

# Africa 2009

Africa 2009

## Conservation of Immovable Cultural Heritage in Sub-Saharan Africa

Africa 2009 was launched in 1998, in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. This programme is a partnership of African cultural heritage organisations, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, ICCROM and CRATerre-EAG and was developed as a response to the survey and needs assessment carried out in 1996. Its objective is to increase the capacity of national institutions to better manage and conserve immovable heritage places in sub-Saharan Africa by 2009..



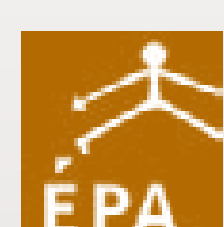
### Programme Partners

Operational partners of the Programme in 2005 include: African cultural heritage organizations, ICCROM, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, and CRATerre-EAG, in close cooperation with the Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA) and the Programme for Museum Development in Africa (PMDA).

Financial partners for the *Projet Cadre* include the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) through the Swedish National Heritage Board, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation

(NORAD), the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Department of Development Cooperation, the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the UNESCO World Heritage Fund, and ICCROM.

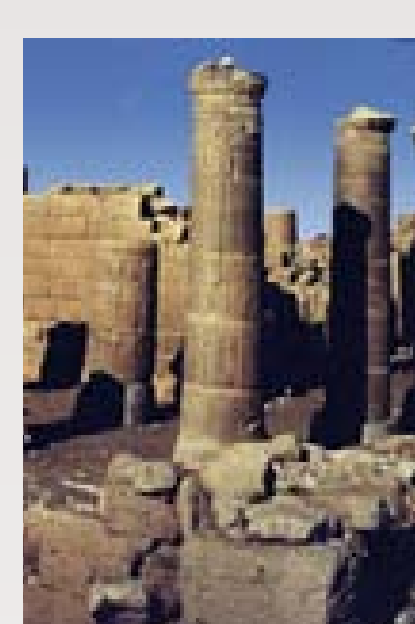
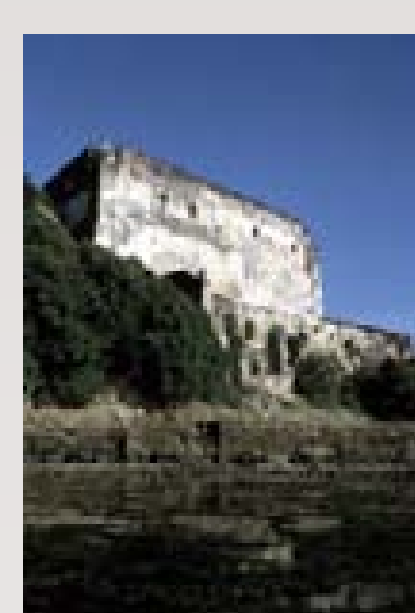
Funding for *Projets Situés* is made available from the *Projet Cadre* and from contributions on a case-by-case basis by the World Heritage Fund, French Embassies in individual countries, the France-UNESCO Convention, the World Monuments Fund, and national heritage organizations.





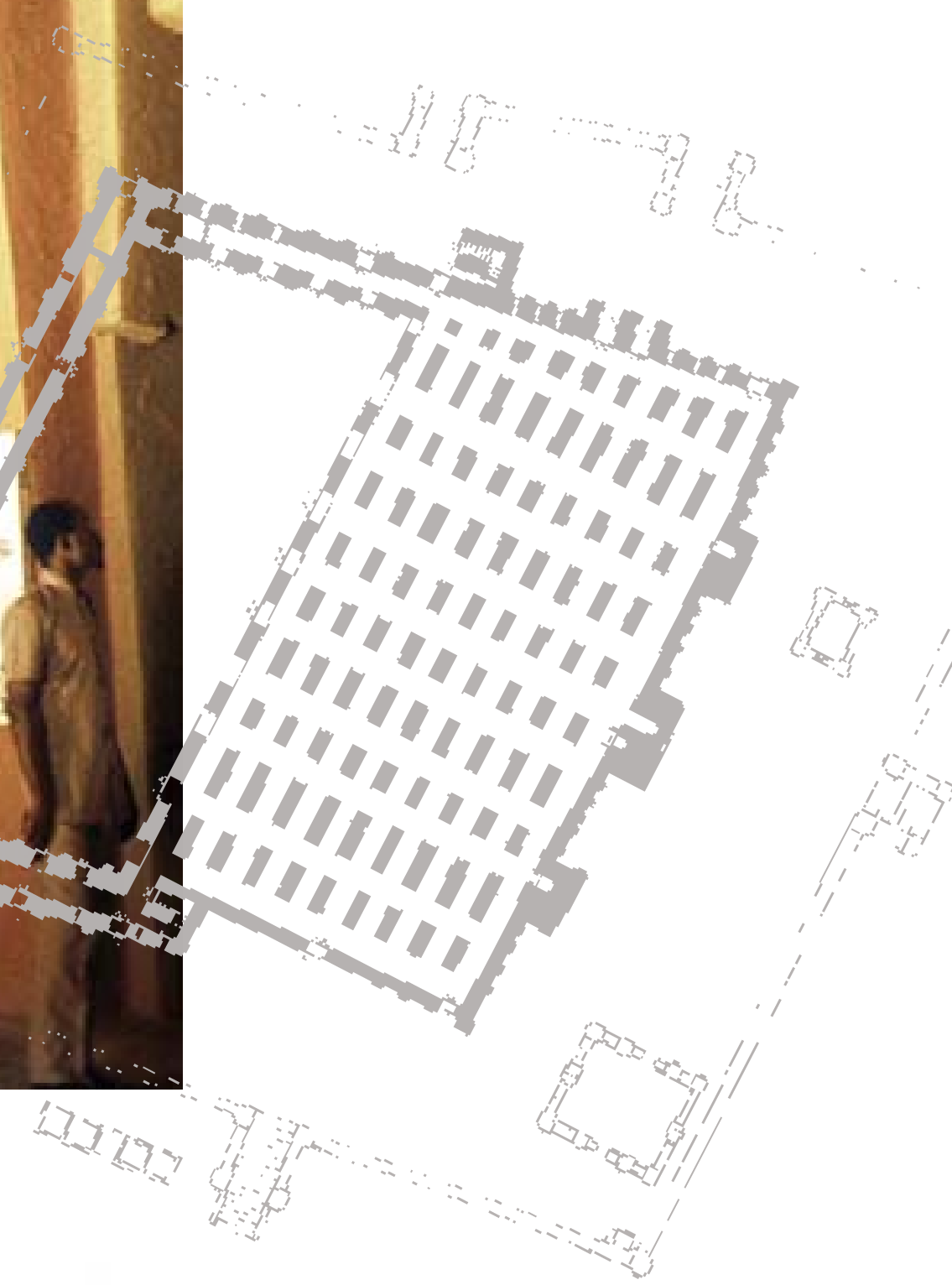
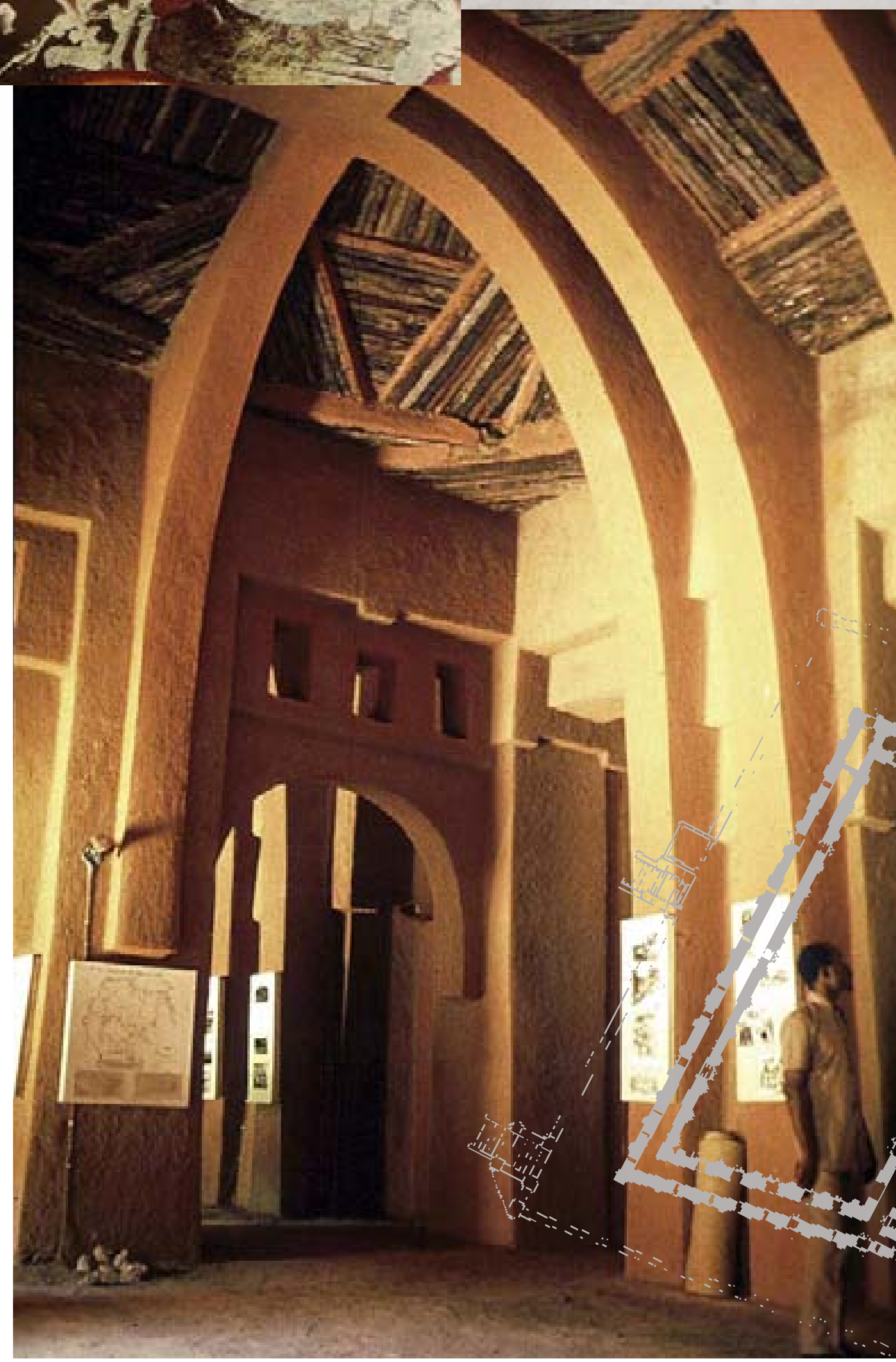
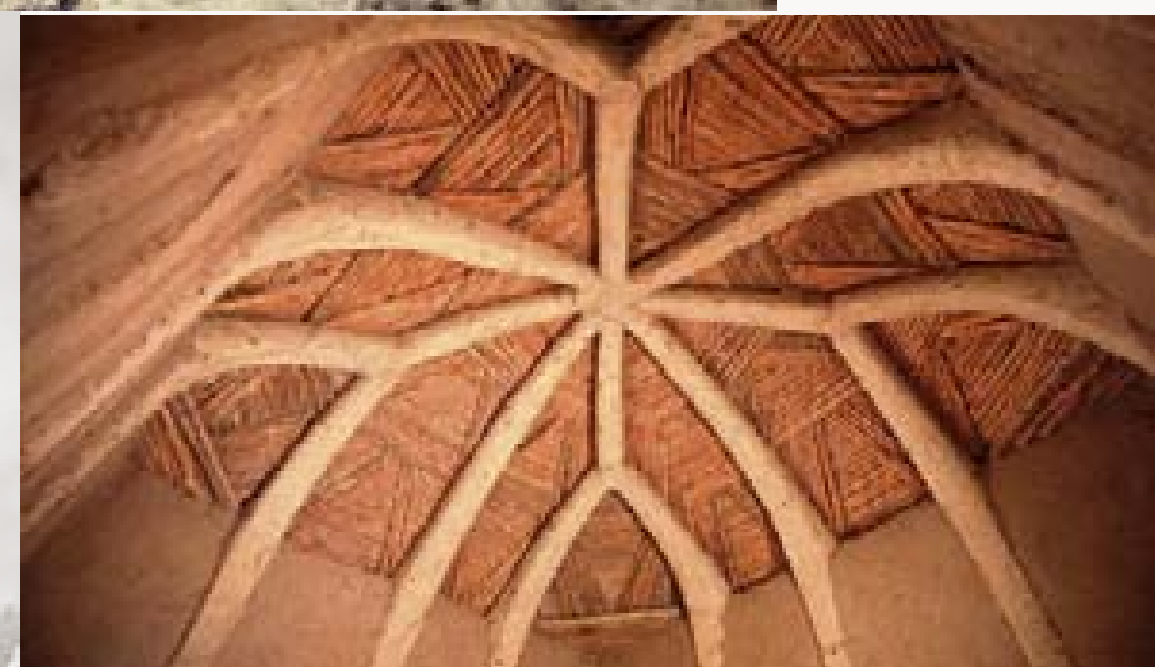
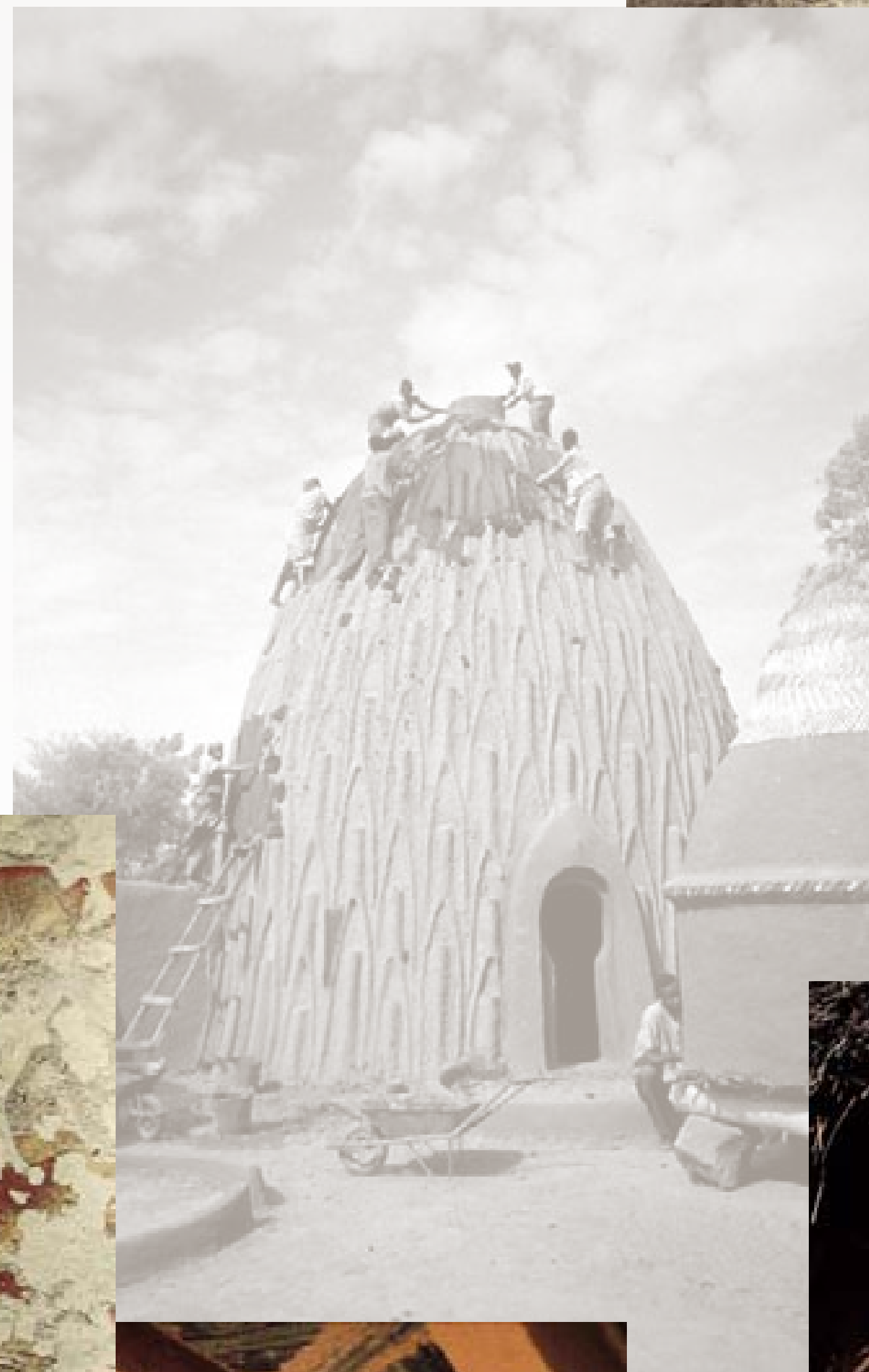


# Wealth of Diversified Immovable Heritage



**A**frica being the cradle of humankind possesses a wealth of immovable heritage that ranges from Hominid sites to historic towns and cultural landscapes.

Anyone familiar with the mosques of Timbuktu, the ruins of Great Zimbabwe, the Osun Osogbo Sacred Grove, the Swahili towns of Zanzibar and Lamu or the Island of Gorée can attest to its specific identity and diversity, creativity and ingenuity, and importance as part of the world's cultural heritage. Yet too many of these important sites remain unknown. The Africa 2009 programme and the Global Strategy of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre are two initiatives which aim at addressing this situation.



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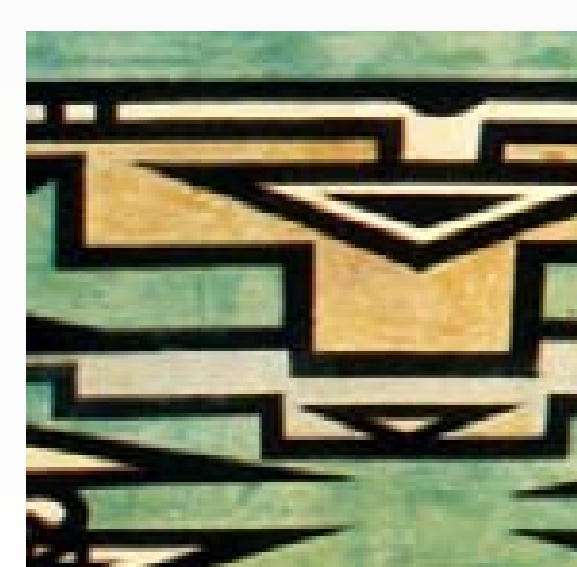
# Towards a better recognition of African Immovable Heritage



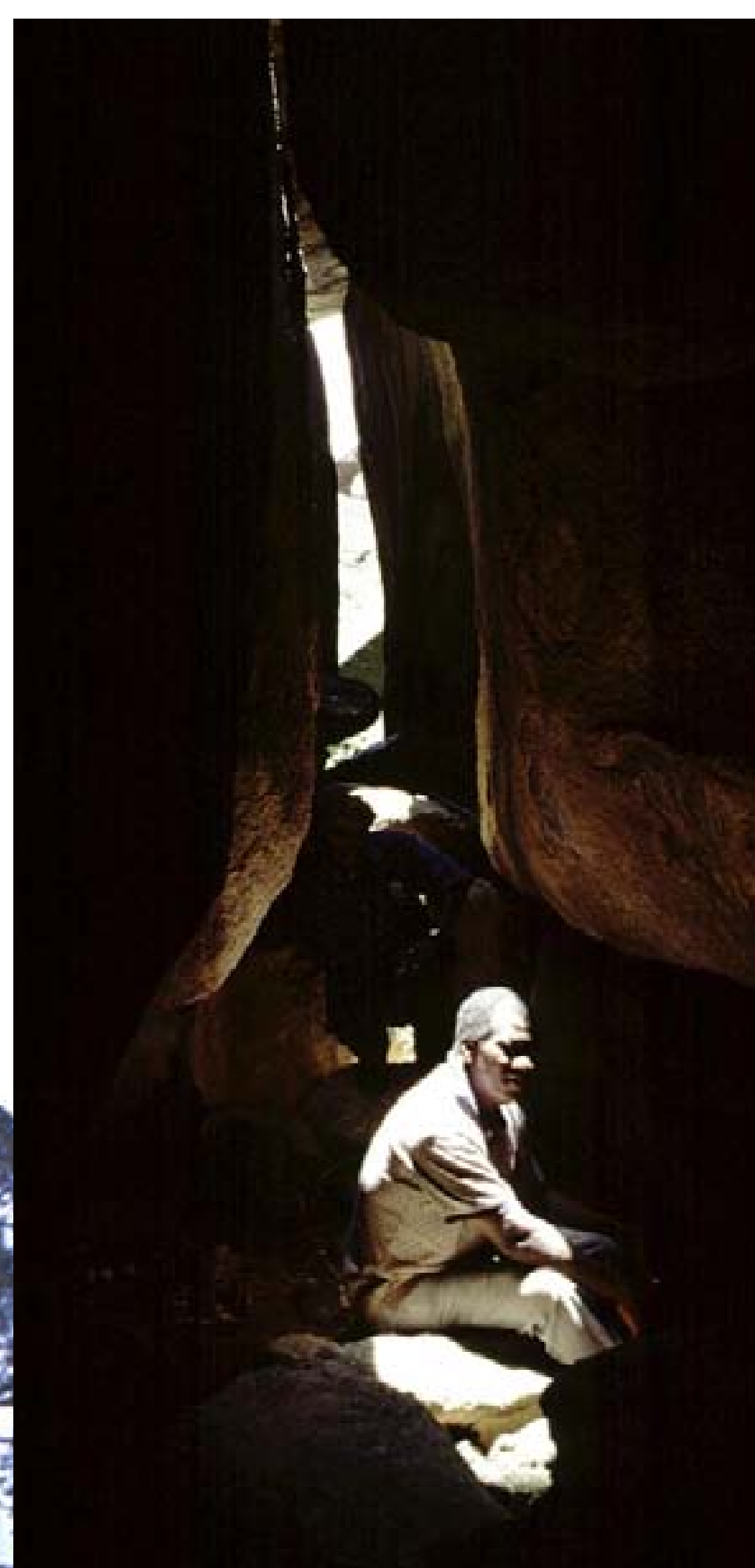
New approaches to heritage, taking into account the relationship between tangible and intangible, and movable and immovable heritage, are more compatible with African realities in which construction or artistic creation are rarely an end in themselves. Rather they are the results of practical, social or religious motivations with extraordinary examples in which all those are satisfied together in a unique creation. The adoption of such concepts as Cultural Landscapes, Cultural Routes and living culture encourages the recognition of many important sites, even though they are non monumental.



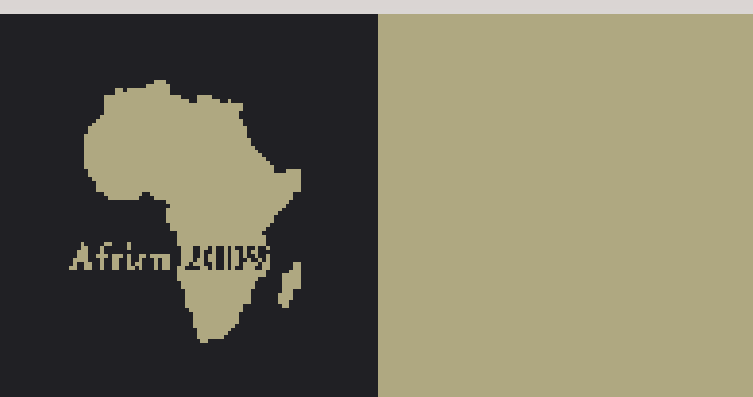
**Conclusions from the Meeting of experts on the Global Strategy, organised at UNESCO Head quarters in 1994, that have subsequently been adopted, state:**



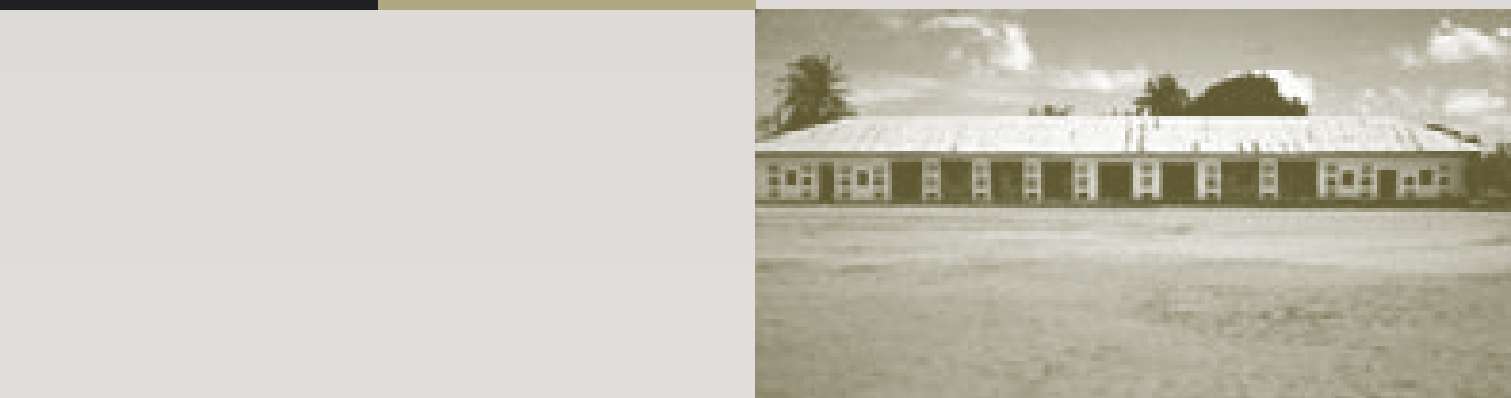
*" In 1972, the idea of cultural heritage had been to a very large extent embodied in and confined to architectural monuments. Since that time, however, the history of art and architecture, archaeology, anthropology, and ethnology no longer concentrated on single monuments in isolation, but rather on considering cultural groupings that were complex and multidimensional, which demonstrated in spatial terms the social structures, ways of life, beliefs, systems of knowledge, and representations of different past and present cultures in the world. Each individual piece of evidence should therefore be considered not in isolation but within its whole context and with an understanding of the multiple reciprocal relationships that it had with its physical and non-physical environment ".*



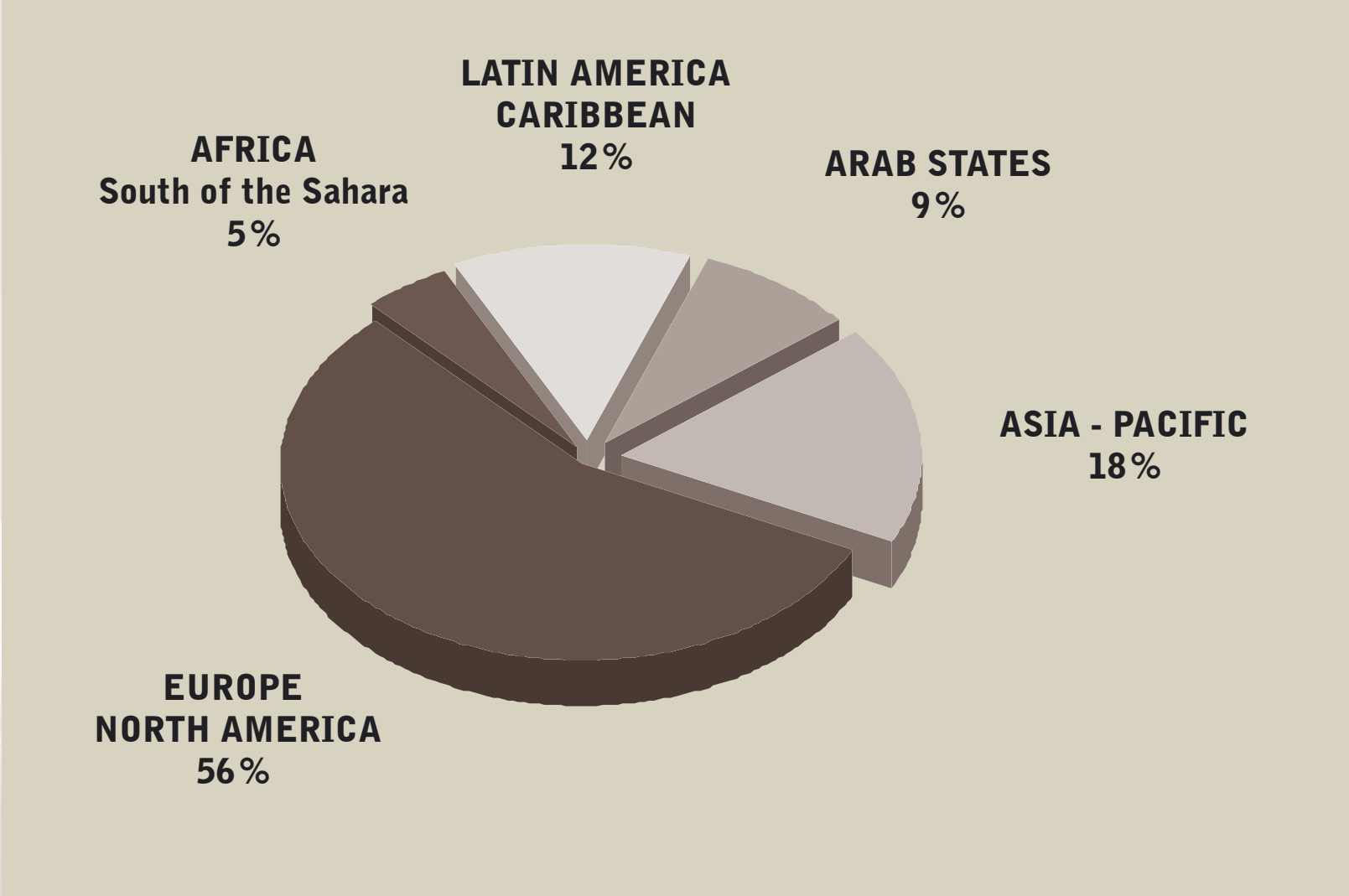
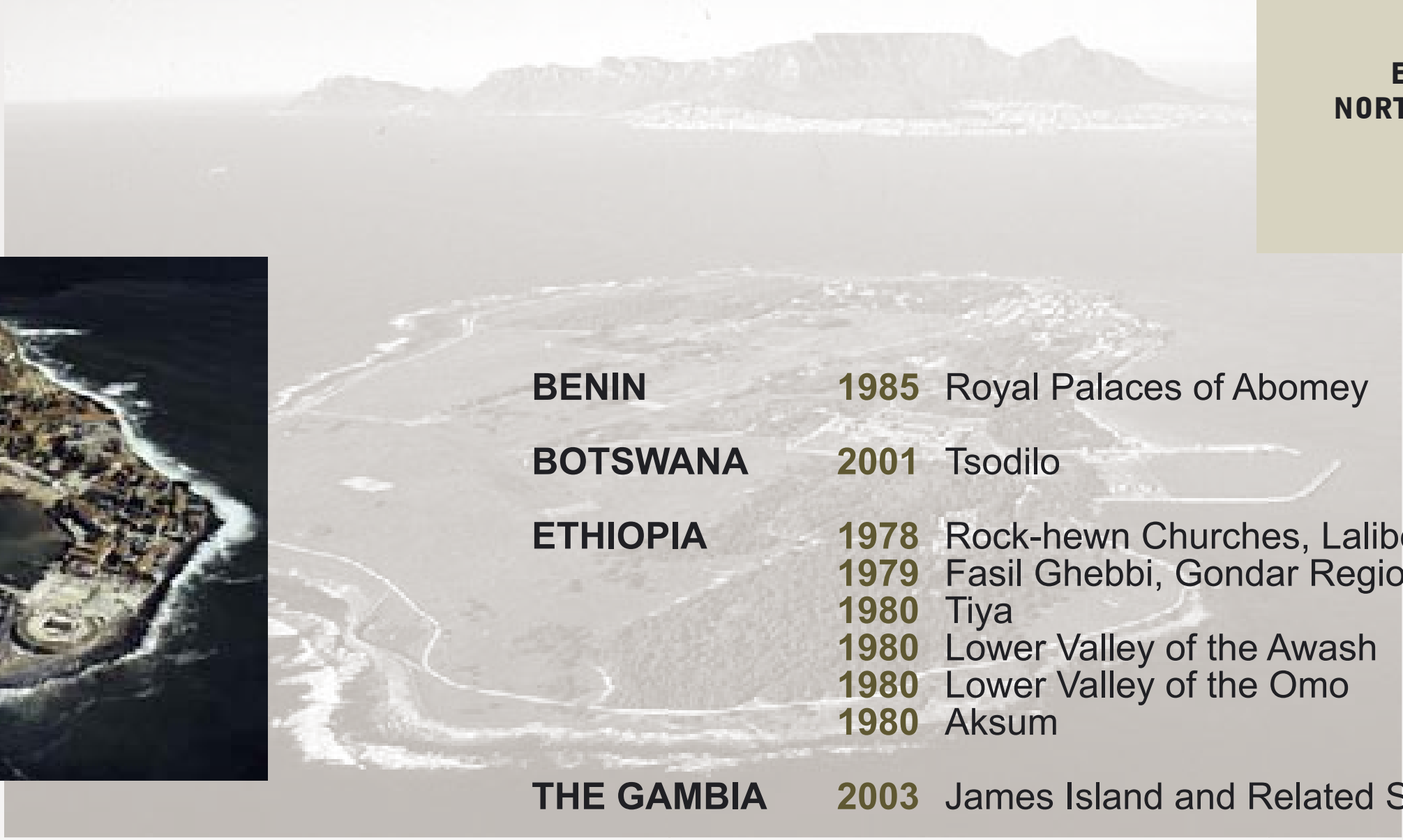




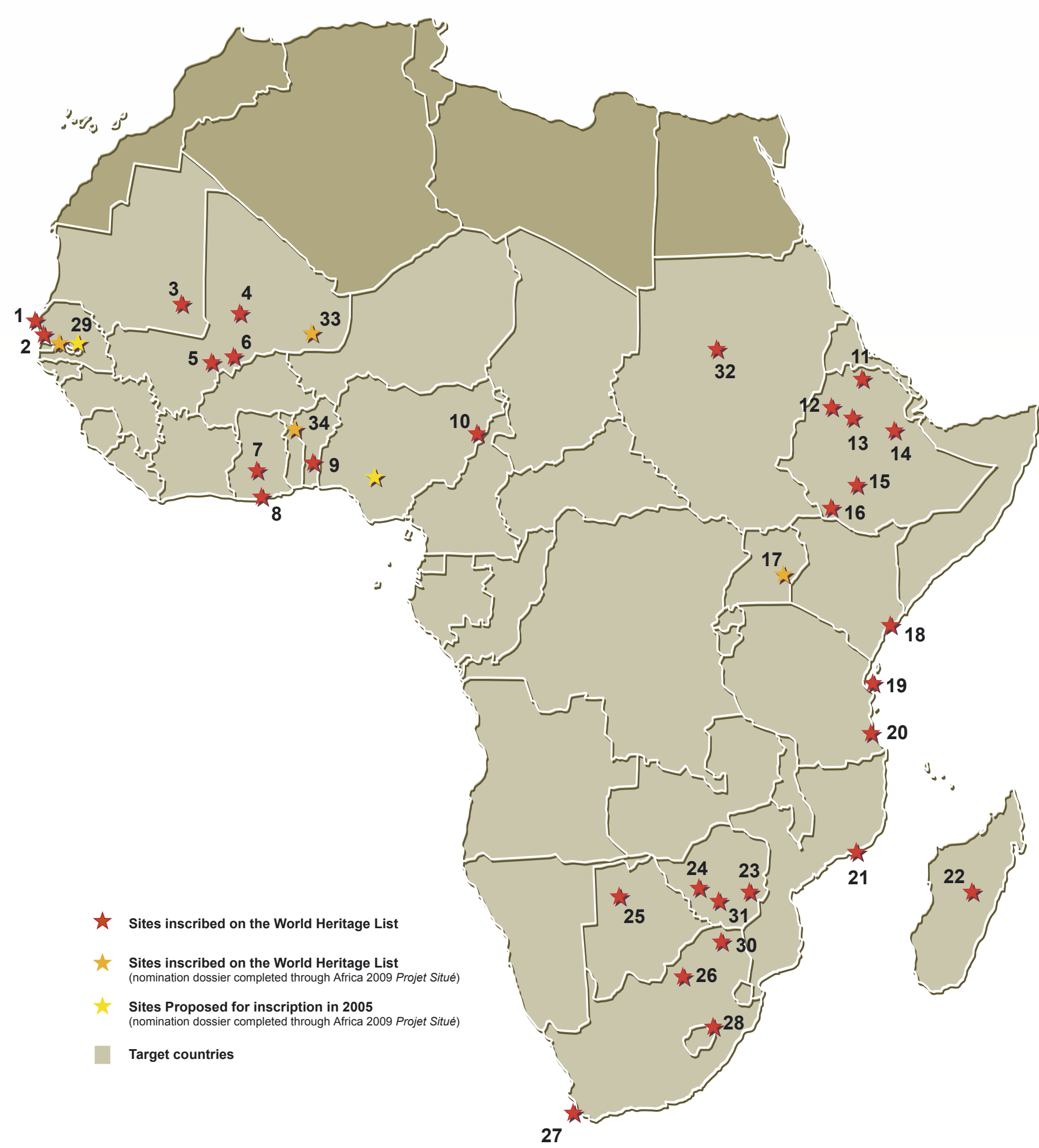
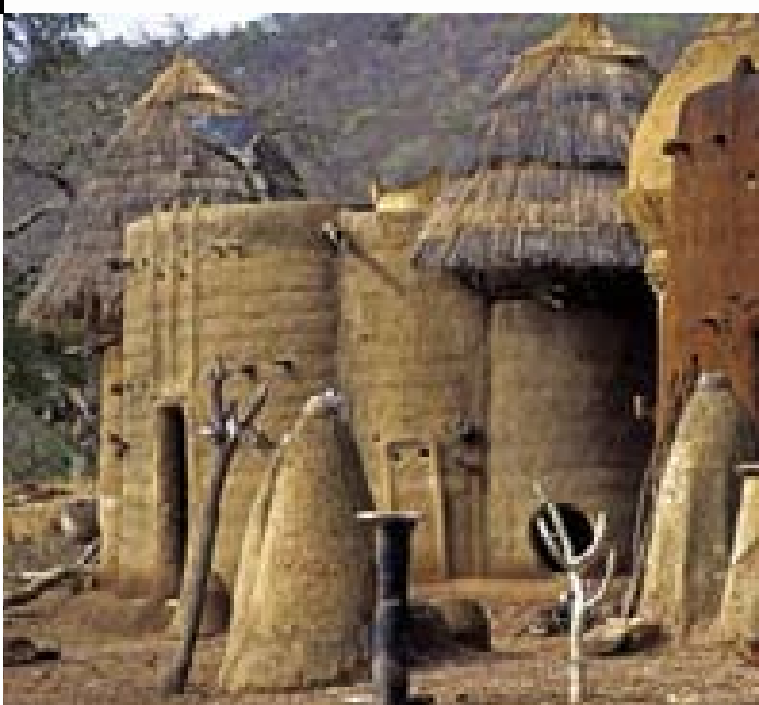
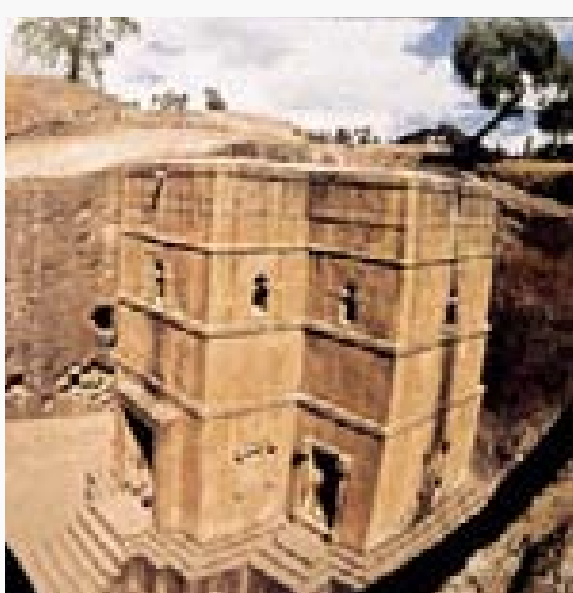
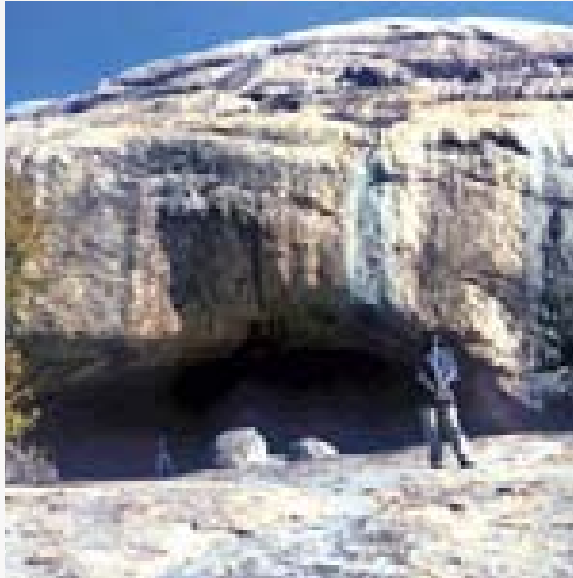
# World Heritage



The World Heritage Centre of Unesco continues the implementation of the “global strategy” to obtain a more balanced representation of the different cultures of humanity. Sub-Saharan Africa is still poorly represented with only 34 cultural and mixed sites out of a total of 634. The World Heritage Centre encourages national efforts to update tentative lists and nominate new sites.



BENIN	1985	Royal Palaces of Abomey	9
BOTSWANA	2001	Tsodilo	25
ETHIOPIA	1978	Rock-hewn Churches, Lalibela	13
	1979	Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar Region	12
	1980	Tiya	15
	1980	Lower Valley of the Awash	14
	1980	Lower Valley of the Omo	16
	1980	Aksum	11
THE GAMBIA	2003	James Island and Related Sites	29
GHANA	1979	Forts and Castles, Volta Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions	8
	1980	Asante Traditional Buildings	7
KENYA	2001	Lamu Old Town	18
MADAGASCAR	2001	Royal Hill of Ambohimanga	22
MALI	1988	Old Towns of Djenné	4
	1988	Timbuktu	5
	1989	Cliff of Bandiagara	6
	2004	Tomb of Askia	33
MAURITANIA	1996	Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichit and Oualata	3
MOZAMBIQUE	1991	Island of Mozambique	21
NIGERIA	1999	Sukur Cultural Landscape	10
SENEGAL	1978	Island of Gorée	1
	2000	Island of Saint-Louis	2
SOUTH-AFRICA	1999	Robben Island	27
	1999	Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs	26
	2000	UKhahlamba, Drakensberg Park	28
	2003	Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape	30
SUDAN	2003	Gebel Barkal and the sites of Napatan Region	32
TOGO	2004	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba	34
UGANDA	2001	Tombs of the Buganda Kings at Kasubi	17
UR of TANZANIA	1981	Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani & Ruins of Songo Mnara	20
	2000	Stone Town of Zanzibar	19
ZIMBABWE	1986	Great Zimbabwe National Monument	23
	1986	Khami ruins National Monument	24
	2003	Matobo Hills	31

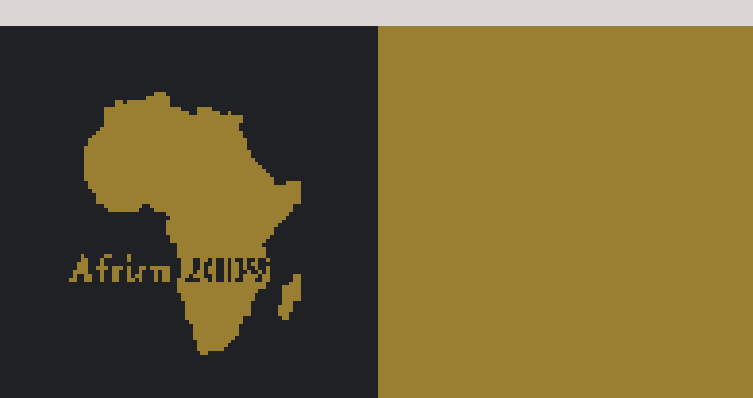


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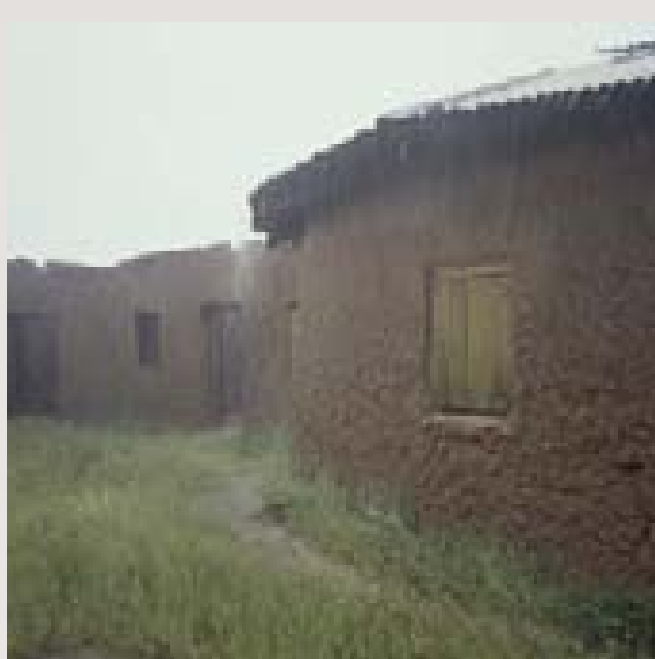
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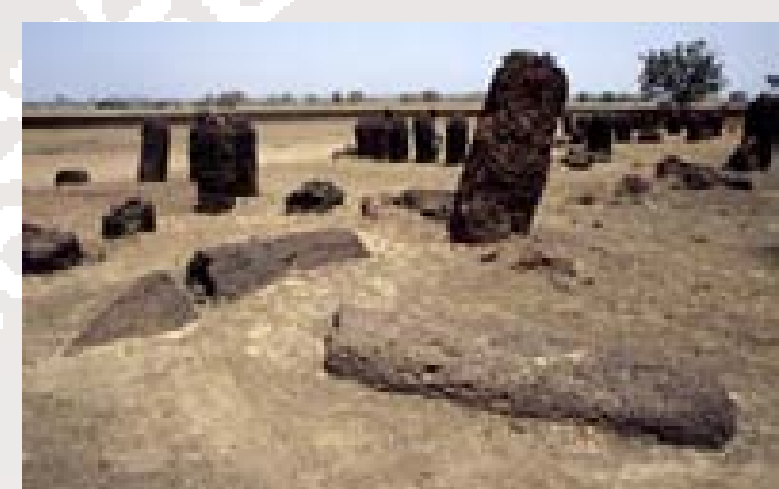


# Problems to be Addressed

**A**frica 2009 is rooted in the notion that the problems facing conservation in Africa must be addressed not only through technical solutions, but also through better taking into account the relationship between the immovable heritage, its relevant communities, and its overall environment.



In 1996, a preliminary needs assessment was carried out to determine the present state of conservation of immovable cultural heritage in Africa. The survey was distributed to 44 countries in the region, and had a response rate of over 60%. Based on this survey, a Training Strategy for Immoveable Cultural Heritage in Africa South of the Sahara was prepared. The results of the survey and discussions carried out during the programme development phase led to the identification of a number of problems regarding the conservation and management of immovable cultural heritage in sub-Saharan Africa.



**The following list represents the areas in which weaknesses had been identified :**

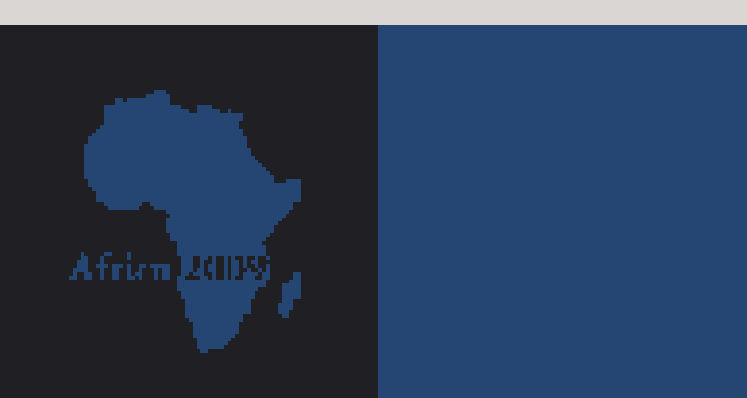
1. Conservation policies
2. Legislation
3. Institutional structure
4. Human resources
5. Planning and management
6. Participatory mechanism
7. Awareness
8. Economic development and conflicts
9. Financial and infrastructure resources
10. Documentation and inventory
11. Networking



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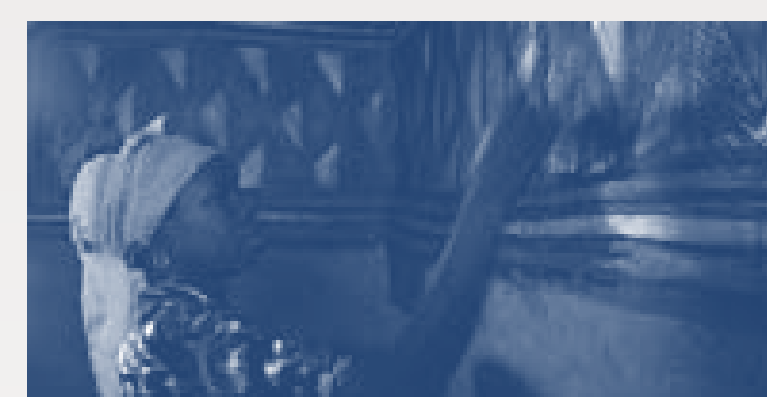


# Programme Objective

The objective of Africa 2009 is to increase the capacity of national institutions to better manage and conserve immovable heritage places in sub-Saharan Africa by 2009, towards an improvement of the management and conservation of the immovable heritage in sub-Saharan Africa.

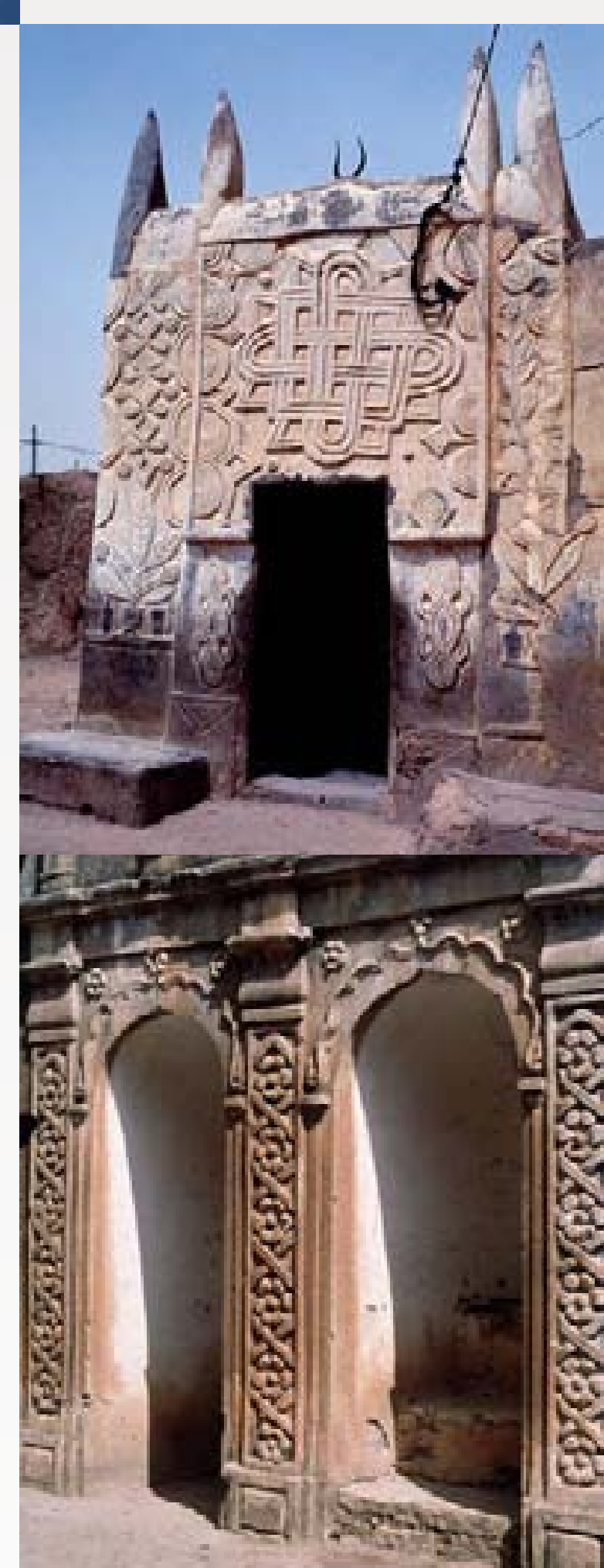
Within the Africa 2009 programme, the term immovable cultural heritage is used to cover monuments, buildings, sites, human settlements, cultural landscapes and their related intangibles aspects.

## Expected Outputs

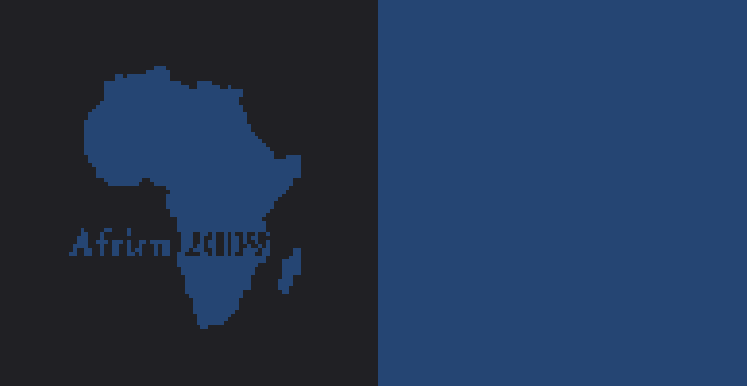


The programme will achieve the following four outputs by its conclusion in 2009:

1. The capacity of national institutions to better manage and conserve immovable heritage places in sub-Saharan Africa is increased.
2. A better informed perception of the importance of the Immovable Cultural Heritage and its role in the national development process among professionals, decision makers, and local communities.
3. A strengthened network allowing to share approaches (vision and practices) and information.
4. Strengthened capacities of sub-Saharan training institutions to continue with capacity building for national institutions to manage and conserve immovable heritage places.



## Target Audience



The target audiences for Africa 2009 include:

- ➔ Professionals and craftsmen whose actions impact the planning, management, conservation, and maintenance of immovable cultural heritage;
- ➔ Communities, including women, youth, and other stakeholders, who are located in or near immovable cultural heritage sites;
- ➔ Politicians and policymakers who make decisions on conservation of immovable cultural heritage;
- ➔ Training institutions and trainers.



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# The four phases



## Development Phase (1996-1998)

The Development Phase consisted of a survey of heritage institutions, consulting with African professionals, assessing the needs for conservation of immovable cultural heritage in Africa, and designing the overall structure of the programme.

## Pilot Phase (1998-2001)

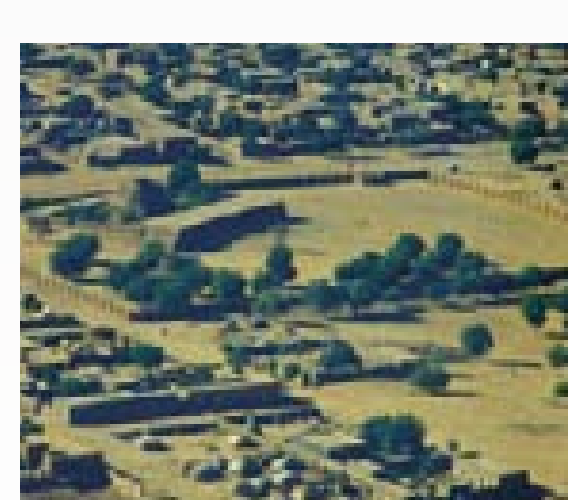
During the Pilot Phase, a core set of activities were gradually introduced and strengthened at both the regional and site levels.

## Consolidation Phase (2002-2005)

Activities were consolidated and improved and new activities introduced as recommended by the Steering Committee and the Directors Seminars. During this phase, a concerted effort has been made to strengthen partnership with regional institutions.

## Final Phase (2006-2009)

The Final Phase will be characterized by the development of necessary actions to ensure a sustainable continuation of improvements in the conservation of immovable cultural heritage in Sub-Saharan Africa after 2009.



# Programme structure

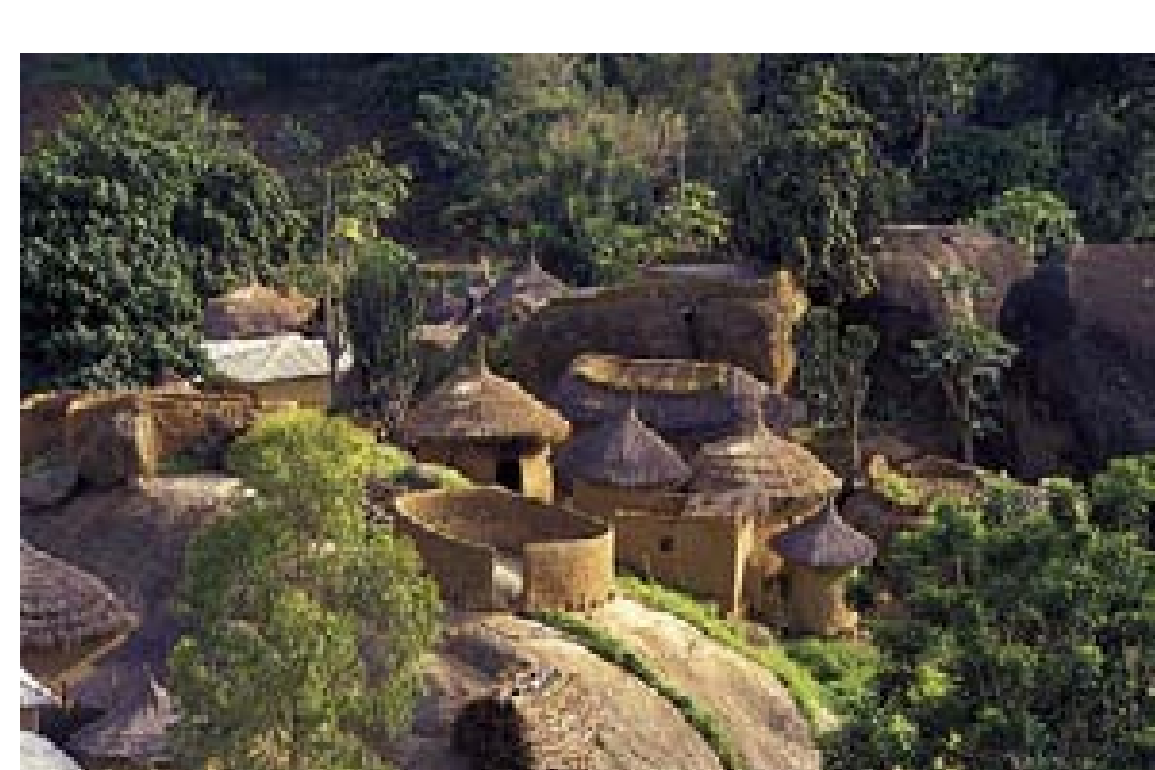
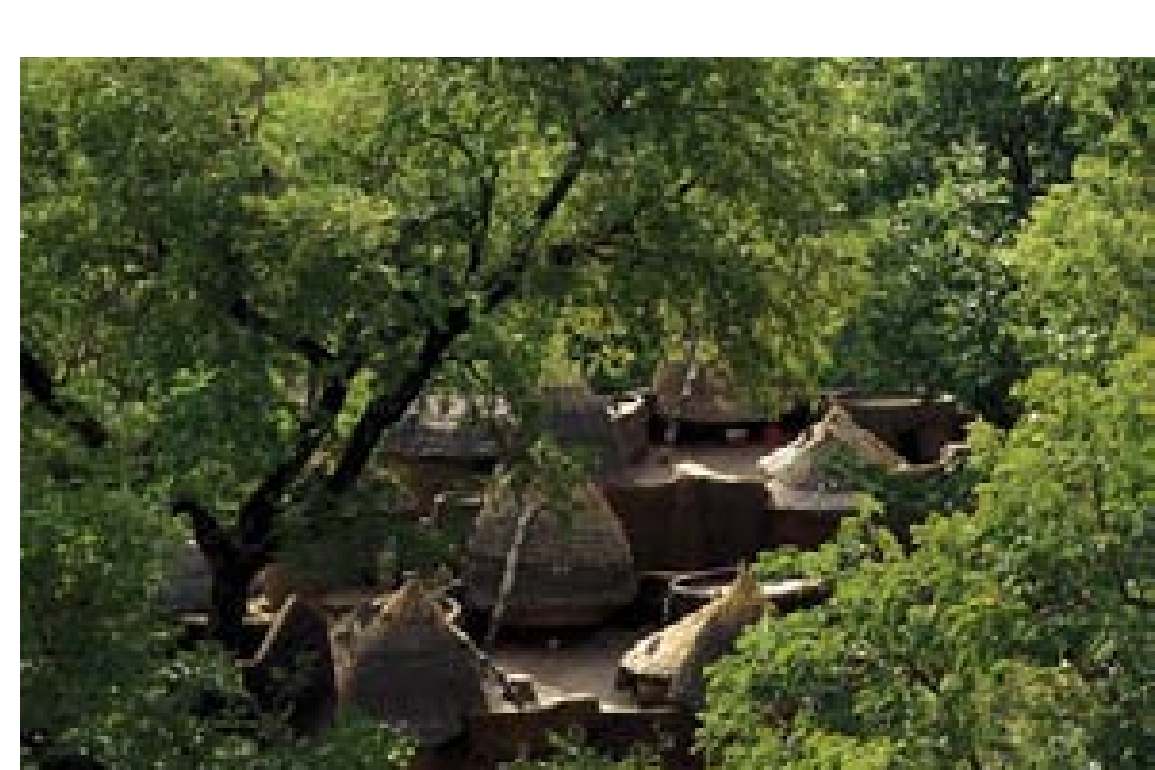


**Africa 2009 is structured to take advantage of activities at two levels.**

→ **At the regional level, the *Projet Cadre*** favors reflection and the progressive development of ideas, guarantees continuity within individual activities, and allows for the dissemination of results obtained by the programme. Courses, seminars, research projects, and the improvement of networking are implemented, based on the realization that the best way to treat problems is to work together, share ideas, and develop common frameworks which can be adapted to specific local needs.

→ **At the site level, the *Projets Situés*** ensure that Africa 2009 is deeply rooted in the realities of the field while responding to specific needs of selected sites in terms of training and implementation of conservation activities.

→ **Information from *Projets Situés*** nourish the activities developed within the *Projet Cadre*, while in turn, the knowledge and new ideas developed in the *Projet Cadre* are used in later *Projets Situés* to enrich their methodology. Through this continuous loop of feedback and response, the programme creates specific references and models, which can be used for planning and management at both the site and national levels.





# Programme Management

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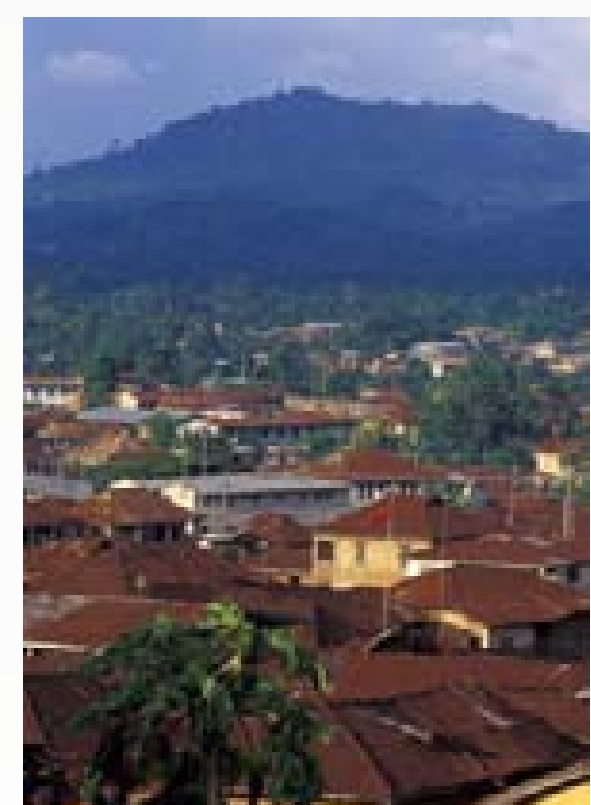
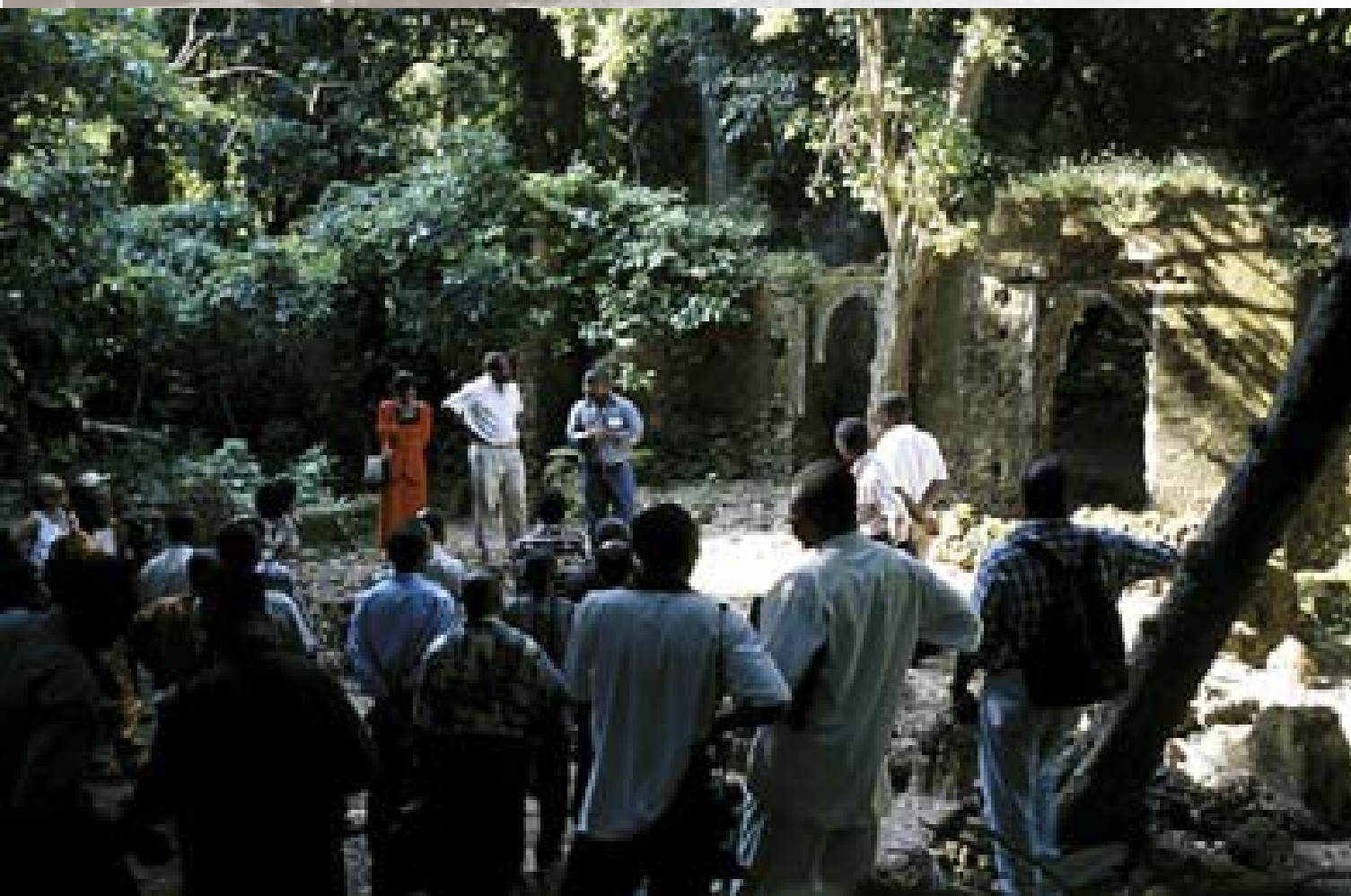
## → Steering Committee

The policy decision making body of the programme is the Steering Committee. The Committee is made up of 4 African cultural heritage professionals (2 from Anglophone and 2 from Francophone countries) and one member each from the three international partner organisations, ICCROM, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, and CRATerre-EAG. From 2006 representatives of two regional training institutions, EPA and PMDA, will become full members of the Steering Committee. It oversees the implementation and evaluation of the programme. The committee meets three times a year.



## → Directors Seminars

Directors Seminars take place during the last week of the Regional Course. They are used to gauge the progress of Africa 2009 and to ensure that the programme is being reviewed and discussed at the highest level. The seminar is an opportunity for the Steering Committee and the Secretariat to report back to the Directors of heritage institutions the progress in implementing the activities of the programme. It is at the occasion of these seminars that the representatives to the steering committee are elected.



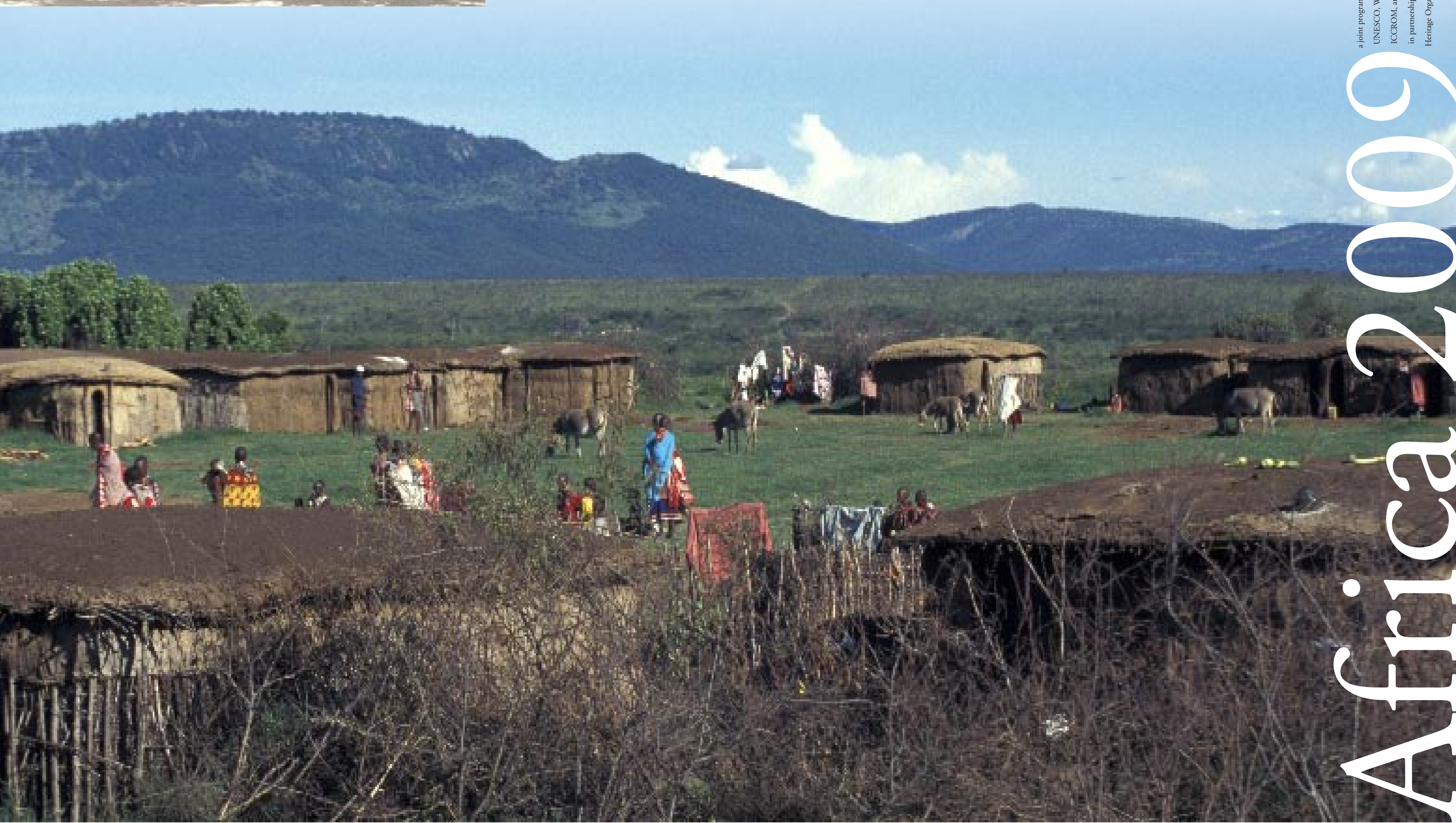
## → Roles of the partner organisations

The Secretariat of the programme is at ICCROM, which is charged with day-to-day management. Coordination of activities of the Projet Cadre is primarily overseen by ICCROM, while CRATerre-EAG is primarily responsible for coordination of the Projets Situés (always in partnership with African institutions). The World Heritage Centre, in addition to participating in the strategic development of the programme, is also involved in publications, fundraising and in the preparation with States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, of proposals for Projets Situés as well as various activities related to the Global Strategy and Periodic Reporting. During the Final Phase, EPA and PMDA will become more and more responsible for planning and implementation of activities. Finally, African professionals and institutions are given responsibilities in the implementation of the various activities.



## → Monitoring & evaluation

In addition to the collection of internal statistics from the annual reports of activities which will be used to monitor the progress of the programme, its impact in fulfilling its objectives will be evaluated through surveys and seminars to be carried out at the beginning of 2008. The programme will also be subject to an external review during the period 2008 - 2009.



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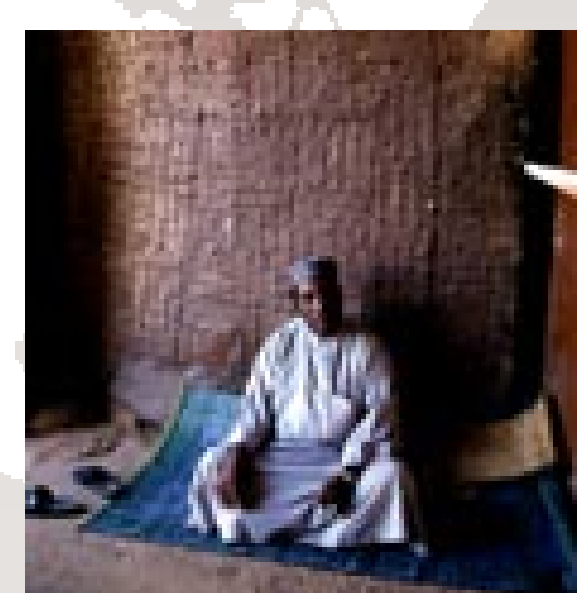




# Programme Ethics



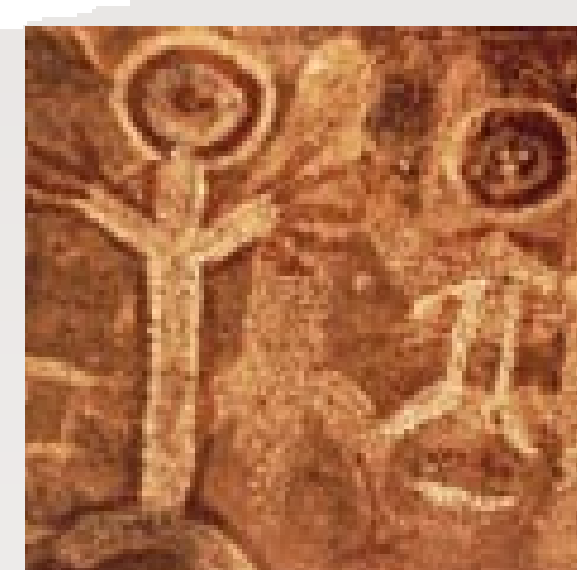
**A**frica 2009 aims at developing sustainable structures for the management of immovable cultural heritage resources in Africa. To that end, attention is paid to continuity of traditional approaches and to ensuring that cultural heritage remains a vital, useful element, contributing to social and economic development.



## Guiding principles

Within the first few years of the programme, the Africa 2009 Steering Committee developed the following guiding principles to aid in the design and implementation of activities.

- involve local communities in planning for and protecting heritage resources within their territory;
- give priority to local knowledge systems, human resources, skills, and materials;
- ensure capacity building;
- help in the creation of the conditions and enabling environment upon which sustainable developments can be made;
- give priority to simple solutions to cultural heritage issues which can easily be implemented within the existing local environment;
- focus on prevention and maintenance as a cost effective and sustainable strategy for management and conservation;
- ensure tangible benefits to local communities;
- create awareness and respect for international conservation norms.



# Participatory Approach



**A**frica 2009 places a strong emphasis on participatory approaches to guarantee the integration of the heritage site within its larger context, making sure that decisions are being taken from both the community and scientific points of views.

Stakeholders may comprise owners, traditional custodians and users, local and national institutions, artisans, experts from various fields, NGOs, community groups, school and training institutions, site visitors, tour guides and tour operators. They are invited to participate in assessment and planning exercises and also in conservation activities, according to their specific relationship with the site.



# Millennium Goals



**T**he programme is promoting the establishment of a link between conservation and management of cultural heritage and the United Nations Millennium Goals.

## → Poverty reduction

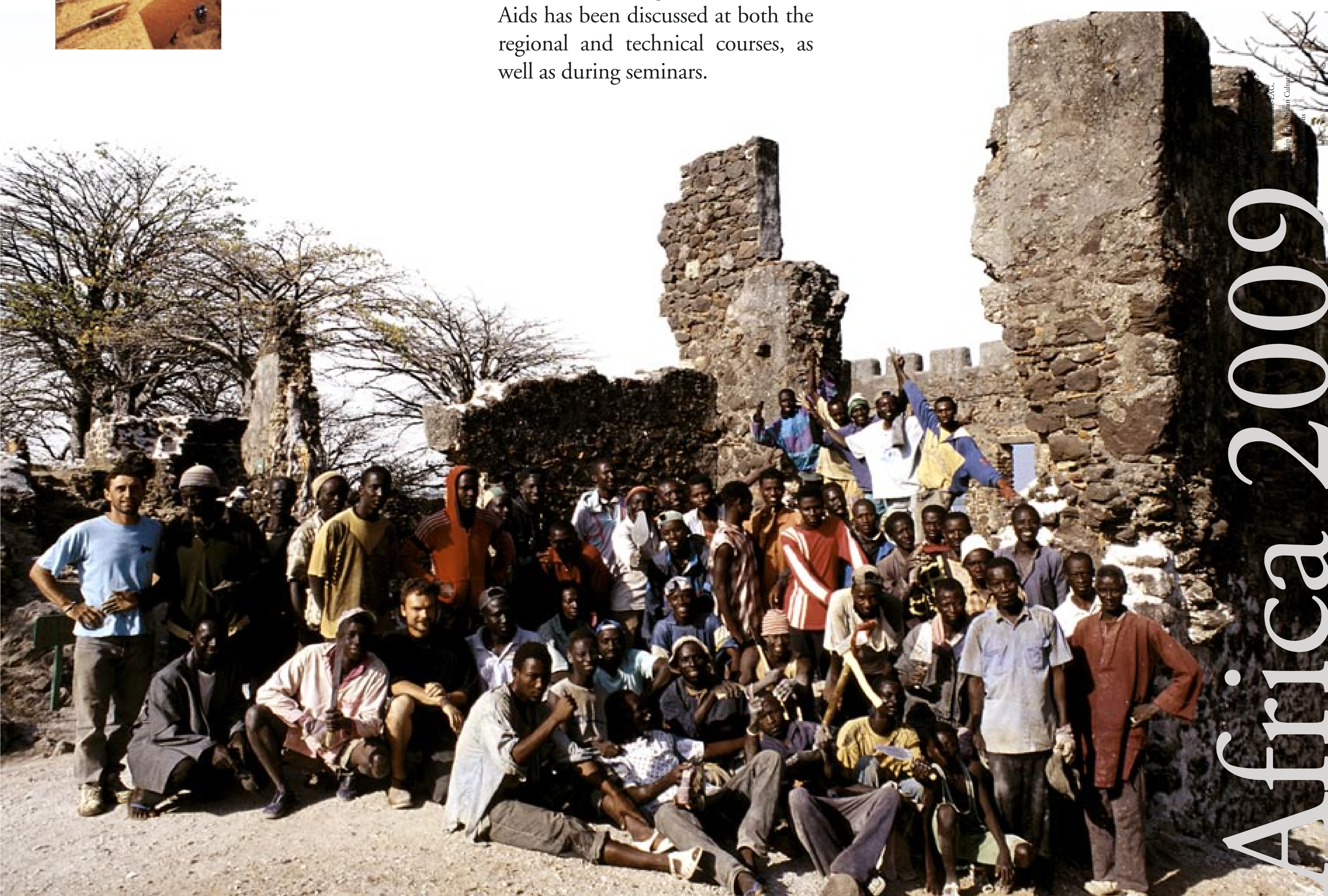
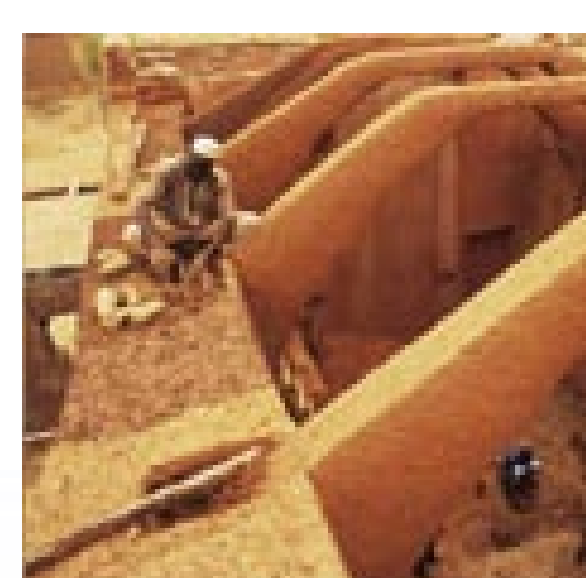
Capacity building in conservation favors job development and improvement. Heritage also presents opportunities for economic development through tourism. Most importantly, however, the continuity of traditional practices creates a solid base for better economic development.

## → Gender equity

The programme is also addressing gender equity in favoring the participation of women in all its activities. In the Final Phase, the programme will put a specific emphasis on women heritage and the role of women in the conservation and management process.

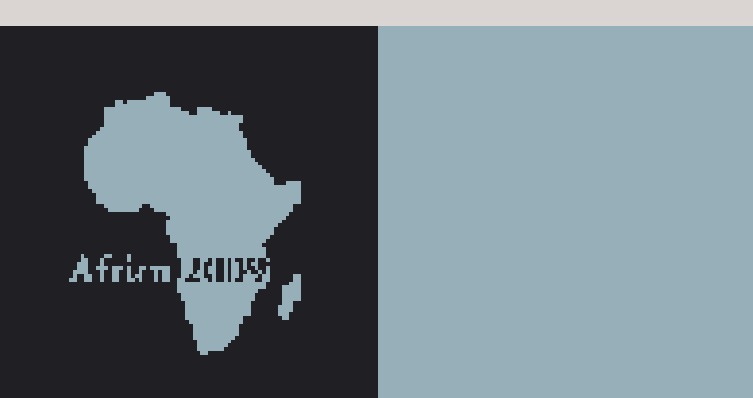
## → HIV/Aids

The programme creates forums to discuss the effects of this pandemic and ways in which heritage can be used in addressing the issue. HIV/Aids has been discussed at both the regional and technical courses, as well as during seminars.



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# Projet Cadre



The *Projet Cadre* is being developed at the regional level as the overall framework for the programme. It offers a range of regional or sub-regional activities in the areas of policy development, training, research, gathering and exchange of information and networking.



## Activities organised on a yearly basis.



### → National Seminars

National Seminars have been a part of Africa 2009 since 2003. They are designed to allow national heritage professionals to explore issues of particular relevance to their work. They are also used to make decision makers and the general public aware of the need to conserve and manage heritage places.



### → Three-Month Regional Courses

Organised alternatively for Francophone and Anglophone countries, Regional Courses are aimed at improving the skills and knowledge of professionals in the region on both conservation and management. They are implemented in partnership with EPA and PMDA, together with the national heritage organizations where the course takes place. Each year, improvements are made to accommodate new thinking and an expanding network of African resource people. The course emphasizes hands-on experience and interactivity.



### → Research Activities

Research work is conducted on topics selected by the Steering Committee based on previous activities and the results of Directors Seminars. Research is carried out by African professionals together with the programme partners. Research activities are also aimed at providing platforms where professionals can develop new knowledge and gain experience and skills.



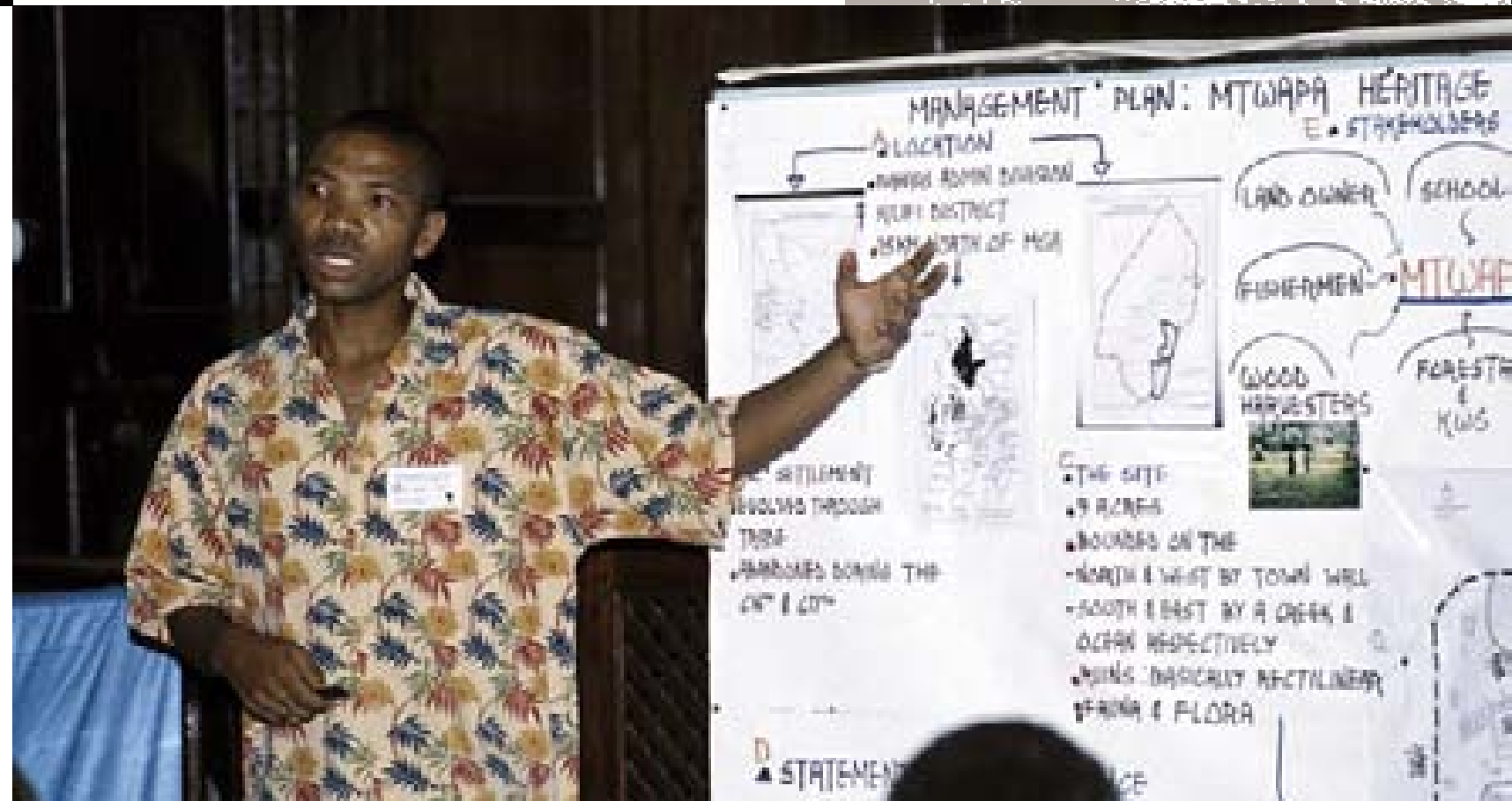
### → Technical Courses

These one-month courses give a greater depth of knowledge to participants on particular technical aspects of conservation and so are to complement the regional course.



### → Publications

There is a lack of relevant publications related to the conservation of the immovable cultural heritage in the region. During the Final Phase, renewed efforts will be made to disseminate information collected and produced during the 12 years of the programme. Focus will be on practical publications such as guidelines (e.g. guidelines for legal frameworks) aimed at professionals and researchers.



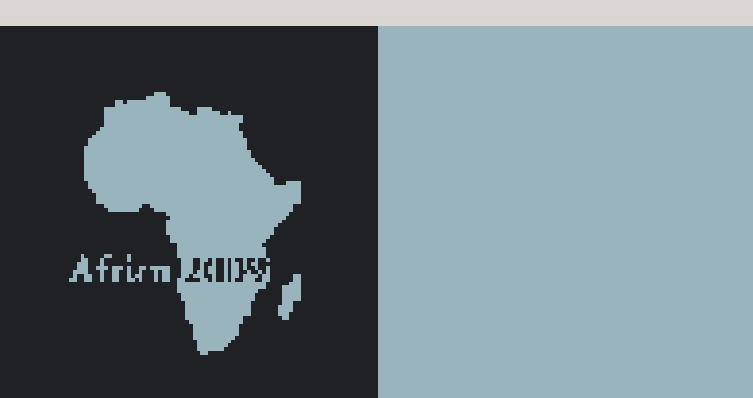
### → Regional Thematic Seminars

Regional Thematic Seminars bring into focus selected important issues facing conservation in the region. Although planned primarily for professionals, the seminars also attract decision makers and media practitioners on issues pertaining to the management and conservation of immovable heritage



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# Projet Cadre



## Networking and Follow up of activities

Networking is one of the most important lasting legacies of the programme. The programme provides forums during which professionals share and discuss issues that they face regularly. Specific activities to reinforce networking comprises:

- developing a web page, email distribution list, and other informal material;
- involving programme participants in the preparation of the newsletter;
- providing forums for professionals to discuss specific issues;
- organising exchanges, internships, scholarships and working groups;
- giving responsibilities to the Programme participants in further Programme activities;
- developing a database on professionals and Institutions.



## Technical Assistance

Technical Assistance is geared towards providing equipment (computers, GPS, camera) to African institutions. This ensures that members of the network have access to basic equipment to implement the knowledge and skills acquired. This also helps to establish better communication with the network, including Africa 2009 staff.



## Promotion of the Programme

Efforts are made to ensure the visibility of the programme, both for awareness and fundraising purposes. Brochures, posters, the newsletter, the website, and other relevant information are regularly updated and distributed among professionals, decision makers and local communities.



## Perspectives: new activities for the final phase of the programme

**Regional Projects:** The aim of the Regional Projects is to give an opportunity for professionals working on similar typologies to share experiences and best practices. These projects will bring together professionals from a number of countries to work on a particular site or sites.



**Reference Material:** Information produced within Africa 2009 will systematically be collected so that it can be used as resource material for future activities. These documents will be made available on the website for those interested in the specific topics covered.

**Special Regional Seminar on HIV/ Aids and Cultural Heritage** This seminar will bring together heritage and health professionals (Anglophone, Francophone, and Lusophone), as well as experienced local consultants to develop an action plan for heritage professionals to contribute to the fight against this pandemic.



**Special Regional Seminar on the Contribution of Heritage to Poverty Alleviation and Human Rights:** Whilst the programme has highlighted the link between sustainable development and heritage management, this seminar will give more focus on the contribution which cultural heritage can make towards the Millennium Goals, poverty alleviation and the uplifting of human rights in African contexts.

**Journalism Award:** To encourage awareness of heritage issues and development, the programme proposes to launch a journalism award to encourage more coverage on the subject by popular media, in order to reach a larger and more diverse audience.







# Projets Situés



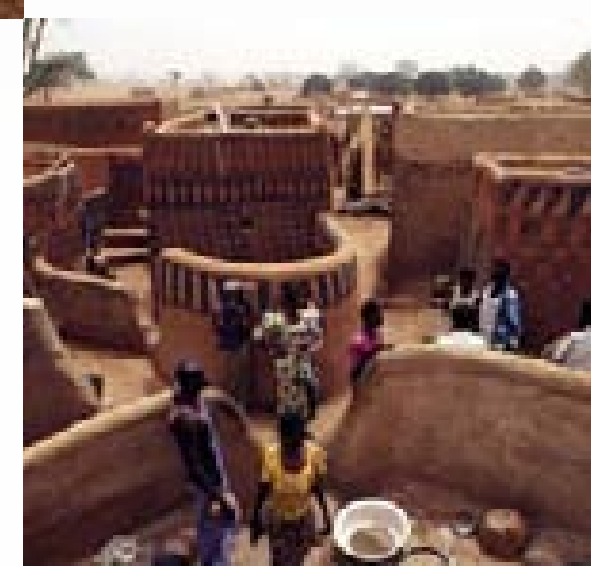
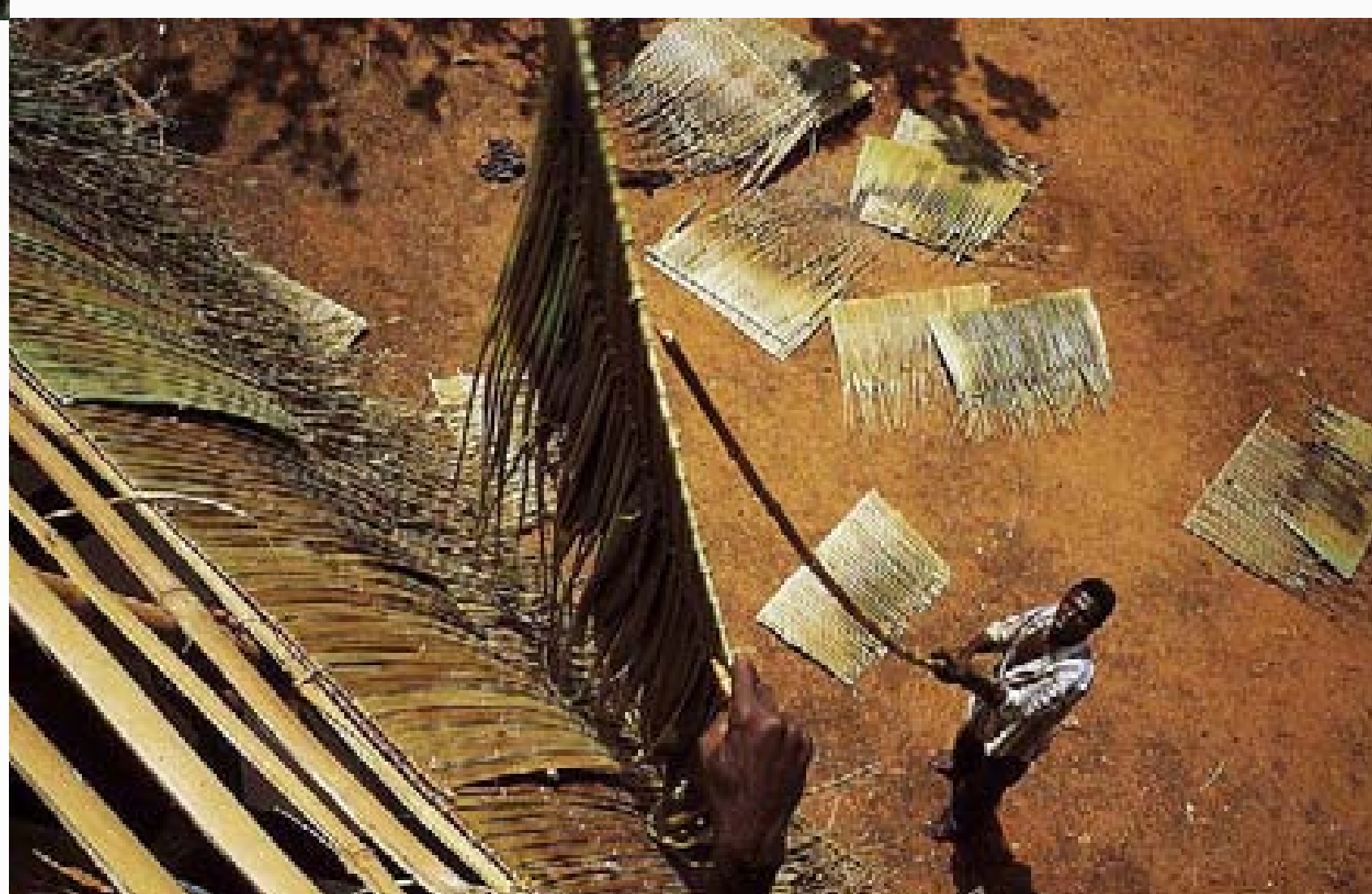
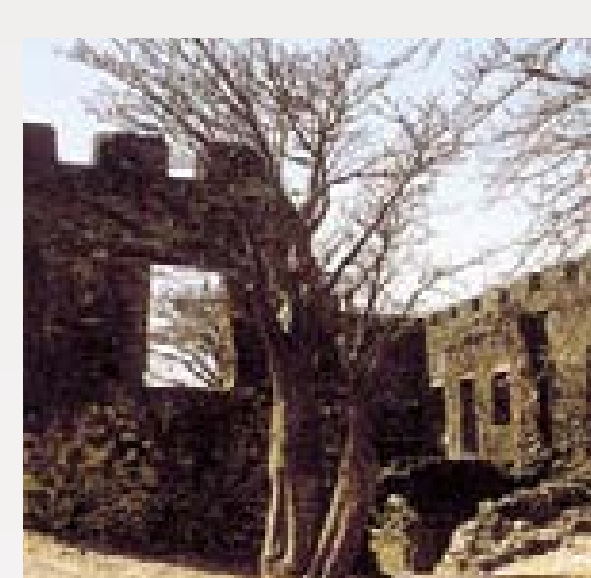
## Aim of the *Projets Situés*

The aim of the *Projets Situés* is to ensure that Africa 2009 is deeply rooted in the realities of the field while responding to specific needs of selected sites in terms of training and implementation of conservation activities. It is the intent of the programme to cover a variety of typologies of African immovable cultural heritage.

Apart from their role within the overall programme, the *Projets Situés* are to improve the conditions for conservation at specific sites in the region. They are designed to rationalize working methods and adapt them to the realities on the ground so as to respond to the specific needs of the selected sites and their surrounding communities.



Rather than one time improvement of the state of conservation of a site, a *Projet Situé* is also a mean to upgrade the capacity of local professionals and reinforce the participation and awareness of local communities. Besides staff training and actual implementation of works, educational and sensitization activities can be developed for decision-makers, professionals, technicians, artisans, and local communities. The *Projets Situés* are also used to establish confidence within the local/national custodians.



## Structure of a *Projet Situé*

The *Projets Situés* are designed to develop a “planned intervention” rather than an “emergency intervention” philosophy. The following illustrates a possible structure for a *Projet Situé*.

1. The stabilization of the existing state of conservation of the site by minimizing or stopping the major risks of degradation, while exploring the possibility of initiating a sustainable system for continued maintenance and preservation.
2. A deepening of knowledge about the site, its values and the factors which affect it, leading to the elaboration of a management plan which places monitoring, maintenance, and conservation into a sustainable development framework.
3. The progressive enhancement of the conservation and presentation of the site, on a scientific and historical basis, including possible conservation/restoration works, improvement of interpretive displays, development of publications, and the organization of tourism and/or educational activities.







# Projets Situés

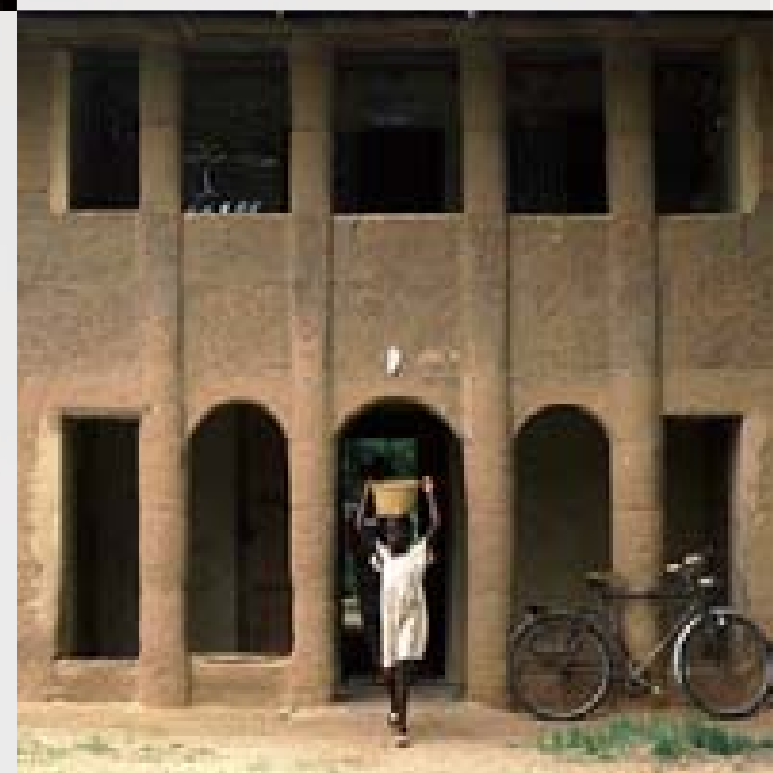
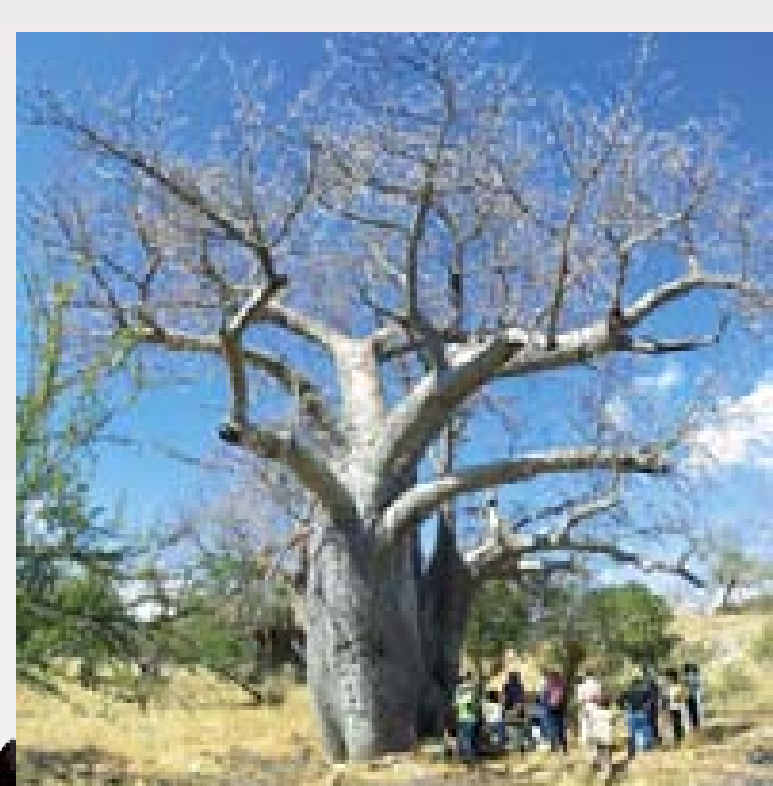
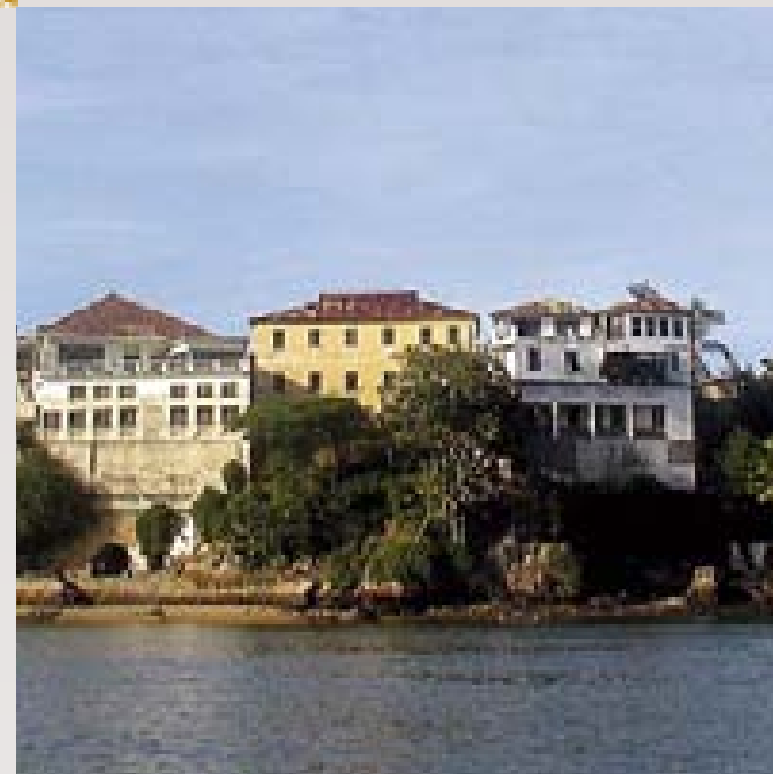
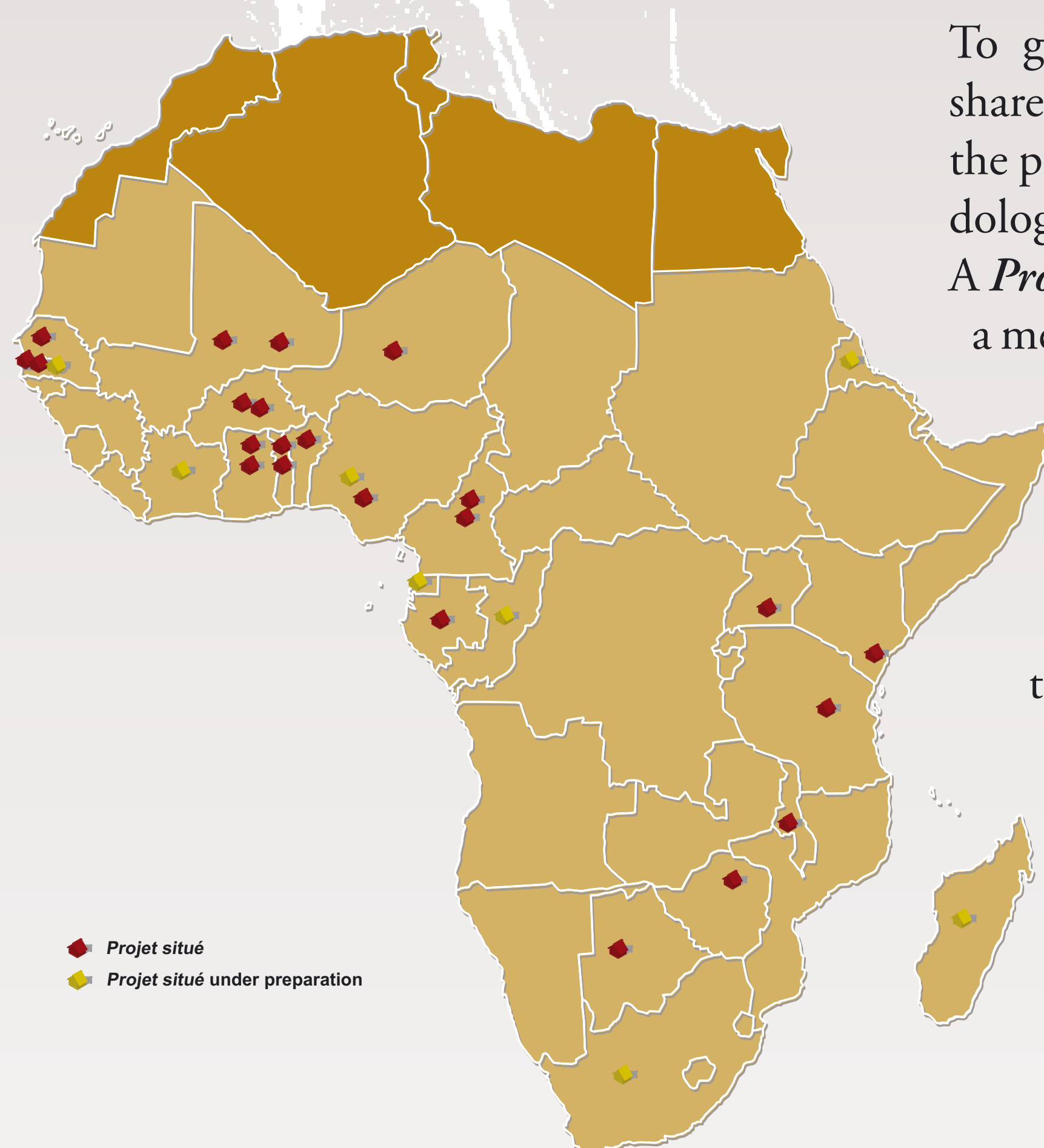


## Implementation of a *Projet Situé*

To guarantee sustainability of the projects, partnership and shared responsibility are set up based on mutual knowledge of the partners and a common understanding of needs and methodologies for action.

A *Projet situé* is developed with a view towards its possible use as a methodological model for work to be carried out at other sites in the country or even the surrounding region. It is also an opportunity to organize national workshops, short term courses, exchanges programmes, internship, and study tours.

*Projets Situés* are implemented by the national/local cultural heritage professionals in collaboration with Africa 2009 program staff and/or other consultants. The *Projets Situés* already uses and will more and more use the expertise of former participants to activities of either *Projet Cadre* or *Projet Situé*.



## Expected Outputs of a *Projet Situé*

Through their various stages, the *Projets Situés* lead to a progressive improvement of local/ national capacities in some of the following areas:

- ➔ staff capacity at various levels to for an operational team;
- ➔ knowledge of the site and its social, economic, and cultural context;
- ➔ knowledge of the potential of the local know-how and competence;
- ➔ appropriation of conservation techniques;
- ➔ appropriation of conservation strategies;
- ➔ elaboration of management plans;
- ➔ staff organization, repartition of responsibilities;
- ➔ availability of tools and equipment to improve the efficiency of the field crew;
- ➔ revenue accruing activities at the site or institutional level.

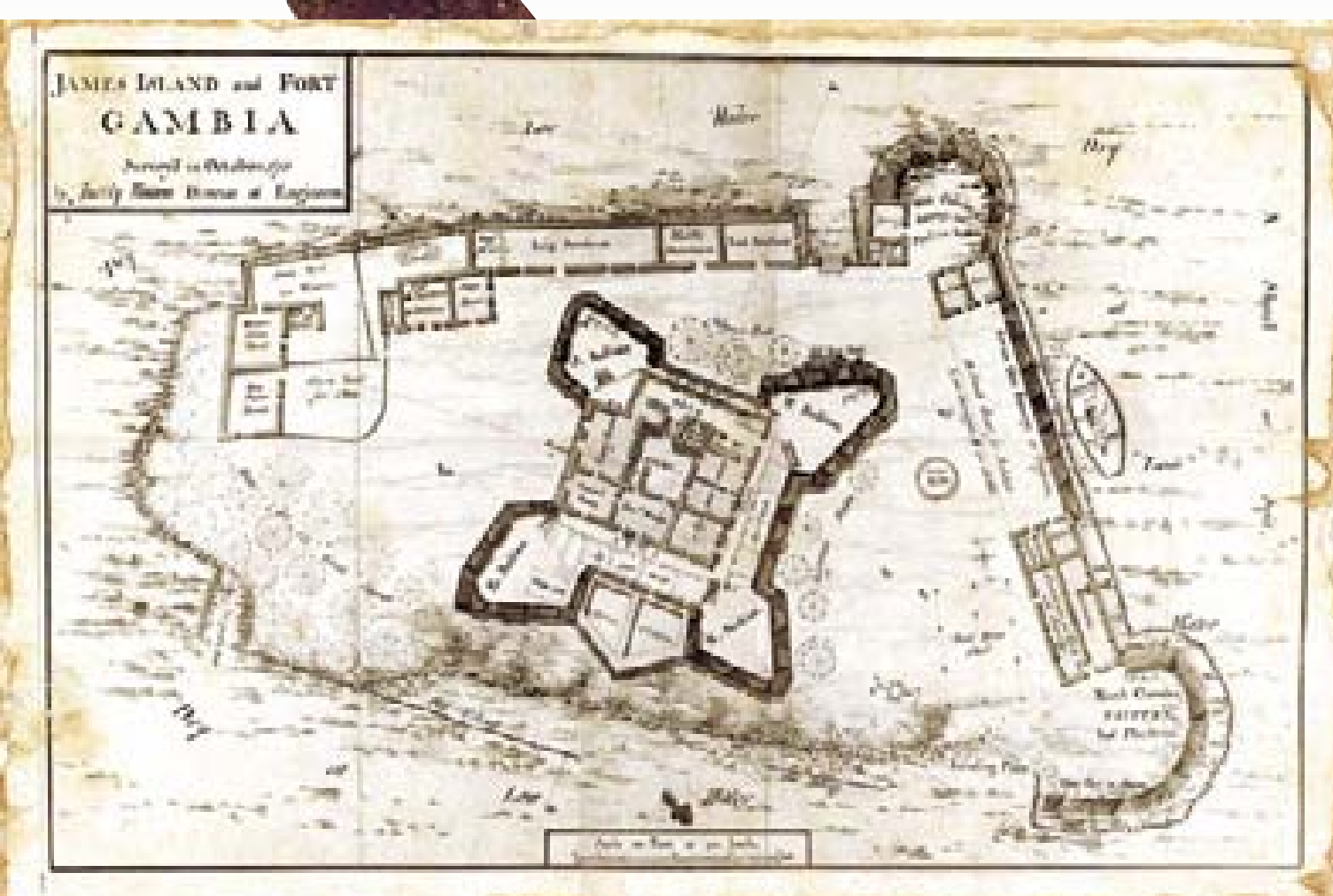
*Projets Situés* are not primarily aimed at the completion of specific work, but to set up the essential conditions for the local team to take charge of further activities at the site and to create strong stable base on which additional sustainable developments can be made.

## Contributions to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention

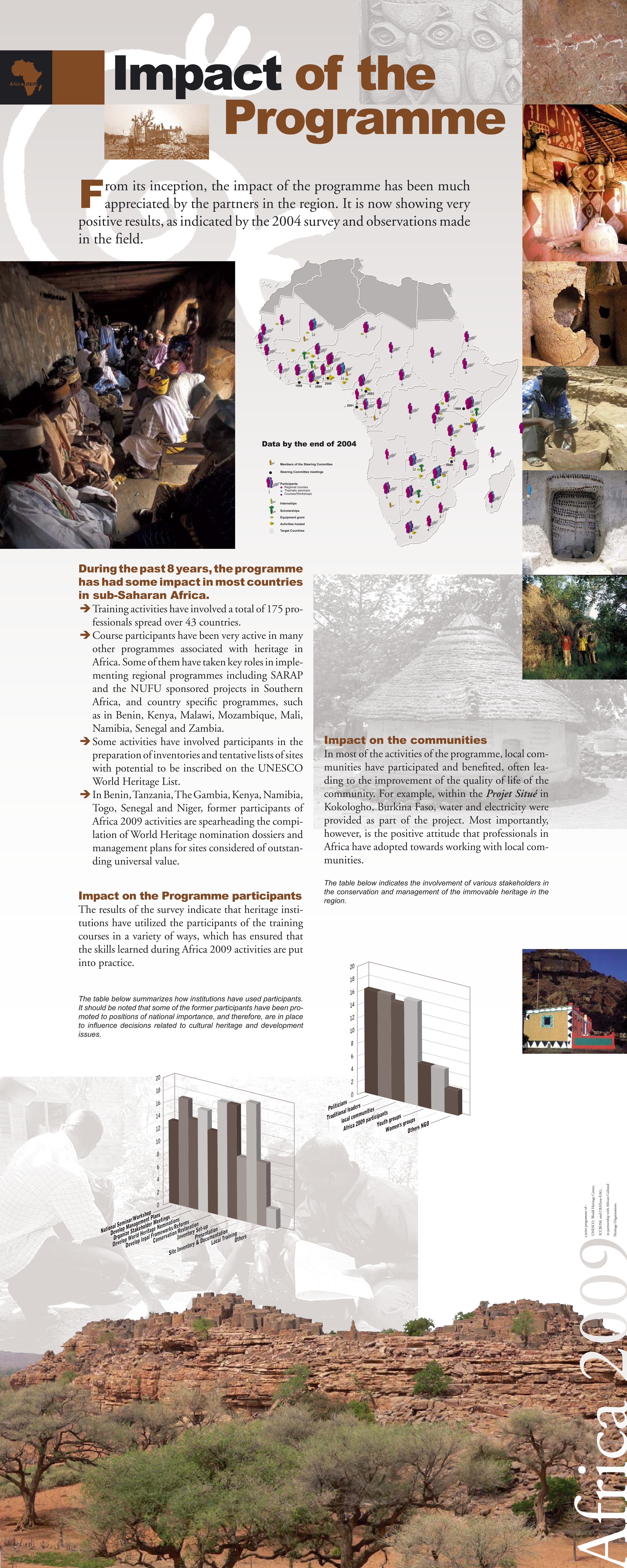
As part of the *Projets Situés*, Africa 2009 has contributed to the preparation of the nomination file of 4 African sites which have been inscribed on the World Heritage List. These are:

- ➔ Tombs of the Buganda Kings at Kasubi, Uganda.
- ➔ James Island and related Sites, The Gambia.
- ➔ Koutammakou, the Land of Batammariba, Togo.
- ➔ Tomb of Askia, Mali.

Several other nomination files have been prepared within the framework of the programme. They are still in the evaluation process and include Osun Osogbo Sacred Grove (Nigeria), Kondoa Rock Art Sites (Tanzania), and Senegambian Stone Circles (a transboundary nomination proposed by Senegal and The Gambia).

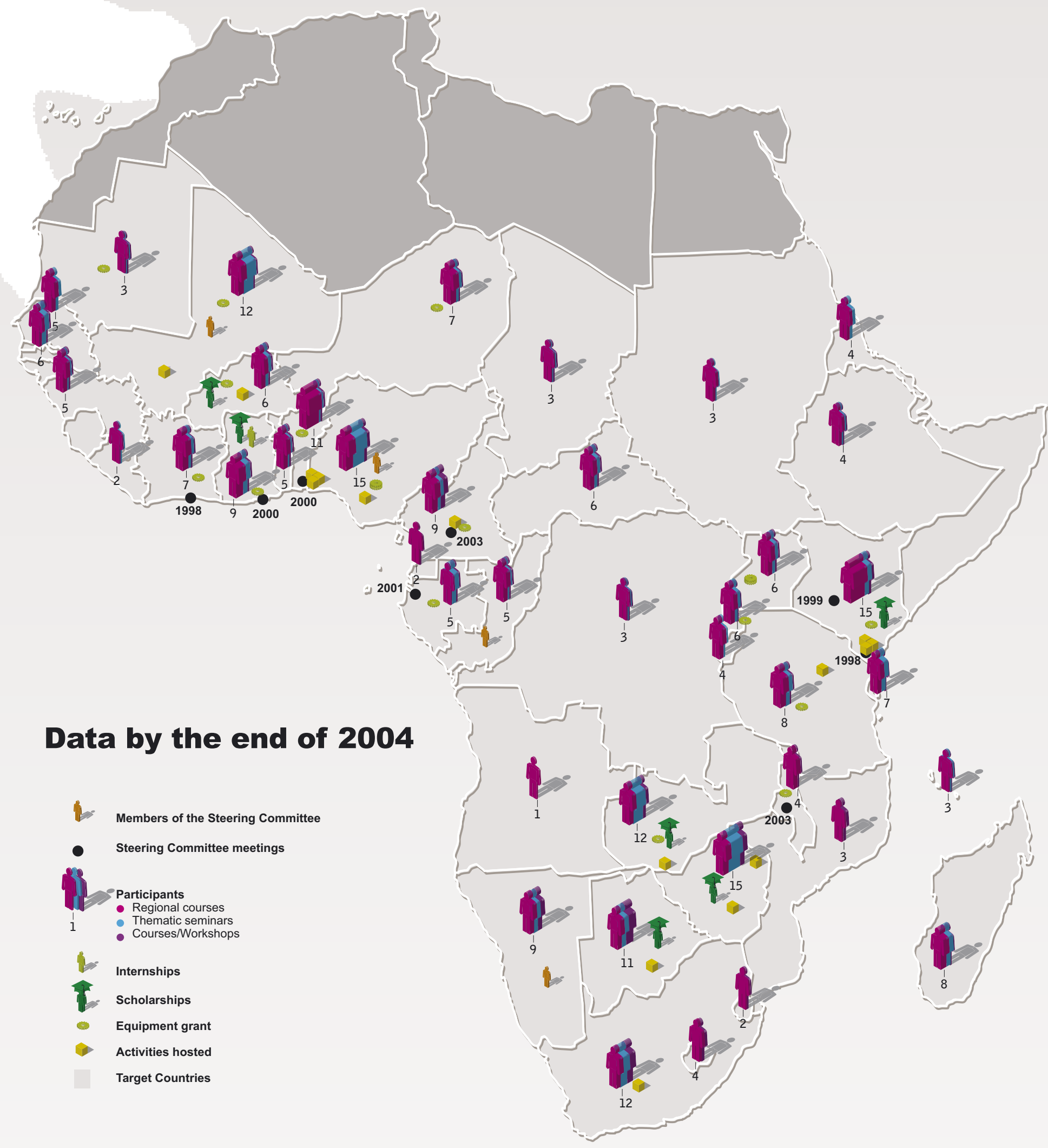






# Impact of the Programme

From its inception, the impact of the programme has been much appreciated by the partners in the region. It is now showing very positive results, as indicated by the 2004 survey and observations made in the field.



## During the past 8 years, the programme has had some impact in most countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

- ➔ Training activities have involved a total of 175 professionals spread over 43 countries.
- ➔ Course participants have been very active in many other programmes associated with heritage in Africa. Some of them have taken key roles in implementing regional programmes including SARAP and the NUFU sponsored projects in Southern Africa, and country specific programmes, such as in Benin, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Mali, Namibia, Senegal and Zambia.
- ➔ Some activities have involved participants in the preparation of inventories and tentative lists of sites with potential to be inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.
- ➔ In Benin, Tanzania, The Gambia, Kenya, Namibia, Togo, Senegal and Niger, former participants of Africa 2009 activities are spearheading the compilation of World Heritage nomination dossiers and management plans for sites considered of outstanding universal value.

## Impact on the Programme participants

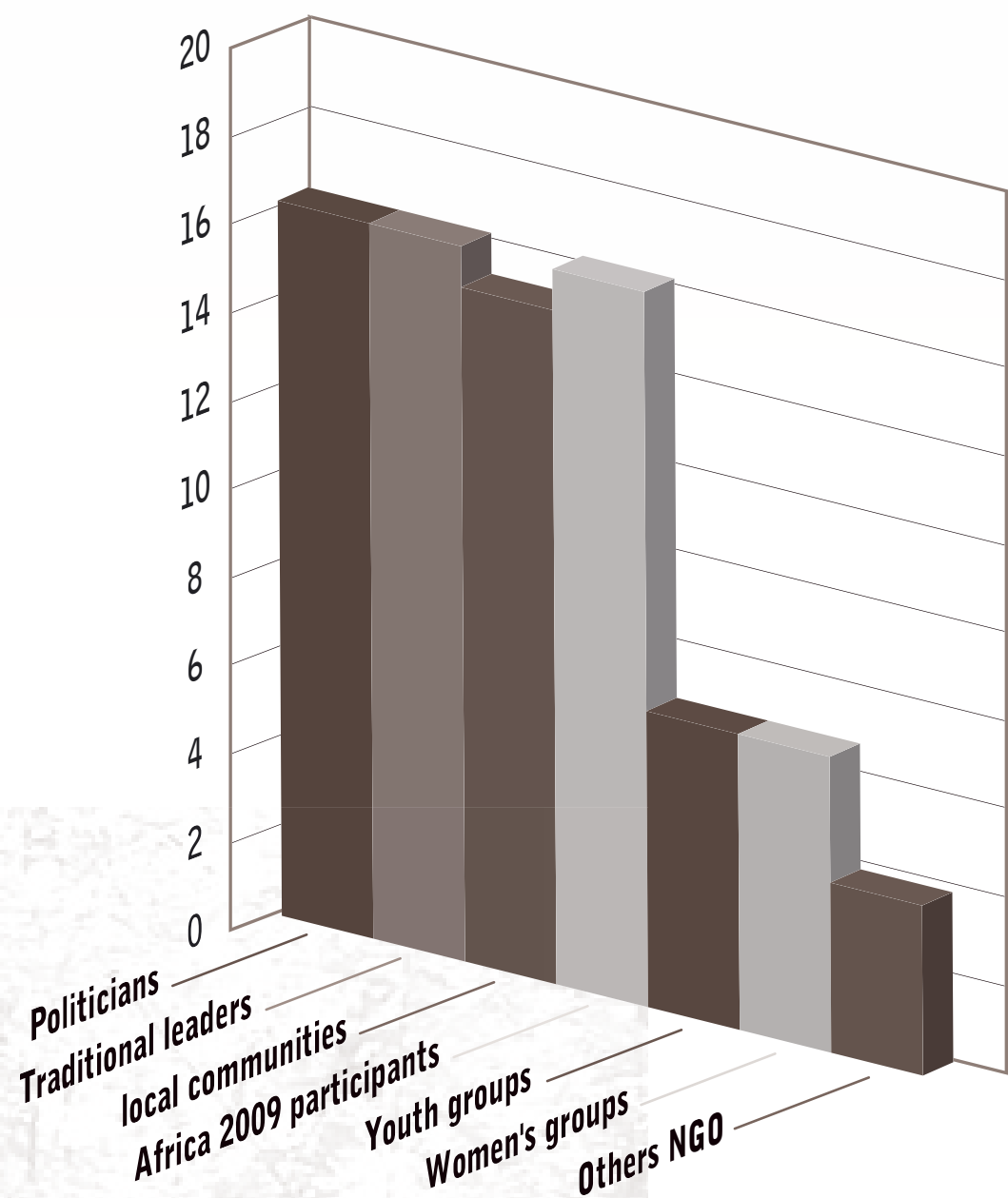
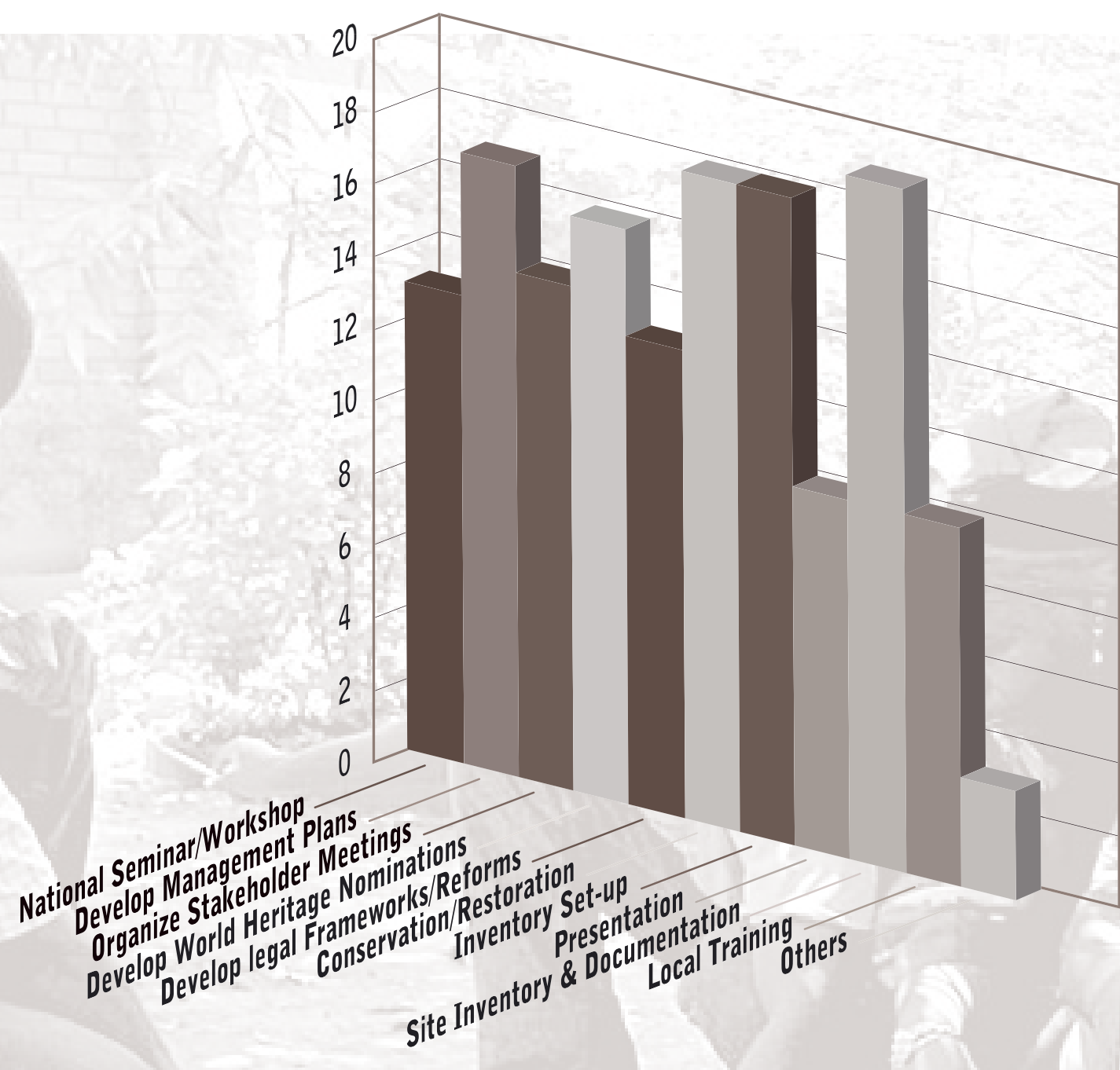
The results of the survey indicate that heritage institutions have utilized the participants of the training courses in a variety of ways, which has ensured that the skills learned during Africa 2009 activities are put into practice.

The table below summarizes how institutions have used participants. It should be noted that some of the former participants have been promoted to positions of national importance, and therefore, are in place to influence decisions related to cultural heritage and development issues.

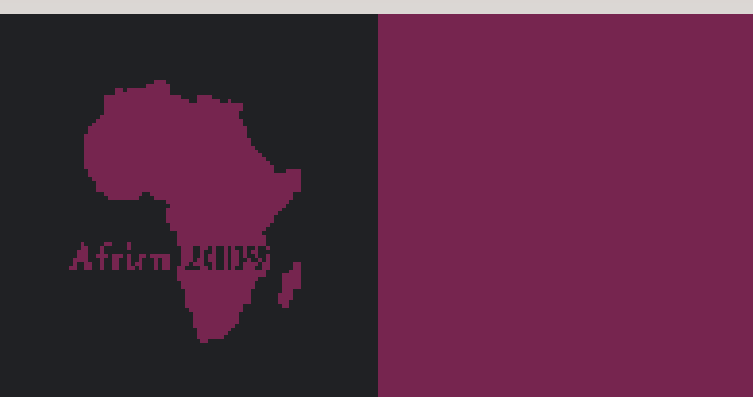
## Impact on the communities

In most of the activities of the programme, local communities have participated and benefited, often leading to the improvement of the quality of life of the community. For example, within the *Projet Situé* in Kokologho, Burkina Faso, water and electricity were provided as part of the project. Most importantly, however, is the positive attitude that professionals in Africa have adopted towards working with local communities.

The table below indicates the involvement of various stakeholders in the conservation and management of the immovable heritage in the region.







# Progress in 2004



## Legislation

The programme has held two thematic seminars (Zimbabwe 2002 and Burkina Faso 2003) to look at the situation. Several countries have already carried out reforms (Mauritius, Mali, Togo, and Burkina Faso), and others are in the process (Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Kenya). All those results are being used by a research group to work towards developing guidance on legal reforms.



## Institutional structures

Efforts have been made through all activities to discuss issues related to strengthening institutional structures in relation to legislation. As a first case, in Togo, a regional conservation office has been established as a result of the training of staff and the implementation of a *Projet Situ  *. The provision of trained personnel is a contributing factor to the stability of institutions.



## Human resources

Through its courses, Africa 2009 has trained 175 professionals from 43 countries. Technical skills training are offered as part of the *Projets Situ  s*. Whilst there is a need to continue with these efforts, the programme has started to make a significant contribution to increasing the capacity of trained professionals.

## Planning and management

Both the *Projet Cadre* and *Projets Situ  s* have emphasized the need for better planning and management for the conservation of heritage sites, and encouraged a participatory process involving a wide range of stakeholders. There are more and more sites benefiting from management planning, initiated by participants to Africa 2009 activities

## Participatory mechanisms

All the activities of AFRICA 2009 have incorporated the idea of participatory management and the empowerment of the women and the youth in heritage projects. The results of the survey in 2004 indicate that many institutions and practitioners are now involving stakeholders.

## Awareness

The role that conservation can play in improving economic, social, and environmental conditions is stressed during the activities of the programme. Many decision makers have been sensitized. It is believed that these efforts will, in the long run, have positive impacts.

## Economic development

Several seminars have been held on this theme and it is a component of the training courses. The programme is working to develop some case studies to show the successful link between heritage and sustainable development.

## Financial and infrastructure resources

In keeping with its guiding principles, the programme has promoted local and affordable solutions to conservation problems. Computers and other small equipment have been provided to institutions for worthwhile projects, and to set up better communication between programme partners.

## Documentation and inventory

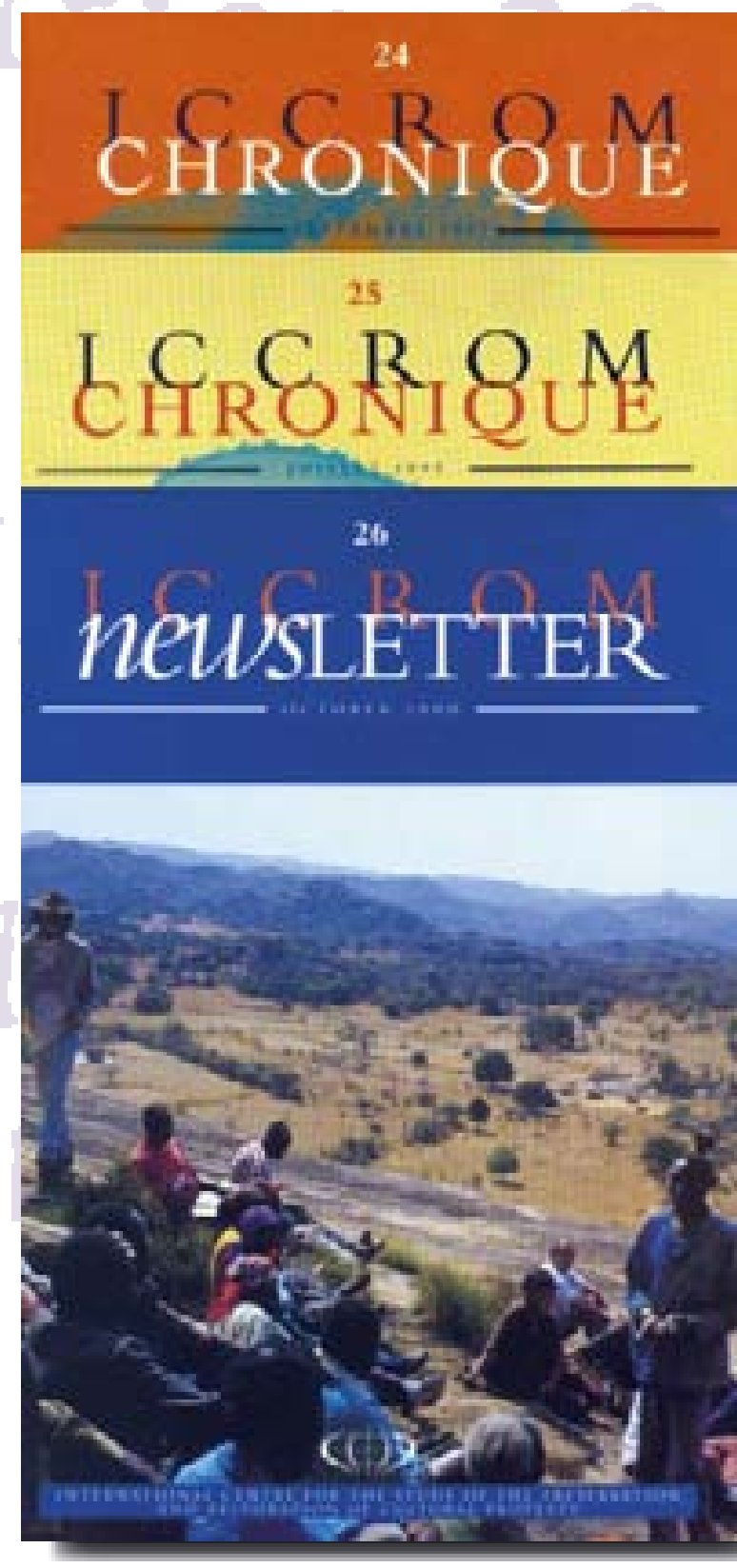
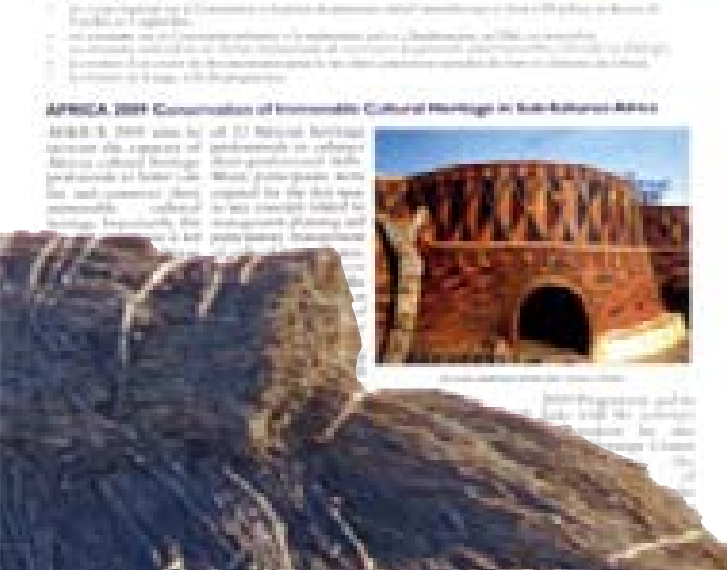
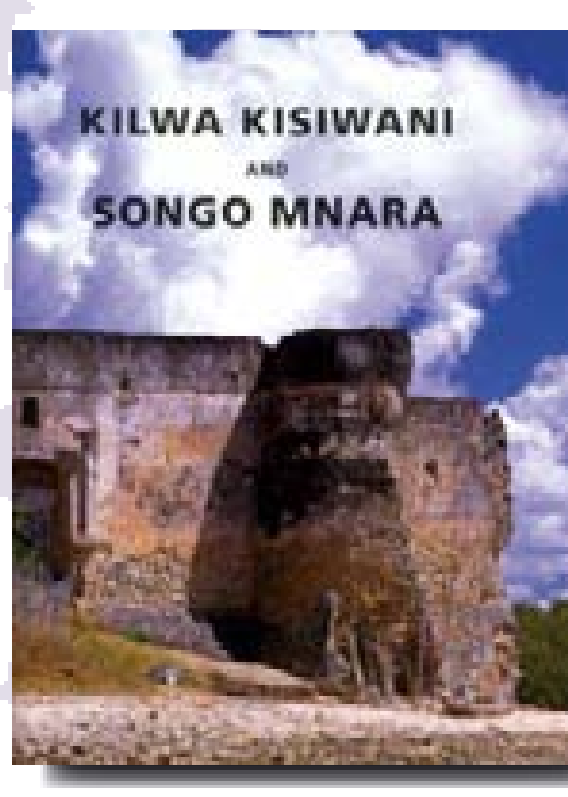
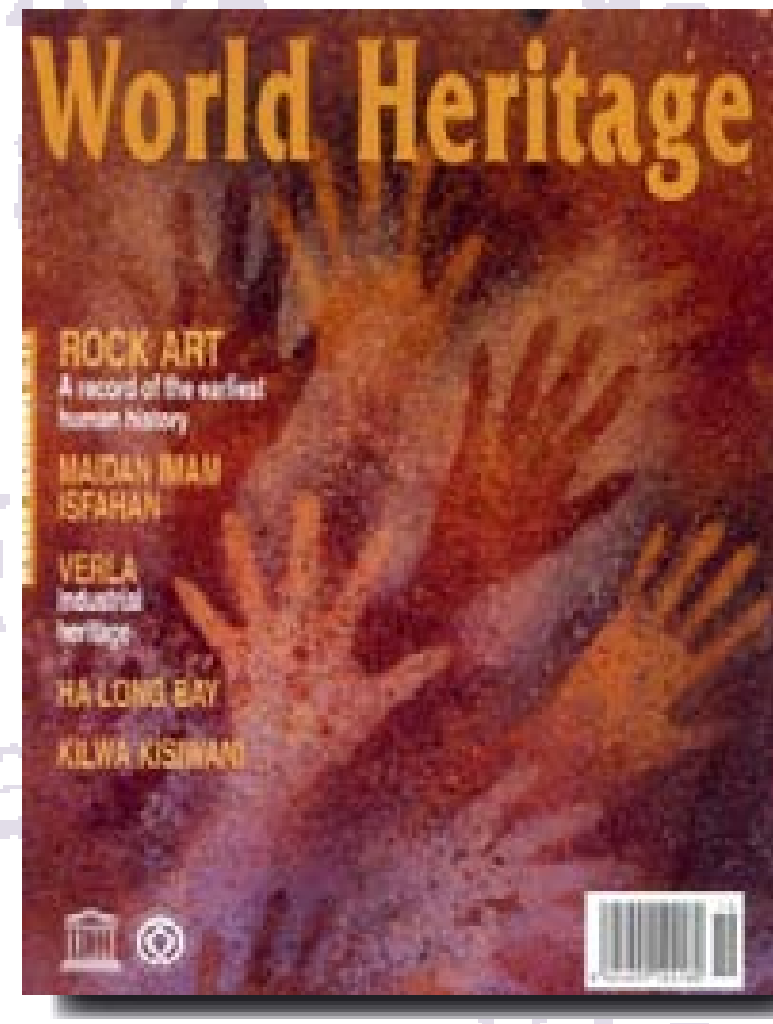
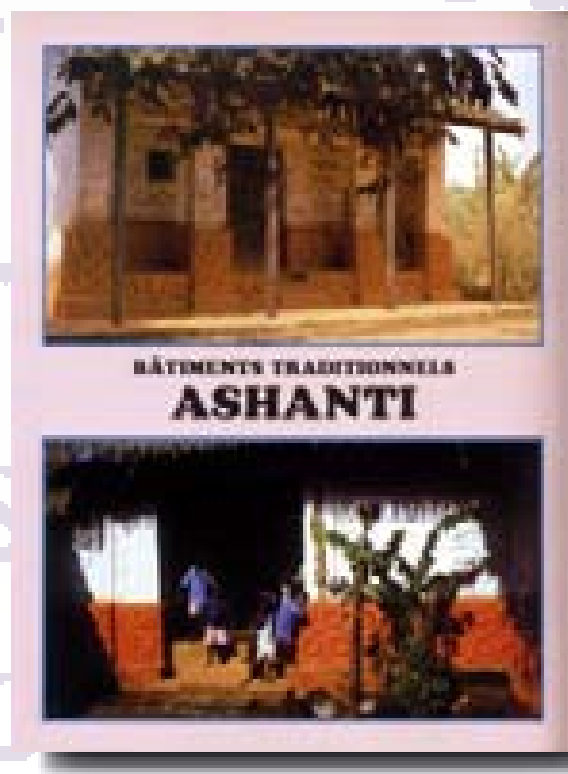
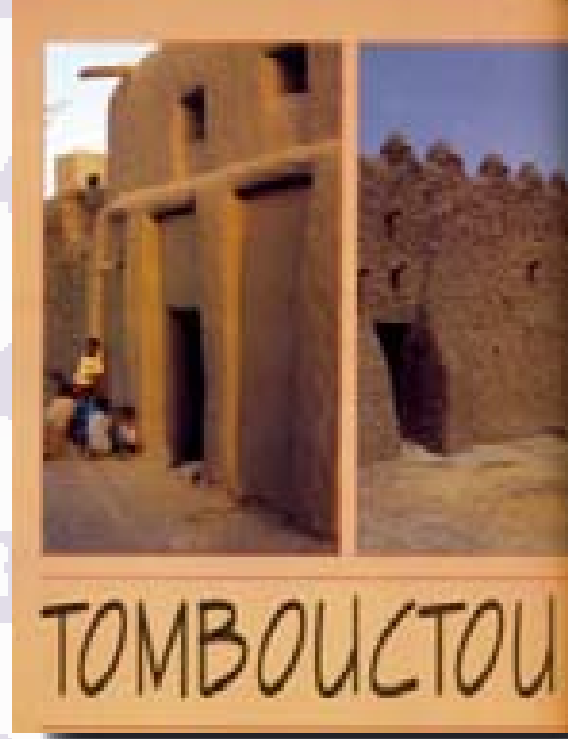
Two technical courses have been implemented (Cameroon, 2003 and South Africa, 2004), along with a sub-regional workshop on documentation of dry stone construction sites (Botswana, 2003) and a national seminar in Zambia. Several *Projets Situ  s* have dealt with this issue (Bauchi State in Nigeria and Cameroon). A number of institutions have started national inventories (e.g. Burkina Faso) and others began computerizing their existing (e.g. Zambia, South Africa, Kenya, and Zimbabwe) and improving the level of documentation.

## Networking

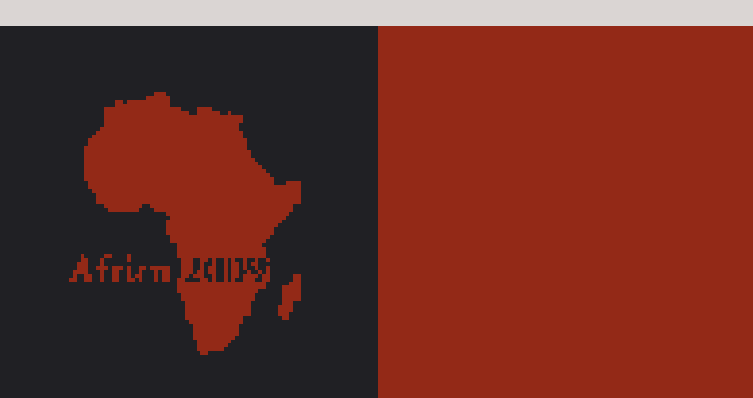
Through gathering professionals at its many activities, the programme has led to better communication. This is well illustrated by the use of the website and the exchange of information between the network. The Directors Seminars have, for the first time, provided the possibility to bring together directors of cultural heritage from sub-Saharan Africa on a regular basis.











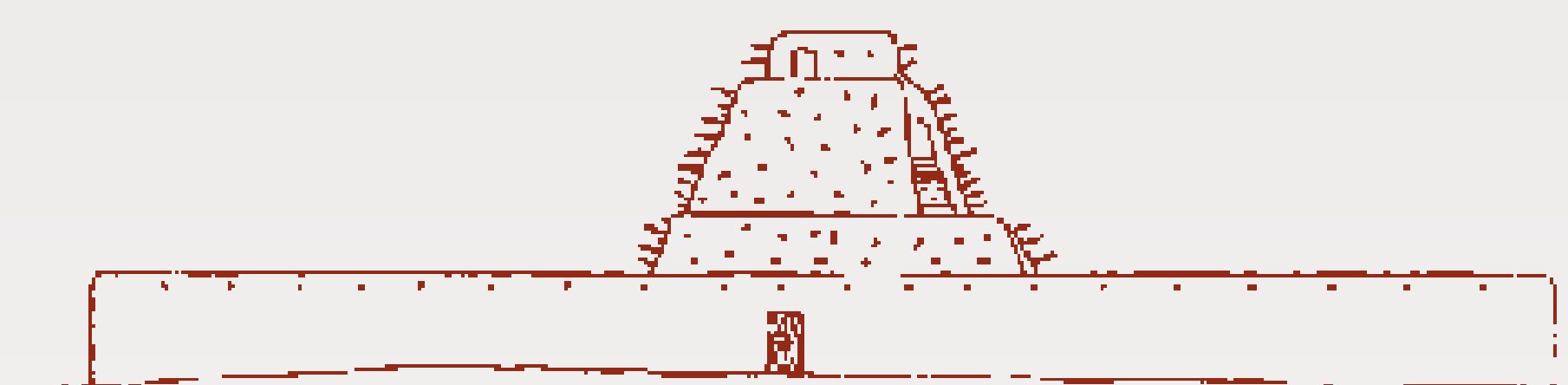
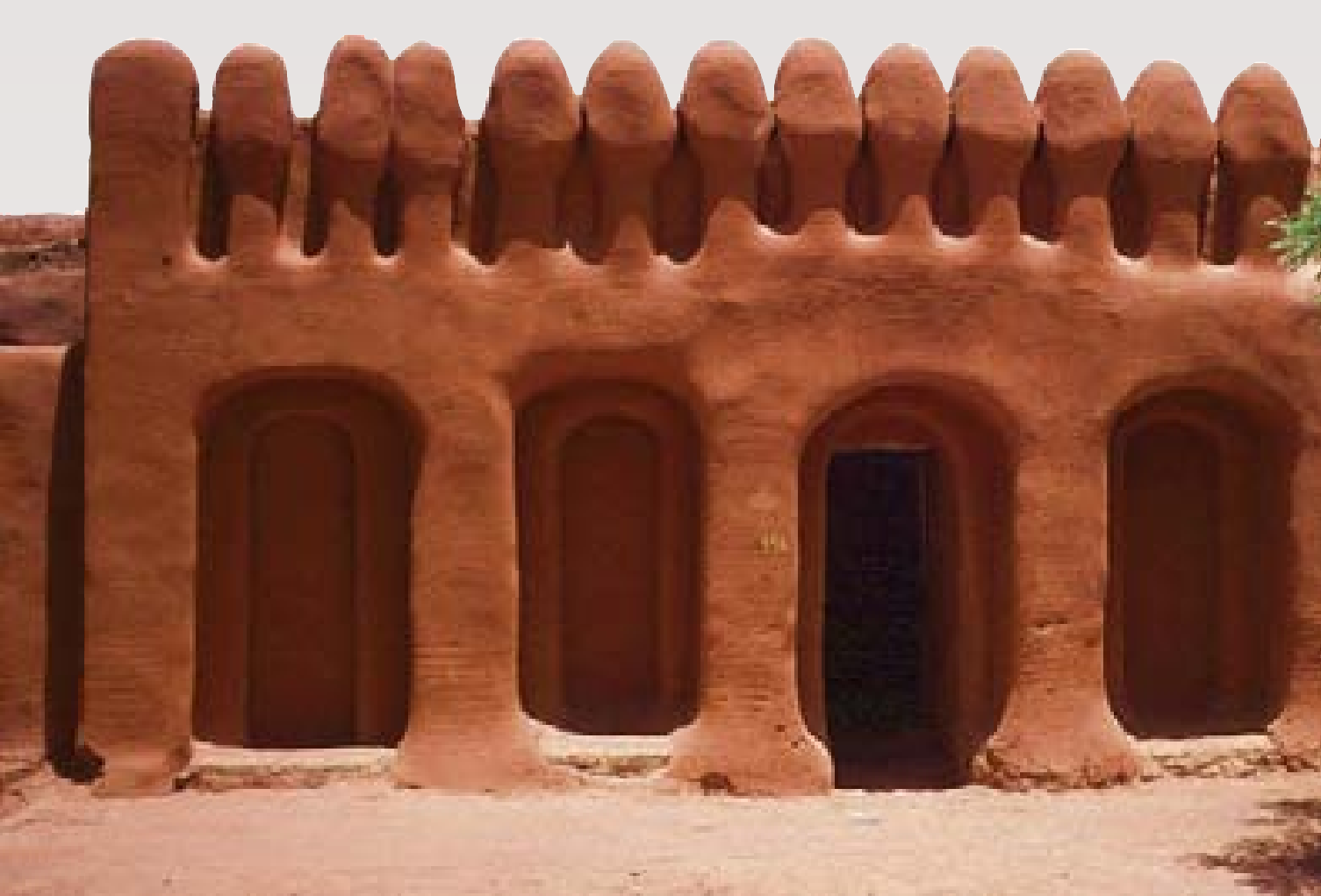
# Financial Support



**A**ny programme such as Africa 2009, which seriously aims to develop human capacity in an entire region, must have a duration of at least 10 year. This long-term investment of time naturally requires substantial financial support.

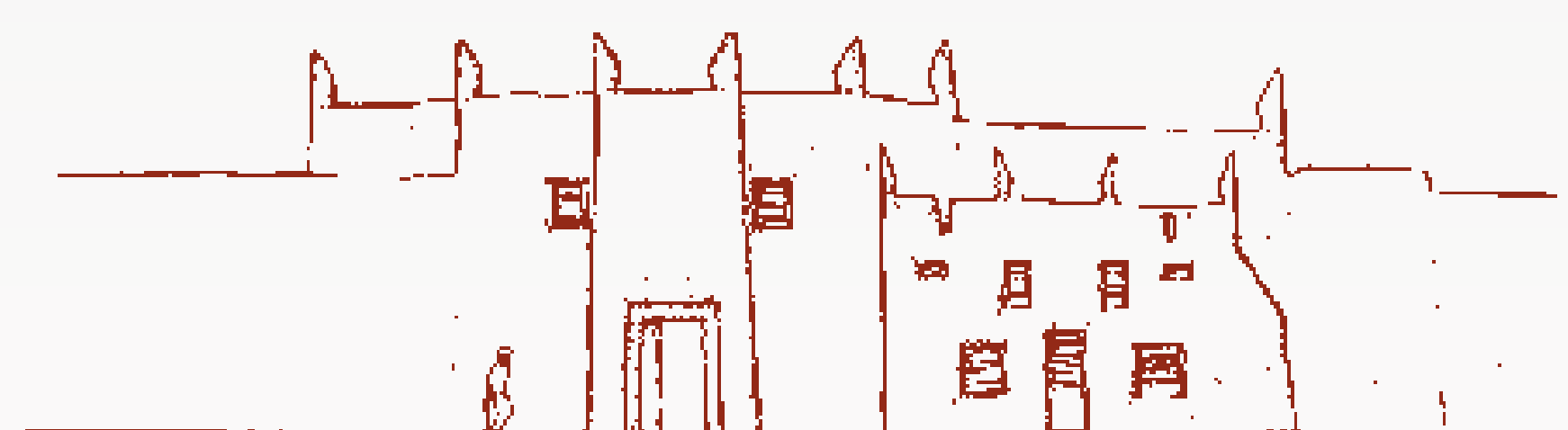
The African heritage institutions contribute in terms of logistics, facilities, and staff costs. This is seen as part of their contribution to the programme.

All the partners of Africa 2009 are grateful to those organizations that have made possible the implementation of the programme through their financial assistance.



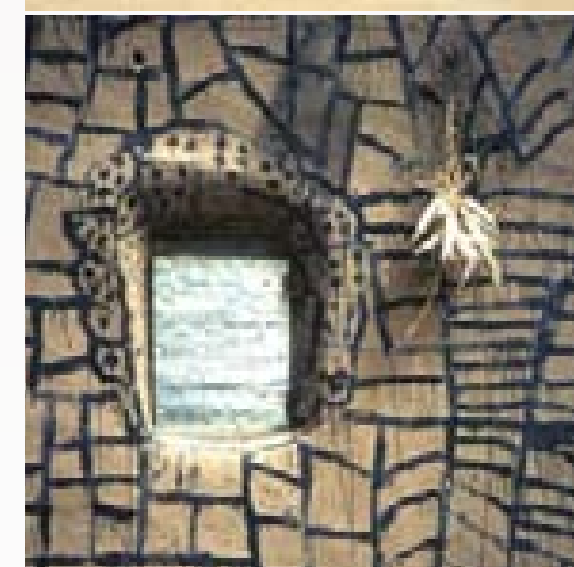
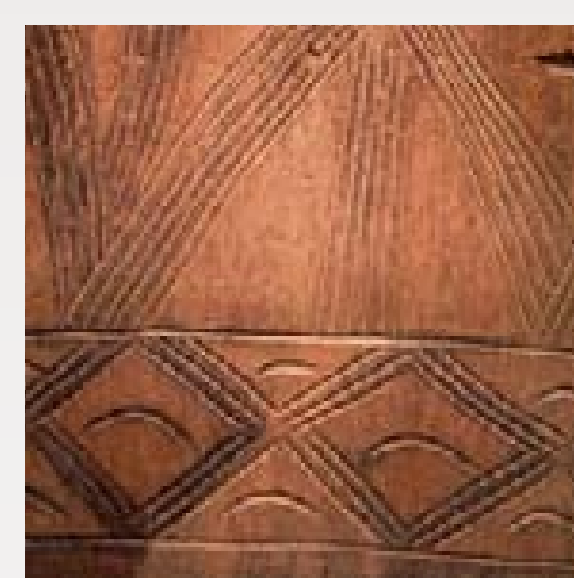
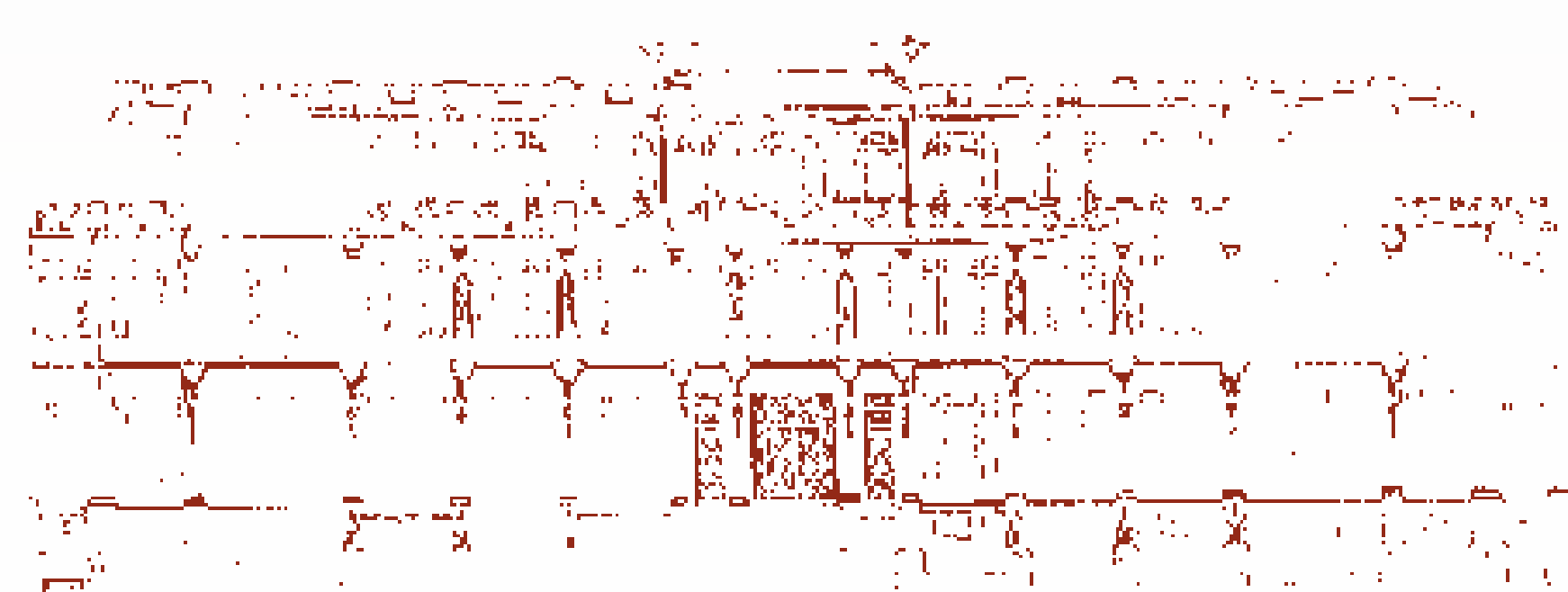
Support for the *Projet Cadre* of AFRICA 2009 during its Consolidation Phase (2002 – 2005) comes from the following sources:

- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) through the Swedish National Heritage Board
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
- Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Department of Development Cooperation
- Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Department of International Development Cooperation
- UNESCO World Heritage Fund
- ICCROM



Beginning in 2002 funding from the *Projet Cadre* has been made available for the implementation of some *Projets Situés*. In addition individual *Projet Situé* have been supported from the following sources:

- UNESCO World Heritage Fund
- Convention France-UNESCO
- French Embassies in individual countries
- World Monuments Fund
- UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage
- local and national heritage agencies, and private firms



Africa 2009

a joint programme of:  
UNESCO, World Heritage Centre,  
ICCROM and OCVI/ICAC,  
in partnership with African Cultural  
Heritage Organisations