Africa 2009 was a twelve year programme that aimed at improving the management and conservation of immovable cultural heritage in Sub-Saharan Africa. It was based on the results of a survey carried out in 1996 to which 32 African countries responded and launched in 1998, at the regional meeting of African cultural heritage professionals held in Abidjan, Cote d’Ivoire.

This programme was implemented by a partnership composed of: the African cultural heritage organisations, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, ICCROM, CRAterre-ENSAG, EPA and CHDA.
“All the efforts of AFRICA 2009 to respond to both the actual needs and the expectations of the African institutions have guaranteed the usefulness and efficiency of the activities developed and further, resulted in the great success of the programme.”

Extract from the 2009 evaluation report by George Abungu and Jacob Sovoessi
Wealth of diversified immovable heritage

Africa, being the cradle of humankind possesses a wealth of immovable heritage that ranges from Palaeolithic sites to historic towns, monuments 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 Africa’s specific identity and diversity, creativity and ingenuity and also importance as part of the world’s outstanding cultural heritage.

Yet too many of these important cultural properties remain unknown, unrecognised and too often poorly maintained and are therefore threaten.
New approaches to heritage conservation which take into account the relationship between tangible and intangible, movable and immovable heritages 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 in which multiple considerations are satisfied together in a unique creation. The adoption of the concepts of Cultural Landscapes and Routes and the better recognition of Living Cultures encourage the appreciation of many important cultural properties, even though they may not be monumental.

Conclusions from the Meeting of experts on the Global Strategy, organised at UNESCO Headquarters 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 nonphysical environment."
Problems to be addressed

Africa 2009 has been 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. The survey forms were distributed to 44 countries in the region, with a response rate of over 60%. Based on the data collected, a Training Strategy for Immovable Cultural Heritage in Africa South of the Sahara was prepared and presented during the Training strategy meeting held at ICCROM in Rome in September 1996. This preliminary document was agreed upon and further approved by the World Heritage Committee during its 20th session held in Mérida, Mexico in December 1996.

The following are the areas in which weaknesses were 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
The objective of AFRICA 2009 was to increase the capacity of national institutions to better manage and conserve immovable heritage places in sub-Saharan Africa by 2009. Within the Africa 2009 programme, the term immovable cultural heritage was used to cover monuments, buildings, sites, human settlements, cultural landscapes and related intangible aspects. Besides that, there was a strong recognition of the need to place conservation and management of heritage within the larger framework of sustainable development, and so to take into account the social, economic, cultural, and environmental needs.

Expected Outputs
The programme was to achieve the following four outputs:
1. Increased national professional capacities, knowledge and skills in the conservation and management of heritage places
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 of African cultural heritage professionals in order to share common 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 included:
- 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.
An implementation in 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 heritage in Africa and designing the overall structure of the programme.

Pilot phase (1998-2001)
During this phase, complementary activities were gradually introduced and strengthened to become the core set, the main skeleton of the programme.

Consolidation phase (2002-2005)
The activities were consolidated and improved upon, and new activities were introduced as recommended by the Steering Committee and the Directors Seminars. During this phase, a concerted effort was made to strengthen partnership with regional institutions and to involve more African professionals as resource persons.

Final phase (2006-2009)
This phase was characterized by the development of actions to specifically ensure a sustainable continuation of improvements in the conservation of immovable cultural heritage in sub-Saharan Africa after 2009.

Evaluations were held at the end of each phase. Through this mechanism it was possible not only to assess achievements but also improve strategies and approaches and fine-tune the programme. Taking into account the different evaluations, actions were taken to increase ownership of the programme by African institutions, improve gender balance, engage training of trainers, formalize cost sharing, ensure sustainable results, etc.
In order to develop sustainable structures for the management of immovable cultural heritage, attention was paid to the continuity of traditional approaches and to ensuring that cultural heritage remains a vital, useful element that actually contributes to social and economic development.

Guiding principles
Africa 2009 steering Committee developed the following guiding principles to aid in the design and implementation of activities:
- to involve local communities in planning for and protecting heritage resources within their territory
- to give priority to local knowledge systems, human resources, skills, and materials
- to ensure capacity building
- to help in the creation of the conditions and enabling environment upon which sustainable developments can be made
- to give priority to simple solutions to cultural heritage issues which can easily be implemented within the existing local environment
- to focus on prevention and maintenance as a cost effective and sustainable strategy for management and conservation
- to ensure tangible benefits to local communities
- to create awareness and respect for international conservation norms.

Participatory approach
Africa 2009 placed a strong emphasis on participatory approaches to guarantee the integration of the heritage property within its larger context, making sure that decisions were being taken both from the community and scientific points of views.

Stakeholders comprised owners, traditional custodians and users, local and national institutions, artisans, experts from various fields, NGOs, the various community and professional groups, schools and training institutions, visitors, tourists, guides and tour operators. They were invited to participate in assessment and planning exercises, and in some of the conservation activities, according to their specific relationship with the site, their duty or capacity.
Programme Structure

Since its launch, AFRICA 2009 was structured to take advantage of activities at two levels.

- At the regional level, the Projet Cadre called for reflection and the progressive development of ideas, guaranteeing continuity within individual activities, and allowing for the dissemination of results obtained by the programme. Courses, seminars, research projects, and the improvement of networking were 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 Projet Situé ensured that AFRICA 2009 was 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.
The knowledge and new ideas developed in the Projet Cadre were used to enrich the methodology of Projets Situés.

Projets Cadre

The Projet Cadre served to:
- Develop ideas
- Disseminate results from programme activities
- Bring people together to develop common frameworks and shared strategies

Projets cadre activities included:
- Regional Courses on conservation and management of immovable cultural heritage (duration: 3 months)
- Technical courses (duration: 1 month)
- Thematic Seminars
- Directors’ seminars
- Research projects
- Improvement of networking
- Publications

Projets Situés

The field projects served as:
- References for African professionals
- Forums for discussing best practices

Projets situés included:
- Inventories
- Site documentation
- Conservation and rehabilitation projects for various typologies of heritage, including architectural, archaeological and natural sites
- Safeguarding and revitalization of abandoned sites
- Strengthening of traditional knowledge systems
- Preparation of participatory management plans
- Improvement of conservation strategies
- Enhancement of site presentation and promotion
- Preparation of World Heritage nomination files

Projets Situés created specific references and nourished the activities developed within the Projet Cadre.
The Projet Cadre was developed at the regional level as the overall framework for the programme. In addition to the activities related to the overall management and co-ordination, it offered a range of regional or sub-regional activities in the areas of training, research, policy development, gathering and exchange of information, and networking.

Three-Month Regional Courses
These courses were organised alternatively for Francophone and Anglophone countries. They aimed at improving the skills and knowledge of professionals on both conservation and management. The courses were implemented in partnership with EPA, and CHDA (formerly PMDA) together with the national heritage organizations where the course was taking place. The course included fieldwork and emphasized hands-on experience and interactivity. Each year, improvements were to accommodate new thinking and to expand the network of African resource people. By 2009, about 90% of the resources persons were African professionals.

>>> 224 African professionals from 42 countries gained knowledge through their participation in the 11 Regional Training Courses on conservation and management of immovable cultural heritage.

20 Management plans developed within the regional courses on various typologies:
MONUMENTS: fort, house, temples, church,
SITES: caves, fortifications, archaeological sites
ENSEMBLE: fishermen villages, military fortifications
CULTURAL LANDSCAPES: sacred forests, park,
ROUTE: slave route

Professionals trained in regional courses in management and conservation
Technical Courses

These courses were intensive one month activities which focused on technical issues rather than management aspects. Thus they were complementary to the three month Regional Courses.

“In this Technical Course we, as professionals, have been strengthened. We travel back to our respective countries with knowledge that will be useful because it can be adapted and applied to our special circumstances. I hope for more similar courses to be implemented covering a wider spectrum of heritage typologies to enable us to make more effective interventions on all the sites we manage”.


>>> 128 African professionals from 40 countries acquired skills through their participation in the 7 Technical Courses.

Inventory and documentation (1st and 2nd technical courses)

Strategies and techniques for conservation of immovable heritage (3rd Technical course)

Conservation and management of Rock art places (4th Technical course)

The World heritage Nomination process (5th Technical course)

Impact assessment (6th and 7th technical courses)

Number of participants
Directors’ seminar
At the end of each Regional course, a Directors’ Seminar was held, with three main objectives:
1. To allow participants of the regional courses to present what they had learned during the course, enabling the Directors to utilize them appropriately in their institution.
2. To present the state of implementation of AFRICA 2009 to the Directors and get inputs from them to ensure that the programme would meet the needs of their institutions.
3. To network and produce recommendations with specific proposals for the future of AFRICA 2009.

The Directors’ Seminars represented a very important mechanism of ensuring an active and effective partnership with national and regional institutions. A total of eleven Directors’ seminars were held during the life of the programme.

Regional Thematic Seminars
As means of advocacy and awareness-raising, the thematic seminars at national and regional levels brought together professionals, community leaders as well as decision and policy makers together to bring into focus selected important issues facing conservation in the region. These seminars were quite instrumental in sensitizing community leaders as well as decision makers on the important role that heritage plays as a tool for national cohesion and development.

National Seminars
National seminars were a part of AFRICA 2009 from 2003 to 2006. They were designed to allow national heritage professionals to explore issues of particular relevance to their work. They were also used as a vehicle to sensitize decision makers and the general public on the relevance of conserving and managing heritage places.

Special Seminars
Among the aims of the programme was the need to highlight the role of heritage in sustainable development and especially the role that AFRICA 2009 could play in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Consequently two special bilingual seminars were organized.

The first seminar on “Heritage Management and the Challenges of HIV/AIDS” addressed the necessity for heritage institutions to be sensitive to communities’ developmental needs by finding viable roles that heritage places can play in addressing issues related to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The second seminar on “Challenges of heritage and poverty alleviation” focused on how cultural heritage can directly contribute to poverty reduction by acting as a resource and inspiration that cultural practitioners and local communities can use to generate income, create employment and ultimately improve in a sustainable way the living conditions at national and regional levels.

Number of participants at Directors’ seminars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nb. of part.</th>
<th>Nb. of benefiting countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>604*</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Including the course participants, managers, guests and resource persons.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of seminar</th>
<th>Country holding</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Nb of part.</th>
<th>year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inventory and documentation</td>
<td>Regional seminar</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Documentation and Inventory of Immovable Cultural Heritage</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National seminar</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Geographic Information System</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National seminar</td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>Documentation and Inventory</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal and administrative framework</td>
<td>Regional seminar</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Legal Frameworks for Protection of Immovable Cultural Heritage</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional seminar</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Legal Frameworks for Protection of Immovable Cultural Heritage</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National seminar</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Legal Reform in Cultural Heritage protection</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation practices</td>
<td>National seminar</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Preventive conservation of historic buildings and their collections</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National seminar</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Guidelines of conservation practice</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional seminar</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Conservation and Valorization of Traditional Architecture in sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional seminar</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Sustainable Management of Cultural Heritage places</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional seminar</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Intangible aspects of Sacred sites</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness</td>
<td>Regional seminar</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Arguments for awareness on conservation of immovable cultural heritage in Africa</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National seminar</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Culture and Development</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional seminar</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Sustainable Tourism and Immovable Heritage</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional seminar</td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Heritage and Communication in Africa</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Special seminar</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Cultural Heritage Management and the Challenges of HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty alleviation</td>
<td>Special seminar</td>
<td>Sao Tome et Principe</td>
<td>Heritage and poverty alleviation</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Research Activities

In recognition of the fact that there were very few resources on heritage management and conservation in Africa, a decision was made to incorporate research. Consequently research projects on various aspects including prevailing policies and legal frameworks and traditional conservation techniques were carried out. The research projects contributed to the understanding of the current problems and practice, suggesting possible solutions. Research activities were also aimed at providing platforms where professionals could develop new knowledge, as well as gain experience and skills.

Publications

As there was a lack of relevant publications related to the conservation of the immovable cultural heritage in the region, efforts have been made to ensure that the information collected and produced during the 12 years of the programme is well disseminated. In addition to that, information produced within Africa 2009 has been systematically collected so that it can continue to be used as a resource by regional training.

“During the implementation of the program, it was revealed that several facets of the management of Immovable Cultural Heritage were lacking a clear theoretical framework, easily understandable by the majority of professionals in the continent. That was most peculiarly the case of the legal and administrative frameworks.

The publication of several books on this topic has come as a response to the many questions and problems encountered by the course and seminars participants. As resource person of the program and member of the team who prepared these books, I must say that I have been very much satisfied by the constant will to fight against the “juridical myths” that leaded us towards the preparation of tools that will actually benefit to the majority of professionals”.

Pierre Runiga, Lawyer, Rwanda
Networking and Follow up of activities

As clearly indicated by the results of intermediate evaluations, networking was considered to be one of the most important lasting legacies of the programme. To that end, forums were organised to ensure that professionals could share and discuss issues that they face regularly, both formally and informally. Specific activities to reinforce networking comprised:

• 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

The database of African heritage professionals was developed by the programme and so far 700 people have been listed. Participants network amongst themselves and the resultant synergy means that Africa 2009 “alumni” are aware of current activities and competencies and are launching new collaborations.

Promotion of the Programme

Efforts were made to ensure the visibility of the programme, both for awareness and fundraising purposes. A brochure, poster, the newsletter, the website, a video, and informational documents were prepared, regularly updated and distributed among professionals, decision makers and local communities.

About 4 500 Africa 2009 posters and brochures were printed and used during all activities.

An Africa 2009 exhibition was prepared, updated and presented not only during courses and seminars, but also at international conferences and for teaching purposes by universities.

2 000 brochures presenting the results and impacts of the Africa 2009 Programme were distributed within the network to ensure that each one can take stock of achievements and build on them in the future.

7 booklets were prepared for promoting 7 sites (Asante Traditional Buildings - Ghana, Tombeau des Askias and Gao - Mali, Kokologho and Tiebélé - Burkina Faso, Koutammakou Togo, Kasubi Tombs - Uganda, Mombasa - Kenya, and Mbé - Congo) These materials were also used in establishing a basic fund for further reprints with additional profits used for the maintenance of the sites.
**Aim**

The aim of the *Projets Situés* was to ensure that AFRICA 2009 was 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. They were designed to rationalize working methods and adapt them to the realities on the field.

Although adopting a very pragmatic and operational approach, *Projets Situés* were a means to upgrade the capacities of local professionals and reinforce the participation and awareness of local communities, rather than one time improvements of the state of conservation of the sites. *Projets Situés* were also used to establish confidence within the local/national custodians and to enhance their recognition as efficient professionals.

Some *Projets Situés* were dedicated particularly to Regional collaborations. They were called “regional projects”. Their aim was to give an opportunity for professionals working on similar typologies to share experiences and best practices at the regional/sub-regional level. These projects brought together professionals from a number of countries to work on a particular site or sites.
Structure
The content of Projets Situés was defined according to the particular needs of the sites and their specific context. The intention was to cover a variety of typologies of African heritage such as archaeological sites, rock art sites, historic towns, cultural landscapes, etc. Besides staff training and actual implementation of works, educational and sensitization activities were developed for decision-makers, professionals, technicians, artisans, and local communities.

The Projets Situés were designed with emphasis towards a “planned intervention” philosophy rather than the implementation of “emergency works”. The following illustrates a possible structure for a Projet Situé.

- 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.
- A deepening of knowledge about the site, its values and the factors which affect it, leading to the elaboration of a management plan.
- The progressive enhancement of the conservation and presentation of the site, on a scientific and historical basis.
- In some cases it involved the development of nomination dossiers and management plans for World Heritage.

Implementation
Projets Situés were implemented by the national/regional cultural heritage professionals (often former participants in activities of either Projet Cadre) in collaboration with Africa 2009 program staff and/or other consultants. To guarantee the sustainability of the projects, partnership and shared responsibilities were set up based on mutual knowledge of the partners and a common understanding of needs and methodologies for action. Progress was monitored to adapt the plan of action to opportunities and problems encountered and evaluations were carried out before launching new phases.

Some Projets Situés were developed with a view towards their possible use as a methodological model for works to be carried out at other sites in the country or even the surrounding region. Some were used as an opportunity to organize a national workshop, short term courses, exchanges programs, internship, and study tours, as recommended by the Directors’ seminars.

“The operational team that was built at the occasion of our Projet Situé at James Island has been able to undertake several additional preventive conservation campaigns on its own. Further, I was given the opportunity to pass on my new expertise in Malawi, where I assisted colleagues in charge of cultural heritage in developing a plan for the preservation and presentation of Fort Mangochi.”

Baba Ceessay, NCAC, The Gambia
Outputs
Through their various stages, Projets Situés led to a progressive improvement of national/regional capacities in the following areas:
- Staff capacity at various levels to form 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
- Appropriateness of conservation techniques,
- Appropriateness of conservation strategies, giving priority first to the preservation of the site and then, to its enhancement
- Elaboration of management plans with short, medium and long term actions related to the maintenance, conservation and presentation of the site
- Staff reorganization, redistribution of responsibilities
- Availability of tools and equipment to improve the efficiency of the field crew
- Revenue accruing activities at the site or institutional level
- Preparation of nomination dossier for submission to the World Heritage List.

It should be stressed that Projets Situés were 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 and to create a strong stable base on which additional sustainable developments could be made.

>>> 37 projects with a total of 1632 people trained, ranging from Professionals, tour operators, guides, local leaders, artisans, community members, etc.

Map of projets situés
### Projets situés undertaken on issues not related to World heritage properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Nb. of people trained</th>
<th>Profiles of people trained</th>
<th>Work done</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>CAMEROON</td>
<td>Stone built Structures Mandara Mountains</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Archaeologists, conservators</td>
<td>Documentation, conservation, Mgt. plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>GABON</td>
<td>Cathedrale de Sainte Marie</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Conservators</td>
<td>Survey, conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>KENYA</td>
<td>Leven House</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Architects, artisans, community</td>
<td>Restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>GHANA</td>
<td>Larabanga Mosque</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Community, craftsmen</td>
<td>Restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>NIGERIA</td>
<td>Inventory of Bauchi State</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>Inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>BURKINA FASO</td>
<td>Conservation, Presentation of the Na-Yiri of Kokologho</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Professionals, tour operators, guides and local leaders</td>
<td>Survey, Documentation, presentation, 12000 postcard, 5000 leaflets, 3000 booklets, conservation works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>BURKINA FASO</td>
<td>Tiebele</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>Women artisans, professionals</td>
<td>Site plan, history, revival of decoration, 3000 booklets,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>CAMEROON</td>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>National Inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>TOGO</td>
<td>Woold Home</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Professionals, community</td>
<td>Restoration, exhibition, inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>MALAWI*</td>
<td>Mangochi fort</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>Conservation, presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>BENIN*</td>
<td>Jardin des Plantes et de la Nature</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>Presentation, plant inventory, maintenance plan, guidebook, signage panels, brochures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>BOTSWANA*</td>
<td>Dry stone structure</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Local and regional professionals</td>
<td>Conservation, Mgt. plan, information sharing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</td>
<td>La Maison de la Culture</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Local and regional professionals</td>
<td>Condition survey, conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>CONGO</td>
<td>Royal Domain of Mbé</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Professionals, community</td>
<td>Documents, restoration, promotion, 3000 booklets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>GUINEA</td>
<td>Governorat de Dalaba</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>Documentation, Conservation,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>MADAGASCAR</td>
<td>Palais Andafiavaratra</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>Restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>NIGERIA</td>
<td>Ife Temple</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Professionals, decision makers</td>
<td>Documentation, Conservation, management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>SOUTH AFRICA</td>
<td>Kaditswene, Sotho-Tswana archaeological site</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Professionals, community leaders</td>
<td>Conservation, Mgt. plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>SUDAN</td>
<td>Sai island</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>Training conservation, Mgt. plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>688</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
World Heritage Sites

In 1998, Africa was very poorly represented in the List with only 17 out of a total of 444 cultural and mixed properties. The World Heritage Centre of UNESCO has addressed the situation with the implementation of the “Global Strategy” to obtain a more balanced representation. To that end, national efforts to prepare or update “Tentative Lists” and to nominate new sites were encouraged through the “Preparatory Assistance” programme that included both regional meetings and provision of technical and/or financial assistance. The Africa 2009 programme, which was placed in continuity to the Global Strategy, has played an important role in this matter.

In 2010, the number of African cultural and mixed properties inscribed on the prestigious World Heritage List has gone up to 45 (42 cultural and 3 mixed properties) out of 714 cultural and mixed properties on the World Heritage List.

“Getting the African sites listed on the WHL is not an end in itself, but it is only the beginning of an adventure. This is because henceforth the listed sites require world class attention along with other world heritage which brings to mind the issue of funding. This aspect of the African heritage sites on the World Heritage list is now partly addressed by the creation of the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF).”

Gabriel Essack, principal Research Officer, Victoria, Seychelles
Projects situés undertaken on issues related to World Heritage properties

Preparation of Nomination files for properties consequently inscribed in the World Heritage List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Nb. of people involved</th>
<th>Profiles of people involved</th>
<th>Work done</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>UGANDA</td>
<td>Kasubi Tombs</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Site technicians, heritage professionals</td>
<td>WH dossier, Mgt. plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>GAMBIA</td>
<td>James Island</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Craftsmen, community</td>
<td>7000 leaflets, 4 signage panels, 16000 postcards, Mgt. plan, WH dossier, conservation works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>TANZANIA</td>
<td>Kondoa Irangi Rock paintings</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>WH dossier, Mgt. plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>MALI</td>
<td>Tombeau des Askia</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Professionals, Community</td>
<td>WH dossier, Mgt. plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>TOGO</td>
<td>Koutammakou Cultural landscape</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Professionals, community members</td>
<td>WH dossier, Mgt. plan, 15000 postcards, site presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>NIGERIA</td>
<td>Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Professionals, local leaders, community</td>
<td>WH dossier, Mgt. plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>SENEGAL/GAMBIA*</td>
<td>Senegambian Stone Circles</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Local and regional professionals, community and authorities</td>
<td>WH dossier, Mgt. plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 8 731

* regional project

Preparation of Nomination files for future submission to the World heritage list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Nb. of people involved</th>
<th>Profiles of people involved</th>
<th>Work done</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>NIGER</td>
<td>Agadez</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>Conservation. WH dossier, city plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>ZAMBIA*</td>
<td>Barotse cultural landscape</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Professionals, local royalty</td>
<td>WH dossier, Mgt. plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>SENEGAL</td>
<td>Management Plan of Saloum Delta</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Professionals, community, institutions</td>
<td>WH dossier, Mgt. plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>TANZANIA</td>
<td>Tracing of the East African Slave and Ivory Trade Route</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>WH dossier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 4 59

* regional project

Improving management and conservation of World Heritage properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Nb. of people involved</th>
<th>Profiles of people involved</th>
<th>Work done</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>GHANA</td>
<td>Asante Traditional Buildings</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Masons, carpenters, labourers, caretaker, thatcher, technicians</td>
<td>5000 booklets, 2000 leaflets, 12000 postcards, 2 signage panels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>TANZIBAR</td>
<td>Training for management of architectural conservation Lab</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>ZIMBABWE</td>
<td>Khami World Heritage Site,</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>Conservation of dry stone walling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>MALI</td>
<td>Bandiagara cliffs</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Professionals, Community</td>
<td>Conservation, Mgt. plan, presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>MOZAMBIQUE</td>
<td>Mozambique Island</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Professionals, Community</td>
<td>Mgt. plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>ZIMBABWE*</td>
<td>Evaluation of Dry stone wall monitoring, Great Zimbabwe</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>Evaluation, monitoring, share information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>154</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* regional project
Ownership of the programme
During the first review in 2001, a recommendation was made to spearhead the transfer of responsibilities to African institutions in order to ensure sustainability of the programme after 2009. Many positive moves were made over the years in order to allow better ownership of the Programme. For instance: involvement of EPA and CHDA in the steering committee, ensuring regional balance in the steering committee with 20 countries represented, engaging Africans as programme co-ordinators, etc.

As a result, one of the great successes of the programme was the full ownership by participation and empowerment of African experts, participants, institutions and communities.

Training of trainers
The skills in management of training activities and in capacity building were gradually transferred to the regional institutions and African professionals in order to ensure continuation of capacity building beyond Africa 2009.

For this matter, EPA and CHDA, in close collaboration with national institutions progressively coordinated the Projet Cadre activities. During the last phase of the programme, EPA and CHDA also took the lead in the coordination of some regional Projets Situés. Also over 80% of resource persons were from the continent. As a result, while strengthening capacities for implementation of such training courses in future, there was also reinforcement of the collaboration between various institutions involved in heritage conservation.

“Training is the best investment we can do, because we guarantee that, long after projects have been done, there are people in place to continue. Though, to ensure that, there is a real need to make sure that the contents are adapted to local realities, from the institutional, social, technical, and financial points of view.”

Thierry Joffroy, CRAterre
Gender Balance

Due to various cultural and historical factors, there has been a gender imbalance against women both in the professional and management levels of the African heritage institutions. Africa 2009 made significant efforts to increase the number of female participants in the training programmes, as a way of addressing the gender imbalance. This has led to more women being trained and now actively contributing to the work developed not only at the national level, but also to a change of attitude towards allowing women to better contribute to decision making and management of heritage.

Balance between female and male participants in the regional courses from 1999 to 2009: the number of female participants has increased during the years, demonstrating the fact that directors recognized the importance of having female staff trained.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total resource persons</th>
<th>% of african RP</th>
<th>% of former participants RP</th>
<th>Total resource persons</th>
<th>% of african RP</th>
<th>% of former participants RP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

266 83% 35% 110 88% 25%
Impact of the Programme...

The programme directly contributed to a significant improvement of the conditions of the conservation and management of immovable Cultural heritage in Africa, both at the national and continental levels. Moreover, indirect impacts came from the activities that the partners and participants in the programme undertook and still continue to implement, on their own, taking advantage of the network of professionals set up during the last twelve years.

The new references for heritage conservation in Africa resulting from the activities of the programme ensure a better integration of social and economic development needs, better use of individual and institutional capacities on the continent for undertaking projects, training professionals and providing expertise; and finally, better access to national and international support.

Overall, Africa 2009 has sensitized decision makers at the political level and as a result now professionals are benefiting from a political environment in which conservation of heritage is better recognized as an important tool, both in terms of national identity and pride, and for sustained social and economic development.

“if you go back to 2000 and ask how many cultural organizations in the region are doing participatory stakeholders meetings involving the local communities... if you look at the number then and the number now, you can see that these 200 people that have been trained are making a difference in terms of making local communities more involved, in terms of having management plans done for sites, in terms of better caring for the heritage and those are the impacts.”

Joseph King, ICCROM
... at states level

Human resources

The results of the surveys undertaken in 2009 indicate that heritage institutions are giving the participants of the training courses a variety of responsibilities. That is ensuring that the skills learned during AFRICA 2009 activities are put into practice. Above that, many 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. Some of them have played and are still taking key roles in implementing country specific programmes.

Legal and administrative frameworks

As a result of ideas and concepts generated in the seminars, courses, and Projets Situés, several countries (Mauritius, Togo, Mali) have made substantial progress towards the improvement of their legal frameworks, sometimes in relationship with the establishment of an inventory process (Burkina Faso). Other countries like Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Kenya have already or are now in the process of revising their legal frameworks. In addition, some countries, like Mali, Togo, and more recently Congo-Brazzaville, have also strengthened their institutional structures in relation with the changed legal framework.

The research programme has led to the publication of two books (English and French) which will surely inspire more professionals to work and lobby towards the establishment of better legal and administrative frameworks in their countries. Africa 2009 was also instrumental in a number of heritage institutions investing in infrastructures such as laboratories, libraries, archives, and the creation of computerized inventories and websites for the conservation of immovable heritage.

HIV / AIDS

Forums have been established to discuss the effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, mainly aimed at finding ways in which heritage can be used in addressing the issue. HIV/AIDS was discussed both during the regional and technical courses, as well as during seminars, including a fully specific one devoted to the subject. As a result, members of the network feel concerned and engaged, they have started awareness campaigns in their institutions and on heritage sites.
... on Conservation practices

Africa 2009’s basic concept was to strongly anchor the overall programme within the realities on the field. The conservation approaches and references were developed to better fit African realities. They provide answers to the communities’ current expectations to benefit from the global development with tangible improvements of their living conditions. They respect and valorize local knowledge, know-how, and all other related intangible heritage. Most of the members of the network have taken on board these approaches, summarized in the Africa 2009 guiding principles.

Recognition of the diversity of African heritage

In line with the global strategy, Africa 2009 has favoured the recognition of a broad spectrum of heritage properties. This is now adopted by African professionals. This is witnessed by the serious evolution of the Tentative lists of properties that can potentially be inscribed on the World Heritage List, which are being prepared by African heritage institutions.

‘Africa 2009, has been doing a project in Faza Island and a solution was found for the management plans for the future, leaving the host, the NMK (National Museums of Kenya), to do the work. So what we are saying is that you are empowering those who are doing it to go home and be able to do it, you are empowering also the local communities to be able to ask NMK why there is no follow up. You are also creating awareness for NMK to deal with issues such as is this one as a priority’

Wazwa Mwadime, NMK, National Museums of Kenya
Participatory approach and sustainable development

In most of the activities of the programme, local communities have participated and benefited. Working on the conservation of a heritage place has often included a facet dealing with the improvement of the life condition of the community.

Today African heritage professionals are taking into account the expectations and development needs of the local people and in so doing, operate in a participatory manner, with the involvement of stakeholders in decision making. For example, the CHDA Island Youth Development Programme is addressing how to equip the youth with skills to enable them to take advantage of available socio-economic opportunities.

The programme’s participatory approach facilitated dialogue and open debate. In incorporating the local communities, traditionally marginalized groups were encouraged to have a role in the discussions about the future of their heritage resources. As a result, stakeholders are now more active; they are launching projects and undertaking maintenance activities.

Favouring local and affordable solutions

The programme has developed tools and methodologies for inventorying and documenting immovable cultural heritage. These are now used by African professionals, and have proved to be very useful in obtaining concrete results with minimal financial resources.

The impact of integrating customary and traditional skills into modern conservation processes is that monuments (sites) are in harmony with the local environment. This has assisted in the survival of traditional skills. In the same vein, conservation professionals favour local solutions because they are well suited to local conditions, are affordable and easy to implement by local people.

But more importantly, a major achievement of the programme is the positive attitude that professionals in Africa have adopted towards local communities, including a strong interest in decentralizing activities. For instance, Africa 2009 partners or network members have launched courses for municipalities, members of the civil society, youth, etc.

Planning and management

Participants from Africa 2009 have been engaged in the preparation of management plans for world heritage sites in Africa. 19 have already been developed, and many others are under preparation.

“For instance the rehabilitation of Leven house, an almost forgotten heritage within the old town of Mombasa and the development of a tourist trail beyond the two main streets of the old town, have created the opportunity for community members to develop small businesses around the tourism: little shops for tourist have been created, more youths are interested in getting trained to become guides, etc. Job opportunities have risen.”

Sebastien Moriset, CRAterre
... at the continental level

Regional institutional framework
The management structure of the programme, highly participative, ensured that the African heritage professionals from the region spearheaded the design and implementation of the programme activities, thus ensuring ownership of the programme. The engagement of the directors contributed to raising interest in strengthening the regional strategy of capacity building.

With that experience, participants in the programme have taken key roles in implementing regional programmes including SARAP (South African Research and Archival Project) and the NUFU (Norwegian Programme for Development Research and Education), sponsored projects in Southern Africa. African professionals who have participated in the management of the programme have played an essential role in the establishment of the African World Heritage Fund which today plays an important role in ensuring that the spirit of Africa 2009 is sustainably promoted. Moreover, the head of the Africa Desk at the World Heritage Centre has been one of the managers of the programme and so are the heads of both EPA and CHDA, two regional institutions that will continue to play an important role in the future.

Regional expertise
Regional expertise has been considerably developed. As an example, some of the activities have involved participants in the preparation of tentative lists and nomination processes for sites to the UNESCO World Heritage List. Many of them are now spearheading the compilation of World Heritage nomination dossiers and management plans for sites considered of outstanding universal value.

Some of these experts are now actively playing the role of mentors in neighbouring countries, showing how active the network is. In the same line, ICOMOS and ICCROM are now sending African professionals to assess sites proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List or for reactive missions to World Heritage properties. However, it is important to note that the number of experts working on these areas is still relatively low.
Networking

Networking continues to grow as evidenced by the number of professionals and countries working together on common projects at both regional and national levels with a common vocabulary and perception of the specificities of African heritage. The combined impact of all channels of communication have enabled information sharing, knowledge transfer and above all, an attitude change among professional and policy makers with a new sense of professional solidarity in the region.

“Now our own people can take this programme and teach others”.

Esther Moombolah-Goagoses, Namibia

Capacities to continue capacity building

To date, resource persons and documentation are available in Africa to continue capacity building. EPA and CHDA are taking the lead in training, not only on world heritage issues, but in other areas as well. In addition to that, former participants are launching courses on heritage and its management in their universities (archaeology, anthropology, etc.). Moreover there are strong wishes from Universities to set up a specific curriculum on heritage. These initiatives however, need to be supported.
The way forward, a new programme with new objectives:

In the final phase of Africa 2009, discussions were held about the possibility of developing a new programme that would build on the results achieved, continue the momentum, and keep the network active towards new objectives with, most importantly, addressing communities expectations for development.

To that end, in addition to ongoing needs assessment held during the programme, several activities have been organized to identify future needs and to draft a programme proposal. These include:

- An independent needs assessment within the heritage institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa (March 2009)
- A programme design workshop held in Mombasa, Kenya with various stakeholders including the AFRICA 2009 technical partners and universities (August 2009)
- A bilingual AFRICA 2009 Directors Seminar held in Mombasa, Kenya, obtain feedback and input from the directors of cultural heritage in the region (October 2009)
- A series of consultation sessions between CHDA and EPA to develop a first draft proposal (October 2009–January 2010)
- A working meeting with main partners of conservation in Africa to consolidate and focus the proposal (April 2010).

Based on these actions, the concept of the new programme has been set.
"Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage for the Development of Communities in Africa"

Aim
The aim of the programme is to identify and promote opportunities for sustainable development of communities in Africa through the effective conservation, management, and use of heritage resources using the framework of the World Heritage Convention.

Objectives
1. to develop and strengthen methodological approaches and conditions for better contribution of cultural and natural heritage to sustainable development
2. to strengthen the capacity of cultural and natural heritage institutions and professionals to work together with communities to promote opportunities for sustainable development
3. to strengthen the ability of heritage institutions in Africa to ensure a regional mechanism of capacity building for sustainable development in communities.

Programme Beneficiaries/Target Audience
Beneficiaries of the new programme will be inclusive and representative of disciplines across the traditional and non-traditional sectors in the heritage conservation including:
1. communities, in particular women and youth
2. institutions and professionals working in cultural and natural heritage
3. institutions and professionals working in other relevant sectors such as human development, environmental conservation, urban development, etc.
4. Regional and national capacity building institutions.

Programme structure
The Programme is planned to be carried out in four phases within a ten year period:
1. Pilot phase: 2010-2011 (analysis and elaboration of methodological framework)
2. Development phase - 2012-2014 (development of all activities planned)
3. Consolidation phase - 2015-2019 (strengthening the programme)
4. Final phase – 2020 (evaluation and closing)

Activities
1. Sub-regional field capacity building activities
Workshops alternating with the field activities will bring together professionals and community members to plan, design and implement activities addressing specific issues related to both heritage and development.

2. Regional courses on conservation
Methodologies and information from sub-regional activities will nourish these courses on conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage.

3. Regional thematic seminars
Regional thematic seminars will be organized both throughout and at the end of the phases to share experiences and evaluate the programme.

4. Publication
The results of activities will be published two for dissemination and used to improve learning and teaching materials in the field.
Publication will comprise:
- Scientific results
- Pedagogical materials
- Awareness-raising materials.

Implementation structure
Taking its cue from the final phase of the AFRICA 2009 programme in which there was a transfer of coordination responsibilities, this new programme will be run by the 2 regional institutions: CHDA and EPA.
ICCROM will play an advisory role, while UNESCO, AWHF and CRAterre will contribute as per their own specificities and mandate. ICOMOS and IUCN will also be participating in the planning and implementation of some activities.
Financial contributions

African countries were the direct beneficiaries of the programme, but still it is important to note their key contributions to the success of the programme:

- African Institutions believed in the programme and understood its interest; because of that, they were always keen to provide their staff for several months to follow Africa 2009 training activities.
- EPA and CHDA hosted in collaboration with the NMK and the DPC of Benin 11 regional courses and 11 directors’ seminars. For this matter, they contributed to the activities by providing staff and infrastructures for almost 150 weeks, in all almost 3 complete years.
- Also, 29 countries contributed in kind and cash to the holding of 53 activities of the Projet Cadre and the Projet situés.
- Finally community members gave their precious time to the programme, ensuring its accomplishment.

We would like to thanks all those who contributed to this Programme.

“The programme could not have had the success it has, without the African institutions”.

Lazare Eloundou, UNESCO/WHC

Over the 12 years of the programme, Africa 2009 benefited from a total generous contribution of over 10 millions Euros, with the main contributors being:
Programme Partners

Africa 2009 has been the result of the fruitful collaboration between a number of partners. The voices of partners were relayed by a Steering committee, the decision making body of the programme. At first it comprised 4 African heritage Directors, then from 2002, 6 directors (3 from French speaking countries and 3 from English speaking countries) plus one representative each from the five partners (ICCROM, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, CRAterre-ENSAG, EPA and CHDA).

Steering Committee were held three times a year. Committee members from African heritage institutions were selected by directors at the annual Directors’ Seminar to serve for two years. This system ensured continuity. For the final two years of the programme, however, all the members were retained in order to benefit from their experience and contribute to the planning of the period “after 2009”.

The financial partners of the programme included the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), through the Swedish National Heritage Board, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), later the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage (Riksantikvaren), The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, Department of Development Cooperation, the World Heritage Fund and ICCROM.

This concluding brochure was prepared by Bakonirina Rakotomamonjy, CRAterre-ENSAG

With contributions from Patrick Abungu, Baba Ceesay, Lazare Eloundou Assomo, Thierry Joffroy, Baba Keita, Joseph King, Herman Kiriana, Sebastien Moriset, Ishanlosen Odiaua, Deidre Prins Solani, Souayibou Varissou

Layout Arnaud Misse

We also need to acknowledge the participation of all the members of the Africa 2009 network who, in a way or another, contributed to the great success of the programme.

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http://epa-prema.net
http://heritageinafrica.org
http://whc.unesco.org
http://iccrom.org
http://cratierre.org
a program of:

realised in partnership with the concerned national institutions, local communities and organisations, with the support of: