in and around World Heritage properties in the Africa region;
12. Recognises the valuable role played by local communities, including indigenous peoples, in the management of cultural and natural heritage properties in Africa and also requests that research programmes on African World Heritage properties should also focus on the involvement of the local communities in their implementation and derivation of direct benefits;
13. Takes note of the initial work undertaken by the two regional training institutions, Ecole du Patrimoine Africain and Centre for Heritage Development in Africa, to propose a Capacity Building Strategy, and calls on the international community to continue the support to these two institutions so that they can continue to play a vital role in the implementation of the Convention in the region;
14. Encourages States Parties to focus on national train-the-trainers programmes to ensure that the impacts of the global World Heritage capacity building strategy are maximised at national level while fully involving young professionals in these activities for long term sustainability;
15. Also welcomes the role that the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) has been playing in the implementation of its mandate and calls upon African States Parties to reinforce their financial and human resource support for the Fund;

16. Calls upon African State Parties to avail themselves of the opportunities for International Assistance as offered by the African World Heritage Fund;
17. Further requests the States Parties to continue to work closely with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to further develop the regional and sub-regional Action Plans into an operational Regional Programme including priorities, time tables, and budgetary implications for the African States Parties, tailored to sub-regional needs, and finally requests the World Heritage Centre to present the Action Plan, the Africa Nature and Africa 2020 programmes to the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

ANNEXES

- ANNEX I** Quantitative results, Section I
- ANNEX II** Quantitative results, Section I
- ANNEX III** List of key resources persons for the implementation of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region
- ANNEX IV** World Heritage properties and site managers in the Africa region
- ANNEX V** Draft Capacity Building Strategy (Proposed by CHDA/EPA)

ANNEX I Quantitative results, Section I

1. Introduction

1.1 - State Party

The Periodic Reporting Questionnaire was available to 44 States Parties. Cape Verde, Congo, Guinea, Lesotho, Malawi, Sierra Leone did not submit the Questionnaire, but provided information which was used for the analysis. Djibouti opened the Questionnaire, but did not provide information. Liberia and Sao Tome and Principe did not open the Questionnaire. In total, information from 41 of 44 States Parties was used for the analysis.

1.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Reporting

Ranked order	Nr. of countries
Governmental institutions	41
WH property managers/ coordinators	32
UNESCO NatCom	22
External experts	10
IUCN Int.	10
IUCN national/ regional	8
NGOs	8
Donors	6
ICCROM	6
Others	6
ICOMOS national/ regional	5
ICOMOS Int.	5

2. Inventories/lists/registers for cultural and natural heritage

2.1 - Cultural Heritage (Level and Status) & 2.2 - Natural Heritage (Level and Status)

2.1 Cultural Heritage					
	Process Complete	Process well-advanced	Process commenced	No process	N/A
National	12	10	17	1	2
Regional	2	5	13	8	14
Local	2	8	12	8	12
Other	1	3	2	1	35

2.2 Natural Heritage					
	Process Complete	Process well-advanced	Process commenced	No process	N/A
National	16	14	8	0	4
Regional	5	8	6	7	16
Local	6	7	5	8	16
Other	2	3	1	1	35

2.3 - Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the State Party?

2.3.1	No inventories/lists/registers have been established for cultural and natural heritage.	1
2.3.2	Inventories/lists/registers are inadequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage.	1
2.3.3	Inventories/lists/registers capture some of the diversity of cultural and natural heritage.	20
2.3.4	Inventories/lists/registers capture the full diversity of cultural and natural heritage.	19

2.4 - Are inventories/lists/registers used to protect the identified cultural heritage?

2.4.1	No inventories/lists/registers have been established for cultural heritage.	1
2.4.2	Inventories/lists/registers are not actively used for the protection of cultural heritage.	6
2.4.3	Inventories/lists/registers are sometimes used for the protection of cultural heritage.	14
2.4.4	Inventories/lists/registers are frequently used for the protection of cultural heritage.	19

2.5 - Are inventories/lists/registers used to protect the identified natural heritage?

2.5.1	No inventories/lists/registers have been established for natural heritage.	1
2.5.2	Inventories/lists/registers are not actively used for the protection of natural heritage.	2
2.5.3	Inventories/lists/registers are sometimes used for the protection of natural heritage.	13
2.5.4	Inventories/lists/registers are frequently used for the protection of natural heritage.	24

2.6 - Are inventories/lists/registers used for the identification of properties for the Tentative List?

2.6.1	No inventories/lists/registers have been established for cultural and natural heritage.	1
2.6.2	Inventories/lists/registers are not actively used for the identification of properties for inclusion on the Tentative List.	1
2.6.3	Inventories/lists/registers are sometimes used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.	15
2.6.4	Inventories/lists/registers are frequently used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.	24

3. Tentative List

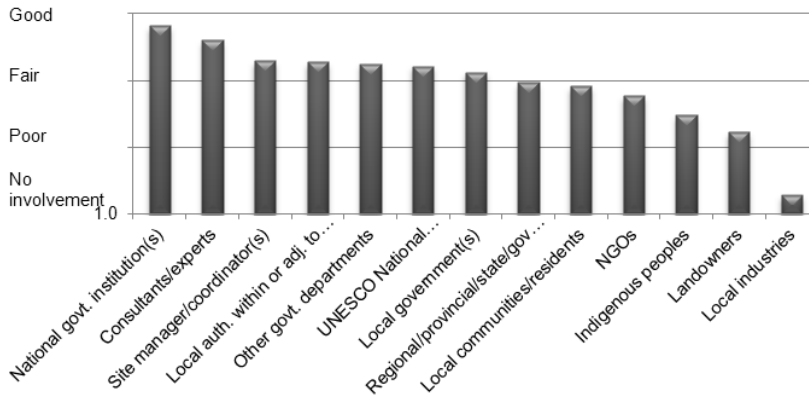
3.1 - Potential future nominations

Country	Nr. of pot. future nominations
Angola	3
Lesotho	1
Burkina Faso	2
Namibia	1
Côte d'Ivoire	4
Kenya	2
Eritrea	5
Uganda	2
Mali	8
Benin	6
Seychelles	1
Mauritius	1
Gabon	3
Guinea	3
Central African Republic	1
Cameroon	2
Gambia	0
Chad	1
Zambia	6
Congo	5
Djibouti	0
Rwanda	4
South Africa	12
Guinea-Bissau	1
Swaziland	1
Niger	2
Tanzania	6
Togo	1
Mozambique	2
Malawi	1
Comoros	4
Botswana	7
Sierra Leone	1
Ghana	3
Nigeria	1
Burundi	1
Ethiopia	3
Madagascar	7
Senegal	6
Zimbabwe	3
Cape Verde	1
DR Congo	1
	125

3.2 - Tools used for a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value

	ICOMOS thematic studies	IUCN thematic studies	Filling the gaps – an action plan for the future by ICOMOS, Gaps analysis by IUCN	Meetings to harmonize Tentative Lists within your region	UNESCO's Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List	Other global comparative analysis	Others	None of the above
Central	4	7	3	6	8	3	2	1
East	7	3	3	7	9	5	4	1
South	6	6	4	6	8	5	2	
West	5	7	4	7	7	3	1	1
Total	22	23	14	26	32	16	9	3

3.3 - Level of involvement in the preparation of the Tentative List



3.4 - Was the authority(ies) listed in question 1.4 responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

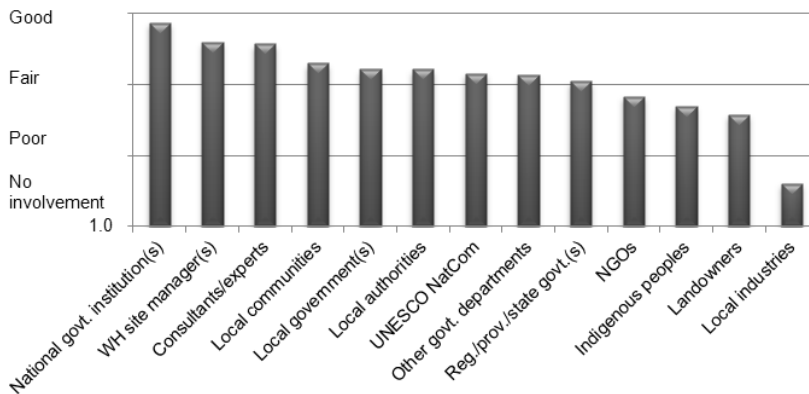
- 36 YES/4 NO

3.6 - Do you intend to update your Tentative List within the next six years?

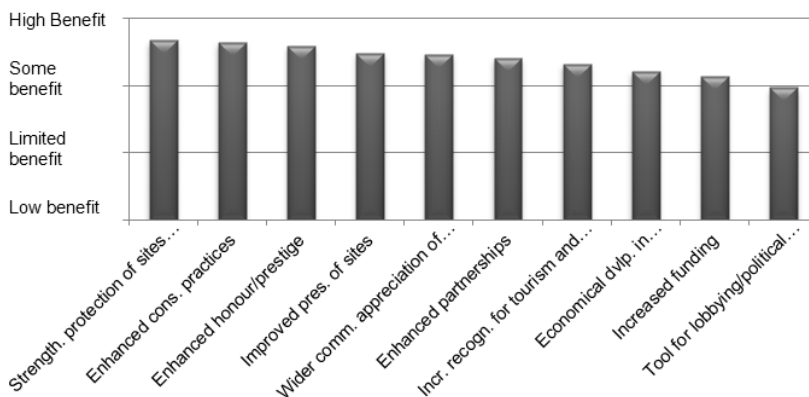
- 39 YES/1 NO

4. Nominations

4.2 - Involvement in recent nominations

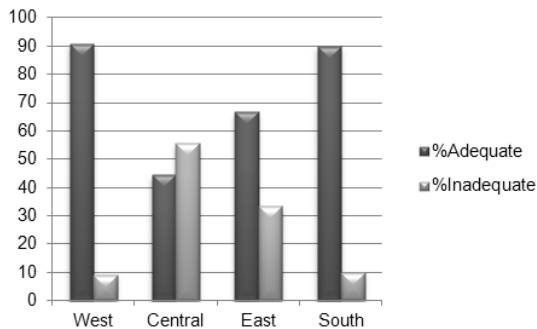


4.3 - Perceived benefits of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List

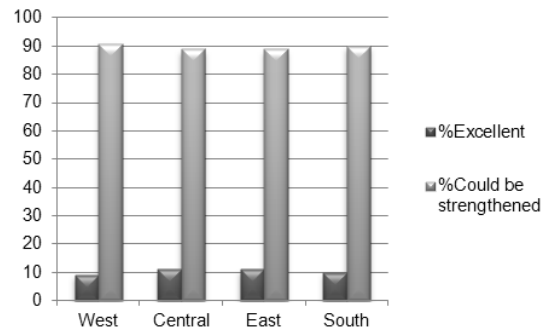


5. General Policy Development

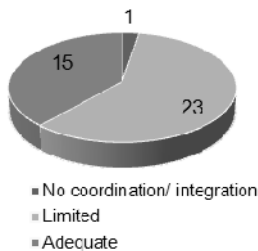
5.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage?



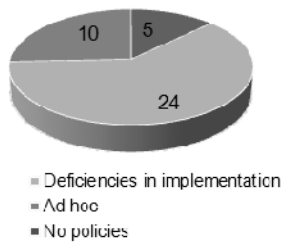
5.5 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage be enforced?



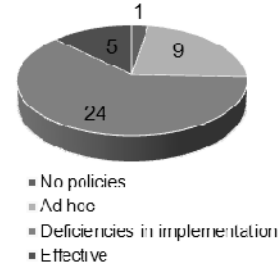
5.7 - Implementation of International Conventions into national policies



5.8 - States party's policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities



5.9 - Integration of heritage into comprehensive /larger scale planning programmes

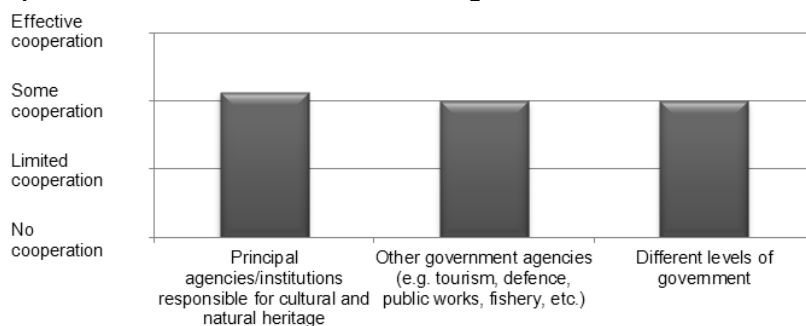


6. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

6.1 - To what degree do the principal agencies/institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of this heritage?

6.2 - To what degree do other government agencies cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of natural and cultural heritage?

6.3 - To what degree do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?



6.4 - Are the services provided by the agencies/institutions adequate for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties in your country?

Capacity to conserve, protect and present	Nr. of SPs
No capacity	0
Some capacity	22
Adequate capacity	16
Excellent capacity	3

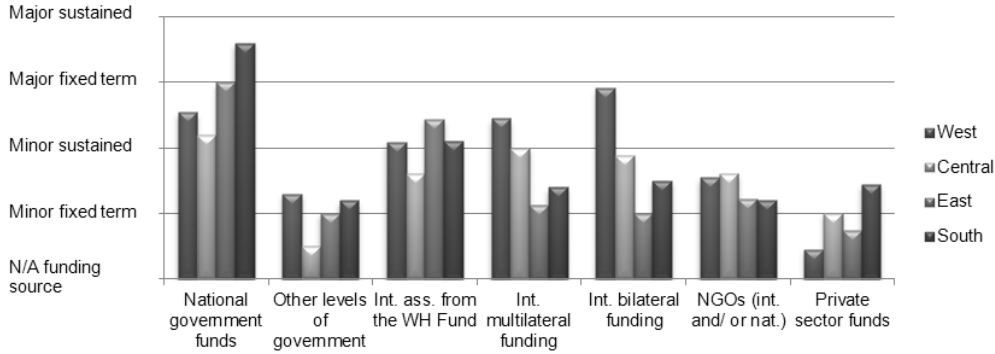
7. Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

7.1 - Is there a research programme or project specifically for the benefit of World Heritage properties?

Level of research	Nr. of SPs
No research	10
Some research	26
Comprehensive	5

8. Financial Status and Human Resources

8.1 - Sources of funding



8.2 - Involvement of State Party in the establishment of foundations or associations for raising funds and donation for the protection of World Heritage

- 18 YES
- 22 NO

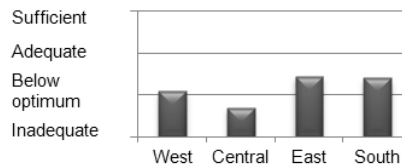
8.3 - National policies for the allocation of site revenues for conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage

- 29 YES
- 11 NO

8.4 - Is the current budget sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?

Sufficiency of budget to conserve, protect and present	Nr. of SPs
Inadequate	17
Could be improved	19
Acceptable	2
Sufficient, but inadequate to meet international standards	2

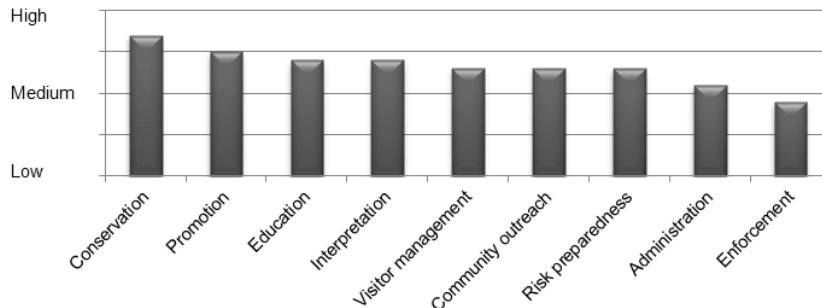
8.5 - Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?



9. Training

9.2 - Training needs

Relative priority for training needs for conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage



9.3 - Does the State Party have a national training/ educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation?

Strategy effectively implemented	Strategy, deficiencies in implementation	No strategy, ad hoc activities	No Strategy
1	18	17	3

10. International Cooperation

10.1 - Cooperation with other States Parties

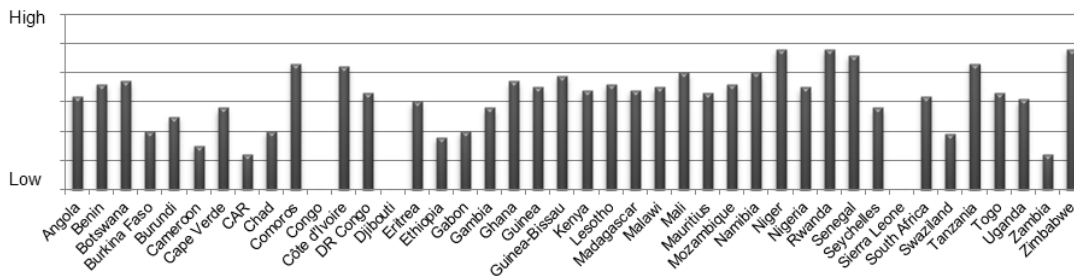
	No cooperation	Participation in other UN programmes	Bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements	Financial support	Contributions to private org. for the preservation of heritage	Participation in foundations for int. cooperation
Central	2	3	4	1	1	0
East	0	4	3	1	0	2
South	1	5	6	6	4	1
West	1	3	6	4	2	1
Total	4	15	19	12	7	4

10.2 - Twinned World Heritage properties with others

- 8 YES (East: Tanzania, Uganda, South: Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe, West: Cape Verde, Niger)
- 34 NO

11. Education, Information and Awareness Building

11.1. Media used for World Heritage sites promotion



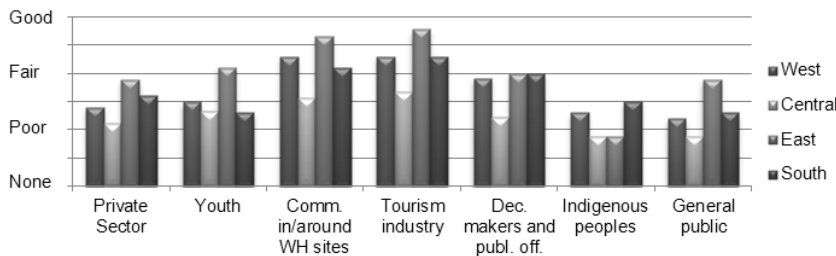
Combined level of media use for promotion of World Heritage (Publications, Films, TV, Media campaigns, Internet, Postage stamps, medals, WH Day, Translation of WHC publications and other).

11.2. Education, Information and Awareness Building

11.2.1 - Strategy to raise awareness among different stakeholders

Strategy effectively implemented	Strategy, deficiencies in implementation	No strategy, ad hoc activities	No Strategy
6	22	10	2

11.2.2 - Level of general awareness



11.2.3 - Does the State Party participate in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme?

Participates, programme integrated in school curricula	Participates	Intends to participate	Do not participate
2	9	16	13

11.2.4 - Level of frequency of activities

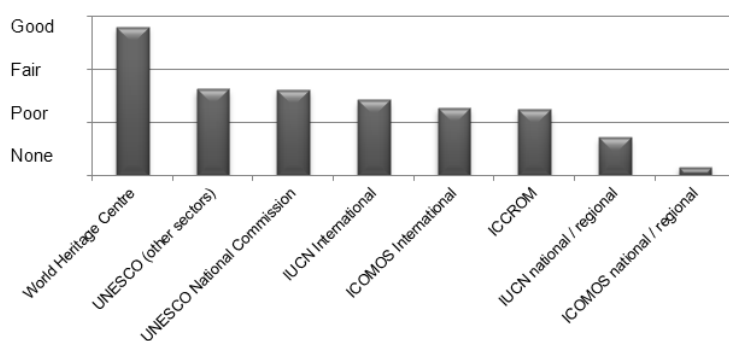
	Courses for teachers for the use of the World Heritage in Young Hands Kit	Courses/activities for students within the school programmes	Youth Forums	Skills-training courses for students	Organized school visits to World Heritage properties/cultural and natural sites	Activities linked to heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs/Associations
Never	3	1	2	4	0	1
Once	2	1	2	0	0	2
Occasionally	2	1	2	1	3	1
Often	0	4	3	1	1	1
Regularly	1	1	1	2	6	4

13. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

13.1 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

- 37 YES
- 2 NO (Cote d'Ivoire, Burundi)

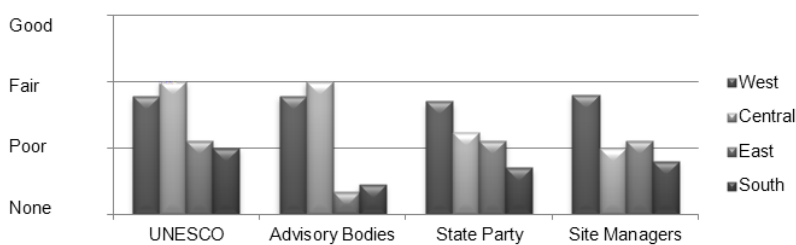
13.3 - Please rate the level of support from the following entities for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire



13.4 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

All info available	Most info available	Little info available	Not all info available
9	29	1	0

13.5 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from the previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities



ANNEX II Quantitative results, Section II

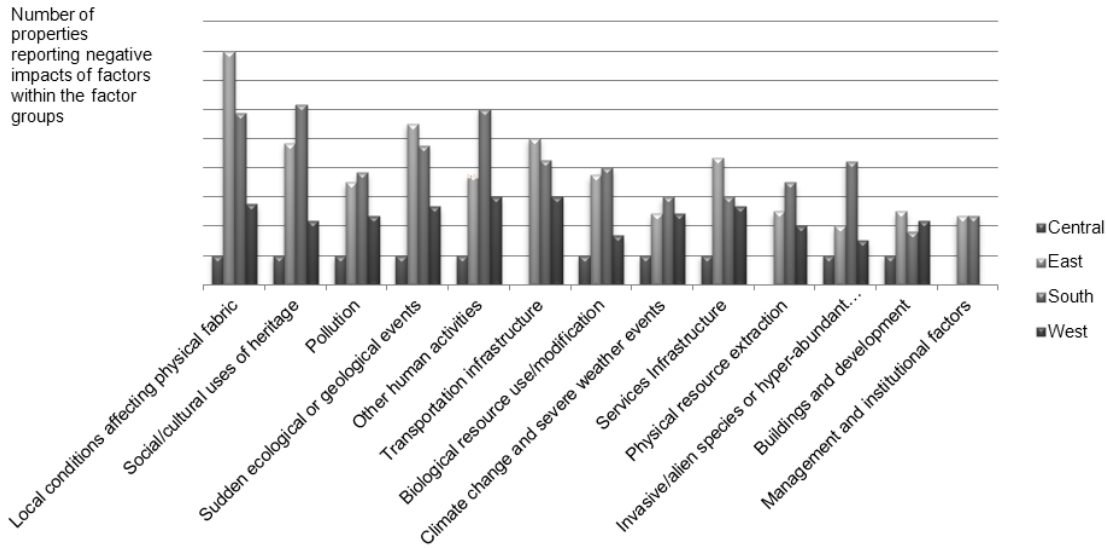
1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

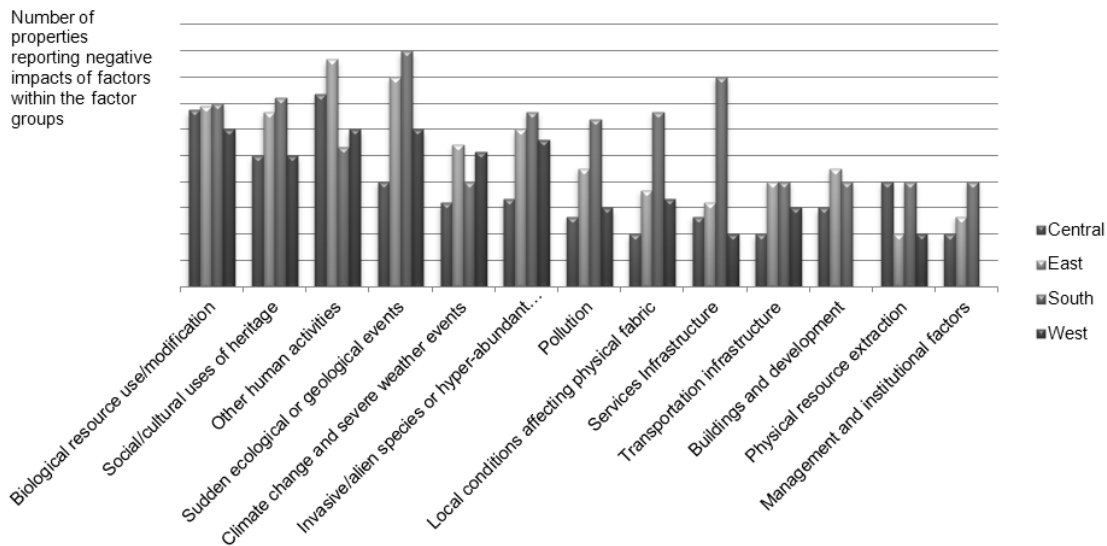
78 Properties in total, 42 cultural, 32 natural and 4 mixed. All PR forms were opened, three (Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande, Chongoni Rock-Art Area and Lake Malawi National Park were not validated).

3. Factors Affecting the Property

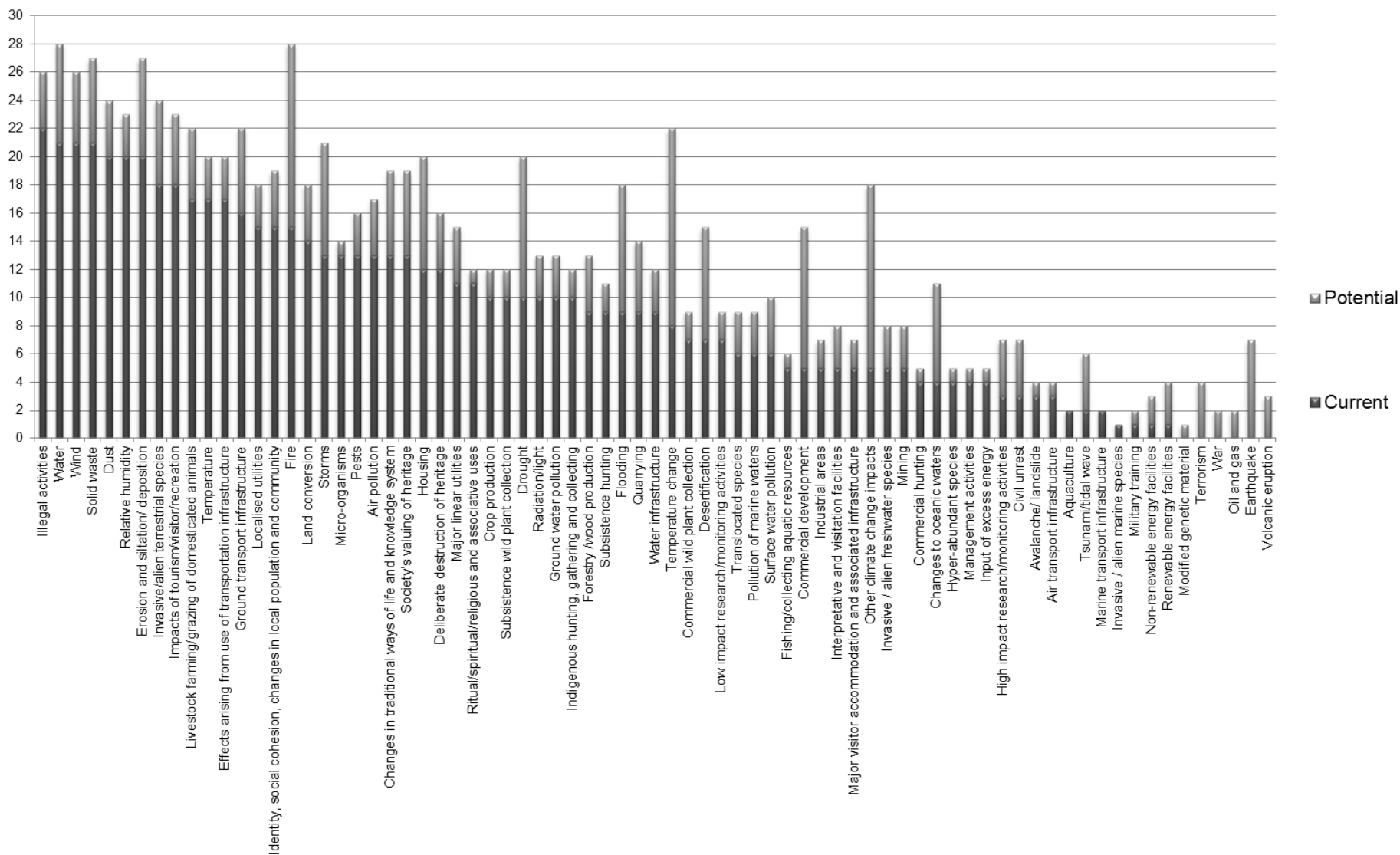
Level of negative, current impacts by factor groups on cultural properties, by sub-region (Weighted factor groups, ranked order)



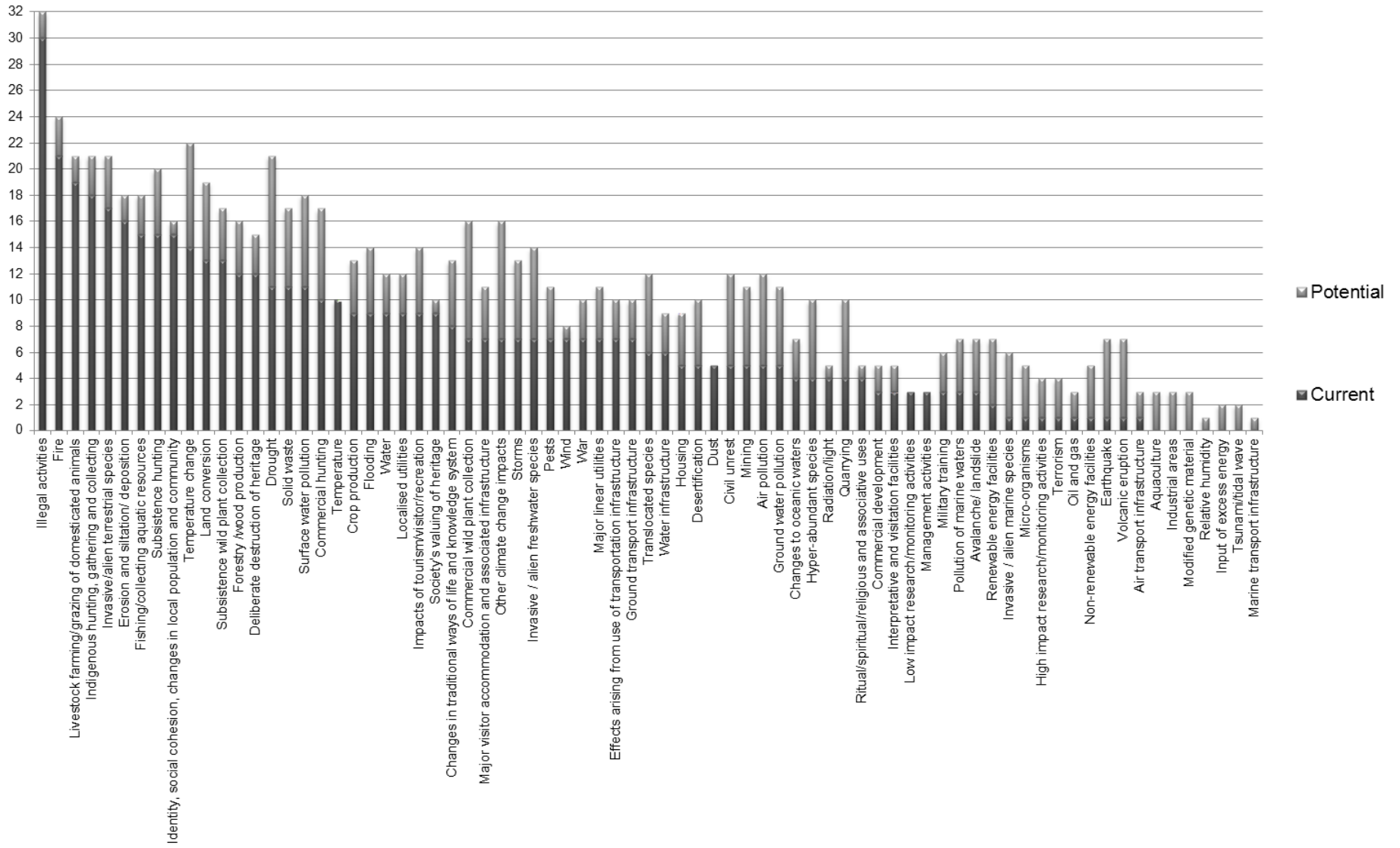
Level of negative, current impacts by factor groups on natural properties, by sub-region (Weighted factor groups, ranked order)



Relevant, negative factors currently and potentially impacting on cultural properties
 (count, all properties, ranked order (most to least reported negative current factors impacting on properties))



Relevant, negative factors currently and potentially impacting on natural properties
(count, all properties, ranked order (most to least reported negative current factors impacting on properties))



	FACTOR IMPACTS ON CULTURAL PROPERTIES																				
	NEGATIVE										POSITIVE										
	CURRENT					POTENTIAL					CURRENT					POTENTIAL					
	Central	East	South	West	TOTAL	Central	East	South	West	TOTAL	Central	East	South	West	TOTAL	Central	East	South	West	TOTAL	
TOTAL	18	241	275	131	665	9	175	58	59	301	12	97	164	71	344		40	18	10	68	
Biological resource use/modification	2	30	40	15	87		11	3	9	23	1	7	18	17	43		4			4	
Aquaculture			2		2								1	1	2		1			1	
Commercial hunting			3	1	4				1	1											
Commercial wild plant collection		3	2	2	7		1		1	2				2	2						
Crop production		5	4	1	10		1		1	2		1	1	3	3						
Fishing/collecting aquatic resources		1	3	1	5				1	1				2	2		2			2	
Forestry /wood production		4	4	1	9		1	2	1	4		3	2		5						
Land conversion	1	7	4	2	14		3		1	4		1	4	2	7						
Livestock farming/grazing of domesticated animals		5	8	4	17		3	1	1	5		1	3	2	6						
Subsistence hunting		2	5	2	9		1		1	2			1	1	2						
Subsistence wild plant collection	1	3	5	1	10		1		1	2		1	4	4	9		1			1	
Buildings and development	2	10	9	11	32		18	2	5	25	1	12	18	8	39		8	9	1	18	
Commercial development		2	2	1	5		7		3	10		1	2		3					2	
Housing	1	5	1	5	12		6	1	1	8									1	1	
Industrial areas	1	1	2	1	5		2			2			1		1						
Interpretative and visitation facilities		2	2	1	5		2		1	3		1	7	10	6	24		7	3		10
Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure			2	3	5		1	1		2		4	5	2	11		1	3	1	5	
Climate change and severe weather events	1	17	21	17	56	2	34	19	14	69			8	2	10						
Changes to oceanic waters		1	2	1	4		3	2	2	7					1						
Desertification		2	2	3	7		5	1	2	8				1	1	2					
Drought		2	4	4	10	1	5	2	2	10				1	1	2					
Flooding		2	4	3	9		4	2	3	9				1		1					
Other climate change impacts		2	1	2	5	1	8	3	1	13				1		1					
Storms	1	3	6	3	13		3	2	3	8				2		2					
Temperature change		5	2	1	8		6	7	1	14				1		1					
Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species	3	4	21	6	34		11	1	2	14			3	3							
Hyper-abundant species	1		2	1	4		1			1											
Invasive / alien freshwater species		1	3	1	5		1	1	1	3											
Invasive / alien marine species			1		1																
Invasive/alien terrestrial species	1	3	11	3	18		5		1	6				1	1						
Modified genetic material							1			1											
Translocated species	1		4	1	6		3			3			2		2						
Local conditions affecting physical fabric	2	64	47	22	135	1	11	6	11	29	4	7	10	2	23						
Dust	1	8	8	3	20		2		2	4				1	1	2					
Micro-organisms		7	4	2	13	1				1		2	1		3						
Pests		8	4	1	13		1	1	1	3											
Radiation/light		5	4	1	10		1		2	3		1	1		2						
Relative humidity		11	5	4	20		2		1	3		1		1	2						
Temperature		7	8	2	17		1		2	3		1	1	1	3						
Water		10	7	4	21		2	4	1	7		1	3	5	1	10					
Wind	1	8	7	5	21		2	1	2	5				1	1						
Management and institutional factors		7	7		14		6	1		7	2	19	22	11	54		7	1	2	10	
High impact research/monitoring activities		1	2		3		3	1		4		2	3		5						
Low impact research/monitoring activities		4	3		7		2			2		1	6	9	4	20		2		4	
Management activities		2	2		4		1			1		1	11	10	7	29		5	1	6	
Other human activities	2	15	12	9	38		15	3	1	19							2			2	
Civil unrest		1		2	3		3	1		4											
Deliberate destruction of heritage	1	5	4	2	12		2	2		4								1		1	
Illegal activities	1	8	8	5	22		3		1	4								1		1	
Military training		1			1		1			1											
Terrorism							4			4											
War							2			2											

	FACTOR IMPACTS ON CULTURAL PROPERTIES																			
	NEGATIVE										POSITIVE									
	CURRENT					POTENTIAL					CURRENT					POTENTIAL				
	Central	East	South	West	TOTAL	Central	East	South	West	TOTAL	Central	East	South	West	TOTAL	Central	East	South	West	TOTAL
Physical resource extraction		5	7	2	14		7	2	1	10			3		3		1			1
Mining		2	3		5		2	1		3			1		1					
Oil and gas							2			2							1			1
Quarrying		3	4	2	9		3	1	1	5			2		2					
Pollution	2	21	23	14	60	2	9	5	5	21		1	4		5				1	1
Air pollution		5	5	3	13	1	1	2		4			1		1					
Ground water pollution	1	3	4	2	10		1	1	1	3										
Input of excess energy		1	1	2	4		1			1										
Pollution of marine waters		1	4	1	6		2		1	3										
Solid waste	1	9	6	5	21		3	1	2	6			2		2					
Surface water pollution		2	3	1	6	1	1	1	1	4		1	1		2				1	1
Services Infrastructure	1	13	15	8	37		9	5	1	15	2	8	20	6	36		6	5		11
Localised utilities		6	5	4	15		1	2		3	1	3	5	3	12			2		2
Major linear utilities	1	4	5	1	11		3	1		4		1	5		6		1			1
Non-renewable energy facilities			1		1		1	1		2										
Renewable energy facilities			1		1		1	1	1	3			4		4		3	2		5
Water infrastructure		3	3	3	9		3			3	1	4	6	3	14		2	1		3
Social/cultural uses of heritage	1	29	37	13	80	2	16	2	4	24	1	36	37	16	90		7	1	4	12
Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system		6	6	1	13	1	3	1	1	6		3	2		5					
Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	1	3	8	3	15		3		1	4		4	5		9		1			1
Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation		9	7	2	18	1	3		1	5		11	10	3	24		3		3	6
Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting		1	6	3	10		2			2			2	3	5					
Ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses		6	4	1	11		1			1					1		1	1	1	3
Society's valuing of heritage		4	6	3	13		4	1	1	6		6	7	3	16		2			2
Sudden ecological or geological events	2	11	19	8	40	2	21	9	3	35			2		2					
Avalanche/ landslide	1		1	1	3		1			1										
Earthquake						1	2	4		7										
Erosion and siltation/ deposition	1	7	8	4	20		5		2	7			1		1					
Fire		4	8	3	15	1	9	2	1	13			1		1					
Tsunami/tidal wave			2		2		3	1		4										
Volcanic eruption							1	2		3										
Transportation infrastructure		15	17	6	38		7		3	10	1	7	19	9	36		5	2	2	9
Air transport infrastructure			3		3		1			1		1	4	1	6			2	1	3
Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure		7	7	3	17		1		2	3			4	3	7					
Ground transport infrastructure		7	6	3	16		5		1	6	1	5	9	3	18		3		1	4
Marine transport infrastructure		1	1		2							1	2	2	5		2			2

	FACTOR IMPACTS ON NATURAL PROPERTIES																			
	NEGATIVE										POSITIVE									
	CURRENT					POTENTIAL					CURRENT					POTENTIAL				
	Central	East	South	West	TOTAL	Central	East	South	West	TOTAL	Central	East	South	West	TOTAL	Central	East	South	West	TOTAL
TOTAL	105	151	151	114	521	32	126	115	17	290	46	64	77	41	228	7	22	15	10	54
Biological resource use/modification	27	31	28	27	113	9	11	19	8	47	5	5	12	1	23		3	3		6
Aquaculture								3		3			1	1				1		1
Commercial hunting	5	1		4	10	1	1	4	1	7			1	1				1		2
Commercial wild plant collection		1	3	3	7	2	3	3	1	9		1	1		2					
Crop production	1	4	3	1	9		1	2	1	4	1		2		3			1		1
Fishing/collecting aquatic resources	4	3	4	4	15	1		2		3	1		2		3			1		1
Forestry /wood production	4	4	3	1	12			1	2	4		1			1			1		1
Land conversion	3	3	5	2	13	1	2	1	2	6	1		1		2					
Livestock farming/grazing of domesticated animals	4	6	5	4	19	1	1			2					2					
Subsistence hunting	4	6	2	3	15	2		2	1	5										
Subsistence wild plant collection	2	3	3	5	13	1	2	1		4	2	3	2	1	8					
Buildings and development	3	9	6		18	3	3	8	1	15	5	10	7	3	25	4	2	2	4	12
Commercial development	1	1	1		3	1		1		2			1		1					
Housing	2	1	2		5	2		2		4	1				1					
Industrial areas							1	1	1	3									1	1
Interpretative and visitation facilities		3			3			2		2	3	7	4	2	16	2	1		2	5
Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure		4	3		7		2	2		4	1	3	2	1	7	2	1	1	2	6
Climate change and severe weather events	8	19	12	18	57	2	22	21	1	46			1		1			2	1	3
Changes to oceanic waters	1	1		2	4			1		2										
Desertification		1	1	3	5			3	2	5										
Drought		5	2	4	11	1	5	4		10										
Flooding	1	2	3	3	9		2	2	1	5			1		1				1	1
Other climate change impacts	2	3	1	1	7		4	5		9									1	1
Storms	1	2	2	2	7	1	2	3		6									1	1
Temperature change	3	5	3	3	14			5	3	8										
Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species	5	6	10	14	35	1	17	13		31		1		1				2		2
Hyper-abundant species	1			3	4		4	2		6									1	1
Invasive / alien freshwater species		1	3	3	7		4	3		7										
Invasive / alien marine species				1	1		2	3		5										
Invasive/alien terrestrial species	3	5	5	4	17		3	1		4										
Modified genetic material							2	1		3										
Translocated species	1		2	3	6	1	2	3		6									1	1
Local conditions affecting physical fabric	2	11	20	10	43	1	9	4		14	4	3	12	6	25					
Dust			3	2	5															
Micro-organisms		1		1	2	1	2	1		4	1	1	1	1	4					
Pests	1	2	3	1	7		3	1		4			1		1					
Radiation/light		1	2	1	4			1		2			2	1	3					
Relative humidity							1			1	1		3	1	5					
Temperature		4	3	3	10								2		2					
Water	1	1	6	1	9		2	1		3	2	2	3	3	10					
Wind		2	3	2	7		1			1										
Management and institutional factors	1	4	2		7		2	1		3	14	15	14	14	57			2		2
High impact research/monitoring activities		1			1		2	1		3			1	2	3					
Low impact research/monitoring activities		1	2		3						8	7	6	7	28			1		1
Management activities	1	2			3						6	7	6	7	26			1		1
Other human activities	22	13	8	15	58	3	10	7	1	21		1			1			1	1	2
Civil unrest	3			2	5	2	3	2		7										
Deliberate destruction of heritage	4	2	2	4	12	1	2			3										
Illegal activities	9	10	5	6	30			1	1	2										
Military training	1		1	1	3		1	2		3		1		1				1	1	2
Terrorism	1				1		2	1		3										
War	4	1		2	7		2	1		3										

	FACTOR IMPACTS ON NATURAL PROPERTIES																			
	NEGATIVE										POSITIVE									
	CURRENT					POTENTIAL					CURRENT			POTENTIAL						
	Central	East	South	West	TOTAL	Central	East	South	West	TOTAL	Central	East	South	West	TOTAL	Central	East	South	West	TOTAL
Physical resource extraction	4	1	4	1	10	3	4	5	2	14										
Mining	3		1	1	5	2	2	1	1	6										
Oil and gas	1				1					2										
Quarrying		1	3		4	1	2	2	1	6										
Pollution	4	9	16	6	35	5	13	12	2	32		1			1					
Air pollution		1	3	1	5		4	3		7										
Ground water pollution			4	1	5	2	1	2	1	6										
Input of excess energy								1	1	2										
Pollution of marine waters	1	1	1		3		2	2		4										
Solid waste	1	5	4	1	11	2	2	2		6		1			1					
Surface water pollution	2	2	4	3	11	1	3	2	1	7										
Services Infrastructure	4	8	12	1	25	2	8	9		19	3	8	7	1	19	1	6	2	1	10
Localised utilities	2	2	5		9		2	1		3	1	2	2	1	6		3			3
Major linear utilities	1	1	5		7	1	2	1		4		1	1		2					
Non-renewable energy facilities		1			1	1	1	2		4										
Renewable energy facilities	1	1			2		2	3		5	2	4	1		7	1	1	2	1	5
Water infrastructure		3	2	1	6		1	2		3		1	3		4		2			2
Social/cultural uses of heritage	15	20	18	10	63		9	5	2	16	9	14	14	14	51		2	1	3	6
Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	1	1	4	2	8		4	1		5			1	1	2				1	1
Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	3	5	5	2	15				1	1		1	2	1	4					
Impacts of tourism/visitor/recreation	1	4	4		9		3	1	1	5	3	3	3	3	12		1		1	2
Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting	7	3	3	5	18		1	2		3	1	1		2	4					
Ritual/spiritual/religious and associative uses	1	3			4			1		1	4	5	4	5	18				1	2
Society's valuing of heritage	2	4	2	1	9		1			1	1	4	4	2	11		1			1
Sudden ecological or geological events	8	16	9	9	42		16	7		23		1	1		2					
Avalanche/ landslide	1	1		1	3		3	1		4										
Earthquake		1			1		4	2		6										
Erosion and siltation/ deposition	2	6	5	3	16		1	1		2		1			1					
Fire	4	8	4	5	21		2	1		3			1		1					
Tsunami/tidal wave							1	1		2										
Volcanic eruption	1				1		5	1		6										
Transportation infrastructure	2	4	6	3	15	3	2	4		9	6	5	9	2	22	2	6	2	1	11
Air transport infrastructure			1		1			2		2	2	2	2	2	8	1	2	1	1	5
Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	1	2	3	1	7	2	1			3	2	1	3		6					
Ground transport infrastructure	1	2	2	2	7	1	1	1		3	2	1	3		6	1	3	1		5
Marine transport infrastructure								1		1		1	1		2		1			1

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

	Has buffer zone	Need buffer zone	No buffer zone, not needed
Cultural	32	8	2
Mixed	3	0	1
Natural	14	13	5
Total	49 (62,8%)	21 (26,9%)	8 (10,3%)

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

	Adequate	Could be improved	Inadequate
Cultural	28	10	3
Mixed	1	2	1
Natural	16	12	4
Total	45 (57,7%)	24 (30,8%)	8 (10,3%)

4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

	Adequate	Could be improved	Inadequate	No buffer zone at inscription
Cultural	21	9	5	6
Mixed		2	1	1
Natural	8	8		16
Total	29 (37,2%)	19 (24,4%)	6 (7,7%)	23 (29,5%)

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

	Known	Not known by local communities	Not known
Cultural	33	3	5
Mixed	1	3	
Natural	24	8	
Total	58 (74,4%)	14 (17,9%)	5 (6,4%)

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

	Known	Not known by local communities	Not known	No buffer zone at inscription
Cultural	26	8	2	6
Mixed		3		1
Natural	9	7		16
Total	35 (44,9%)	18 (23,1%)	2 (2,6%)	23 (29,4%)

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

	Adequate	Deficiencies in implementation	Inadequate
Cultural	23	13	6
Mixed	2	2	
Natural	10	20	2
Total	35 (44,9%)	35 (44,9%)	8 (10,2%)

4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

	Adequate	Deficiencies in implementation	Inadequate	No buffer zone at inscription
Cultural	16	13	5	8
Mixed	2	2	1	1
Natural	2	12	2	16
Total	18 (23,1%)	27 (34,6%)	8 (10,2%)	25 (32,1%)

4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

	Adequate	Deficiencies in implementation	Inadequate	No legal framework
Cultural	11	20	4	7
Mixed	1	2	1	
Natural	3	21	4	4
Total	15 (19,2%)	43 (55,1%)	9 (11,5%)	11 (14,1%)

4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and/ or regulation) be enforced?

	Excellent capacity	Acceptable	Major deficiency	No effective capacity
Cultural	5	23	10	4
Mixed	1	2	1	
Natural	1	23	5	3
Total	7 (9%)	48(61,5%)	16 (20,5%)	7 (9%)

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property?

	Excellent coordination	Could be improved	Little or no coordination
Cultural	5	32	5
Mixed	2	2	
Natural	5	26	1
Total	12 (15,4%)	60 (76,9%)	6 (7,7%)

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

	Fully adequate	Partially adequate	Not adequate	No mng.system/plan
Cultural	19	16	4	3
Mixed	4			
Natural	15	12		5
Total	38 (48,7%)	28 (35,9%)	4 (5,1%)	8 (10,3%)

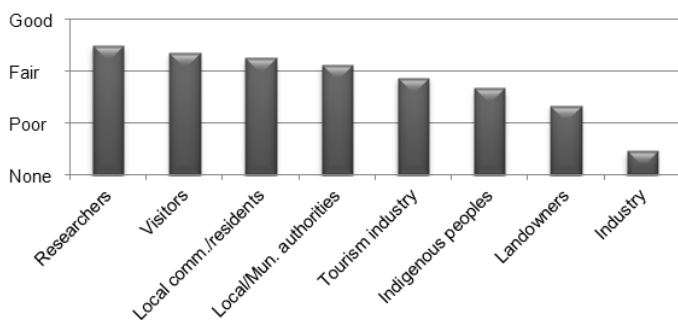
4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

	Fully implemented	Partially	Not implemented	No mng.system
Cultural	9	29	1	3
Mixed	3	1		
Natural	12	15	2	3
Total	24 (30,8%)	45 (57,7%)	3 (3,8%)	6 (7,7%)

4.3.6 - Is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented?

	Most or all actions impl.	Many impl.	Few impl.	Needed, but no plan	No plan
Cultural	1	16	18	3	4
Mixed	1	2	1		
Natural	6	17	8		1
Total	8 (10,3%)	35 (44,9%)	27 (34,6%)	3 (3,8%)	5 (6,4%)

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship of the following with World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff



4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

	Participate directly	Contribute to some decisions	Some input	No input	No local community
Cultural	14	7	18	1	2
Mixed	1	2	1		
Natural	4	16	8	2	2
Total	19 (24,4%)	25 (32,1%)	27 (34,6%)	3 (3,8%)	4 (5,1%)

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

	Participate directly	Contribute to some decisions	Some input	No input	No indigenous peoples
Cultural	15	9	8		10
Mixed	1	2	1		
Natural	1	15	9	1	6
Total	17 (21,8%)	26 (33,3%)	18 (23,1%)	1 (1,3%)	16 (20,5%)

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and/or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

	Regular contact and cooperation	Some cooperation	Little or no cooperation	Little or no contact
Cultural	10	10	8	13
Mixed	1	2	1	
Natural	6	9	7	10
Total	17 (21,8%)	21 (26,9%)	16 (20,5%)	23 (29,5%)

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (Do not provide monetary figures but the relative percentage of the funding sources)

21 of 78 sites have not answered this question as asked for. The figures below are based on information from the 57 properties providing correct information only. The trends with/without all 78 sites are relatively similar.

	Governmental (Nat./Fed.)	Individual visitor charges	Multilateral	Governmental (Reg./Prov./State)	International donations	Other grants	Comm. operator payments	Governmental (Loc./Mun.)	In country donations
Cultural	33,92	16,08	9,31	16,46	13,12	4,01	1,62	3,62	1,87
Natural	33,62	20,60	26,36	6,62	6,88	1,95	2,29	0,41	1,26
Total	33,02	19,27	17,66	12,11	9,48	2,82	2,27	1,86	1,51

4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

	Sufficient	Could be improved	Inadequate	No budget
Cultural	1	17	18	6
Mixed	1		3	
Natural	2	14	14	2
Total	4 (5,1%)	31 (39,7%)	35 (44,9%)	8 (10,3%)

4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

	Secure	Not secure
Cultural	23	19
Mixed	2	1
Natural	24	9
Total	49 (62,8%)	29 (37,2%)

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

	Major flow	Some flow	Recognised potential	No benefits provided
Cultural	11	21	8	2
Mixed	2		2	
Natural	9	18	4	1
Total	22 (28,1%)	39 (50%)	14 (17,9%)	3 (3,8%)

4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

	Adequate	Some	Inadequate	Little or none available
Cultural	1	10	25	6
Mixed	1	1	2	
Natural	3	9	19	1
Total	5 (6,4%)	20 (25,6%)	46 (59%)	7 (9%)

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

	Well maintained	Basic	Ad hoc	Little or no maintenance
Cultural	7	14	13	8
Mixed	2	1	1	
Natural	3	20	5	4
Total	12 (15,4%)	35 (44,9%)	19 (24,4%)	12 (15,4%)

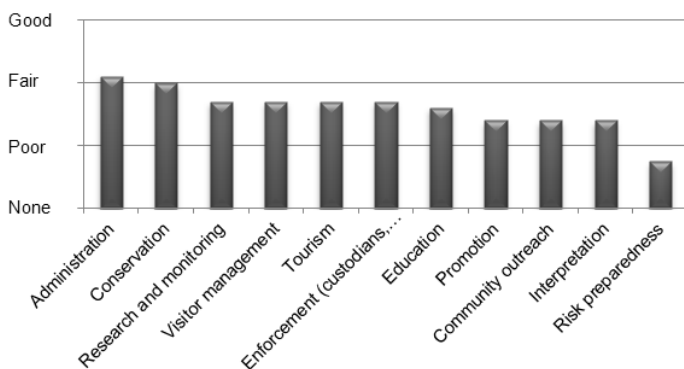
4.4.9 – 4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage Property (% of total)

	Q4.4.9		Q4.4.10		Q4.4.11	
	Employees Full-time	Part-time	Employees Permanent	Seasonal	Paid Employees	Volunteers
Cultural	75,2%	24,5%	76,1%	21,7%	83,9%	14,0%
Mixed	93,8%	8,3%	85,0%	15,0%	99,3%	0,7%
Natural	86,3%	12,4%	85,6%	13,3%	92,3%	6,6%
Total	80,7%	18,7%	80,4%	17,9%	87,9%	9,9%

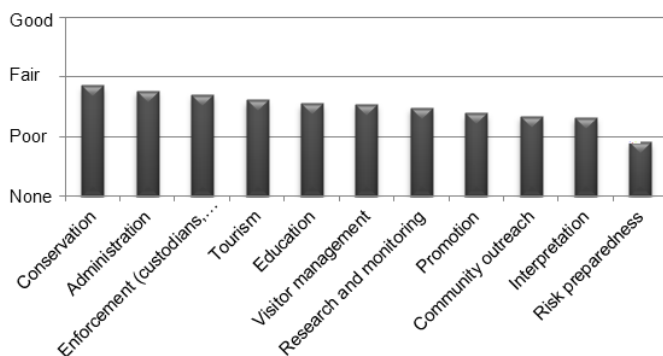
4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

	Adequate	Below optimum	Inadequate	No dedicated HR
Cultural	4	23	13	2
Mixed	1	3		
Natural	3	22	7	
Total	8 (10,3%)	48 (61,5%)	20 (25,6%)	2 (2,6%)

4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines



4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines



4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

	Programme in place, fully implemented	Partially implemented	Not implemented	No plan or programme
Cultural	8	22	7	5
Mixed	2	1		1
Natural	6	16	5	5
Total	16 (20,5%)	39 (50%)	12 (15,4%)	11 (14,1%)

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Sufficient	Sufficient but gaps	Not sufficient	Little or no knowledge
17 (21,8%)	50 (64,4%)	10 (12,8%)	1 (1,3%)

4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

Comprehensive/ Integrated	Considerable, not directed	Small amount	No research
21 (26,9%)	28 (35,9%)	22 (28,2%)	7 (9%)

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

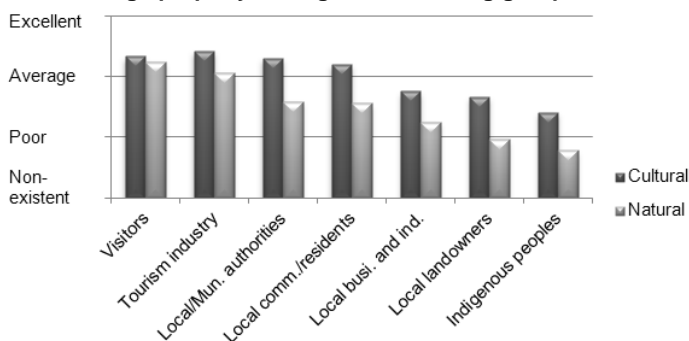
Shared widely	Shared local/national	Shared local	Not shared
21 (26,9%)	30 (38,5%)	19 (24,4%)	7 (9%)

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

Many locations, visible	Many locations, not easily visible	One location, visible	One location, not easily visible	Not displayed
19 (24,4%)	8 (10,3%)	21 (26,9%)	5 (6,4%)	15 (19,2%)

4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups



4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

Planned and effective	Partly meeting needs	Limited, ad hoc	Needed, but no programme	No need
10 (19,2%)	34 (43,6%)	24 (30,8%)	8 (10,3%)	2 (2,6%)

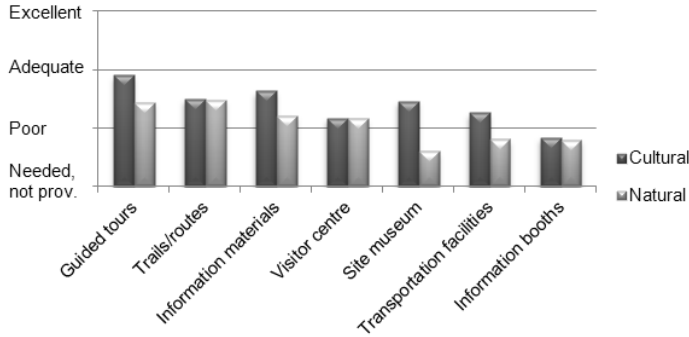
4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

Important influence	Influence, but could be improved	Partially influence	No influence
15 (19,2%)	48 (61,5%)	12 (15,4%)	3 (3,8%)

4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

Excellent	Could be improved	Not adequately	Not presented/interpreted
9 (11,5%)	43 (55,1%)	21 (26,9%)	5 (6,4%)

4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

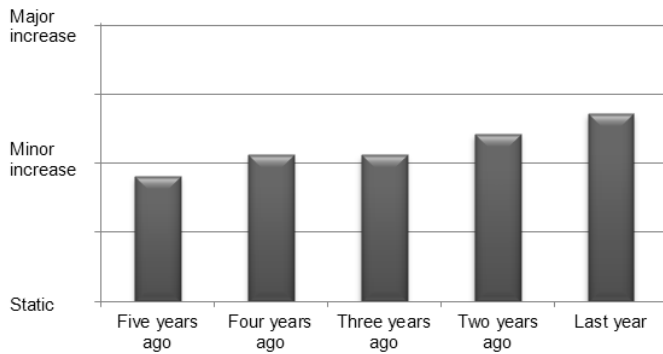


Count of properties claiming the different facilities and services "Not needed":

Visitor centre	Site museum	Information booths	Guided tours	Trails/routes	Information materials	Transportation facilities
3	12	11	0	5	0	11

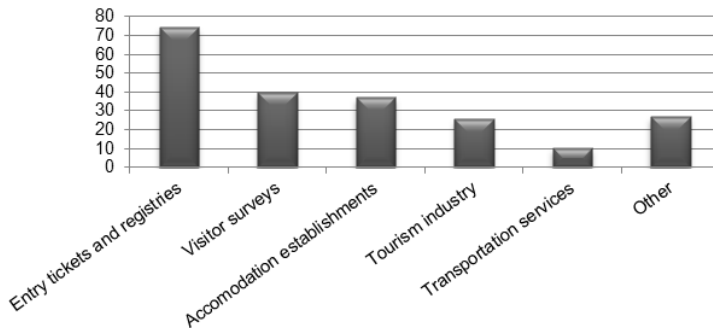
4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years



(Major increase is defined as 100% increase/doubling from one year to the next)

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics (% of all properties)?



4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Effectively managed	Could be improved	Some management	Needed, but no plan
12 (15,4%)	37 (47,4%)	14 (17,9%)	14 (17,9%)

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

Excellent co-operation	Limited co-operation	Adm.®. matters only	Little or no contact
13 (16,7%)	32 (41%)	23 (29,5%)	7 (9%)

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

Substantial contribution	Some contribution	No contribution	Possible, but not collected	Not collected
16 (20,5%)	30 (38,5%)	13 (16,7%)	3 (3,8%)	13 (16,7%)

4.8. Monitoring

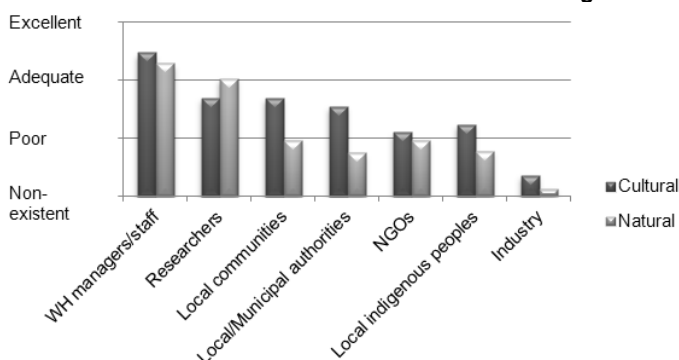
4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

	Comprehensive, integrated	Monitoring, non-specific	Limited monitoring	No monitoring
Cultural	15	13	12	2
Mixed	4			
Natural	13	11	7	1
Total	32 (41%)	24 (30,8%)	19 (24,4%)	3 (3,8%)

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?

	Sufficient	Could be improved	Information, but no indicators	No information
Cultural	7	25	8	2
Mixed	1	1	2	
Natural	5	17	8	2
Total	13 (16,7%)	43 (55,1%)	18 (23,1%)	4 (5,1%)

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups



4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

	Complete	Underway	Not yet begun	No recommendations to implement
Cultural	1	27	6	8
Mixed		3		1
Natural	2	23	2	5
Total	3 (3,8%)	53 (67,9%)	8 (10,3%)	14 (17,9%)

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	N/A crit. vii-x	N/A
Cultural	37	3	1		1
Mixed	4				
Natural	17	6		7	2
Total	58 (74,4%)	9 (11,5%)	1 (1,3%)	7 (9%)	3 (3,8%)

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

	Intact	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost	N/A
Cultural	36	5			1
Mixed	4				
Natural	18	11			3
Total	58 (74,4%)	16 (20,5%)			4 (5,1%)

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

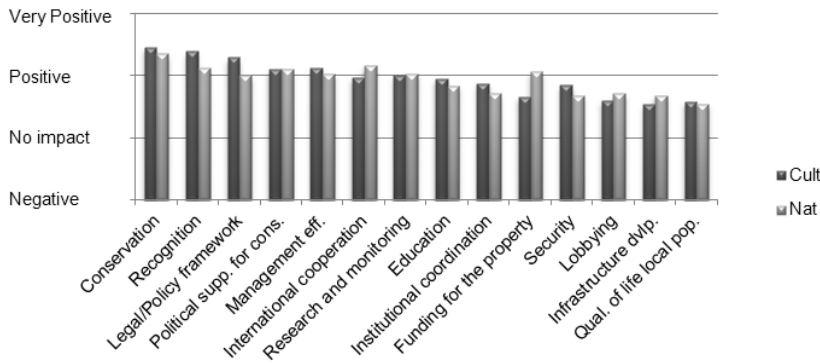
	Maintained	Impacted, but addressed	Seriously impacted	Lost	N/A
Cultural	30	10	1		1
Mixed	3	1			
Natural	17	11	2		2
Total	50 (64,1%)	22 (28,2%)	3 (3,8%)		3 (3,8%)

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

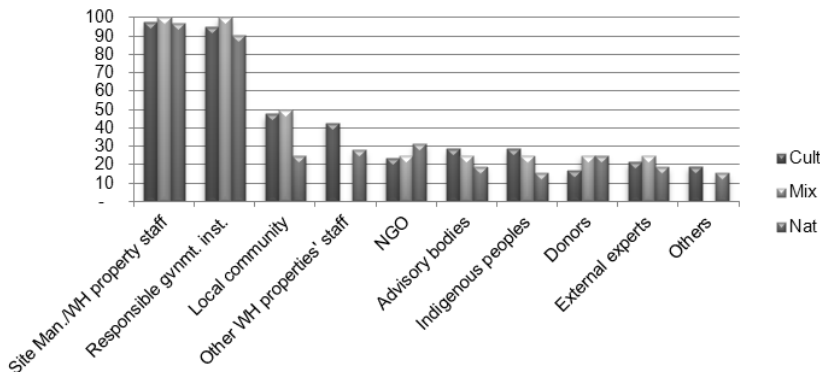
	Predominantly intact	Partially degraded	Degraded	Severely degraded	N/A
Cultural	25	16			1
Mixed	3	1			
Natural	14	12	2	1	3
Total	42 (53,8%)	29 (37,2%)	2 (2,6%)	1 (1,3%)	4 (5,1%)

6. Conclusions of Periodic Reporting Exercise

6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas



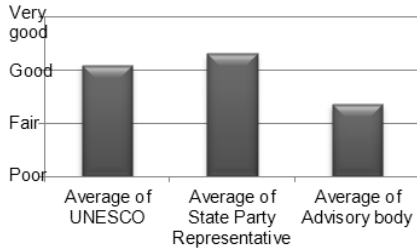
6.3 - Entities involved in the Preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report (tick as many boxes as applicable) (% of property types)



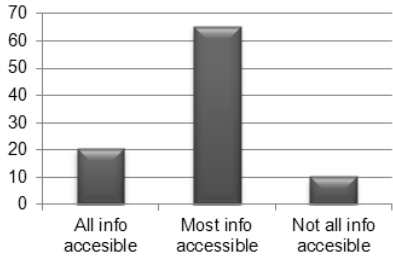
6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

- 61 YES
- 13 NO
- 4 N/A

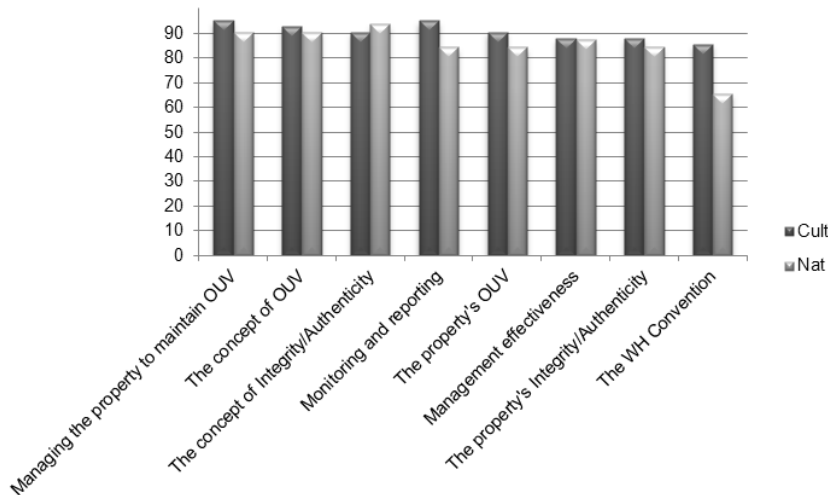
6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities



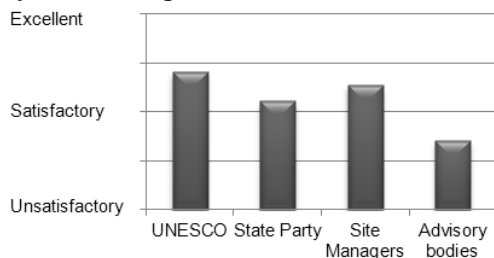
6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report? (% of all properties)



6.8 - Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following? (% of property types)



6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities



ANNEX III List of key resource persons for the implementation of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region.

Regional Coordinator Dr George Abungu

Sub-regional mentors

East Africa sub-region (Anglophone)	Ms Maro Eliwasa, Tanzania
Southern Africa sub-region (Anglo-Lusophone)	Mr November Ntsizi (South Africa)
Central Africa sub-region (Franco-Lusophone)	Dr Georges Muamba (Democratic Republic of the Congo)
West Africa sub-region (Franco-Lusophone)	Mr Lassana Cisse (Mali)

National Focal Points

Angola	Mrs Sonia Ludmila da Silva Domingos	Kenya	Ms Linda A.Mboya
Benin	Mr Nicolas Ago	Lesotho	Mrs Ntsema Khitsane
Botswana	Mr Gaogakwe Phorano	Liberia	Mr. Isaac W. Jackson
Burkina Faso	Mr Barthelemy Kabore	Madagascar	Mr Guy Suzon Ramangason
Burundi	Mr Ernest Nahimana	Malawi	Dr Elizabeth Gomani-Chindebvu
Cameroon	Mrs Jeanne Kodo Bidima	Mali	Mr Klessigué Abdoulaye Sanogo
Cape Verde	Mr Charles Samson Akibode	Mauritius	Mr Fareed Chuttan
Central African Republic	Mr Georges Ngasse	Mozambique	Dr Solange Laura Macamo
Chad	Mrs Odette Tangar	Namibia	Mrs Erica P. Ndalikokule
Comoros	Mr Abdou Abdillah Moumine	Niger	Mr Mohammadou Habibou Gabou
Congo	Mr Jean Omer Ntady	Nigeria	Mr. Oluremi Funsho Adedayo
Côte d'Ivoire	Mr Ernest Ahoulou Kouame	Rwanda	Mr Jean Butoto
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Dr Tshibusu Georges Muamba	Sao Tome and Principe	Mrs Maria Nazaré Ceita
Djibouti	Mr Elmi Osman Mohamed	Senegal	Mrs Fatou Samb Ndiaye
Equatorial Guinea	Mr. Anacleto Olo Meby	Seychelles	Ms Frauke Fleischer-Dogley
Eritrea	Mr. Yosief Libsekal	Sierra Leone	Mr Foday Jalloh
Ethiopia	Ms.Tsehay Eshetie	South Africa	Mr November Ntsizi
Gabon	Mr Thierry Nzamba-Nzamba	Swaziland	Ms Temahlubi Dudu Nkambule
Gambia	Mr Baba Ceesay	Tanzania, United Republic of	Ms Maro E.Eliwasa
Ghana	Mr Kofi Amekudi	Togo	Mr Kodjo Nougbolo
Guinea	Mr Mamdai Koba Camara	Uganda	Mr John Makombo
Guinea-Bissau	Mr Joao Sousa Cordeiro	Zambia	Mr Kagosi Mwamulowe

Periodic Report Drafting team

- **Lazare Eloundou** Chief of Africa Unit, World Heritage Centre
- **Ishanlosen Odiava** Programme Specialist, Africa Unit, World Heritage Centre
- **Ole S e Eriksen** Advisor, Nordic World Heritage Foundation

Support for the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Africa region was provided by the Africa Unit of the World Heritage Centre

Nana Thiam Diarra – Administrative Assistant	Laura Frank – Consultant
Benedicte Leclercq – Consultant	Kader Ouedraogo - Consultant
Jana Weydt – Assistant Programme Specialist	Beatriz Iglesias - Intern
Junko Okahashi – Assistant Programme Specialist	

ANNEX IV World Heritage properties and site managers in the Africa region

Sub-regional cluster	State Party	Name of Property	Site Manager
East/West Africa Cluster (Anglophone) 19C + 10N + 1M	Ethiopia	Aksum (C)	Mr Tedros Abreham
		Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar Region (C)	Mr Getnet Yigzaw Nigussie
		Harar Jugol, the Fortified Historic Town (C)	Mr Elias Abdumalik
		Lower Valley of the Awash (C)	Mr Adissie Demissie
		Lower Valley of the Omo (C)	Mr Dagnenet Lake
		Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela (C)	Mr Belete Wodaje
		Simien National Park (N)	Mr Maru Biadglegn
		Tiya (C)	Mr Ketema Alemu
	Gambia	James Island and Related Sites (C)	Mr Mustapha Jabang
		Stone Circles of Senegambia* (C)	Mr Morro Komma / Mrs Aminata Ndoye
	Ghana	Asante Traditional Buildings (C)	Mr Anthony Yaw Owusu
		Forts and Castles, Volta, Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions (C)	Mr Nicholas Ivor
	Kenya	Lake Turkana National Parks (N)	Mr Haron Sang
		Lamu Old Town (C)	Mr Mbarak Abdallah Abdulqadir
		Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest (N)	Mr Godfrey Wakaba
		Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests (C)	Mr Anthony Ngaca Githitho
	Nigeria	Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove (C)	Mr William Olakunle Makinde
		Sukur Cultural Landscape (C)	Mr Anthony Sham
	Seychelles	Aldabra Atoll (N)	Ms Nancy Bunbury
		Vallée de Mai Nature Reserve (N)	Mr Marc Jean-Baptiste
	Tanzania	Kilimanjaro National Park (N)	Mr Ephraim Mwangomo
		Kondoa Rock-Art Sites (C)	Mr Remigius R. Chami
		Ngorongoro Conservation Area 1 (M)	Mr Amiyo T. Amiyo
		Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara (C)	Mr Revocatus W. Bugumba
		Selous Game Reserve (N)	Mr John F. Mbwiliza
		Serengeti National Park (N)	Mr James Wakibara
		Stone Town of Zanzibar (C)	Mr Mohammed Badrudin Mussa
		Uganda	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (N)
	Uganda	Rwenzori Mountains National Park (N)	Mr Nelson Guma
		Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (C)	Mr Remigious Kigongo Mugerwa
Southern Africa Cluster (Anglo-/Lusophone) 13C + 6N + 1M	Botswana	Tsodilo (C)	Mr Sewelo Festus Fane
	Malawi	Chongoni Rock-Art Area (C)	Mr John Chilachila
		Lake Malawi National Park (N)	Mr Bryson Banda
	Mauritius	Apravasi Ghat (C)	Mr Andiapen Renganaden
		Le Morne Cultural Landscape (C)	Mr Jean François Lafleur
	Mozambique	Island of Mozambique (C)	Ms Laurentina Lucia Omar
	Namibia	Twyfelfontein or /Ui-//aes (C)	Mr Gabriel Geigub
	South Africa	Cape Floral Region Protected Areas (N)	Mr Guy Palmer
		Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs (C)	Ms Shamilla Chettiar
		iSimangaliso Wetland Park (N)	Mr Andrew Zaloumis
		Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape (C)	Ms Paballo Mohafa
		Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape (C)	Mr Gert Joel Links
		Robben Island (C)	Mr Lekgetho James Makola
		uKhahlamba / Drakensberg Park (M)	Ms Yoliswa Mkhize
		Vredefort Dome (N)	Ms Lebo Diale
	Zambia and Zimbabwe	Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls * (N)	Mr Muyumbwa Ndiyo/iMr Kundishora Tunganirai

	Zimbabwe	Great Zimbabwe National Monument (C)	Chipunza Mr Chrispen Chauke
		Khami Ruins National Monument (C)	Mr Lonke Nyoni
		Mana Pools National Park, Sapi and Chewore Safari Areas (N)	Mr Dube Naphtal
		Matobo Hills (C)	Mr Darlington Munyikwa
Central Africa Cluster (Franco-/Lusophone) 1C + 9N + 1M	Cameroun	Dja Faunal Reserve (N)	Mr Jacques Essoumba
	Central African Republic	Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (N)	Mr Jean Baptiste Mamang Kanga
	Democratic Republic of Congo	Garamba National Park (N)	Mr Luis Arrans
		Kahuzi-Biega National Park(N)	Mr Radar Nishuli
		Okapi Wildlife Reserve (N)	Mr Joseph Mapilanga
		Salonga National Park (N)	Mr Arthur Longomo
		Virunga National Park (N)	Mr Emmanuel de Merode
	Gabon	Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda (M)	Mr Sosthène Ndong Obiang
	Madagascar	Rainforests of the Atsinanana (N)	Mr Paul Ignace Rakotomavo
		Royal Hill of Ambohimanga (C)	Mr Noël Randrianjatovonarivo
Tsingy de Bemaraha Strict Nature Reserve (N)		Mr Hery Lala Ravelomanantsoa	
West Africa Cluster (Franco-/Lusophone) 9C + 7N + 1M	Benin	Royal Palaces of Abomey (C)	Mr Léonard Ahonon
	Burkina Faso	Ruins of Loropéni (C)	Dr Lassina Simporé
	Cape Verde	Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande (C)	Mr Charles Samson Akibode
	Côte d'Ivoire	Comoé National Park (N)	Mr Alfred Gonto Gbassaha
		Tai National Park (N)	Mr Tondossama Adama
	Guinea/Cote d'Ivoire	Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (N)	Mr Zannou Moïse Gbédjigbédji/Mr Abou Cisse
	Mali	Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons) (M)	Mr Lassana Cissé
		Old Towns of Djenné (C)	Mr Yamoussa Fané
		Timbuktu (C)	Mr Ali Ould Sidi
		Tomb of Askia (C)	Mr Mohamed El Moctar Touré
	Niger	Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves (N)	Mr Salissou Ali Siddo
		W National Park of Niger (N)	Mr Samaila Sahailou
	Senegal	Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary (N)	Mr Sidibe Mamadou
		Island of Gorée (C)	Mr Eloi Coly
		Island of Saint-Louis (C)	Mr Abdou Aziz Guisse
		Niokolo-Koba National Park (N)	Mr Samuel Dieme/ Mr Sidibe Mamadou
	Togo	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba (C)	Mr Alizim Badoualou Karka

ANNEX V Draft Capacity Building Strategy (Proposed by CHDA/EPA)

The purpose of the proposed strategy is to strengthen conservation and management of Africa cultural and natural heritage, especially the world heritage properties, by enhancing the skills of heritage professionals and the capacity of those institutions responsible for, and involved with, the management and conservation of heritage sites. The strategy is also aimed at strengthening the networking amongst heritage professionals, between heritage institutions themselves as well as with the advisory and all other relevant bodies so that they can not only actively contribute to the attainment of the tenets of the World Heritage Convention, but also contribute to the achievement of the strategic objectives of the World Heritage Committee.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Any new capacity building programme for Africa should be guided by the following principles:

1. This strategy must complement ICCROM's new Global Capacity Building strategy and the IUCN's Gap Analysis but should take into account the specificities of the African region.
2. This strategy is a framework which gives room for all the current and future initiatives to respond to WH global needs in terms of Capacity building for the next 6 years up to the next Periodic Reporting cycle
3. Heritage and sustainable development should be one of the priority areas in particular the contribution of heritage to GDP.
5. The new strategy should have a broader approach, going beyond just training, but targeting the enhancement of both individual and institutional capacities. This would involve all stakeholders, and would seek alignment with the 5C objectives for World Heritage. The strategy should also enhance professional career development. It is therefore important that links with universities and other higher education institutions be strengthened to add value to the programme.

Target Audience

The capacity Building activities will be targeted at the States Parties, individual practitioners, institutions and the communities.

Mission Statement

The objective of this strategy is to strengthen conservation and management of Africa cultural and natural heritage by enhancing the skills of heritage professionals and the capacity of those institutions responsible for, and involved with, the management and conservation of heritage sites. The purpose is also to define the role of the regional institutions in support of capacity building. This will be achieved by:

- Enhancing the management skills of heritage managers which in turn will lead to well managed and conserved sites
- Strengthening the capacities (infrastructural development) of heritage institutions enabling sustainable management of heritage properties.
- Instituting better cooperation between heritage institutions, local communities, industries/private sector and policy makers and between cultural and natural professionals
- Strengthening the capacity of the regional institutions

Vision

This strategy foresees a situation where there are well resourced heritage institutions with capable practitioners who collaborate among themselves and with the local communities to ensure a well managed and conserved African heritage and especially World Heritage Properties, which benefit the local populace and has an integral part in the national development priorities.

Practitioners will be in a position to better protect and manage African heritage and World Heritage properties in particular. Heritage institutions on the other hand, will be capable of providing support for effective conservation and management through favorable legislation and policies, establishing a more

effective administrative set-up and providing financial and human resources for heritage protection. Communities on their part will be aware of the importance of heritage and support its conservation (WH Capacity Building strategy 2011).

Main Objectives of the Strategy

Using the responses from the periodic reporting, the main objective of this strategy will be to, within the next six years, strengthen the capacity of both African individual professionals and institutions in effectively managing African heritage and, especially World heritage properties. Following the draft Capacity Building Strategy being developed by WHC, this strategy is organized according to the “5Cs” that represent the established strategic directions of the World Heritage Convention. This strategy has 6 main objectives. These include:

Objective 1: Strengthen and improve conservation and management of at least the 78 natural and cultural African World heritage properties by the end of six years.

Objective 2. Strengthen capacity of national, regional and other heritage institutions by, within the six year period, training at least 6 professionals per national institution in various aspects of heritage conservation and management.

Objective 3: By the end of the six year period, there would be strengthened communication between cultural and natural heritage professionals, policy makers and any other stakeholder capable of contributing to best practices in heritage conservation and management in order to strengthen the promotion of African heritage.

Objective 4. Ensure by end of the six years there is active community involvement in the conservation and management of all African World heritage properties and that a half of these properties are used as resources for the promotion of socio-économic development of the local communities.

Objective 5. Strengthen the credibility of African World Heritage properties by ensuring that fewer properties have problems after listing and at the end of the six year period, at least 50% of the sites in the list in danger have been removed from that list.

The attainment of these objectives can be represented in the following table.

objective	outputs	Potential financial/resource partners
Conservation and management	By end of plan period there should be better developed:	
Key indicator Skills of professionals for conservation of cultural and natural heritage are strengthened	a) legal frameworks b) Nomination dossier c) Communication d) Inventory e) Management Plan/interpretation f) Research g) Nomination Dossier h) Project management i) Environmental and social impact assessment j) Risk preparedness and disaster management k) visitor management	- AWHF - CHDA - EPA - IUCN - ICCROM - ICOMOS - Communities - Private sector/industry - Mweka and Garoua Colleges - PAPACO - SADC - EAC - ECOWAS
Institutional capacity Strengthened		
Key indicator National Institutions strengthened and able to effectively carry out their mandates	a) Advocacy b) Fundraising c) Communication d) administration e) education	IUCN, AWHF, ICCROM, CHDA EPA - ICOMOS - Mweka - Garoua Colleges

Community involvement		-
Key indicator a) Communities accrue benefits from heritage properties in their areas. b) local communities actively involved in heritage conservation and presentation	Sustainable tourism Community outreach Site presentation Heritage and community	Forum UNESCO University and Heritage (FUUH) - FOGOCAP - CHDA - AWHF/Wits University - EPA - ICCROM - Communities - ICOMOS - IUCN - ICCROM - Mweka and Garoua Colleges
Communication		
Key indicator a) Greater awareness of the benefits of heritage conservation b) Increased cooperation/networking between various stakeholders c) monitoring of trained professionals	Heritage in sustainable development World heritage convention Site promotion/marketing Mentoring Advocacy Awareness	AWHF EPA, CHDA, ICCROM Universities SADC EAC ECOWAS ABs Communities Other regional training institutions
Credibility		
Key indicator The Convention is understood and achieves overall positive benefit to conservation while avoiding negative impacts More African sites inscribed in the World Heritage List and African sites are removed from the danger list.	a) Legal frameworks b) Conservation c) management	CHDA EPA National heritage institutions ABs - Communities - Mweka and Garoua Colleges

This strategy envisages that activities will be built around these five objectives which are in line with the 5Cs and that within the six years before the next cycle of periodic reporting, the key indicators of these objectives will have been achieved. The key indicators will be the gauge against which the success of each objective will be measured. It is also hoped that the States Parties, the international community, Advisory bodies as well as the AWHF, will continue to assist in the provision of resources - both personnel and financial - as they have done in the past.

Other than the Africa World Heritage Fund, EPA and CHDA, together with the National heritage institutions can mobilize capacity building funds from local businesses while together with WHC can raise funds from international businesses and charities.

NATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING STRATEGIES

According to the Draft World heritage Capacity Building Strategy, 'it would also be useful for interested State Parties to develop national capacity building strategies. These strategies can use a similar methodology as the one at the regional level, and can also be carried out at the time of the preparation and analysis of the Periodic Reporting questionnaires. This exercise will allow an individual State Party to better understand specific national and property based capacity building needs. The State Party should also investigate what national, regional, and international capacity building institutions exist that can assist in the development of national and local capacities. These national capacity building strategies could be very useful for State Parties to be able to analyze the exact human resource needs at national institutions (not just for heritage organizations, but also related institutions dealing with tourism, planning, development, etc). These national strategies would also be best placed to ensure that there is capacity building for other relevant stakeholders at the level of World Heritage properties and in particular at the level of local communities. In certain instances, it may be useful for more than one country to work on a joint strategy' (Draft Capacity Building Strategy March 2011).

CONCLUSION

This strategy paper, prepared by the EPA and CHDA aims to develop a program that will allow African heritage institutions to cope with capacity-building needs. In this strategy, capacity-building is considered to be more than a simple training, but includes the strengthening of all resources (human, material and financial) of heritage institutions to better manage and conserve the heritage.

It is worth noting that this strategy emphasises the role of heritage in sustainable development and also calls for an inclusive approach that involves both natural and cultural heritage professionals, all other stakeholders- private industries, site managers, regional training institutions, policy makers as well as the local communities in the conservation and management of heritage properties.