Cultural Property and Environmental Assessments in Sub-Saharan Africa:

A Handbook

by
June Taboroff and Cynthia C. Cook

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The use of environmental assessment (EA) to identify the environmental consequences of development projects and to take these consequences into account in project design is one of the World Bank's most important tools for ensuring that development strategies are environmentally sound and sustainable. The protection of cultural heritage - sites, structures, artifacts, and remains of archaeological, historical, religious, cultural, or aesthetic value - is one important objective of the EA process. The Bank's EA procedures require its Borrowers to undertake cultural heritage assessments in projects that are likely to have diverse and significant impacts on cultural resources.

For nearly two decades, the Bank has included cultural heritage conservation components in Bank-supported projects. More recently, the Bank has encouraged Borrowers to take a proactive approach to cultural heritage conservation, rather than simply avoiding sites that occur within a project area. The principle of Bank support for cultural heritage conservation is now well established. But opportunities to improve site security and sustainability may still be missed for lack of information and institutional coordination. The purpose of including cultural heritage in the EA process is to ensure that locally, nationally, and internationally significant cultural resources are protected from the potential negative impacts of development projects and to promote more effective use of these cultural assets through increased access and better public understanding of their value to society.

These guidelines are intended to assist regional staff, consultants, and borrower staff in planning for cultural heritage conservation in project environmental assessments. They are intended to complement the instructions given in Operational Directive 4.10, Environmental Assessment, and in the forthcoming Operational Directive 4.25, Cultural Property, as well as the more general guidance given in the Bank's Environmental Assessment Sourcebook, Volume I, Chapter 3.

This report was prepared by June Taboroff of the Social Policy and Resettlement Division of the Environment Department (formerly Environmental Assessments and Programs Division), under the direction of Cynthia Cook, Africa Technical Department Environment Division, and with the cooperation of Maritta Koch-Weser, Chief, Asia Technical Department Environment Division (formerly Chief, ENVAP). Mr. Philip Ravenhill, Chief Curator of the National Museum of African Art, Janet Stanley, Librarian, and Christa Clarke, Intern, made major contributions to the study. Among the many other experts who shared information and experience are Alexandre Marc, Mary Dyson, Gael de Guichen, Mark Horton, Brigitte Senut, Pierre de Maret, Susan MacIntosh, and Ann Stahl. I would like to express my appreciation to all of them for their generous collaboration on this study.

Francois Falloux
Environmental Advisor
Environment Division
Africa Region
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AFRICA REGION

CULTURAL PROPERTY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS
IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Introduction

Africa’s cultural heritage\(^1\) is rich and varied. This heritage finds expression in a wide variety of art forms and artistic and artisanal products. Cultural property is protected and preserved in paleontological, archaeological, historical, and sacred sites, as well as in museums and other structures and in the daily life of the people. Despite insufficient research and data and a high degree of country variability, cultural property in sub-Saharan Africa is substantial and widely distributed.

Africa’s cultural heritage is of worldwide importance. This is especially true of African archaeology, which can inform all of us of the history of human evolution, humanity’s impact on the environment, its use of natural resources, and its creativity in the arts and in the creation of societies. Every stage of human evolution took place in Africa. Africa’s cultural achievements - development and use of tools, independent invention of agriculture, long distance trade, African art (including ancient rock art which is some of the oldest in the world), urbanism, and metallurgy - are of a high order.

Throughout sub-Saharan Africa, often clustered along coastal areas, river basins, or major transportation axes, are many thousand cultural heritage sites.\(^2\) In 15 countries in western Africa for which a detailed listing was assembled (Huysencom 1987), some 5,000 sites (excavations, middens, grave mounds, shrines, towns, ancient villages) have been enumerated. In Mali alone, 874 sites have been noted in the literature. These figures should be seen as indicative only: many sites have been found but not recorded and whole geographic areas have not yet been surveyed archaeologically.

The World Bank’s Operational Directive 4.01 on Environmental Assessment requires borrowers to prepare Environmental Assessments (EAs) for all proposed projects or project components that may have diverse and significant environmental impacts, including impacts on cultural heritage sites. Cultural assessments conducted as part of project EAs are essential to ascertain expected impacts on cultural property and to prevent its destruction or damage. An important part of this process is the screening of projects for potential impacts on cultural property, and if necessary the design of detailed studies needed to specify those impacts and to prepare mitigation plans.

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\(^1\) Cultural heritage refers to sites, structures, and remains of archaeological, historical, religious, cultural or aesthetic value. This discussion focuses on tangible and immovable cultural property comprising archaeological sites, building complexes, architecture, monumental sculpture, painting, inscriptions, and other paleontological and physical remains left by human inhabitants and considered part of a country’s cultural heritage. See Unesco, Recommendation Concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works, Paris, 1968, and Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Culture and Natural Heritage, Paris, 1972. The terms ancient monuments, antiquities, relics, historic landmarks, historical sites, cultural patrimony, and cultural resources also describe forms of cultural heritage.

\(^2\) Known site distribution often reflects a sampling bias rather than true distribution. Intensive survey work in areas previously considered to be archaeologically barren has often revealed numerous sites.
The information assembled for the purpose of making cultural heritage impact assessments can be extremely useful in deepening and extending our knowledge of Africa's past. Development projects that have included archaeological surveys, such as the Volta Basin Project in the mid-1970s, the Kafue Dam in Zambia, and the Lesotho Highlands Water Project, have contributed greatly to African archaeology. To make full use of EAs, the findings must become part of the information base on cultural heritage. Of equal importance, it must be made accessible to project and government planners, thus requiring a suitable information retrieval system.

Further, project environmental assessments can provide a tool for incorporating cultural heritage concerns into economic development. These assessments, however, will have a significant effect only if they are carried out in the context of a national policy that brings cultural heritage into national environmental and economic planning. This policy should be based on the importance of surveying, inventoring, conserving, studying, and interpreting archaeological sites, architecture (traditional and colonial), the arts (both urban and rural), and crafts (traditional and modern). Such a policy should also reinforce the institutions devoted to these tasks.

Operational Directive 4.25, "Cultural Property," (under final review) requires that the Bank assist in protecting and enhancing cultural property and avoid to the fullest extent possible its destruction and/or disturbance. Cultural property assessments, which normally form part of EAs, would be the borrower's responsibility and should be undertaken during project preparation. Alternative project sites should be identified and assessed where cultural property likely to be affected by a project is of national or international importance (typically protected by national legislation) or considered to be of significance to local populations. Field surveys, to be undertaken by a qualified expert as part of the cultural property assessment, may demonstrate the need for a full inventory and analysis of the data. Provision is also made for chance find procedures.

These requirements pose difficulties in the case of sub-Saharan Africa. Many of the countries of the region have little experience in evaluating the impacts of projects and programs on cultural property. They often lack the institutional capacity or coordination necessary to incorporate such evaluations into decisions on public and private investments. Systematic inventories, an essential tool for cultural property evaluation, are mostly missing in Africa. Such inventories, which should provide information on period, rarity, condition, diversity, group value, prior documentation, and site potential, are the basis for the difficult decisions heritage managers must make in allocating scarce resources for management and protection. Furthermore, countries may not have appropriately trained staff to carry out the assessment of cultural property impacts. These assessments that are further hampered by the scarcity or absence of data.

The purpose of this report is to assist Bank staff and borrowers in carrying out the requirements of the EA and Cultural Property operational directives. The report presents findings in summary form for the Region, followed by fact sheets giving detailed information for each of the 45 sub-Saharan countries. The report and the fact sheets are intended for the use of Bank staff, borrowers, and consultants working with the countries of sub-Saharan Africa in the preparation of environmental assessments and cultural property components of development projects.
Methodology

The findings of this study are based on library research and discussions with Africa experts in the U.S. and Europe. The vast geographic coverage that this study attempts, coupled with the serious data gaps in our knowledge of Africa’s past, require a word of caution. Quantitative findings, for example the number of known sites in a given region, are indicative only, in light of the large areas that are still unresearched. Difficulties of qualitative assessments, such as the relative importance of various archaeological sites or historic settlements, are also severe. Advances in our knowledge of African archaeology and architecture and the development of sufficient databases will help reduce these uncertainties.

Bank staff and borrowers should not rely strictly on printed information, but should make every effort to contact appropriate in-country institutions and individual experts when determining if a potential project has cultural property impacts. In particular, staff should bear in mind that the published record is by no means complete as many sites have not yet entered the literature. In most cases it is advisable to contact the responsible agency to ensure that all sites of archaeological or cultural significance in the project area are identified. If there is reason to believe that archaeological material is present, an archaeological field survey will be needed.

The individual country fact sheets identify appropriate in-country institutions and experts and give basic bibliographic information. More extensive files on cultural heritage have been assembled for each country and are available in ENVAP. Among the research tools that may be of use to staff is the compendium of archaeological and historical sites in fifteen West African countries published in German by Huysecom in 1987 and Desmond Clark’s Atlas of African Prehistory.

Cultural Property Issues in Africa

Our picture of Africa’s past is incomplete. It has been characterized as “a series of islands of information projecting from a sea of uncertainty and ignorance.” Archaeological visibility, accentuated by sampling biases, is the principal problem. The inaccessibility of terrain and the fragility of materials are factors that have determined the character of archaeological evidence and the extent of archeological research. A striking example is the capital city of Buganda (a state near Lake Victoria), constructed entirely of grass, wood, and other organic materials and frequently moved. It was described in 1889 as “one of the great capitals of Africa,” yet no archaeological evidence of it has come to light.

Caution, therefore, must be exercised in coming to conclusions about the history of sub-Saharan Africa. An understanding of some of the biases inherent in previous investigation can shed light on information gaps and needs for future research. Many areas have been left unexplored for want of access. Improved or new roads often lead to archaeological finds, as in the case of the Bingerville-Abidjan road in Cote d’Ivoire, where a great deal of material was discovered. Sites with solid remains of stone, fired brick, or mud have attracted attention, while sites with less substantial structural remains have often been ignored.

Cultural Heritage and Cultural Identity. The changing nature of African culture must also be taken into account in reflecting on cultural heritage issues. African societies have never been static or closed. They have always been changing, influencing and being influenced by contact with other peoples. Therefore, assessing sub-Saharan Africa’s cultural heritage means reflecting on its evolving
situation. In the 1960s it was perceived as less important to preserve colonial architecture and early industrial monuments such as markets and railways than it is now. With the rapid growth of urban populations, planning for the preservation of urban culture will become increasingly necessary in the coming decades. Many African art forms are now extinct - either they are no longer produced or they are no longer used for their original purposes. Cultural heritage conservation plays an important role in affirming cultural identity and continuity.

Political movements have influenced cultural perceptions to a large degree. The rise of African nationalism was accompanied by the pursuit of an indigenous past with which to banish the notion of "Savage Africa" and to bolster the pride of the newly independent states. Newly independent states, however, also sought to suppress signs of ethnic identity in the process of state formation. Consequently, in many countries, hardly any resources have been allocated for the protection of cultural property.

Geographical Distribution. Surprisingly little is known about site distribution in many sub-Saharan African countries. Geographical distribution varies considerably for each country. Despite these difficulties, it is possible to offer some general indications of the geographical distribution of cultural property in sub-Saharan Africa. The individual country fact sheets (see Annexes) provide a brief discussion of known site distribution and a selected list of sites. Sites named in the text have either appeared in the literature or were suggested by country and regional experts. Without the benefit of extensive consultation with in-country experts and site visits, insufficient information was available to distinguish the type of each site mentioned. The country fact sheets should be seen as a first step and do not represent the totality of known sites. Further work is needed to produce a systematic database. Scarce information, reflecting the extreme lack of archaeological and historical investigation, prevents generalizations for five countries: Burundi, Chad, Djibouti, Rwanda, and Sao Tome and Principe.

Areas that are now attractive for settlement often have a long history of site occupation. As could be expected, sites tend to cluster along coastal areas, river systems, and major transport axes. Elevation also plays a role in many countries in the frequency of sites, as in the Cameroons where sites are frequently located on hilltops. Central Africa - Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comores, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, S. Tome & Principe, Zaire, and Zambia - is archaeologically the least well known part of the continent, especially its precolonial urban history. In general, sites have been found where archaeologists have looked. Therefore, unexamined areas tend to appear archaeologically sterile, while in fact this may be simply due to lack of investigation. The incipient stage of archaeology in most of sub-Saharan Africa calls for a survey of most terrain in advance of construction, rather than assuming that lack of information is equivalent to lack of cultural property.

Chronological Range. Africa is the continent paramount in studies of human evolution. For the last 40 years it has been at the apex in both human paleontology and the archaeology of human origins. Archaeological studies of human origins differ from other areas of African archaeology in that the prime importance lies in the subject - human evolution - rather than the place. The distant past, reaching back perhaps two million years or more, has been the focus of much of the archaeological investigations in Africa. Africa is generally considered as the location for the evolution of the genus Homo, with strong evidence that each type, Homo habilis, Homo erectus, and Homo sapiens, evolved on the continent and then fanned out across the globe. Associated with these fossils are the remains of cultural activities, many of which are the earliest in the world, such as the
control and use of fire and the development of tool making skills. A central theme throughout the long course of human history in Africa is the relationship between humans and the environment, whether as foragers; hunters, gatherers, and fishers; as pastoralists and cultivators; or as city dwellers, artisans, and traders.

In sub-Saharan Africa, the Stone Age (Paleolithic) can be divided into Early, Middle, and Late periods, spanning human experience beginning some 2.3 million years ago. Archaeological evidence for this, "the longest human record," is central to an understanding of cultural evolution and development. The heritage of these pre-agricultural communities includes rock art (some of the oldest and most intricate in the world), stone tools, and in the case of some contemporary communities, cloth and other organic remains. Stone Age studies have strongly influenced the methodology of African archaeology, with research biased toward artifact studies, the typology of ceramics, or the study of faunal assemblages. Radiocarbon dating of material has allowed more accurate chronologies to be established. The recovery of complete settlement plans, and their associated field systems, through area excavation is rarely attempted.

There is growing evidence for the adoption of agriculture (the Neolithic Period) at a relatively early date in sub-Saharan Africa, perhaps about 5000 B.C. The independent domestication of cattle and some food crops has been claimed from the Sahel and Ethiopian regions. It is now accepted that farming and stock-raising communities extended south of the equator before 1000 B.C. Over much of the continent, societies adopted the use of iron directly, without passing through a "Bronze Age." Archaeological work in east and central Africa lends strong support to the independent invention of iron smelting using a technique that produced very high caliber metal; this is supported by the complexity of surviving iron working today. Ironmaking and crop agriculture reached southern Africa about 100 A.D. From this date village societies can be seen across the whole continent. Research on the Iron Age is critical since it is in the understanding of the last millennium, and particularly the last three hundred years, that archaeology can best hope to contribute to a deeper understanding of the social, economic, and political crisis that engulfs the continent.

**Human Origins and Archaeology in Africa.** Examination of the material remains of past African cultures began in the latter part of the nineteenth century, often by amateurs. Merchants, soldiers, explorers, and scientists collected surface artifacts and often sent their finds to Europe for study. Much of this study was done by people who had never set foot in Africa, thus leading to artifact analysis and interpretation that reflected European rather than African history. Stone tools were the focus of early collectors. Descriptions of these artifacts formed the core of the early regional syntheses of African prehistory. The first collections of stone tools in East Africa were made by geologists. Travellers to Africa also formed important art and ethnography collections, many of which remain in Europe and North America. Palaeontological research started in earnest with the Leakeys, spurred by a series of remarkable discoveries which has continued to the present day.

Archaeology in sub-Saharan Africa is a relatively recent innovation. The serious study of the archaeological record began after World War I for the Stone Age and after World War II for the Iron Age, exceptions being Aksum, Nubia, and Great Zimbabwe where serious investigations and excavation commenced around 1910. The "formative" years of African archaeology began with the advent of the first professional archaeologists to take up posts in Africa - Cape Town, Uganda, and Kenya - with important work between the wars (Leakey working at Olduvai from 1930 onwards and Thompson at Zimbabwe). The first professionals were mostly interested in the Stone Age and their
primary goal was the establishment of dated sequences of stone artifact industries - these they compared to Europe's.

The post-war period witnessed the frequent use of stratigraphic excavation, an emphasis on artifact context, and an approach to stone tool analysis that emphasizes the morphological contributions attributable to raw material, tool use technology, and recognition of the importance of functional variability. Of significance for environmental studies is the impetus this work gave to multi-disciplinary research - geology, paleontology, paleobotany etc.

More recent research has focused on long distance trade across Africa and its relation to urbanization and the development of complex societies. Upper Nubia and the Nile Basin, Ethiopia, the Aksumite kingdom, the Middle Niger Basin, the Middle Senegal Basin, the Swahili Coast, and Southern Africa are areas that are now being investigated. Long distance trade, urbanization, and the formation of states are emerging as the processes that shaped sub-Saharan Africa after 1000 A.D. The archaeology of historical periods, particularly the East African coast, and European settlement in eastern and southern Africa, are also areas of current research.

**Architecture.** The variety of forms of traditional architecture has only recently begun to be appreciated and researched. In areas like Mali and the Cameroons, indigenous architecture is particularly rich in local adaptations to climate and availability of building materials. In East and South Africa much work has been done on the stone architecture of the Swahili Coast and "Zimbabwe" type monuments. The cultural and symbolic significance of the historic built environment plays a key part in the understanding of African culture. In many sub-Saharan African countries, cultural heritage or town planning legislation does not protect even the most outstanding examples of traditional architecture. Countries may need to revise their legislation accordingly.

Colonial architecture has received little attention. This includes structures ranging from the Portuguese and other early European forts and settlements, to the remains of nineteenth century colonization by European and Arab powers. As the pace of urbanization quickens in many African countries, historic urban centers are fast disappearing. Porto Novo, Benin and the forts of Ghana are examples of areas where conservation plans have been proposed. Zanzibar and Mombasa are historic towns where historic preservation efforts are underway. There are historic settlements throughout sub-Saharan Africa where conservation efforts would be warranted.

**Cultural Landscapes.** Cultural landscapes, defined as the result of human intervention in the natural landscape presenting a record of human activity and values, are now being recognized as cultural resources that merit recognition and special protection. The UNESCO World Heritage Convention has recently added cultural landscapes to its criteria for selection. Evaluating rural landscapes for significance is rarely attempted in Africa. Yet the ritual forests of the Gamo region in Ethiopia are excellent examples of a culturally significant rural landscape. In an area characterized by substantial deforestation, the local population protect and preserves stands of forest with ritual value. Such cases have important implications for mobilizing local communities to protect cultural resources and illustrate the evolution of human society and settlement over time.

**Material Culture.** Material culture in sub-Saharan Africa - the rich traditions of daily life such as wood carving, basketry, ceramics, metalwork, textiles, costumes, musical instruments, street signs - is also subject to changing notions. As man's response to his new environment, particularly urban artistic expressions, material culture is a dynamic area of cultural heritage that must also be
examined. Such artifacts will become the traditional art of the next generations. These art forms digest contemporary events and adapt to change, and are thus a chronicle of Africa's contemporary identity. Works express a wide range of ideas: they may reinterpret inherited symbolic systems or propose a national identity forged by blending different ethnic motifs.

**The Legacy of Colonialism.** Archaeological and architectural research can be seen as a mirror of the political history of Africa. A determining factor in this history is the impact of colonialism and nationalism upon African archaeology. Thus many Africans hold the view that the colonial period denied Africans their own history and the recognition of indigenous achievements in culture, arts, and architecture. With the advent of independence came the determination of Africans to revise history. However, this endeavor was hindered by the small numbers of Africans trained in archaeology, art history, architectural history, or museum sciences. Archaeology and much of architectural history in Africa has been largely an expatriate activity. Today there are more archaeologists of African descent. Even though very few in number, trained local archaeologists can be found throughout the region.

**Legal Framework for Cultural Property Assessment**

Most African states inherited forms of protective legislation drafted by colonial governments, with the exception of the Portuguese colonial governments that apparently left none. Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome e Principe all reached independence without any such legislative cover. The Spanish apparently also did not leave a legislative legacy behind them.

**Francophone Africa.** A good deal of the cultural heritage legislation in Francophone Africa is based on a 1956 French law which applied to French overseas territories. The basic text on excavations and sites was for many years a decree of 25 August 1937 which applied to all French colonies, mandated territories and protectorates, although difficulties in its application led to deferral of its entry into force in a number of territories. Two supplementary decrees of 1944 and 1945 completed the legislative scheme. This legislation was superseded in Statute No. 56-1106 which dealt with the protection of monuments and sites of historic, scientific, artistic or scenic character, with the classification of historic, scientific, and ethnographic objects, and with the control of excavations. This decree was in force in the areas covered by 19 sub-Saharan territories corresponding to present day Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo. The decree followed the pattern of general French legislation in providing for a classification system of monuments and sites and moveables of particular importance and for governmental control of all excavation, whether on public or private land, by license which might be revoked for failure to comply with the conditions or because the Government considered it should itself proceed with the excavations because of their importance.

The 1956 French Statute has now been replaced in many of the independent African countries, though most of the legislation closely follows the same pattern, and for those states where it continues in force, such as Djibouti, it still provides the basic protection cover. Some slight divergences from this fairly standard form of legislation occur in the former Belgian territories of Zaire, Burundi, and Rwanda. It should be noted that some countries in the Francophone group have a fairly long history of legal regulation on cultural matters. Mali, for example, has had some controls in force since 1923 and is in the process of drafting new legislation.
Anglophone Africa. Although no general statute was applicable throughout the British colonies in sub-Saharan Africa, most of these states reached independence with cultural heritage protection laws in operation. These laws generally conformed to a standard pattern of protecting all objects made before a certain date. This date varies from country to country, often related to some event of local importance and usually quite recent in date. Although finds are to be reported and excavations are subject to permission, there is generally no provision for the authorities to undertake or take over excavations themselves as occurs in most French-based legislation. English language legislation often pays particular attention to ethnographic objects of recent date. There are eight countries whose legislation follows this pattern: Botswana, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Zambia. Zimbabwe’s legislation does not seem to cover these items. The law of Sudan is somewhat similar to the pattern of the areas formerly administered by the British but has more detailed provisions on excavation, based on provisions from Egyptology, than many other sub-Saharan African countries. Liberia has been working on a draft Antiquities Act for some years. The legislation of Swaziland, which currently dates from 1972, refers to objects within the territory for more than 30 years or made there more than 50 years ago, thus avoiding the fixed date system used in the West African English-speaking countries. The East African English-speaking countries of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda have followed a slightly different pattern, since all three have provision for declaration of sites or objects, which raises the level of protection accorded to them.

Areas for Action. Sub-Saharan African countries tend to be mainly concerned with cultural artifacts, and often to a lesser degree with site protection. Most African countries are aware of the need to protect their cultural heritage: legislation is usually of recent date even where reasonable cover was inherited with independence. An important element in national policy on cultural heritage is the gazetting of cultural property. Making gazetting an explicit legal requirement helps assure the safeguarding of sites, whether in the private or public ownership. A major problem for Africa appears to be finding the resources to enforce current legislation in the face of the strong demand for African art and the high prices that it brings, and the expansion of urban and agricultural activities.

The effectiveness of cultural heritage protection legislation in Africa is generally low. Social and economic incentives to curb illicit trafficking in antiquities are often lacking. Many gazetted sites are built over or farmed. Historic stone buildings are demolished for building stone, especially in East Africa. Only as an awareness of the value of cultural heritage to the society at large grows will protection and preservation become feasible.

Although most countries have legislation that aims at protecting cultural heritage, it is clear that solutions cannot be found solely at the level of legal fiat. Unless there is a political will or public pressure to enforce laws, they go unheeded. As in other regions of the world, there may be a conflict between local and official attitudes to cultural preservation. Malian or Ghanian farmers “farming” their fields for archaeological artifacts are cash croppers who hunt and gather to the best of their abilities to provide for their families. And if archaeology is undertaken in their fields, they will probably not benefit in any way and the objects will be alienated from them and taken to the distant "national" museum, often to be relegated to storage areas. Changes in current practices, for example in creating museums that are responsive to local community aspirations, are needed to bridge the gap between local interests and national policy.

Participation in International Conventions and Agreements. The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 16 November 1972 (UNESCO World Heritage Convention) has been ratified by 28 sub-Saharan countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi,
Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. This international convention, which sets out national and international responsibilities for protection of cultural and natural heritage and establishes the World Heritage Fund and List, is an important step in awakening governments to the importance of cultural heritage. Under the convention, international assistance can be secured by governments to facilitate the protection of sites that have been registered as World Heritage Sites. Currently listed World Cultural Heritage Sites in sub-Saharan Africa include: the Royal Palaces of Abomey, Benin; the rock-hewn churches of Lalibela, Fasil Ghebbi (Gondar Region), Lower Valley of the Awash, Tiya, Aksum, and the Lower Valley of the Omo, Ethiopia; the forests and castles in Volta, Accra, central and western regions, and Ashante traditional buildings, Ghana; the Old Towns of Djenne, Timbuktu, and cliff of Bandiagara, Mali; the island of Mozambique, Mozambique; the Island of Goree, Senegal; the ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara, Tanzania; and Great Zimbabwe National Monument and Khami Ruins National Monument, Zimbabwe. There are a number of sub-Saharan African countries with important cultural resources, such as Kenya and Togo, which have yet to ratify the Convention.

Institutional Framework for Cultural Property Assessment

Regional Framework. At the regional level, coordination in the field of cultural heritage conservation is primarily carried out through training programs, such as the West African Museum Project (WAMP) and the Prevention in the Museums of Africa Training Program in Preventive Conservation (PREMA) administered by the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCCROM) in Rome. The WAMP is supporting such initiatives as the Eco-Museum in Basse-Casamance, Senegal, the Provincial Museum of Houet, Burkino Faso, and the Historical Museum in Goree, Senegal. The PREMA program covers all countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and after five years of existence has established an important network of trained museum conservators. The Swedish-African Museum Programme has established links between thirteen Swedish museums and thirteen African museums in Benin, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania (3), Zambia (2), and Zimbabwe (3). The Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation (SAREC) is training archaeologists from eight countries and providing assistance for institutions, museums, and laboratories.

The Institut Francais d'Afrique Noire (IFAN), founded in 1939 in Dakar, was an earlier regional institution that carried out work across national borders. Renamed the Institut Fondamental d’Afrique Noire in 1950, it covers Senegal and neighboring countries such as Gambia, Sierra Leone, Cape Verde, and Mali. IFAN maintains an important photographic archive and carries out research on ethnology, physical anthropology, archaeology, botany, physical geography, and paleontology.

Another important African archaeological and palaeontological initiative, the Pan-African Congress, begun by the Leakeys in the 1940s, is now in abeyance. Zimbabwe may play host to the Congress in 1994.

A conference was organized by the International Council on Museums (ICOM) in November 1991 in Togo, entitled "What Museums for Africa." This represents a new effort at a pan-African approach to the role of museums. Thirty sub-Saharan African countries were invited: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique,
Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe. [Add details on who attended and what was accomplished?]

**National Framework.** Within each country, responsibility for cultural heritage may rest in one of a variety of different ministries that may combine culture, education, information, tourism, protection (of nature and culture), youth, sports, and museums. For example: Ministry of Culture (Department of Cultural Patrimony or Institute of Archaeology); Ministry of Culture, Youth, and Sports; Ministry of Information and Culture; Ministry of Information, Tourism, and Culture; Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports; Ministry of Culture, Arts, and Public Education; National Museum or Museums and Monuments Board; Protection and Preservation Commission; National Institute of Human Sciences; National Center of Documentation and Scientific Research. In some countries (e.g., Djibouti, Liberia) there is no specific agency assigned to protect cultural heritage. National institutions in most cases in sub-Saharan Africa do not have the necessary financial and human resources to protect cultural property. The Ministry of Culture or its equivalent rarely has its own budget but is dependent on the central government. Financial allocations are usually very small, both for ongoing operations and capital investments. Trained staff are at a premium. The institution charged with the protection of cultural heritage is often one of the weakest governmental agencies.

In Africa it is often the museums that have taken the lead in instituting programs for conservation and raising awareness of the urgent need to protect and conserve the continent’s heritage. The role of the National Museum of Kenya in conserving and promoting culture is exemplary. Other important initiatives are the PREMA project, the WAMP, and the Swedish-African Museum Programme. Through realistic setting of objectives and skillful fund raising, these projects have succeeded in changing prevailing museum policies in a number of West and East African countries.

**Coverage and Coordination.** In many countries the capital city, region, or dominant ethnic group tends to monopolize the activities of the agency responsible for cultural heritage protection, so that the cultural patrimony of other regions or minority groups are ignored. Kenya, Botswana, Ghana, and Niger seem to be among the exceptions. Projects should explore the opportunities to assist national institutions to expand their coverage to include a wider range of cultural traditions.

Coordination with other line agencies is often poor to nonexistent. Information on cultural heritage is often difficult to access, limiting its diffusion to other agencies. Typically the Ministry of Culture is not involved in discussions - or decisions - on development or environmental planning. Therefore, project staff will need to take the initiative to identify when such ministries or other relevant institutions should be involved in scoping, designing, and executing project EAs. Detailed analysis of the institutional issues in each country is required if cultural heritage conservation is to be effective.

**Information Systems.** Accessible information systems for cultural property in most countries are lacking. In many cases records on cultural heritage are difficult to locate as they are filed away in dusty museum storage areas. Rarely are they used by other line ministries in their project planning. A comprehensive inventory of cultural heritage is perhaps the most essential tool in conservation. Maps are essential in any cultural heritage information system so that sites can be plotted across the country and the impacts of proposed development projects can be immediately pinpointed. But many countries have poor maps and Departments of Culture rarely have the funds to obtain complete sets and to organize their storage. An important contribution to improved
conservation would be activities to assist in improving gazetting and inventory techniques and accessibility. An analysis of current practice concerning national inventories, covering such topics as level of detail, computerization of records, techniques, security issues, and community participation, would be a basis for developing guidelines for future activity. A good national information system is easily applied and readily accessible; it prevents duplication of site designation and provides for dissemination of survey data and coordination of research. The so-called Standardized African Site Enumeration System is one such system. The United Nations Environment Programme Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) does not have data on cultural patrimony in Africa.

Research Institutions and Training Programs. There are a number of research institutions focusing on cultural issues in sub-Saharan Africa, some of which date from the colonial period. In Francophone West Africa, archaeological investigation has been centralized under the umbrella of IFAN. This was important as it allowed the pursuit of research projects across national boundaries. By contrast, archaeology in English-speaking West Africa has been fragmented by numerous state boundaries. Only in 1971 was the West African Journal of Archaeology founded. In central Africa, the Centre International de Civilisations Bantu (CICIBA) plays a coordinating role. The British Institute in East Africa supports research from Zimbabwe to the Sudan, and publishes monographs, regional syntheses, and the journal Azania.

Universities play a decisive role in a number of African countries in disseminating, training, and carrying out research on cultural heritage. The teaching of archaeology began early in West Africa, the department at Legon in Ghana being founded in 1951. Eleven years later, a Chair of Archaeology was established at Ibadan. Training opportunities were slower to develop in East Africa. Archaeology has been taught in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, and Khartoum since the early 1960s, in Addis Ababa since the early 1970s, and in the Republic of South Africa for many years. Countries where university courses were established during the colonial period now have a cadre of trained specialists (Kenya, Tanzania). Other countries are only now developing local experts (Mali, Madagascar, and many others). In some countries there are still no local experts in archaeology, museum work, and architectural conservation.

In more recent years, post-graduate students have studied outside Africa, in Europe and North America, with a steady growth in American involvement in African archaeology in the decades following the end of World War II. But in the last decade university programs in African archaeology outside of Africa, particularly in Europe and the U.K., have tended to shrink, and there is cause for serious alarm for the future of the field. A short annual course on African archaeology at the Free University of Brussels, Belgium, provides an introduction for university students who are primarily European.

On-site training is also a problem in archaeology and conservation. Funding for archaeological investigation is extremely low and as a result there are few ongoing activities. For example, for all of Central Africa there are less than 10 archaeologists who are actively doing research. Although almost every African country has at least one trained archaeologist and museologist, the need for trained staff is still great. Conservators are especially scarce, as are trained managers.

Private Sector Capacity. Nongovernmental organizations that support cultural heritage preservation in Africa are few. Two exceptions are the Sudan Archaelogical Research Society, which was established to cover northeast Africa, and the Historic Preservation Association of Lamu,
Kenya. In Sierra Leone a new NGO has recently been founded aimed at the protection of Bunce Island National Historic Site.

International foundations have contributed to conservation in Africa. The Aga Khan Trust for Culture is currently planning a historic cities project in Zanzibar. The Ford Foundation supported the conservation of Lamu. The Ford and Rockefeller Foundations have supported WAMP. The level of funding is low.

Conservation of Sites. Site conservation and presentation have often been afforded low priority in sub-Saharan Africa, although there are good practice examples at Fort Jesus in Mombasa, Kilwa in Zanzibar (some evidence of recent neglect, however), Olduvai Gorge in Kenya, etc. There are several possible reasons for this. It may be a deliberate decision by the responsible agency that the site is too remote to attract tourism, too sensitive in that looting may follow its display to the public, or too costly in the long term to guard and keep the vegetation under control. Most African countries have a small number of sites, close to the capital or tourist routes, which they keep open and available to the public. Conservation of these sites and their presentation are often below international standards. Site museums usually contain few objects because of security problems. Minimal conservation takes place on non-display sites which are often very remote and rarely visited. Some countries (Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania) appoint local guards to watch these sites and report damage. Lack of vehicles and financial resources often limits or even eliminates site inspection by the responsible government agency. An additional problem is that the archaeological research system does not include conservation work as part of the project scope.

There has been little demand from the respective Ministries of Culture that the archaeologists attend to conservation problems. In other countries the Department of Antiquities requires that each excavation team have a conservator and that conservation be an element of the site activity (Cyprus). Changes in regulations on archaeological excavations that made explicit these requirements would help to address this need. Because tourism is not a major factor in most African countries (with the exception of Kenya and Zimbabwe), economic incentives are not present that would reinforce the value of properly conserved and presented sites.

Designing a Cultural Property Assessment

Bank staff, as they begin to develop a project, should be aware of possible cultural property implications at each stage of the project cycle. In accordance with the World Bank Operational Directive on Cultural Property (OD 4.25, in draft), the aim of cultural property conservation is to retain cultural significance and projects must include provision for its security, maintenance, and future use. The fact sheets provided for each of the sub-Saharan African countries in the Annexes to this paper provide an overview of cultural heritage issues in each country, known site distribution, legislation, institutions, NGOs, and local and international experts with locally relevant knowledge.

Project Identification. In the earliest stages of project design, background research should be carried out to determine whether there are cultural heritage issues to be addressed in the area of influence of the project. The results of this research will help to determine the EA category to which the project will be assigned and the issues which the EA or other environmental analysis will need to address. Cultural heritage institutions in the country should be contacted at this stage to inform them about the project and to identify any concerns they may have.
**Project Preparation.** Projects that fall into either the A or B category should be analyzed for possible cultural heritage impacts. Cultural assessment policy and procedures for Bank lending operations, like other aspects of the EA, vary in breadth, depth, and type of analysis, depending on the project and the importance of the cultural property at issue. Particular attention should be given to UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

In gathering background information to ensure that project options under consideration are environmentally sound and sustainable, project preparation staff or consultants should meet with the ministry or agency that is responsible for cultural heritage to discuss possible impacts in the area of influence of the proposed project and to develop appropriate mitigation plans. They should consult, if possible with the assistance of local staff, the national list of registered sites and any known archaeological surveys of the area in question. They should note gaps in survey coverage in the proposed project area that would need to be rectified. Project staff should also become informed about national legislation related to cultural property protection.

During the project planning phase it will be important to take into account the preparation time needed for survey and assessment of cultural significance. This will depend, of course, on the availability and reliability of existing information. Reconnaissance surveys to identify the archaeological and historic resources in a given area may be needed. Typically, such surveys can be carried out in a period of a few weeks to a few months by qualified archaeologists, physical anthropologists, and/or architectural historians. To the extent possible, this research should be carried out by local institutions or local consultants.

Potential adverse impacts to cultural heritage range from total destruction (due to such activities as earth moving, deep plowing, inundation) or damage (by vibrations, flooding, air pollution etc.) to alterations in the site or monument and its setting. The following types of projects should be carefully examined for possible negative impacts: dams and reservoirs; irrigation, drainage, and flood control; land clearance and leveling; mineral development; highway, port and harbor, and airport development; reclamation and new land development; river basin development; and thermal and hydropower development.

In cases with major cultural heritage impacts, a report on project-specific cultural heritage issues should be prepared which would include the following:

- **Executive Summary.** Concise discussion, in English, of significant findings and recommended actions.

- **Policy, Legal, and Administrative Framework.** Discussion of the policy, legal, and administrative framework within which the assessment is prepared.

- **Project Description.** Concise description of the project's geographic, cultural, ecological, and social context, including any off-site investment that may be required by the project.

- **Baseline Data.** Assessments of the dimensions of the study area and description of relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences.
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- Impacts on Cultural Heritage. Identification and assessment of the positive and negative impacts likely to result from the proposed project. Mitigation measures, and any residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated, should be identified. Opportunities for enhancement of cultural heritage sites should be explored. The extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions should be estimated.

- Analysis of Alternatives. Systematic comparison of the proposed investment design, site, technology, and operational alternatives in terms of their potential cultural heritage impacts; capital and recurrent costs; suitability under local conditions; and institutional, training, and monitoring requirements. For each of the alternatives, the environmental costs and benefits should be quantified to the extent possible.

- Mitigation Plan. Identification of feasible and cost-effective measures that will reduce potentially significant adverse impacts to acceptable levels; estimates of capital and recurrent costs; and institutional, training, and monitoring requirements of those measures.

Mitigating measures might include the following: avoidance, if possible; site conservation, preservation, and/or restoration; rescue archaeology and limited excavation; documentation; removal and reinstallation; site enhancement (improved site presentation and interpretive facilities). A mitigation plan should include the following items:

- identification and summary of all significant adverse impacts, together with the proposed mitigation measures;

- description and technical details for each mitigation measure, including type of impact to which it relates and conditions under which it is required, together with designs and operating procedures;

- cost estimates and sources of financing for the capital and recurrent costs of implementing the mitigation plan;

- assignment of institutional responsibilities for carrying out the mitigatory measures, including an assessment of institutional capacity to carry out the mitigation plan, and provision of technical assistance, training, and logistical support as needed;

- implementation schedules for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project plans;

- monitoring and reporting procedures to ensure early detection of conditions that might necessitate particular mitigation measures, and to provide information on the progress and results of mitigation.

The cultural heritage mitigation plan is to be completed prior to appraisal and is discussed and agreed with government during appraisal.
Appraisal. The task manager and appraisal team discuss the EA report findings and mitigation plan with the government, flagging any conditionality that is recommended. In cases where cultural property is likely to be affected, a cultural property specialist should take part in the appraisal mission. Government and the Bank will agree on an action plan for cultural heritage conservation. In some cases, implementation of this action plan may be written into the loan agreement as part of the project conditionality.

Foreign exchange problems can be an obstacle to adequate protection of cultural heritage. In discussing mitigation plans, especially institutional strengthening components, it should be kept in mind that such plans may need to provide explicitly for foreign exchange funding of publications, lab equipment and supplies, attendance at conferences and training, etc.

At appraisal, the costs and benefits of cultural heritage activities (as part of the overall mitigation plan) are factored into the economic evaluation of the project. Among these may be tourism benefits (and costs) which in some cases may be substantial. Mitigation plans, costs, and conditions are formally agreed at negotiations and must be followed up on during supervision.

Supervision. For supervision of a project involving cultural heritage, an expert will be needed to ensure that all work is done in a sound and scientifically correct manner. Project staff should be aware of the possibility of chance finds - the unanticipated discovery of material remains of an archaeological and/or historical nature - during project implementation, and should make provision for the recording and conservation of these finds.

Summary

The environmental assessment process provides an important opportunity for sub-Saharan African countries to improve the knowledge and protection of their cultural inheritance. The preceding paragraphs give a brief overview of the extent and composition of this cultural patrimony, of the legislative and institutional framework, and of current research efforts. The individual country fact sheets (Annexes) provide additional information for staff involved in project identification, selection, and preparation. These fact sheets are a first step in disseminating information about Africa's cultural heritage and are not to be construed as definitive. They underline the fact that cultural heritage assessments cannot be done without proper inventories, which are mostly missing in Africa. It is hoped that this paper will further the development of an accessible archaeological and historical information base and local capacity to safeguard cultural heritage in Africa.

One of the direct outcomes of this work was the International Conference on Culture and Development in Africa, held in 1992 at the World Bank and sponsored by the Governments of Norway and Sweden, the Rockefeller Foundation, UNESCO, and the World Bank. Sessions of the Conference considered in depth themes identified during the course of the cultural heritage in Environmental Assessment work. They focussed on cultural institutions, conservation of the built historic environment, and development, archaeology and the environment. The Conference marked the first time an event of this scale was held at the Bank on the subject of culture and development. The Proceedings of the conference are available through the World Bank Africa Region Technical Department.
PREFACE TO ANNEXES

The following Annexes, consisting of a country fact sheet for each country in sub-Saharan Africa, are intended to assist Task Managers and those working in Africa in identifying cultural property issues at an early stage in project design and preparation. Each country fact sheet presents broad cultural heritage protection issues, UNESCO World Heritage sites, site distribution, legislation, institutions, NGOs, experts, bibliography, and data gaps; if available, a map of cultural property sites is included.

These Annexes do not presume to be comprehensive, particularly in regard to the listing of sites. Rather they should be considered as a first cut and are subject to change and updating. The Region and the Environment Department concur that the country fact sheets are of practical assistance to Task Managers, despite the incomplete data base and the difficulty of establishing conservation priorities without extensive in-country consultation and site visits. Additional work is required to improve the site lists. It is hoped that this first effort in assembling and evaluating information on cultural heritage in sub-Saharan Africa will lead to new efforts to record and conserve this unique resource.
ANNEXES
ANGOLA

Major Cultural Property Issues

Limited access to major areas of the country due to terrorist activities; squatter colonies in Luanda and Mbanza Kongo; destruction during war; extension of agriculture in Kambinda; oil exploration.

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: Mbanza Kongo

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - Many sites scattered throughout the country; prehistoric sites exposed through the extraction of diamonds in the Lunda region, where four archaeological units have been distinguished - Sangoan/Lower Lupemban, Upper Lupemban, Lupembo-Tshitolian, and Tshitolian.


Archaeological sites - Benfica (shell midden, excavated by Santos Jr., and Ervedosa, 1970); Cachama I and III sites near Benguela; Calola (rock Art); Feti la Choya; Kamabanga sites near Luana; Quitla I and II; Tchitundu-Hulo (rock art)

Paleontological sites - Humpata Plateau, Cabinda

Historic settlements - Mbanza Kongo; Mpinda, Mbanza Soyo and Mbanza Mbamba (cities of the Kongo Kingdom)

Sites of ethnic significance - many, such as Fetila Chota (Mbundu people); Soyo province of the Kongo Kingdom

Legislation - no information available (Secretaria de Estado da Cultura published results of symposium held in 1984 to define and plan cultural policy)

Institutions

* Direction Nationale du Patrimoine Culturel (M. Samuel R. Aco), C.P. 1267, Luanda, tlx: 614505ERRAR or 4129 SECULT A; Secretaria de Estado da Cultura; * Departamento Nacional de Museus e Monumentos, Luanda (Angolan prehistory, ethnography and anthropology); Instituto Nacional de Planificacao Fisica; Organisation de promotion et de commercialisation de l'artisanat (ARTIANG); Laboratorio Nacional de Antropologia

Museums:

Museu Nacional de Arqueologia, Benguela; Museu Regional de Cabinda, Cabinda (closed?); Museu Regional do Dundo, Dundo (ethnography, archaeology, folk art - closed?); Museu
Regional do Huambo, Huambo (ethnography - closed?); Museu Regional do Planalto, Huambo (ethnography, archaeology, contemporary art - closed?); Museu Etnografico do Lobito, Lobito; Deposito Central de Etnografia e das Artes Plasticas, Luanda; Museu Central das Forcas Armadas, Luanda; Museu da Escravatura, Luanda; Museu de Geologia, Mineralogia e Paleontologia, Luanda (closed?); Museu do Cafe, Luanda (closed?); Museu Geologico do IICA, Luanda (closed?); *Museu Nacional de Antropologia, Luanda; Museu Nacional de Historia Natural, Luanda; Museu Regional de Huila, Lubango (paleontology and ethnography); Museu do Pioneiro, Malange; Museu Regional do Wije, Wije (ethnography - closed?)

NGOS

Artisanat Angolais (ARTIANG)

Experts

In country:

Mr. Enrique Abranches, President de l'Union Nationale des Artistes Plasticiens/ Former Director, Museu d'Antropologia (artist); Mr. Samuel H. Rodrigues Aco, Directeur du Patrimoine culturel, Institut National du Patrimoine Culturel, Luanda; Fernando Batalha (Portuguese architecture); Mr. Manzambi Vivu Fernando, Museu Regional do Dundo, Dundo; Mr. Eleuterio Freire, Conseil National de la Culture, Luanda; Mr. Jose Garcia Lumanisakio, Museu de Angola, Luanda; Pais Pinto, Musee Benquela; Paola Tavares, Natl. Archives

Elsewhere:

Pierre de Maret, Bruxelles; Miguel Ramos, University of Lisbon

Special protection needs

Appropriate conservation techniques for historic stone buildings

Bibliographical references

Ervedosa, Archeologia Angolana; Janmart (1946); Clark (1963)

Data gaps

Scant information available on archaeology and traditional architecture; little known about forms of sculpture and masks and the development of metallurgy. There is no active archaeology in Angola.
BENIN

Map Reference

Major Cultural Property Issues

Urbanization; loss of archaeological and historical resources due to new building

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Site:

Cultural - Royal palaces of Abomey (in peril)

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - Sites are scattered inland from Porto Novo along and between the Mono and Oueme rivers and in the northwest along the Togo border. Of the 56 sites mentioned in the literature, none have been scientifically excavated.

National register - no information available

Archaeological sites - Abomey-1 (medieval town); Grand-Popo-18 (remains of medieval town); Ketou-25 (medieval town)

Paleontological sites - Keremou-24 (paleol. and neol. stone artifacts)

Historic settlements - Abomey; Cotonou; Ganvie; Ouidah; Porto Novo; Sakete (mosque); Tata Somba

Sites of ethnic significance - many, including those of the Somba and Tamba in northern Benin

Legislation

Party to the Unesco World Heritage Convention (14/8/82); Decree No. 35/PR/MENJS (confirmed in 1975) concerning the protection of cultural property

Institutions

*Ministère de la Culture, Jeunesse et Sports (Ministère: Dzamane Karim), BP 03 2103, telex: MCJS 5036; Ministère de la Culture, Direction des Monuments et Sites (Dir.: Rachide de Souza), BP 299 Porto-Nov, tel. 213566; Service d'études régionales d'habitat et d'aménagement urbain (SERHAU); Ministère de l'Alphabétisation et de la Culture Populaire; Director des Musées; Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperative Action; Direction générale de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'urbanisme; Direction de l'urbanisme et de l'habitat, Ministère de l'équipement et des transports; Bureau d'Etudes
Museums:

Musée historique, Abomey; Musée d'histoire de Ouidah, Ouidah; Musée de plein-air, d'ethnographie et des sciences naturelles, Parakou; Musée ethnographique, (Dir.: Adamon Wayidi, Cons.: Colette Gounou), Porto Novo (ethnographic material on tribal groups); Musée Homme (history), Porto-Novo (Cons.: Alain Godonou, Cons. Adj.: Aubim Housinou)

NGOS - Historic Preservation Organizations, of Porto Novo and Ouidah

Experts

In country:

Dr. Alexis Adande, Porto Novo; Dr. Codjovi Joseph Adande, Cotonou (archaeologist); Mme. Rachida De Souza, Musée Ethnographique de Porto Novo (museologist); M. Jacues Gbenou, Cotonou (architect); M. Luc Gnacadja (architect); M. Edouard S. Koutinhouin, Dir., Musées, Monuments et Sites, Porto Novo; M. Bachin Oloude, Director, SERHAU

Elsewhere:

Alain Godonou; Alain Sinou (architect/urbanist - ORSTOM)

Special protection needs - Preservation of colonial architecture in Porto Novo; conservation of traditional architecture in straw, bamboo, adobe and other materials

Bibliographical references


Data gaps

Little archaeological information for the northern and central regions of the country.
BOTSWANA

Major Cultural Property Issues

Rights of indigenous people; destruction of sites during infrastructure construction

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - National Monuments number 72 and the National Sites register includes some 1,200 recorded sites; Stone Age camps and tool scatters, rock art, early pastoralist camps, stone walled ruins and fortified hill retreats, mines and smelting sites; sites containing ceramics with early Iron Age characteristics in Southeast

National register - no information available

Archaeological sites - Broadhurst (14th century A.D. early Iron Age site); Maokagane (ceramics); Dithejwane (ceramics, Laidler 1938); Tati Archaeological Research Project (N.A. 21, 1982); Tsodilo Hills (N.A. 29, 1987); rock paintings of the Kalahari desert

Paleontological sites - no information available

Historic settlements - Gaborone; mining settlements; mission stations; forts; colonial administrative buildings

Sites of ethnic significance - Tswana housing; ritual (shutes, rock gongs) and creation sites, and shrines

Legislation

Monuments and Relics Act (1970)

Institutions

Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs; Department of Culture; National Archives; Ministry of Local Government and Lands; Department of Town and Regional Planning; Ministry of Education, Gaborone

Museums:

*National Museum, Monuments and Art Gallery (Dir.: M. Madondo, 1988), BP 00114 - Independence Ave., Gaborone, tel. 374616 (archaeology, ethnography surveys around and in Kalahari); Supa Ngwao Museum, Francistown; Kanye Museum/Kgosi Bathaen II Museum, Kanye; Phuthadikobo Museum, Mochudi; Sechele Museum, Molepolole; Khama II Memorial
Museum, Serowe; Archaeology Division, History Department, University of Botswana, Gaborone

NGOS: Botswana Society

Experts

In country:

A. Campbell (antiquities); T. Mpulubusi (ethnology and archaeology); D. Mulindwa (archaeology); Elizabeth Terry, Gaborone (craft promoter; basketry); Nick Walker (rock art specialist, National Museum, monuments, and art gallery, Gaborone);

Elsewhere:

Alison Brooks (archaeologist, George Washington University); James R. Denbow (archaeologist, University of Texas); A. V. Larsson (architecture; L. H. Robbins (archaeologist); C. van Waarden (archaeologist); E. Wilmsen (ethnology)

Special protection needs

Conservation of traditional dwellings (mud brick) and rock art; Iron Age ruins

Bibliographical references

James Denbow and Jocelyne Denbow, *Uncovering Botswana’s Past.*

Anita and Viera Larsson, *Traditional Tswana Housing* (Swedish Council for Building Research, 1984)

Data gaps

Considerable archaeological investigation but much is unpublished.
Figure 1. Map showing the location of Broadhurst and other sites in Botswana.

BURKINA FASO (Upper Volta)

Map Reference

Major Cultural Property Issues - uncontrolled export of antiquities

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

- Distribution of known sites - Sites scattered throughout southwest of country and also grouped together in the north above the White Volta river and near Poura along the Black Volta (gold mining and encampment sites); of 180 sites noted in the literature, 1.7% have been excavated

- National register - no information available

- Archaeological sites - Aribinda-1 (settlement remains - pottery center); Banfora; Borodougou; Doulassoba; Fara; Kankielou; Koro (villages); Lorepeni (ruins); Logofiel; Mengao-95 (settlement ruins), excavated 1961/62 by Schweeger-Hefel; Nabu; Niangouri; Oyono-109 (Lobi stone ruins w/copper objects), excavated 1931 by Labouret; Sanembulsi (Zani): Sindou; Sya; Tou-164 (tell), excavated 1962 by Schweeger-Hefel

- Paleontological sites - Gaoua-43 (neolithic discovery - copper mines); Rim-122 (paleo. discoveries), excavated 1970/72 by Andah

- Historic settlements - Koumbi (semi-sunken dwellings); Niemo; Poa; Tangassoko; Valiou; Yuka

- Sites of ethnic significance - Mengao, Ko villages (Koena); Kurumba peoples (Mengao museum); Lobi peoples

Legislation

- Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (2/4/87); Statute No. 56-1106, for the purpose of protection in the Overseas Territories of natural monuments, sites and monuments of historical, scientific, artistic or scenic character, the classification of historical, scientific or ethnographic objects and the regulation of excavations (3/11/56)

Institutions

- Direction générale du Patrimoine artistique et culturel (Dir.; Diamitani - 1990), BP 7045, Ouagadougou 307389; Ministère de l'environnement et du tourisme; Ministère de l'Education Nationale
Museums:

Musée des civilisations du sud-ouest, Gaoua; Musée national de Ouagadougou, Ouagadougou (ethnography); Musée national du Burkina, Ouagadougou (archaeology, ethnography); Musée provincial de Bobo, Dioulassou (ethnography); Musée de Pobe-Mengao, Pobe (archaeology)

NGOS

Experts

In country:

Porgo Almissi, Chef du service des Musées au Burkina Faso; Dr. Jean-Baptiste Kiethega, Maitre asst. a l'Université de Ouagadougou (archaeologist); Sanhour Meda, Dir., Patrimoine Culturel, des Arts Plastiques et de l'Artisanat d'Art

Elsewhere:

Jean-Paul Bourdier, University of California, Berkeley (architect); P. Breunig (archaeologist); Bertrand Gerard, ORSTROM, Paris (ethno-archaeologist); Annemarie Fiedermutz, Munich (ethnographer-architect)

Special protection needs

Conservation of adobe architecture

Bibliographical references


Data gaps - little information on the archaeology of the central and eastern areas of the country.
Burundi

**Major Cultural Property Issues**

Protection of sacred forests; poor management of protected areas

**Sites**

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - 127 known sites during the Belgian mandate (Rwanda-Burundi), including Stone Age and iron smelting sites (cf. Nenquin)

National register - no information available

Archaeological sites - Salee (discovered by Tristan in 1926); Ruhimangyargya Cave (excavated by Boutakoff, 1937)

Paleontological sites - no information

Historic settlements - Mbuye

Sites of ethnic significance - sacred groves, among which are Banga, Bisoro, Higiro, Gishora, Kirwa

**Legislation**

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (19/8/82); Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (19/5/82); Decree on protection of sites, monuments and indigenous art (16/8/39; enforced in Burundi by O. R. U. No.21/112, 14/8/56)

**Institutions**

* Ministère de la Jeunesse, des Sports et de la Culture (Dir.: M. Emmanuel Nigaragua), BP 1095 Bujumbura, tel. 2-6844; Ministère de l'aménagement, du tourisme et de l'environnement; Institut national pour l'environnement et la conservation de la nature; Centre de Civilisation Burundaise

**Museums:**

Musée vivant de Bujumbura, Bujumbura (ethnography, folk art); Musée national de Gitega (ethnography, folk art and history)

**NGOS**
Experts

Claude Gillet; Leonidas Ndoricimpa, Bujumbria

J. L. Acquier (architecture); Pierre de Maret, Bruxelles; J. P. Chretien

Special protection needs - no information available

Bibliographical references

Tristan 1927; Lebzelter (1933); Boutakoff (1936 inventory of Middle Stone Age sites); Hiernaux (1956); Nenquin (1967)

Data gaps

Archaeology is poorly known as is historic patrimony, with very little work done in the last decades.
CAMEROON

Major Cultural Property Issues

Sites menaced by construction projects; inadequate management of protected areas, e.g., national parks; rights of indigenous people (Pygmies) and land use conflicts

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites:

Cultural - none

Natural - Dja Faunal Reserve

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - Most sites are on hilltops; Sao sites are in north, south of Lake Chad (Holl and Leboeuf); many sites (especially rocks art) in NW Garoua; sites in and north of Yaounde; sites in western areas and in littoral; important traditional architecture throughout the country

National register - no information available

Archaeological sites - Bamenda Grassfield (N.A. 21, 1982); Eboudie; Bidzar (rock engravings); Houlouf (N.A. 26, 1985); Ino I; Karsiki; Mandara archaeo. project; Sao caves (N.A. 29, 1987)

Paleontological sites - Abeke; Bamenda (rock shelters in area); Mbi; Nkang; Obobogo; Okolo; Shum Laka; megaliths in northwest

Historic settlements - Bamoum; Baya; Buea (colonial village); Douala; Foumban (palace); Foulbe; Kapsiki; Kokolo; Lome; Mandri; Massa; Mboum; Matakam; Mofu; Moundang; Mousgoum; Tikar; Toupouri; German colonial architecture

Sites of ethnic significance - Badjoun and Oku (Bamileke settlements); Bafut; Bamenda; Bali; Fulani settlements

Legislation

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (7/3/83); Party to the Unesco World Heritage Convention (7/12/82); Federal Act No.63-22, arranging for the protection of monuments, objects and sites of historic or artistic interest (19/6/63)

Institutions

* Ministère de l'Information et Culture, telex: 8215 KW INFOCAM; Centre de recherches et d'études anthropologiques (CREA); Direction des affaires culturelles, Ministère de
l’information et de la culture; Ministère du Plan et de l’Aménagement du Territoire; Direction de la faune et des parcs nationaux; Mission d’Aménagement et d’Études des Terrains Urbains (MEATUR); Centre de Recherches et d’Études des Travaux Publics (CRETP); Ministère de l’enseignement supérieur et de l’informatique et de la recherche scientifique (MESIRES); Office National de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique (ONAREST), B.P. 1457, Yaoundé (archaeological research)

**Museums:**

Musée des Grassfields, Bamenda (municipal); Musée de Buea, Buea (municipal); Musée de Douala, Douala (archaeology, ethnography, prehistory); Foyer culturel de Dschang, Dschang; Musée Bamileke, Dschang; Musée des arts et traditions (Musée du Palais royal du Sultan Bamoun), Foumban; Musée de Kousseri/Musée du Centre IFAN, Kousseri (national); Jardin botanique, Limbe; Musée de Diamare, Maroua (municipal); Musée de Maroua, Maroua; Musée de Mokolo, Mokolo (municipal); Musée Alioune Diop, Yaoundé (archaeology, prehistory); Musée National Yaoundé; Petit musée d’art camerounais, Yaoundé

**NGOS:** World Wild Life Fund

**Experts**

In country:

Mr. Raymond Asombang, CREA (archaeologist); Mr. Bernard Ayuk, Ministry of Information and Culture/National Museum, Yaoundé (museologist); M. Elougou, Mesires; Dr. J. M. Essomba, Univ. of Yaoundé, Dept. of History, Yaoundé (archaeologist); Didier Etaba Otoa, Chef de Service de la Conservation, Conservateur du Musée National, Yaoundé; E. Menduga, Consultant, Ministry of Town Planning and Housing (architect)

Elsewhere:

P. de Maret, Brussels (archaeologist); N. David, University of Calgary (archaeologist); A. Moll, Nanterre (archaeologist)

**Special protection needs**

Protection of cultural resources in forested areas; conservation of earthen, millet, and wooden traditional architecture

**Bibliographical references**

Survey by A. Marliac; CNRS colloquium on history of Cameroon (late 1970’s); Associations de Archeologues du Cameroun (1978); J. Crozet, Étude de la restauration et de la mise en valeur du palais de Foumban (Unesco, 1968) 639/BMS.RD/CLT; J. Claessen and E. Peremans, Rapport sur les musées du Cameroun (Unesco, 1970)
Data gaps

Most research done in north, little in south (before 1978); scant information on development of metallurgy, forms of traditional architecture (some work done on northwest grasslands), sculpture, and masks; Bantu origins (northwest) are unclear.
CAPE VERDE

Major Cultural Property Issues - no information available

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: none

Cultural property sites of significance:

- Distribution of known sites - no information available
- National register - no information available
- Archaeological sites - no information available
- Paleontological sites - no information available
- Historic settlements - Cidade Velha (village); Ribeira Grande (ruins)
- Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation

Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (27/7/88); Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (28/4/88)

Institutions

Ministère de l’Education, de la Jeunesse et des Sports, Praia, S. Tiago; Ministry of Local Administration and Urban Development; Ministry of Industry Trade and Tourism (Gustavo Araujo); Ministry of Rural Development and Fisheries (Antonio do Rosario); State Secretary for Cooperation (Jose Luis Monteiro)

NGOS

Experts

Antonio Jorge Delgado, Chef du Dep., Sites et Monuments, Dir. Generale de la Culture, Praia; Mester De Parajd (heritage protection)

Special protection needs - no information available

Bibliographical references

Data gaps - little research has been done on archeology and architecture.
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Major Cultural Property Issues - No information available

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Site:

- Natural - none
- Cultural - none

Cultural property sites of significance:

Known distribution of sites - cf. de Bayle des Hermens survey of prehistoric sites (PhD 1975)

National register - no information available

Archaeological sites - Bakouma (rock art); Bouar (megaliths); Djebel Mela (rock art); Kumbala (rock art); Lengo (rock art); Mbomou (rock art); Toulou (rock art)

Paleontological sites - no information available

Historic settlements - N'dele

Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (22/3/81);
Party to Unesco Convention (22/12/80); Statute No. 56-1106, for the purpose of protection in the Overseas Territories of natural monuments, sites and monuments of historical, scientific, artistic or scenic character, the classification of historical, scientific or ethnographic objects and the regulation of excavations (3/11/56)

Institutions

* Ministère de la Jeunesse, des Sports, des Arts et de la Culture (Da Silva N’zengue - 1988), Bangui; * Direction des Arts et de la Culture (Dir.: Jean Nestor Ballet - 1988), BP349 Bangui; Ministère Communications Arts et Culture; Ministère de la Direction de l’environnement, Direction de l’Urbanisme et de l’Environnement; Ministère des Travaux Publics et de l’Amenagement du Territoire;

University of Bangui, Department of History; Mission Sociologique du Haut-Oubangui, B.P. 68, Bangassou (sociological and archaeological studies)
Museums:

Musée Labasso, Bangassou; * Musée Barthélémy Boganda, Bangui (ethnography, prehistory); Musée ethnographique regional, Bouar; Musée de Maboke, Maboke; Musée botanique de Boukoko, Mbaiki; Musée d’art moderne de Perroni, Perroni

NGOs: Organisation des artistes plasticiens centralaficains (OAPCA)

Experts (see de Marc)

In country:

Mr. Hubert-Mary Diamany, Ministere de la Communication des arts et de la culture; Mr. Jean-Jacques Mekondongo, Director of arts et de la culture, CICIBA rep.; Mr. Tita Passiri, Curator, Musee Boganda; Mr. Jean-Marie Toninga, museologist, chief of service des arts et des lettres, Directeur des affaires culturelles, des arts et des musees; Mr. Etienne Zangano

Elsewhere:

N. David, Calgary (archaeologist); Pierre de Mare, Brussels (archaeologist); Prof. Pierre Vidal, Universite de Paris, X-Nanterre (social anthropologist)

Special protection needs

Protection of megaliths

Bibliographical references

Bayle des Hermens, 1975

Data gaps

Little known about archaeology, architecture and development of metallurgy.
CHAD

Major Cultural Property Issues - no information available

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: none

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - no information available

National register - no information available

Archaeological sites - Borkou (iron-age); Dal (ancient Babalia fortification); Korno (Sao site); Menra (necropolis); Mdaga (ancient pipes); Sao (14th c.); Southern Bornu; Tibesti-Ennedi (rock ptgs.)

Paleontological sites - Yayo (Koro-Toro)

Historic settlements - Fort-Lamy; Ouara (royal palace); Moundang (trad. settlement);

Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation

Law No. 14/60, having as its object the protection of monuments and natural sites, sites and monuments of prehistoric, archaeological, scientific, artistic or scenic character, the classification of historical and ethnographical objects and the regulation of excavations (2/11/60)

Institutions

Ministère du Tourisme et de l’environnement; Direction du tourisme, des parcs nationaux et de la faune; Direction de l’habitat, de l’urbanisme et de l’environnement, Ministère de l’aménagement du territoire, de l’urbanisme et de l’habitat; Institut National des Sciences Humaines (INSH), B.P. 563, N’Djamena (pre- and protohistory and anthropology)

Museums:

Musée d’Abeche, Abeche (ethnography); Musée national tchadien, N’Djamena (archaeology, contemporary art, ethnology)

NGOS
Experts

M. DjongYang Quancreg, Directeur de la Culture, des Musées et des Archives Nationales, N'Djamena; B. Tchago, Faculte des Lettres et Sciences Humaines, Ndjamena (archaeologist), Institut National des Sciences Humaines (INSH)

F. Treinen (archaeologist); Henry Wright (archaeologist, University of Michigan)

Special protection needs - no information available

Bibliographical references

J.P. Lebeuf, various publications (1947-1982); F. Treinen

Data gaps - Little archaeological or historical research has been carried out in Chad.
COMOROS

Map reference

Major Cultural Property Issues. Threats to cultural heritage from deforestation, erosion, and rapid population increase

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

  Distribution of known sites - Sites found on four main islands (Grande Comore, Anjouan, Moheli, and Mayotte)

  National register - no information available

  Archaeological sites - Bagamoyo (Mayotte); Moheli

  Paleontological sites - no information available

  Historic settlements - Anjouan, Moroni

  Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation

Statute No. 56-1106, for the purpose of protection in the Overseas Territories of natural monuments, sites and monuments of historical, scientific, artistic or scenic character, the classification of historical, scientific or ethnographic objects and the regulation of excavations (3/11/56)

Institutions

Ministère de l’Education national et de la jeunesse et les sports; Ministère de l’équipement et de l’environnement; Service aménagement du territoire, Ministère de l’équipement et de l’environnement; Centre national de documentation et de recherche scientifique (CNDRS), B.P. 169, Moroni; Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et Coopération; Commission National Pour l’Unesco

NGOS: Centre Culturel Bantu (CCB)
Experts

In country:

Ali Abdallah, Center for Scientific Documentation of the Comores; Mze. Abdou Soule Abdoulbak, Center for Scientific Documentation of the Comores; Mr. Kamal Abdoulwaitab, Director general de la culture, de la jeunesse et des sports, Ministere de l'Education nationale de la Jeunesse et des Sports; Mr. Ben Ali Darik, Directeur du centre national de documentation et de recherche scientifique (CNDRSI), national correspondant of CICIBA

Elsewhere:

C. Chanudet; P. Verin; Henry Wright

Special protection needs - preservation in Ajouan Morani

Bibliographical references
CONGO

Major Cultural Property Issues

Rapid urbanization; erosion; deforestation

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites:

Cultural - none

Natural - none

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - Sites, most between 350-450 m. elevation or in caves, found in the Comba river basin; the region between Mindouli and Mpasa-Mine; near March on Mount Boukonozo, the area between the Niari and Bouenza rivers; coastal areas in the "pontenegrine" region; the hill and plateaux of Bateke; along major transport axes (Brazzaville - Ngo - Gamboma, Brazzaville - Djambala, Brazzaville - Mayama); the Kindamba area; the Semb-Souake region; the Mayombe region; region of Ouesso along the Ouesso - Liouesso axis; the Manyanga region; the hills and plateaux of the Teke in the Lekoumou region

National register - no information available

Archaeological sites - Bitorri; Brazzaville (La Pointe Hollandaise); Kilebe Mousia (caves); Kimbedi; Kindala cave (near Mfouati); Meningue; Moubiri; Ntadi Yomba (rock paintings); Saras; Tandou-Youmbi; Tchissanga; Tsabouka

Paleontological sites - No information available

Historic settlements - Brazzavile, Pointe-Noire; Diosso (settlement); M'be (royal palace); Ma-Loango (royal palace); Lounzolo (church); Ste. Anne du Congo (basilica)

Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (9/3/88);
Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (10/12/87); On the creation and organization of the conseil national de la culture et des arts (27/5/83); Statute No. 56-1106, for the purpose of protection in the Overseas Territories of natural monuments, sites and monuments of historical, scientific, artistic or scenic character, the classification of historical, scientific or ethnographic objects and the regulation of excavations (3/11/56)
Institutions

* Ministère de la Culture (Dir. Cabinet: M. Machard), BP 2480, Brazzaville, tel. 81-44-20/81-29-93; Conseil national de la culture et des arts; Ministère de l'équipement chargé de l'environnement; Direction générale de l'environnement; Conseil supérieur de l'environnement; Agence nationale de l'artisanat (ANA)

Museums:

Musée des sciences de la terre, Brazzaville; Musée Marien Ngouabi, Brazzaville (history); Musée national de Brazzaville, Brazzaville (history, ethnography, archaeology); Musée de la Cuvette, Dwando; Musée Regional Matsoua, Kinkala-Pool (ethnography, contemporary painting); Musée régional "Ma-Loango" Diosso, Pointe-Noire (ethnography, history); Museums in Kinkala, Loubama, Owando, Sibiti and Nkankata; Universite Marien Ngouabi, Department of History of the Faculty of Letters

NGOS - Union des artistes plasticiens du Congo (UAPC)

Experts

In country:

M. Fere, Director, Musée National, Brazzaville; Aime Manima Moubouha, Département d'Histoire, Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences, Université Marien Ngouabi, Brazzaville (archæologist); B. Pincon, France (archæologist); Paul Kibango, Conseiller du Ministère de la Culture (CICIBA representative); M. Gaston Kiyindou, Chef de Service des Sites et Monuments, Brazzaville; R. Lanfranchi, Bangui (archæologist); Matingou, Director general de la culture; Pascal Makambila, former director, Musée de Brazzaville; Mr. Casimi Nkouendolo, Musée de Kinkala (depot de Nkankata)

Elsewhere:

R. P. Bede; J. Denbow (University of Texas, Austin);

Special protection needs - no information available

Bibliographical references


Data gaps

Little known about the development of copper production, forms of sculpture, masks, and architecture.
COTE D'IVOIRE

Map Reference

Major Cultural Property Issues

Coastal zone development control; urbanization

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites:

Natural - Mount Nimba Reserves; Comoe National Park; Tai National Park

Cultural - Grand Bassam (colonial arch.); Tiagba (trad. village); Kong (archit./archaeo. site); Eotile (archaeo. site); Koni (Senufo village); "Soukala" Lobi

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - Sites are grouped together on the coast around Abidjan, especially to the east at the confluence of the Bia and Tano rivers, and inland to the north between the Komoe and Bandama Blanc rivers; of 167 sites mentioned in the literature, 2.4% have been excavated

National register - Inventory of historic sites and monuments in progress; first of seven-book series published in 1985 by Ministere des Affaires Culturelles on colonial architecture

Archaeological sites - Abengourou-1 (entrenchment); Afre-Boka-8 (settlement); Anyama (Nyame Akuma 21, 1982) Assoco-24 (house settlements); Dabou Tchotchoraf; Nasalama; N'gaty; Niakaramadougou-117 (settlement); Nyamwan; Oume-130 (settlement); Seguie-141 (house settlements), exc. 1969/71 by Polet

Paleontological sites - Bouake-53 (mid-paleo. stone artifacts); Eotile-74 (neol. settlement), excavated 1980-87 by Polet; Kong-91 (stone axes), exc. 1974 by Diabate; Niakaramadougou-117 (paleo. stones)

Historic settlements - Abidjan; Bingerville; Dabou; Grand Bassam; San Pedro; Sassandra

Sites of ethnic significance - Eotile people. Little information available on other groups.

Legislation

1990 law; Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (9/4/81); Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (9/1/81); Statut No. 56-1106, for the purpose of protection in the Overseas Territories of natural monuments, sites and monuments of historical, scientific, artistic or scenic character, the classification of historical, scientific or ethnographic objects and the regulation of excavations (3/11/56)
Institutions

* Ministère de la Jeunesse, des Sports et de la Culture (Sous-Direction des Musées, V. Diabate), BPV 39, telex 2611; Direction Conservation, Protection et Valorisation du Patrimoine Culturel (Dir.: M. N’Guessan), BPV 39, Abidjan; Commission Nationale de l’Environnement; Ministère des Travaux Publics, des Transports, de la Construction et de l’Urbanisme; Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique et de la Culture

Museums:

Musée de Zaranou, Abengourou (ethnography, folk art, photographs); Musee regional Bieth d’Abengourou, Abengourou (ethnography, contemporary art); Musée national, Abidjan (ethnography, archaeology); Musée régional Charles Combes, Bingerville (folk art, contemporary art); Musée régional de Bondoukou, Bondoukou; Cases-musee de Bonoua, Bonoua (ethnography); Musée Don Bosco, Duekoue (private, ethnography); Musée national du costume, Grand Bassam (costumes, photographs, architectural models); Musée du prophète Djouman Mihin, Vavoua (ethnography, “fetishes”)

NGOS

Experts

M. Kouacou Nguessan, Dir. des Affaires Culturelles, Ministère de l’Information, de la Culture, de la Jeunesse et des Sports, Abidjan; M. Kindo Bouadi; Victor Diabate, Sous-Directeur des Musées (archaeologist) BP. V 39, tel: 440249; Tiobona Moussa Diarrassouba, Institut d’Histoire, d’Art et d’Archeologie Africains, Abidjan; Mr. Yaya Savane, Director, Musee National, Abidjan (museologist)


Special protection needs

Survey before construction of roads (archaeological material found along Bingerville to Abidjan road); protection of coastal lagoons near Abidjan (presence of shell mounds)

Bibliographical references

B. Collette, La Conservation, la Protection et la Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Architectural Historique (Unesco, 1978) FMR/CC/CH/78/130; Report, PP/1977-75/4.121.8

Data gaps
DJIBOUTI

Major Cultural Property Issues - civil unrest; inadequate infrastructure

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - most of the archaeological sites are found along the Gulf of Tajura littoral. This is largely a result of sampling.

National register - no information available

Archaeological sites - Early stone age; Middle Stone Age, and Later Stone Age, stone circles, cairns; Cairns and shelters of Bakil region (Djebel Djinn, Kor Ali, Mount Malba, Obok, Ras Kiro, Tajura Gulf); Rock art (engravings) - A Dorra sites (A Balho, Devil's Stone, Dikhil, Gorafois, Wadi Wea sites (Wadi Wea; Grond-Bara); Lake Gassal; Wadi Marsaki; Handoga

Paleontological sites - Obok area ruins

Historic settlements - no information available

Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation

Resolution No. 261 (12/5/72); Statute No. 56-1106, for the purpose of protection in the Overseas Territories of natural monuments, sites and monuments of historical, scientific, artistic or scenic character, the classification of historical, scientific or ethnographic objects and the regulation of excavations (3/11/56)

Institutions

Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural; Ministère des Travaux Publics

NGOS

Experts

P. Bouvier; N. Carder (rock art); J. Chavaillon, Musée de l'Homme, Paris; Roger Grau
Special protection needs

Bibliographical references


Data gaps - Little archaeological or historical work has been done.
EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Major Cultural Property Issues

Access by researchers restricted after 1968; coastal sites are endangered by erosion; inadequate land management; conservation of colonial architecture

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

Known site distribution - About 90 known sites, most along coast; others are on the islands of Bioko, Annabon (uninhabited before colonial period) and Bube; continental sites at Bata, Farup.

National register - no information available

Archaeological sites - along north and west coasts (cairns and caves); Rio Muni

Paleontological sites - no information available

Historic settlements - Bata; Malabo; Moka

Sites of ethnic significance - Bube sites on islands (cairns, caves); Fany settlements on continent

Legislation - no information available

Institutions

Ministry of Culture; Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife; Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Urbanism

Museums:

Musée de Malabo (proposed reopening w/aid from France or Spain); Museum of Ethnography, Malabo (national prehistory and ethnography); Proposal for Museum of Contemporary Art in Bata

NGOS

Centre culturel hispano-guineen; Centre culturel franco-guineen
Experts

Jose Gutierrez, 2 rue Beeckman, 1180 Bruxelles, tel: 3463556 (work: 2330137), archaeologist; Pierre de Maret, Brussels (archaeologist); Amador Martin, University of Madrid (archaeologist, surveys)

Special protection needs

Cave sites; conservation of wooden colonial architecture (Spanish/English)

Bibliographical references

Survey by Spanish missionaries in 20th century; Archaeology of Central Africa, ed. Francis van Noten; Jan Vansina, Paths through the Forest (1990?); Perramon (1968)

Data gaps

Investigations began in 1946 and scant work done since Independence in 1968; southern part of Bioko isolated and unknown (only pedestrian access); little research on forms of sculptures and masks, archaeology of Bantu origins, or colonial architecture in Malabo (early 20th century).
ETHIOPIA

Major Cultural Property Issues

Civil war; erosion; deforestation

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites:

Cultural sites - Aksum area; Fasil Ghebbi and Gondar monuments (monasteries and palaces, 15th - 19thc.); Lalibela rock-hewn churches (ca. 1000); Tiya

Natural sites - Simen National Park (species of wildlife and birds endemic to area); Awash Lower Valley; Omo Lower Valley

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known site - numerous pre-Axumite (5th c. B.C. - 1st c. A.D.), Axumite (1st-10th c. A.D.), and medieval to modern era (10th c. onward) sites; important ecclesiastical architecture, including rock-hewn churches in Lalibela, Tigre province, and across the Ethiopian highlands

National register - Consult Institute of Ethiopia Studies

Archaeological sites - Abbe; Agordat sites, Eritrea; Bur Dahir; Chabbe, Sidamo; Gabredarre; Gadomotta; Gadeb; Gobedra; Gorgora; Laga Oda; Lake Besaka; Matara; Addi Galamo (also called Azbi Dera, Haouile Assaraou, or Makalle); Afar Depression (N.A. 21, 1982); Axum (3rd c. on), and many related Axumite sites including Adulis, Kohaito (dam), Matara, Seglamien, and Yeha; Debra Damo; Gena River, Hadar (N.A. 31, 1989); Haoutli-Melazo; Gobedra rock shelter (Phillipson 1977); Lalibela cave; Melka Kunture; Middle Awash (N.A. 22, 1983); Ouchatei Golo; Porc Epic Cave, Dire Dawa. Rock Art sites: Eastern Highlands - Awale, Babile Springs, Bake Khallo, Djilbo, Erler Kimiet 1 and 2, Esmail Hussein’s Swallow Hole, Goda Grahta, Goda Wenji, Goda Wyber, Gursum sites, Laga Oda 1 and 2, Lago Kassa, Saka Sharifa, Serkama, Surre (Genda-Biftou, Goda Kataba), Wadessa; Ogaden: Bur Dahir; Eritrea: Addi Alauti, Adi Qanza, Amba Focada, Ba’at Afrus, Ba’atti Mesbul, Biet Semati, Daaro Caulos, Edit, Emba Barya, Ham, Hamasien, Ba’atti Sollum, Ba’atti Abba Kiesi, Mesbar Guesi, Mezab Alabe, Zeban Ona Libanos, Meheba Ecli, Goboh Abaha, Temalihe, Zeban Cabessa, Za’ane; Tigre: Gunda Gundie; Sidamo: Chabbe, Galma, Yavello; Karora

Paleontological sites - Afar Depression; Middle Awash; Omo Valley

Historic settlements - Harar City; Gouzara; Gondar

Sites of ethnic significance - no information available
Legislation

New Antiquities Law; Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (6/10/77); Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (6/7/77); Antiquities Proclamation No. 229 (1966)

Institutions

* Ministry of Culture (Solomon Woredekal); * Institut d’Archeologie, P.O.B. 1907, Addis Ababa (excavation and preservation work); Department of Natural Resources and Human Settlement; Institute of Ethiopian Studies, Addis Ababa University, P.O. Box 1176, telex 21205 (Dir. Dr. Taddesse Beyenne, tel. 119469; 110844); Institut d’Archeologie, Addis Ababa; Wildlife Conservation Organization, P.O. Box 386, Addis Ababa (Teshome Ashine, Gen. Manager)

Museums:

Museum of the Holy Trinity Church of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa; Museum of the Institute of Ethiopian Studies, Addis Ababa; National Museum of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa; Archaeological Museum, Addis Ababa; Asmara Museum, Asmara (archaeology, ethnography); City Museum, Awasa; National Museum, Axum Branch, Axum; Castle Museum, Gonder; City Museum and Library, Harar; City Museum, Makale; City Museum, Sodo

NGOS

Experts

F. Anfray; Birhane, Antiquities Department; Munro Hay; Girma Kidane, Museum of the Institute of Ethiopian Studies, Univ. of Addis Ababa; Drs. Richard, Tia, Alula and Helen Pankhurst, Institute of Ethiopian Studies, Addis Ababa University; Taddase, Institute of Ethiopian Studies, Addis-Ababa University; R. Wilding, Mombasa; Seymour Wolde, Addis Ababa (museologist); Prof. Mesfin Wolde-Manan; Solomon Woredekal, Ministry of Culture; Ahmed Zakira

Steve Brandt, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida; Dr. Chojnacki (art historian, Canada); Dr. Paul Henze (rock churches, U.S. State Department; Jean Chavaillon (paleologist); D.C. Johanson, Institute of Human Origins, Berkeley; R. Schneider (Axumite inscriptors); Prof. Abraim Denz; Prof. Asmarom Legesse

Special protection needs - protection of rock churches; conservation of mural paintings; Muslim shrines

Bibliographical references

Extensive bibliography including Anfray 1981; Pankhurst; Ullendorff; Yuri Kobishchanov 1979 (introduction to Axumite archaeology by Joseph W. Michels); Institute of Ethiopian Studies has a major collection

Data gaps - little archaeological field work has been carried out in the last two decades.
GABON

**Major Cultural Property Issues**

Urban expansion, especially Libreville; destruction of mangroves where there are a number of sites; mining for uranium and manganese and drilling for oil pose danger to sites; clearance of forests; erosion of cleared land

**Sites**

**Unesco World Heritage Sites:**

Cultural - none

**Cultural property sites of significance:**

Known distribution of sites - Estimate of at least 500 known sites; most sites are located on hilltops, along rivers and coastal areas; many show traces of early metallurgy (Iron Age)

National register - archaeological atlas in progress

Archaeological sites - Akoltang; Bibass; Efoulam; Elarmekora (petroglyphes); Elarmitang Kango region (N.A. 29, 1987); Lac Noir (N.A. 30, 1988); Mbomo; Medoumane (MSA); Melen; Moanda (early Iron age); Mpanda; Ndende (LSA); Nko; Okala (late neol.); Otoumbi; Oveng (early Iron age); River Denis (early neol.); Woleu-Ntem (iron)

Paleontological sites - no information available

Historic settlements - Libreville; Samory Toure

Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

**Legislation**

Party to the Unesco World Heritage Convention (30/12/86); Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (7/3/82); Order No. 00107/MENC/SGAL/SC, fixing conditions for the entry and circulation of foreign artists and cultural researchers in the Republic of Gabon (27/5/71); Statute No. 56-1106, for the purpose of protection in the Overseas Territories of natural monuments, sites and monuments of historical, scientific, artistic or scenic character, the classification of historical, scientific or ethnographic objects and the regulation of excavations

Laws are not in application. No law on export of antiquities.
**Institutions**

* Ministère de la Culture, des Arts et de l'Éducation Populaire (Dir. Gen. - Culture: Paul Aba’A-ndong), BP 1007, Libreville, tel.: 742002, 724028; Direction de l'artisanat; Agence nationale de promotion artistique et culturelle; Ministère de la culture, des arts et de l'éducation populaire; Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique, l'Enseignement Supérieur; Ministère des Eaux et Forêts et de l'environnement; Direction générale de l'environnement et de la protection de la nature; Ministère du Tourisme, des Parcs Nationaux et des Loisirs; Conseil National de l'Environnement; Centre national de recherches en sciences et technologies (CENAREST)

**Museums:**

Musée National des Arts et Traditions du Gabon, P.O.B. 3115, Libreville (national prehistory and ethnography); Laboratoire national d’archéologie et d’anthropologie

**NGOS**

Bantu Information Center, Centre international des civilisations bantu (CICIBA), B.P 770, Libreville

**Experts**

In country:

M. Pierre Ayamine Anguilet, Direction General de la Culture, Ministere de la Culture, Libreville; Mr. A. Asseko-Ndong, Universite Omar Bongo, Libreville (ethno-archaeologist - Fang, Gabon; working on PhD in Brussels); *(Dr.) Bernard Clist, Dept. d'Archeologie, CICIBA, B.P. 770, Libreville, tel: 701936 (archaeologist - Gabon); Lazare Digome; Mr. Aristide Issemb, PhD. Paris; *Mr. Michel Loko, Laboratoire d'Archeologie, Univ. Omar Bongo, Libreville (archaeologist)

Elsewhere:

R. Oslisly, Paris; B. Peyrot, Burundi, French coop., Paris; P. Schmidt

**Special protection needs**

Major problem for shell middens along coast (important for preserved bones)

**Bibliographical references**

Data gaps

Only ten years of archaeological fieldwork; Comprehensive inventory for remaining provinces (Ogooue Lolo provinces largely unknown, Ogooue Maritime and Nyanga, Ngounie almost unknown - only limited survey); 3000 B.C. to early man; nothing known between 300-800 A.D. (no archaeology) and 17th c. until early 20thc. (arrival of Europeans); forms of sculpture and masks; archaeology and origins of Bantu peoples;

No official archaeological atlas - atlas of sites underway since 1980 with Laboratoire national (2 of 9 provinces complete, in Estuaira 210 sites); Woleu Ntem province (about 80 sites); Conoco financed archaeological survey.
GAMBIA

Major Cultural Property Issues - no information available

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

- Distribution of known sites - sites are concentrated in area north of the Gambie river; of 1085 known sites in Senegal and Gambia, .05% excavated

- National register - no information available

- Archaeological sites - Balingho-29 (megaliths), exc. 1946 Evans; Dialato-162 (stone tumuli), exc. 1905 Duchemin; Dialloumbere-164 (stone circle), exc. 1965 Ozanne; Dioli-Keur Demba Loume-206 (tumuli), exc. 1916 Jouenne; Kabakoto-342 (stone circle), exc. 1969 Bertrand; Kerbach-392, exc. 1964 Evans and Ozanne; Keur Nallah-427 (stone circle), exc. 1951/52 Bessac; Keur Sountou-446 (tumuli), exc. 1915 Sureau and Sanchez; Kodiam-463 (site), exc. 1979 Thilmans and Deschamps; Lamine Koto-511 (stone circle), exc. 1896 Ozanne, 1911 Todd and Wolbach; MacCarthy’s-539 (stone circle), exc. 1903 Todd; Niani Maru-728 (tumuli), exc. Jouenne; Payema-791 (stone circle), exc. 1951/52 Bessac; Same-846 (54 megaliths), exc. 1891 Pineau

- Paleontological sites - no information available

- Historic settlements - no information available

- Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation

- Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (1/7/87); Monuments and Relics Act (1974)

Institutions

- Ministry of Culture; Ministry of Health, Environment, Labour and Social Welfare

Museum:

The Gambia National Museum, Banjul (ethnography, archaeology)

NGOS
Experts

Mr. B. K. Sagna, Mr. Sidibe, National Museum (museologist)

Special protection needs - no information available

Bibliographical references

Data gaps - Almost no archaeological or historical investigations have taken place in the last decade; traditional architecture has not been examined.
GHANA

Map Reference

Major Cultural Property Issues

Pressure on land from agriculture intensification and extension; deforestation; coastal erosion; rapid urbanization; illegal trafficking in antiquities (Komaland terracotta figurines, gold weights, masks, stools); inadequate infrastructure (water, sewerage, solid waste disposal) in historic settlements

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites:

Cultural - forts and castles of the central region of Volta, Accra and its environs, and the central and west regions; traditional Asante buildings

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - There are important archaeological and historical sites throughout country; in the coastal areas, forts are abundant; in northern forested areas are sacred groves; central Volta Basin sites with evidence of food production (Kintampo); most are along river banks, rock shelters, and hills; in northernmost Volta areas little is known, but figurines have been found; of 753 sites mentioned in literature, 14.1% have been excavated

National register - no information available

Archaeological sites - among most significant are Abetifi-8 (cave w/artifacts), exc. 1941/42 by Shaw; Abodum-14 (bulwark), exc. 1934/35 by Junner; Accra-31 (paleo. grave-mound), -32 (paleo. grave-mound), - 33 (site w/imported ceramic), exc. Nunoo, -34 (mid-paleo. artifacts), -35 (clay pipes, ceramic), -36 (mid-paleo. site), exc. 1958 Nunoo, -37 ("transitional per." sherds), -38 (mid-paleo. stone artifacts); Achimota-42, exc. 1952/53 and 1954/55 by Davies; Adwuku-49 (settlement) exc. by Ozanne; Ahinkro-61 (settlement w/graves and clay-pipes), exc. 1963/64 York; Ahinsan-62 (settlement); Ahwene Koko-63 (city ruins, post 16thc.), exc. 1976 Boachie; Akroso Beposo-83 (settlement), exc. 1962/63 Davies; Akwamufie-86 (settlement), exc. 1958 Nunoo; Akwapim-87 (axes), exc. Junner; Akwatia-88 (settlement); Akwene Koko; Akwida-89 (ruins of Ft. Dorothea); Amuowi-99 (cave), exc. Gyamfi; Apiafu-119 (iron-age settlement), exc. 1932/33 McGregor; Apreku-122 (rock-shelter), exc. 1974 Dombrowski; Asafo-124 (tell), exc. 1962 Ozanne; Asantemanso (N.A. 30, 1988); Asebu-128 (settlement), exc. 1955 Nunoo; Asokrochona-134 (settlement), exc. 1972 and 1974 Nygaard and Andah; Asumpe-138 (3 tells w/ceramics), exc. 1965/66 Mathewson; Atianka-142 (earth rampart), exc. 1934/35 Junner; Atuabo-146 (settlement), exc. 1961 Collins; Awuressi-156 (ancient village site), exc. 1963/64 York; Ayawaso-159 (city remains), exc. 1956 Nunoo, 1957 Owusu, 1961/62 Ozanne, 1979 Anquandah; Bagjamso-164 (settlement), exc. 1964/65 Mathewson; Banda-167 (stone artifacts); Banka-171 (settlement), exc. 1963/64 York;
Bantama-173 (forts), exc. 1967/69 Calvocoressi; Befikrom-180 (tell settlement), exc. 1956
Nunoo; Begho-182 (tell), exc. McIntosh, -184 (market?), exc. 1970/79 Anquandah, Crossland
and Posnansky, -185 (tell settlement), exc. 1966/67 Mathewson, -186 (settlement), exc.
Posnansky, -187 (iron-age settlement), exc. 1976 Posnansky; Birim Valley; Biseasi-199
(grave-mound), exc. 1955 Davies; Boadi-202, exc. 1961 Collins; Bole-206 (settlement), exc.
1977 Shinnie; Bonoase-208 (neol. Kintampo settlement), exc. 1976 Dombrowski; Bono
Manso-209 (early Akan urban site), exc. Effah-Gyamfi; Bonoso-210 (settlement), exc. 1975
Boachie; Boyase-215 (neol. settlement), exc. 1976 Anquandah; Brong-Ahafo; Bui-225
(settlement), exc. 1964/65 York; New Buipe; Burufuro-230 (remains of neol. stone
workshop), exc. 1959 Nunoo; Burufu-231 (neol. settlement); Butie-235 (tell), exc. Davies and
Mathewson; Cape Coast-237 (pebble set?), exc. 1964 Penfold; Cherekecherete-243 (medieval
terrace); Chorkor-248 (tell), exc. 1966/67 Myles; Christian’s Village-250 (neol. site), exc.
1955/56 Davies; Chukoto-253 (neol. settlement), exc. 1964/65 Mathewson; Daboya-256
(neol. site), exc. 1978/79 Shinnie and Kense (N.A. 21, 1982); Dadiase-257 (settlement), exc.
1963/64 York; Dadiesso-258 (medieval settlement); Dapaa-267 (slag-heap), exc. Posnansky;
Dawu-270 (tell settlement), exc. 1932 Junner, 1941/42 Shaw; Debibi-272 (mesolithic, exc.
1975 Posnansky; Dentemango-276 (settlement), exc. 1963/64 York; Dode-281, exc. 1961/62
Field; Dodi-282 (stone artifacts), exc. Davies; Domiabra-283 (settlements); Dumbai-289
(stone artifacts), exc. 1964/65 Mathewson; Eja-298 (fort remains); Elimina (N.A. 28, 1987);
Fort Ruychaver-321 (fort remains), exc. 1976 Anquandah; Gao-328 (shell-midden), exc. 1977
Dombrowski, Nygaard and Talbot; Gbegbe-329 (tell settlement), exc. Lawrence; Gharee-330
(iron-age settlement), exc. 1964/65 Mathewson; Gonja (N.A. 26, 1985); Hani (walls);
Hohoe-343 (stone artifacts), exc. 1970/71 Swartz; Jakpase-347 (settlement), exc. 1965/68
Mathewson; Juni-365 (tells), exc. 1966/67 Mathewson; Kadengben-370 (settlement
w/ceramics), exc. 1963/64 York; Kebibokebombi-392 (tell), exc. 1966/67 York; Ketakpanda-395,
exc. 1968/69 York; Kintampo-400 (rock-shelters), exc. 1966/67 Davis, Rahtz and Flight,
1967/69 Flight; Kisote-402 (tell), exc. 1966 Mathewson, -403 (settlement), exc. 1963 Davies,
1966 Mathewson; Kitare-404 (stone artifacts, settlement), exc. 1964/66 Mathewson; Kofishah-407
(tell), exc. 1961/62 Ozanne; Kokobin-408 (settlement), exc. 1953 Davies; Komaland
(stone, terracottas); Komenda-413 (deposit), exc. 1968/69 Calvocoressi; Krenkuase-430
(settlement), exc. 1963/64 York; Krobo, Takymann (trad pottery/ancient settlement);
Krunkrubon-433 (tell), exc. 1965/66 Flight; Kumasi-441 (stone artifacts), exc. 1959 Nunoo;
Kusawgu-447 (tell), exc. 1967 Mathewson; Kwahu-449 (rock-shelters), exc. 1974 Musonda;
Ladoku-463 (city c.1702), exc. 1963/64 Ozanne; Lake Bosumtwi (N.A. 23, 1983); Legon-
469 (settlement), exc. 1958 Davies; Likpe-471 (cave), exc. 1979 Turkson; Limbisi-472 (stone
artifacts), exc. 1961 Davies; Mampong-487 (settlement), exc. 1954/55 Davies; Manso-492
(stone), exc. 1934/35 Junner and Kyaga-Mulindwa; Mole National Park; Mumute-517 (neol.
Kintampo settlement, exc. 1972/74 Dombrowski; Naburuk-520 (rock-shelter w/Dogon
painting); New Buipe-533 (large tell settlement), exc. 1965/67 York; New Todzi-535, exc.
1958 Davies; Nkraa-545 (remains of cave dwelling); Nsuta-564 (cave dwelling), exc. 1945/46
Nunoo; Ntereso-566 (settlement), exc. 1960/73 Davies; Nyanaaes-574 (city remains: 1660-
1730), exc. Ozanne; Oda-587 (stone artifacts), exc. 1931 Junner; Okai Koi Hill (N.A. 32,
1989); Old Bima; Osenasi-612 (settlement w/earth rampart), exc. 1934/35 Junner;
Owansae-619 (settlement), exc. 1965/66 Flight; Sheri-bong-622 (stone artifacts), exc. 1964/65
York; Srede-672 (settlements), exc. 1975 Posnansky; Takoradi-677 (stone artifacts), exc.
Davis; Takymann-679 (town remains), exc. 1964/65 Anquandah; Tema-690 (stone artifacts),
exc. 1951/52 Lawrence, 1956/57 Owusu, 1979 Dombrowski; Twi-fu Hemang-707 (site), exc.
1967 Myles, 1968/69 Bellis and Preston; Twindorasi-709 (settlement), exc. 1953 Owusu;
Vitine-714, exc. 1957/58 Shinnie and Wilks; Wa-716 (mosque and king’s palace); Weija-725
(settlement), exc. Lawrence; Wiwi-733 (neol. site), exc. Nunoo; Worator-739 (iron-age
settlement), exc. 1963/64 York; Yendi Dabari-749 (city since 17thc.), exc. 1960/61 Shinnie and Ozanne

Paleontological sites - no information available

Historic settlements - traditional Asante buildings; coastal forts and castles of Volta, Accra and other parts of central and eastern Ghana; Daccubie (Danish plantation); Elmina (St. George’s Castle, Fort St. Jago, New Town and Old Town); Fort Metal Cross, Dix Cove; Cape Coast Castle; Koumbu Saleh; Gurensi architecture; Dgomba architecture (Kasuliyili); Konkomba architecture (Yankeziia); Tallensi architecture (Tongo); Isala architecture (Sekai); Gonja architecture (Larabanga); LoWiili architecture (Birufu)

Sites of ethnic significance - Kumasi (Ashanti cultural center); National Cultural Center (Kumasi); Central Market (Kumasi); Asante settlements: Abirim, Abetifi, Adwenease, Akokoanbong, Asawasi, Asenemanso, Bodwease, Besease, Darkwa-Gyakye, Kentekrono, Patakro, Saamang, Oboneng; sacred groves of Asantemanso

Legislation

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (17/12/75); Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (4/7/75); National Museum Regulations (1973); National Museum Decree (1969); Public Monument Decree 387 (1969); Coastal Zone Management Law

Institutions

* Natl. Commission on Culture, Camal Abdul Wasar Avenue, Accra; * Museums and Monuments Board (Dir.: Prof. James Anquandah), P.O. Box 3343, Accra (acquisition, restoration, conservation and renovation of cultural heritage; tel. 221633); * Ministry of Education and Culture, P.O. Box M45, Accra (tel. 21 665421); * Monuments Division, Ghana Museums and Monuments Board; Environmental Protection Council, Ministry of Local Government; Ministry of Works and Housing; Architectural and Engineering Services Corp.

Museums:

Ghana National Museum, Accra; Museum of the Department of Geological Surveys, Accra; Museum of Science and Technology, Accra (archaeology, ethnography, arts); University of Cape Coast Museum, Cape Coast; West African Historical Museum, Cape Coast; Volta Regional Museum, Ho (archaeology, contemporary art, ethnography, history); Ghana National Cultural Centre Zoological Gardens, Kumasi; Prempeh II Jubilee Museum, Kumasi; Ethnography Museum, Legon; Geological Collections, Legon; Ghana Herbarium, Legon; Museum of Department of Archaeology, Legon (closed to public)

NGOS

Foundation for the Preservation of Castles and Forts in Ghana (for information contact Westzijde 14, 1506 E E Zaandam, the Netherlands)
National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) - D.S. Kpodo-Tay, Chairman (from 1987) 8 Fish Close, P.O. Box 500, Teshie Nungua Estate, Accra, Tel: 712030; J. K. Awusie, Acting Secretary

Experts

In country:

Mr. James Anquandah, Dept. of Archaeology, Univ. of Ghana (archaeologist; Komaland); Mr. O. T. Brempong, Dept. of Archaeology, Univ. of Ghana (archaeologist); Mr. L. B. Crossland, Dept. of Archaeology, Univ. of Ghana (archaeologist); Dr. Debrah, Acting Director, Ghana National Museum; Dr. Francis Duah, Ghana National Museum/Committee on Cultural Policy (museologist); Dr. Joseph Nkrumah, Accra (museologist); Albert Van Dantzig, HUniv. of Ghana, Legon (history; specialist on forts and castles)

Elsewhere:

Christopher DeCorse (architect, tel. 412 458 5558); Timothy Garrard; Richard Huntington (anthropologist, tel. 202 785-0831); Prof. Merrick Posnansky, UCLA (architectural historian, archaeologist); Labelle Prussin; Mr. E. Nii Quarcoo, Dept. of Art History, Univ. of Michigan (art historian/archaeologist); Ann Stahl, SUNY Binghamton (anthropologist) tel: 607-777-2209; Ivor Wilks, Northwestern University (historian on sacred groves)

Special protection needs

Protection of Asante traditional buildings

Bibliographical references


Data gaps

Little information on sites in northernmost Ghana and trade links with Niger Basin (trans-Saharan trade); little known in forested regions (no systematic surveys); parts of Volta Basin relatively well documented; Asante sites.
GUINEA-BISSAU

Map Reference

Major Cultural Property Issues

Coastal zone management

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - eight sites are mentioned in the literature, seven are located in the northeast, east of Rio Geba

Sites listed on national register - no information available

Archaeological sites - Bafata; Boloma; Canquelifa; Du'bere; Nhampassare (Magalhaes Matheus 1952); Pandim; Sumacunda

Paleontological sites - no information available

Historic settlements - Bacancal; Bidje; Bijam; Biunte; Bureima Balde; Cacen Enxuda; Ganjasse; Guebambol; Mamadi Sanha; Ondame; Pemess; Quinchana; Tomba; Toncaiem; Ulisso; Umaro Djau; Uri Balde;

Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation

No information available

Institutions

Ministere de l'Education et de la Culture; Secretariat d'Etat du Tourisme et de l'Artisanat, B.P. 85, Bissau - Djibril Seidy (tel. 21 32 82)

Museums:

Museu etnografico nacional, Bissau (B.P. 338) - Dir. Leonardo Cardoso (tel. 21 56 00)
NGOS

Experts

Mr. Ahmed Dawalbeit, Enda, Dakar; Mr. Carlos Lopes, Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pequista, Bissau (INEP)

Special protection needs - no information available

Bibliographical references

Data gaps

Virtually no archaeological investigation has been carried out; little known about traditional architecture.
GUINEA

Map Reference

Major Cultural Property Issues - No information available

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Site:

Natural/Cultural - Mount Nimba Reserves

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - Sites are grouped together in several areas, often in the vicinity of towns; slightly inland from Conakry between the Konkoure and Kolente rivers, north between the Koliba and Gambie rivers, and by the Niger river at the border of Mali. Sites are scattered along the northwest and southeast borders; of 136 sites mentioned in the literature, 9.6% have been excavated.

National register - no information available


Paleontological sites - no information available

Historic settlements - Conakry; Bougou; Baya; Gueme Sangan

Sites of ethnic significance - Sougouni area

Legislation

Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (18/6/79);
Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (18/3/79)
Institutions

* Ministère de l'Information, du Tourisme et de la Culture, Conakry;  * Directeur du Patrimoine Culturel (M. Amadou Oury Diallo), BP 617 (tel. 44 15 54); Ministère des ressources naturelles et de l'environnement; Direction générale de l'environnement, Ministère des ressources naturelles, de l'énergie et de l'environnement; Environmental Inter-Ministerial Council; Ministry of Planning

Museums:

Musée régional de Beyla, Beyla; Musée préfectoral de Boke, Boke (ethnography); Musée botanique, Conakry; Musée national de Sandervalia (Dir.: M. Moussa Kourouma), Conakry (ethnography, archaeology, contemporary art); Musée régional, Kissidougou (ethnography, archaeology, contemporary art); Musée préfectoral, Koundara (ethnography); Musée Préfectoral de Boke, Niamey (M. Sory Kaba, Director); Musée annexe, N’Zerekore; Musée ethnographique, N’Zerekore (ethnography, folk art)

NGOS

Experts

Malcolm McLeod, Director, Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland

Special protection needs - conservation of mural paintings

Bibliographical references

Data gaps - Almost no archaeological or historical research has been carried out in the last years (some work on Stone Age in the late 1970s). Traditional architecture has received little attention.
KENYA

Major Cultural Property Issues

Destruction of vegetation; impact of tourism; coastal monuments are under threat of new development; threat to sites on northern Kenyan coast by expanding wildlife population; conservation of Lamu, Mombasa, and earlier Swahili stone towns

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance

Gazette of archaeological sites and monuments available through Department of Sites and Monuments and Archaeology Division, National Museums, Nairobi

Distribution of known sites - many known archaeological and historic settlements; over 90 concentrated along narrow coastal strip; concentration of sites in Tana Delta; inland sites number more than 40

National register - Archaeological and paleontological sites listed on national register (contact National Museums of Kenya, Enock Owiti); National monuments are Lamu Town, Takwa, Gedi, Jumba la Mtwana, Mnarani, Fort Jesus, and Mombassa Oldtown

Archaeological and historic sites - Acheulean sites (N.A. 21, 1982); Gatung’ang’a (Azania, 1971); Gumba; Ilkek, near Gilgil (Azania, 1966); Lanet; Bungoma (stone age); Gedi; Hyrax Hill (Sirikwa); Lukinyattill; Karan Lewa Downs (palaeolithic site); Manda (early town); Mida Creek sites (Gedi Cave, Watamu, Blue Lagoon mosque, Kiburugen, Mida Creek and Mgangani)

Mombasa area sites: Tiwi, Twiga, Kongo, Gazi, Tumbe, Munge, Shirazi

North Kenyan Coast sites: Ankish, Ashwei, Suakini, Magogoni, Atu, Mnyabogi, Kizingitini, Siyu, Shanga, Takwa, Ras Kitau, Ishakani, Kiungamuini, Kiunga, Kiangwe, Omwe, Mwana Mchama, Mambore, Uchi Juu, Shee Umuro, Shee Jafari, Rubu Simambaya, Sendeni, Uwani, Mvinden, Ashuwei, Nduo, Dondo, Faza, Chundwa, Atu Situ, Mtangawanda, Kitaka, Pate, Bui, Manda, Abder Rehman Twili, Lamu, Ginner’s site, Shela, Matondoni, Kipungani, Kiponoz, Uziwa, Mpekatoni, Al Famau; Lanet; Olorgesailie (prehistoric site); Shanga (metalwork)

Tana Delta sites: Ungwana, Kipini, Mwana, Ozi, Kiponoz, Shaka, Mwana, Al Famau, Kiponoz, Kimbo, Kiangwe, Mea, Luigiwa, Mkenumbi and Witu

South of the Tana to Mombasa: Mambrui, Malindi Tombs, Portugese Chapel, Vasco da Gama Pillar, Gede, Watamu, Blue Lagoon Mosque, Kiburgeni, Mida Creek Mosque, Mgangani, Manarani, Takaungu, Kinuni, Vipingo, Msumarini, Jumba la Mtwana,
Mtewapa, Kingeleni, St. Emanuels, Aladina Visram, Fort Jesus, Mombasa Old Town,
Fort St. Joseph, Portugese Redoubts, Tuaca, Mbaraki Pillar and Mosque, Rabai)

South of Mombasa: Mtongwe Busaidi Royal Houses, Tiwi, Twiga, Kongo, Diani,
Ukunda, Galu, Gazi, Tumbe, Munge, Shirizi, Wasini, Hurumuzi, Pongwe, Majoreni,
Aleni, Vanga, Vumba kuu, Magugu

Inland: East Turkana, West of L. Turkana, Lothagam, North Horr, Kerio River, Elgon,
Chetambe, Chesowanja, Kisima Farm Ranch, Lewa downs, Muguruk, Kilombe,
Deloraine farm, Kanjera, Njoro River Cave, Long's Drift, Hyrax hill, Lions hill cave,
Kariandusi, Gatung'anga, Lanet, Gambles, Prospect farm, Eburu, Ilkek mounds, Gogo
caves, Thimlich fort, Ekapune ya muto, Naivasha railway rock shelter, Lukenya hills,
Olorgesailie, Isinya, Amboseli, Kanam, Kaphurin, Suguta

Paleontological sites - Central Rift Valley (Gamble's Cave - also archaeological Louis Leakey);
Hyrax Hill, also archaeological (M.D Leakey 1945); Lake Bavingo sites, Chesowanja, Kuabi
Fora, Kanjera, Kanapoi, Lohagam; Kaphurin (N.A., 21, 1982); Njoro River Cave (also
archaeological; M.D. and L.S.B. Leakey 1950); Olorgesailie also archaeological; East
Turkana also archaeological; West Turkana; Koni, Mabobu; Kone; Fort Ternan, Rusinga,
Chemerion, Lainyamok, Songhor, Samburu hills

Historic settlements - East Bukusu (Azania 4, 1964); Fort Jesus; Lamu; Malindi (Portuguese
chapel); Mbaraki (mosque and pillar); Mombasa; Pate

Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation

Declaration of Lamu as a monument (1986); Antiquities and Monuments Act (1983),
protecting pre-1895 buildings and sites. Declaration of Mombasa as a Monument (1990)

Institutions

* National Museums of Kenya, P.O. Box 40658, Nairobi, Director: Dr. Mohamed Isakakia;
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; National Environment Secretariat; Ministry
of Tourism and Wildlife; National Council on Science and Technology

Museums:

Hyrax Hill Site Museum, Hyrax Hill; Kariandusi prehistoric Site Museum, Kariandusi;
National Museum of Western Kenya, Kitale; Lamu Museum, Lamu (ethnography); Gedi
Ruins Museum, Malindi; Meru Museum, Meru; Fort Jesus Museum, Mombasa; Herbarium,
Nairobi; National Museum of Kenya, Nairobi; New Stanley Art Gallery, Nairobi;
Olorgesailie Prehistoric Site Museum, Olorgesailie; National Museum Kisumu; conservation
Laboratory, Fort Jesus
NGOS

British Institute in Eastern Africa, P.O. Box 30710, Nairobi (pre-colonial history and archaeology of E. Africa including Zambia and Ethiopia)

Experts

Mr. Ali Abubakar, Curator, Fort Jesus Museum; Dr. G. Abungu; Mr. Omar Bwana, Deputy Dir., National Museums of Kenya, Nairobi; Univ. of Nairobi (museologist; Ethiopia); Mr. Philip Jimbi Katana, Div. of Coastal Monuments, Lamu (conservation); Dr. Aneesa Kassam, University of Nairobi (anthropologist; Oromo); Herman Kiriama, Kenyatta University, Nairobi; Chris Koch (historian, University of Nairobi); Martin Kokonya, National Museums of Kenya, Nairobi; Dr. R. E. Leakey, Dir of Kenya Wildlife Service and Chairman, Board of National Museums; Henry Mutoro, Dept. of History, Univ. of Nairobi; Dr. A. B. C. Ochollo-Ayayo, Univ. of Nairobi; Dr. Osaga Odak, Institute of African Studies, Univ. of Nairobi; Athman Lali Omar, National Museums of Kenya; Nairobi (Miji Kenda); Enock Owiti, National Museums of Kenya; Dr. Hélène Roche, Head, Div. of Archaeology, National Museums of Kenya, Nairobi; V. G. Simiyu, Dept. of History, Univ. of Nairobi; Mr. Francesco Siravo (architect); Dr. Sultan Somjee, Institute of African Studies, Univ. of Nairobi; Dr. J. Sutton, B.I.E.A.; Dr. Simiyu Wandibba, Institute of African Studies, Nairobi (archaeologist); Mr. J. A. R. Wembah-Rashid, Institute of African Studies, Nairobi (museologist; anthropologist); Richard Wilding, Mombasa

Elsewhere:

Chapurukha Makokha Kusimba, Department of Anthropology, Bryn Mawr College; Henry Wright, Museum of Anthropology, Ann Arbor; Martin Pickford, Institut Paleontologique, Paris (paleontologist); Brigitte Semut, Institut Paleontologique, Paris (paleontologist)

Special protection needs

Coastal sites are rapidly being destroyed (50 percent have been damaged since 1980); protection of Kaya’s of Mijikenda and forests; conservation of stone architecture

Bibliographical references

Extensive bibliography. Among studies are: The Monumental Architecture and Archaeology of the Tana River (1978); The Monumental Architecture and Archaeology of the Central and Southern Kenya Coast (1980, National Museums of Kenya)

Data gaps

Inland areas have been investigated in the last seven decades (coastal areas have been investigated in the last four and a half decades).
KENYA (Courtesy of the National Museums of Kenya)
LESOTHO

Major Cultural Property Issues

Neglect and vandalism of archaeological sites; proliferation of unplanned urban settlements; soil erosion; use of hazardous agricultural chemicals; loss of sites due to dam construction

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - over 500 sites with more than 10,000 rock paintings, especially in Eastern Lesotho (Sebapala, Sehlabathebe) and more randomly in Phuthiatsana, and Qhoqhoane areas along river courses with cliffs, overhands and caves; rock shelters in Roma Valley of Western Lesotho; Bushman paintings

National register - no information available

Archaeological sites - Rock shelters (Msalsa, Ha Soloja, Sehonghong, Moshebi Tlovo); Rose cottage cave

Paleontological sites - Dinosaur footprints

Historic settlements - no information available

Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation

Town and Country Planning Act No. II (1980); National Parks Act No. II (1975); Historical Monuments, Relics, Fauna and Flora Act, no. 41 (1967)

Institutions

Protection and Preservation Commission, P.O. Box 1125, Maseru (preservation and protection of natural and historical monuments); Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife, Sports and Culture; National Environment Secretariat, Ministry of Planning and Finance; Environmental Coordinating Unit, Department of Conservation and Forestry; Ministry of Agriculture; Institute of Land Use Planning

Museums:

Lesotho National Museum (N. J. Khits’ane), Maseru; Museum of Lesotho, Korija

NGOS
Experts

Dr. B. Hargreaves; Prof. R. Meakens (National University of Lesotho); N. J. Khits'ane, Lesotho National Museum, Museum

P.J. Mitchell (archaeologist, Oxford); Prof. Lucas Smit, Ellecom, Nederlands; Dr. P. Carter (Cambridge); Thomas Dowson and David Lewis-Williams, University of Witwatersrand; John Parkington (University of Cape Town)

Special protection needs

Conservation of rock art

Bibliographical references


Data gaps

Largely unknown archaeologically; some archaeological field work in southeast and Orange River; little work in western lowlands and foothills regions; programs of rock art recording, especially in area to be flooded by Lesotho Highlands Scheme, undertaken by ARAL (Analysis Rock Art Lesotho)

WB Environmental Plan
Liberia

Map Reference

Major Cultural Property Issues

Civil war since 1989; looting of and damage to museums in Monrovia; need for archaeological surveys in conjunction with diamond mining

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - most sites are along major rivers systems and near Monrovia, along coast; of 64 sites mentioned in the literature, 6.3% have been excavated

National register - no information available

Archaeological sites - Caldwell-9 (stone artifacts), exc. 1973 by Gabel; Kle-31 (sherds), exc. 1961 by Orr; Zorzor-64 (sherds and metal), exc. by Calley

Paleontological sites - Clay Ashland-11 (stone artifacts), exc. 1973 by Gabel

Historic settlements - Monrovia; Buchanan; Harper; Arthengton; Edina

Sites of ethnic significance - Besau; Wela; Kpelle (metallurgic technology)

Legislation

Legislation in draft (no laws have been published in the last years)

Institutions

Museums:

William V. S. Tubman Library and Museum, Harper; National Museum of Liberia (national history and ethnography), Monrovia; William V. S. Tubman High School Museum, Monrovia; Tubman Centre for African Culture, Robertsport; Cuttington College Museum, Suacoco; William V. S. Tubman Museum, Totota (non-functional)
NGOS

Experts

Jeanette Carter, Catholic Relief Services, Buchanan (anthropologist); Robert Cassell, National Museum, Monrovia; Robert Leopold, Museum of Natural History History, Washington; William Siegman, Brooklyn Museum

Special protection needs

Conservation of museums (collection and buildings) in Suacoco, Monrovia; conservation of wooden structures

Bibliographical references

Data gaps

Virtually no archaeological work has been done; more information known in coastal areas; interior poorly known; material found in diamond mining.
MADAGASCAR

Map Reference

Major Cultural Property Issues

Destruction of forest ecosystems; erosion; urbanization; extension of agriculture; expansion of tourist facilities; insecurity of land tenure; low public awareness

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites:

Natural - Tsingy natural reserve in Bemaraha

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - hundreds of sites of ancient villages and caves (tombs) in the high inland plateau; megaliths and sacred sites are found throughout the island; historic settlements in coastal areas

National register - census of sites is underway

Archaeological sites - Ambohimanga; Ankadivory; Andranosoa; Avaradrano; Boina; Ifandana; Ikongo; Irodo; Ilafy; Isandra; Mahilaka; Manandona; Moheli (14-19th c. ceramics); Ramananga; Talaky; Tenika; Vohitrandriana; Vohemar

Paleontological sites - no information available

Historic settlements - Antananarivo; Tamalave

Sites of ethnic significance - there are 18 officially recognized ethnic groups; among these are the ritual sites of the Antaimanam bondro (center is in village of Manambondro)

Legislation

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (19/10/83); Party to the Unesco World Heritage Convention (19/7/83); Order No. 73-050, on the safeguarding, protection and conservation of cultural property (7/9/73)

Institutions

* Ministere de la Culture et des Arts Revolutionnaires, B.P. 760, Antananarivo; National Bureau of the Environment; Centre d’Archeologie, Universite d’Antananarivo (formerly Universite de Madagascar)
Museums:

Musée de l’Université (formerly Musée d’Art et d’archéologie de l’Université d’Antananarivo), B.P. 564 Antananarivo; Musée de paléontologie et d’histoire naturelle, Antananarivo; Musée du Palais de la Reine, Antananarivo; Musée folklorique, archéologique, paléontologique et faunistique, Antananarivo; Musée régional, Toliara (ethnography)

NGOs

Experts

In country:

Chantal Radimilahy, Museum of Art and Archaeology, Antananarivo (archaeologist); Victor Raharijaona, Museum of Art and Archaeology (archaeologist); Elie Rajaonarison, Museum of Art and Archaeology; Dr. J. A. Rakotoarisoa, Dir., Museum of Art et d’Archéologie, Université d’Antananarivo; Hilarion Solo Rakotovololona, Antananarivo; David Rasamuel, Directeur du Centre D’Art et D’Archeologie, Antananarivo; Bruno Ratsimbazafy, Museum of Art and Archaeology

Elsewhere:

M. Bloch; R. Dewar, University of Connecticut, Storrs (anthropologist); J. Mack, Museum of Mankind, London (anthropologist); P. Verin (archaeologist); H. Wright, University of Michigan (archaeologist)

Special protection needs

Conservation of wooden sculpture; security of Antandroy, Merina and Betsimisaraba tombs and ancestral shrines; important traditional handcrafts, including textiles and basketry

Bibliographical references


Data gaps

Research has focused on areas around Antananarivo and in the central highlands; little work carried out in the west and north; traditional architecture is not well documented
MALAWI (Nyasaland)

Major Cultural Property Issues

High percentage of traditional housing in urban areas; deforestation; lack of awareness of value of cultural heritage

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites:

Natural - Lake Malawi national park

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - numerous coastal sites and sites with rock paintings and carvings; Late Iron Age sites around Southern Lake Malawi

National register - over 50 monuments on a preliminary survey drawn up by the Monument Advisory Council (18 declared by 1987)

Archaeological sites - Chercherere II Rock Shelter; Upper North Rukuru Basin (iron-smelting); Lilongwe pottery sites, southern Malawi (N.A. 27, 1986); Mtemankhokue I burial site (South Lake Malawi); Nkudzi Bay cemetery site; Rungue pottery (N.A. 29, 1987); numerous rock paintings or carving sites

Paleontological sites - southern Malawi (N.A. 30, 1988)

Historic settlements - Zomba; Blantyre; Mangochi; Lilongwe; Livingstone; Bandawi; Mzusu

Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation

Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (7/12/88); World Heritage Convention (1982); Town and Country Planning Act of 1948 (amended 1968, Ch. 23:01); Monuments Act (1965)

Institutions

* Department of Antiquities, P.O. Box 264, Lilongwe (archaeology, history, ethnographic research); * Ministry of Education and Culture, (Antiquities, Museums, National Archives, and Arts and Crafts department), PB 328, Capital City, Lilongwe, tel. 733922; Department of Antiquities; Environment Secretariat, National Research Council; National Committee for the Environment (NEC); Department of Physical Planning; Town and Country Planning Department; Ministry of works and supplies; Monument advisory council
**Museums:**

Museums of Malawi, Blantyre (C.T. Chimimba, Principal Curator, tel. 635 088); Museum of Malawi Culture, Chiriri; Lake Malawi Museum, Mangochi (archaeology, ethnography); Mzuzu Museum, Mzuzu (ethnography)

**NGOS**

**Experts**

Dr. Yusuf Juwayeyi, Acting Principal Conservator, Antiquities Department, Lilongwe; Dr. Zefe Kafulu; Mr. M. G. Kumwenda, Museums of Malawi, Chichiri (museologist); Dr. Gadi Mgomezulu, Ministry of Culture, Lilongwe; Mr. George Sembereka, Curator of Ethnography, Museums of Malawi, Chichiri (museologist)

**Special protection needs**

Conservation of timber buildings and artifacts in high humidity (mold, rot)

**Bibliographical references**

On Iron Age sites, see Azania 3 (1968) 107-46; Keith Robinson on Iron Age sites

**Data gaps**

Little archaeological or historical investigation has been carried out.
MALI

Map Reference

Major Cultural Property Issues

Looting and uncontrolled export of antiquities; deterioration of sites through erosion and flooding; inadequate cooperation between government officials and local communities; migration and impact on traditional architecture (adobe); possible tourism development in the Dogon country; lack of financial resources and access to foreign exchange; poor infrastructure

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites:

Cultural sites - Old towns of Djenne; Bandiagara (Dogon country); Timbuktu (in peril); Gao

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - Concentration of sites in Dogon area, inland Niger delta and Mena (Dead Delta) area; of 874 sites mentioned in the literature, 7.2% have been excavated

National register - Inventory begun in 1983 by Institut des Sciences Humaines (K. Sanogo)

exc. 1954 Szumowski, -606 (tell), exc. 1972 Barth; Niafunke-609, exc. 1930/31 Clerisse; Niani (capital of med. Mali, 6th to 17thc.); Niorofina-624 (tell), exc. Szumowski; Nokara-625 (cave), exc. 1966 Huizinga; Nouna-Sourinda-628 (settlement), exc. 1952 Szumowski; N’tekedo-632 (cave), exc. Szumowski; Ntondomo-634 (grave-mound), exc. 1979 Raimbault; Nyamanko-635 (settlement), exc. 1979 Raimbault; Oueyanko-645 (site), exc. 1952-55 Szumowski; Pehe-655 (grave-mound), exc. 1930 Clausel, 1952 Szumowski; Pelengena-656 (tell), exc. 1952/53 Szumowski; Sane-683 (medieval site and kings burial ground), exc. 1939 Chambon and Bartoli, 1972, 1974, 1978, 1979 Flight; Sanga-684 (tell); Sarnyere (Dogon); Segoubougou-697 (several tells), exc. 1957 Szumowski; Senou-706, exc. 1979 Sanago; Sevara-Lode-709 (tell), exc. 1952 Szumowski; Sevare-710 (tell), exc. 1972 Sarr and Barth; Soye-733 (tell), exc. 1949 Barlet; Teleya-785 (prehistor. grave-mound), exc. 1909 Cortier; Tenemama-789 (settlement), exc. 1945 Monod; Tendirama-788 (grave-mound), exc. 1896 Florentin; Tenemama-789 (?), exc. 1912 Mousnier-Lompre; Tiebala (6th c. ceramics); Tienra-802 (grave-mound), exc. 1949 Aris; Tilemsi Valley (terracottas); Togou-838 (grave-mound), exc. 1952/53 Szumowski; Tombouctou-839 (medieval trading center w/mosques, fort. walls, necropolis); Tondidarou-844 (stone walls?, tell settlement), exc. 1906 Decorse, 1924 Maes, 1931/32 Clerisse; 1979 Diallo; Were-862 (tell), exc. Szumowski

Paleontological sites - no information available

Historic settlements - Dogon cliff area (c. 1300); colonial buildings in Segou; Timbuktu (c. 1100, N.A. 24/25, 1984); Bamako; Kayes; Niono (Great Mosque); Sane

Sites of ethnic significance - Many including Mopti, Djenne

Legislation

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (5/7/77); Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (5/4/77); Ordinance No. 52 (3/10/69), regulating discovery and exportation of art objects; Law No.85-40/An-RM (7.26.85) concerning the protection and the promotion of the national cultural patrimony; Decree No. 203/PG-RM (8.13.85) instituting a National Commission for the Protection of Cultural Patrimony; Decree No. 275/PG-RM (11.4.85) regulation archaeological excavation; Law No. 86-61/AN-RM (7.26.86) concerning commerce in antiquities; Decree No. 299/PG-RM (9.19.86) regulating the discovery, commercialization, and export of cultural property; Law No. 67-41 (18/7/67); Law No. 66-200 (13/7/66)

Institutions

* Institut des Sciences Humaines; * Ministere Sports, Arts et Cultures; Direction des Arts et de la Culture; Ministere de l’environnement et de l’elevage; Ministere du developpement industriel et du tourisme

Museums:

Musee National du Mali, B.P. 159, Bamako (ethnology, archaeology; tel 22 34 86); Musee du Sahel, Gao (ethnography); Centre Ahmed Bamba, Tombouctou (Arab documents, Tarik ’Hg)
NGOS

Experts

In country:

M. Diawara Adama, Chef de la Section Musees, Sites et Monuments, Bamako; Oz Mawadi Dembele, Institut des Sciences Humaines, Bamako; M. Abdoul Aziz Diallo, Chef de la Division du Patrimoine culturel, Ministere des Sports, des Arts et de la Culture, Bamako; Dr. Alpha Oumar Konare, Bamako (art historian); M. Moussa Konate, Directeur Adjoint du Musee national, Bamako; Mr. Kassim Kone, Bamako (sociolinguistics; textiles; Bamana); Mr. Georges Meurillon, Musee National, Bamako (specialist on photography for cultural documentation and documentation of museum collection); Dr. Klena Sanago, Institut des Sciences Humaines, Bamako; Samuel Sidibe, Directeur, Musee National de Bamako; Tereba Togola, Rice University and Institut des Sciences Humaines (archaeologist)

Elsewhere:

Prof. Roger Bedaux, Univ. of Utrecht (archaeologist); Valerie Chieze, Director des Musees de France, Paris; Adrienne LaViolette, Univ. of Virginia (archaeologist); Profs. Roderick and Susan MacIntosh, Rice University, Houston; Alain Person, Universite Pierre et Marie Curie, Laboratoire de Geologie des —? Sedimentaires, 4 Place Jussieu, Paris 05 (tel 442+5158?); Michel Raimbault, Quartier Ste. Anne 07700 St. Remeze; Walter Van Beek, Univ. of Utrecht (archaeologists)

Special protection needs

Illegal digging; export control of terracotta sculptures

Bibliographical references


Data gaps

Southern Mali is little explored (south of Bamako) as are areas outside major known urban site concentration of the Dogon country and Timbuktu
MAURITANIA

Map Reference : 

Major Cultural Property Issues

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

  Distribution of known sites - a large number of sites with greatest concentration in the central areas, especially to the southeast and south of the border with Morocco; some sites along Senegal river

  National register - no information available

  Archaeological sites - see Huysecom for listing

  Paleontological sites - no information available

  Historic settlements - many settlements with vernacular architecture

  Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation

  Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (2/6/81); Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (2/3/81); Statute No. 72, concerning the protection and conservation of the national prehistoric, historic and archaeological heritage (31/7/72)

Institutions

  Ministere de la culture; Ministere de l’environnement, de l’habitat et de l’urbanisme; Institut Mauritanien de Recherche Scientifique (IMRS)

Museum:

  Musée national de Nouakchott, Nouakchott (ethnography, archaeology); Banc d’Arguin, Nmadhibou (natural hist.)
NGOS

Experts

Tanoha Biry, 65-B Rue Jourdan, Res.: Lucien Paye, w.204, 75014 Paris, tel. 65893695; Denise-Robert Challix, Maison des Sciences et de l’Homme, Blvd. Raspail, Paris; Serge Robert, Toulouse (archaeologist, historic cities);

Special protection needs

Conservation of adobe architecture

Bibliographical references

Data gaps - no information available
MAURITIUS

Major Cultural Property Issues

High local and tourist population densities; forest clearance

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

- Sites listed on national register - no information available
- Archaeological sites - no information available
- Paleontological sites - no information available
- Historic settlements - no information available
- Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation

Ancient Monuments Ordinance (1944)

Institutions

Mauritius Institute; Ministry of Environment and Land Use (Environment Protection Department); National Environment Commission

Museums:

Naval and Historical Museum, Mahebourg (archaeology, ethnography, contemporary); Mauritius Institute, Port Louis (archaeology, ethnography); Robert Edward Hart Memorial Museum, Souillac (ethnography, contemporary art)

NGOS

Experts
Special protection needs - no information available

Bibliographical references

Data gaps - little published information on the archaeology or history of Mauritius
MOZAMBIQUE

Map Reference

Major Cultural Property Issues

Deforestation; coastal zone development; limited access to major areas of the country due to terrorist activities; destruction of national economy by war; impact of large dams

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - There are over 240 sites that have been identified (as of 1983). Over half of these are Stone Age sites; the remainder are Iron Age (early and late). Known sites are concentrated in the southern part of the country, with smaller numbers in the central and northern areas, often near major rivers and in coastal areas. Rock art sites are quite common from central Mozambique northwards along the major river basins

National register - attempts at local participation in inventory in the 1980s by agentes de cultura under the Museum and Antiquity Service

Archaeological sites - Barzaruto Island; Bilene Praia Oceanica Chibuene; Caimane (Stone Age rock shelter); Chakota; Hola-hola; Ibo; Lombo; Masnica; Manyikeri (Garlake 1976; Morais and Sinclair 1980); Mamoli; Matola (Morais 1982); Murekani; Muse (rock shelter); Muaconi; Nakwaho; Namialu; Namiruto; Namolepiwa; Ocorrine; Riane (rock shelter); Sancul; Tototo; Xai-Xai; Zintundo

Paleontological sites - no information available

Historic settlements - Mozambique Island; Nacala; Tete

Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (27/2/83); Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (27/11/82)

Institutions

* Departamento de Arqueologia e Anthropologia, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, CP 257, Maputo; Eduardo Mondlane Univ., Dept. of Archaeology and Anthropology, CP 257, Maputo (sole research body for archaeological studies); Servico Nacional de Museus e Antiguidades;
Environment Division, National Institute for Physical Planning; National Directorate of Housing; Departamento de Ciencias de Terra of the IIC (established in 1974)

Museums:

Museu Municipal, Beira; Museus da Ilha de Mocambique, Ilha de Mocambique; Museu arqueologico, Manhiqueni; Museu Mostruario de Manica, Manica; Manyikena (site museum with local participation); Museu de Historia Natural, Maputo (ethnography); Museu Nacional da Moeda, Maputo; Museu Nacional de Arte, Maputo; Museu de Nampula, Nampula

NGOS

Experts

In country:

Ms. Alda Maria Costa, Director, Dept. of Museums, Maputo (museologist); Mr. Gilberto Cossa, Director, Museu Nacional de Arte, Maputo (museologist; artist); Ricardo Duarte, Archaeology and Anthrop. Dept., Mondlane U., Maputo (archaeologist); Gerhard Liesegang, Hist. Archives; Ana Loforte, Mondlane U., Maputo; Irae Lundin, Mondlane U., Maputo; Mr. Ramos, Archaeological section, Mondlane University, Maputo

Elsewhere:

Dr. Joao Morais, Portugal; Sinclair

Special protection needs

Preservation of stone built houses and rock art

Bibliographical references


Data gaps

Little archaeological investigation in northern and central areas; unsurveyed areas include Tete, Zambezia, Niassa, and Cabo Delgado provinces (as of 1984); emphasis on Iron Age sites, and relatively little attention to historical archaeology

Research Projects

Massingir Dam rescue archaeology programme (Soares de Carvalho, 1974); Northern coastal survey program (1982, SAREC).
Figure 1 Extrasbamicarchaeological sites mentioned in the text. Note that Early Iron Age pottery is also present at Mamoli, Inhaca and the University Campus site in the Maputo region.

(after Morais)
NIGER

Map Reference

Major Cultural Property Issues - no information available

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: none

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - A large number of sites spread throughout country with high density in the center of the country and a grouping to the southwest of Niame along the Niger river; of 481 sites mentioned in the literature, 4.8% have been excavated

National register - no information available

Archaeological sites - Adrar Bous (ceramics); Afounfoun-19 (neol. site), exc. 1978 Paris; Agades-22 (medieval city w/mosques); Agorass in Tast-32 (neol. site), exc. 1970 Clark; Aoualaoualt-55 (neol. settlement), exc. 1977 Lhote; Aoukare-57 (neol. settlement), exc. Lhote; Areschima-65 (neol. necropolis), exc. 1969/70 Roset; Arlit-68 (neol. settlement), exc. 1970-75 Lhote; Assaqarrou-75 (grave-mound), exc. 1976 Grebenart; Ayorou-78 (settlement), exc. 1947 Rouch; Azelik-80 (city ruins), exc. 1973, 1975, 1977-81, Bernus and Gouletquer; Azouzam-83 (copper?), exc. Lombard; Boura (necropolis); Chin Tafilet; Djado-137 (stone artifacts), exc. 1944 Le Coeur; Do Dimmi-138 (postneol.), exc. 1972 Quechon and Roset; Fadagana-163 (grave-mound), exc. 1940 Le Coeur; Garoumele-176 (ruins of med. city); Ibadanan (neol. site); Ikawaten; In Talaylen-212 (neol. site), exc. 1977 Grebenart; In Teduq; Iwelen (monumental grave-stones); Kareygourou; Kori Ibine; Limestone Hill-264 (neol. settlement), exc. 1970 Clark; Marandet-277 (site w/ neol. material), exc. 1952 Prautois and 1971-72 Lhote; Ntarhalge (neol. site); Oroub-301 (neol. settlement), exc. 1977 Grebenart; Rosi-309 (settlement), exc. de Bauchene; Shi Mumeni; Tagalagal (ceramic); Tahoua (ancient civ.); Takne Bawa; Tamaya Mellet (neol. settlement), exc. Le Rumeur, 1934 Lhote; Teguef N’Agar-388 (iron-age settlement), exc. Grebenart; Tegidda N’Tesemt-392 (neol. site), exc. 1973 Bernus and Gouletquer, Grebenart; Temet

Paleontological sites - no information available

Historic settlements - Niamey; Agadez mosque; fortified towns in area from Birni to Zinder (with wall paintings, mosques and palaces); Djado fortified village

Sites of ethnic significance - no information available
**Legislation**

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (17/12/75); Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (23/12/74); Statute No. 56-1106, for the purpose of protection in the Overseas Territories of natural monuments, sites and monuments of historical, scientific, artistic or scenic character, the classification of historical, scientific or ethnographic objects and the regulation of excavations (3/11/56)

**Institutions**

* Ministère de la Jeunesse et des Sports et de la Culture; Ministère de l’hydraulique et de l’environnement; Institut de Muséologie, Niamey (tel. 72 20 22); Institut de Recherches et Sciences Humaines, Boube Gado (director)

**Museums:**

Musée National du Niger, BP 248, Niamey (ethnology, archaeology, contemporary art; tel. 73 43 21); Musée regional de Zinder, Zinder (ethnography)

**NGOS**

**Experts**

M. Ibrahim Ba, Chef du Service du Patrimoine Culturel, Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication; Boube Gado (archaeologist), Directeur de l'I. R. S. H. de Niamey; Mlle. Mariama, Director, Institut de Museologie; Robert Vernet, Maitre assistant a l'Universite de Niamey

J. Devisse, Paris; J. Polet, Musee des Arts d'Afrique et d'Oceanie, Paris; Kristine Loughran (Bini), Florence, Italy

**Special protection needs**

Wall painting conservation

**Bibliographical references**

Data gaps - A good deal of archaeological and architectural research has been carried out in the last twenty years; there will be a major exhibition on the archaeology of Niger in 1993-95 in Paris, Washington, Leiden, Bamako, Niamey, and Ougadougou.
NIGERIA

Map Reference

Major Cultural Property Issues

Looting of sites and illegal export of antiquities; rapid urbanization; agriculture extension and intensification; deforestation; mining activities; road construction

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - A large number of sites in Africa’s most populous country, clustered in the vicinity of the major rivers: to the east of the Ogun river, along the Osee river, in the Niger River delta, along the Cross River, the Kaduna river and to the far east and south of Lake Chad. Recent surveys in Lagos State revealed 77 additional historical buildings and monuments. Of 581 sites mentioned in the literature, 10.3% have been excavated

National register - National Commission for Museums and Monuments is conducting documentation and assessments of monuments and sites; 64 monuments were officially declared between 1956-1982.

Paleontological sites

Historic settlements - see above

Sites of ethnic significance - Hausa compounds in Zaria; Igbo architecture

Legislation

Ordinance 17 of 1953 on prehistoric research; Decree No. 77 of 1979 establishing National Commission for Museums and Monuments

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (17/12/75); Party to the Unesco World Heritage Convention (23/10/74); Antiquities Ordinance (1953)

Institutions

* National Commission for Museums and Monuments (Chief Curator: H. O. Kerri), PMB 12556, Onikan, Lagos, tel. 1/633890 (field excavations and research into Nigerian archaeology); Federal Ministry of Culture and Social Welfare; Ministry of Education; Federal Ministry of Works and Housing; Department of Works, Ministry of Works and Housing; Jos Center for Museum Studies

Museums:


NGOS  No active NGOs

Experts

In Country:

Mr. B. Aghaje-Williams, Institute of African Studies, Univ. of Ibadan, Ibadan (archaeologist; Old Oyo); Prof. Bassey Andah, Dept. of Archaeology, Univ. of Ibadan, Ibadan (archaeologist); Dr. Chike Aniakor, Inst. of African Studies, Univ. of Ibadan, Ibadan (art historian; artist); Dr. F. N. Anozie, Dept. of Archaeology, Univ. of Nigeria, Nsukka (archaeologist); Prof. David Aradeon, Faculty of Environment Design, Univ. of Lagos, Lagos (architectural historian); Ms. Susan B. Aradeon, Univ. of Lagos, Lagos (architectural historian); Dr. P. S. O. Aremu, Dept. of Fine Arts, Obafemi Awolowo Univ., Ile-Ife (art historian); Mr. Emmanuel Arinze, National Museum, Onikan, Lagos (museologist); Mr. B. K. Chukwuez虚, Dept. of Sociology/Anthropology, Univ. of Nigeria, Nsukka (social anthropologist; architecture/house form); Dr. Abi Derefaka, Univ. Museum, Port Harcourt; Dr. Chike Dike, Nat’l. Commission for Museums and Monuments, Nat’l. Museum, Onikan, Lagos (art historian; Igbo/regalia); Mr. Abu Edet, National Museum, Lagos (conservator); Mrs V.I. Ekpo, National Museum, Uyo Akwa Ibom State (museologist); Dr. Omotoso Eluyemi, Dept. of Archaeology, Obafemi Awolowo Univ., Ile-Ife (archaeologist; Yoruba/Ife); Dr. E. Erim, Dept. of History, Univ. of Calabar (historian); Dr. A. Omokaro Izevbige, Dept. of Fine Arts, Univ. of Benin, Benin City (art historian; Edo/Olokun, Igbo); Dr. Dele Igede, Center for Cultural Studies, Univ. of Lagos, Lagos (art historian; contemp. artist); Dr. Babatunde Lawal, Dept. of Fine Arts, Obafemi Awolowo Univ., Ile-Ife (art historian; Yoruba); Dr. Nwanna Nzewunwa, Dept. of Archaeology, Univ. of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt (archaeologist); Dr. Ade Obayemi, Nat’l. Commission for Museums and Monuments, Onikan, Lagos (archaeologist; historian; museologist); Mr. J. R. O. Ojo, Dept. of Fine Arts, Obafemi Awolowo Univ., Ile-Ife (art historian; Yoruba); Mr. Moyo Okediji, Dept. of Fine Arts, Obafemi Awolowo Univ., Ile-Ife (art historian; Yoruba/color pigments); Dr. C. S. Okeke, Fine and Applied Arts Dept., Univ. of Nigeria, Nsukka (art historian; textiles); Prof. Uche Okeke, Asele Institute, Nimo (artist, art historian; Igbo); Alex Ikechukwu Okpoko, Univ. of Ibadan, Dept. of Archaeology and Anthropology; Dr. Tukur Saad, Acting Head, Dept. of Architecture, Ahmadu Bello Univ., Zaria (art historian)

Elsewhere:

Prof. S. De Blase, Boston University (archaeologist); Dr. Henry Drewal, Dept. of Art History, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison (art historian); Dr. Ekpo Eyo, Dept. of Art History and Archaeology, University of Maryland (archaeologist; art historian); Keith Nicklin, Horniman Museum, London; Dr. John Picton, SOAS, University of London
Special protection needs

Conservation of mud-brick architecture (Hausa); conservation of sites in rural areas; training in conservation; disaster planning for cultural heritage (earthquakes, fires)

Bibliographical references

Data gaps
RWANDA

Major Cultural Property Issues

Extension of agriculture

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - Little known. Numerous Early Iron Age brick furnace sites; some royal graves and a former capital have been excavated

National register - no information available

Archaeological sites - many early Iron Age furnaces around Butare; Bweyore (Posnansky 1968)

Historic settlements - Ryamurari

Sites of ethnic or tribal significance - no information available

Legislation - No information available

Institutions

*Ministère de la Culture, Kigali; Chargé de la Culture et des Musée (M. Boniface Ngurinzira), Kigali; Direction de l'Environnement, Ministère du Plan; Institute national de la recherche scientifique (INRS); Office Rwandais du tourisme et des parcs nationaux; Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique

Museums:

Musée national du Rwanda, Butare (ethnology, archaeology); Musée de Kabgayi (Gitarama (ethnography)

NGOS: Association des artistes plasticiens rwandais

Experts

Mr. Protals Hakizimfura, Chef de Division, Arts plastiques appliques, Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique/President, Association des artistes plasticiens rwandais (AAPR); Mr. Jean de Dicu Kamuhanda, Directeur de la Promotion et Conservation du Patrimone Culturel et Artistique, Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de
la Recherche Scientifique; Mr. Boniface Ngulinzira, Directeur General de la Culture et des arts at MINESUPRES

van Noten; van Grunderbeek

Special Protection Needs - no information available

Bibliographical References

van Noten, 1972, 1983; van Grunderbeek et.al., 1983

Data gaps

Very little research has been done; the history of metallurgy not been investigated
SAO TOME and PRINCIPE

Major Cultural Property Issues - No information available.
  The two islands were probably not occupied by man before the slave trade.

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:
  Distribution of known sites - no information available
  National register - no information available
  Archaeological sites - no information available
  Paleontological sites - no information available
  Historic settlements - no information available
  Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation - no information available

Institutions
  Direction generale de la culture, Ministere de l'Education et de la culture; Ministere de l'Equipement Social et de l'Environnement; Departement de la Planification Physique, Ministere du Plan et du Commerce; Archives nationales (classified)

Museums:
  Museu nacional de Sao Tome e Principe, Sao Tome; Musee d'histoire et d'ethnologie

NGOS

Experts
  Mr. Armindo vaz Rodrigues Aguiar, Directeur national de la culture/national representative of CICIBA; Mrs. Ligia Silvia Gracia do Espirito Santo Costa, Ministere de l'Education et de la culture

Special protection needs - no information available

Bibliographical references

Data gaps - Almost no archaeological investigation has been done.
SENEGAL

Major Cultural Property Issues

Destruction of sites through agricultural activity, especially in the central areas of the country and the Senegal river region (dam projects and rice growing); threats to coastal areas and archaeology of shell-middens slated for tourism development

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites:

Cultural sites - Goree Island

Natural sites - Djoudj Bird Sanctuary; Niokolo-Koba National Park

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - many sites throughout the country, clustering along the Senegal, Saloum, and Sine rivers, and the west coast from Dakar south to the Saloum delta; knowledge of sites directly related to visibility with burial sites and mounds in far greater numbers than habitation sites which tend to be less visible; of nearly 1,100 sites mentioned in the literature in Senegambia, only 55 (0.05%) have been archaeologically investigated

National register - National Inventory of Archaeological Sites, published in the Atlas National de Senegal (Van Chi, 1984; 8 colonial sites are classified and 20 examples of civil architecture are designated for protection

Archaeological sites - 817 megalithic circles, 10,316 stone tumuli and an indeterminate number of shell-middens; sites in the Faleme basin and the valley of the Senegal river; Senegal Valley (Beaufort 1851); inventories for protohistoric sites grouped within four archaeological provinces: coastal shell middens, Senegal River sites, megaliths and tumuli (Martin and Becker 1974; Thilmans et al 1980); eastern Senegal - lithic assemblages (Hamy 1902); Bandiala-34 (prehistoric stone artifacts), exc. Bessac; Diakene-Diola-153 (shell-midden), exc. 1965/66 Linares de Sapi; Diallouali-165 (settlement), exc. 1977 Reeves; Diam Diam-173 (megaliths), exc. Martin and Becker; Diamounou (megalithic site); Dioron Boumak-210 (grave-mound), exc. 1970 Thilmans and Deschamps; Dioron Boumak-210 (shell-midden); Douba Lampour-224 (stone circles), exc. Jouenne; Goree-295 (fort); Itou-333 (shell-midden), exc. 1965/66 Olga Linares de Sapi; Kaffrine-350 (stone circle), exc. 1951/52 Bessac; Kagnou-351 (shell-midden), exc. 1965/66 Linares de Sapi; Kass-373 (stone circle), exc. 1931 Doke; Keur Ali Ngane-397 (stone circle), exc. 1966-69 Girard; Keur Moussou Diarka-426 (grave mound), exc. Jouenne; Koumpentoum-482 (stone circle), exc. 1900; Maka Collibentam-545 (stone circle), exc. 1904 Laurens, 1915 Boutonnet; Massar-559 (grave mound), exc. 1942 Duchemin and Joire; Mboulembo-601 (megaliths), exc. Jouenne, exc. 1915 Boutonnet); Moboumba-603 (grave mound), exc. 1920 de Mezieres; Ndalane-638 (grave mound), exc. Thilmans and Deschamps; N'Diao-652 (stone circle), exc. 1916 Jouenne; N'Gor-704, exc. 1942 R. Corbeil, R. Mauny, J. Charbonnier; Niani Ouli-730 (tumuli), exc. Jouenne; Nioumoune-735 (shell-midden), exc. 1965/66 Linares de Sapi; Ogo-747 (settlement), exc. 1978 Chavanne; Oourti-750 (settlement), exc. Bessac; Palol-777 (stone
circle), exc. 1931 Doke; Podor-804, exc. 1976 Chavanne; Rao-817, 1941/42 discovered; Samatite-839 (shell-midden), exc. 1965/66 Linares de Sapir; Sare Dioulde-863 (tumuli), exc. 1973 and 1977 Thilmans and Deschamps; Sarre Madi-878 (stone circle), exc. 1946/47 Evans; Senoudebuff-891, exc. 1924 Pages and Laforgue; Sine-N’Gayene-902; Sintiou Bara-913 (settlement), exc. 1973/78 Thilmans and Ravisse; Soukouta-955 (shell-midden), exc. 1973 Thilmans and Deschamps; Tangor-972, exc. 1939 Joire; Thies-991, exc. Deschamps; Tieken-Boussoura-1012 (tumuli), exc. 1973/75 Thilmans and Deschamps; Tiobe-1025 (stone circle), exc. 1939 Saint-Seine; Tioubalel-1028, exc. 1977 Thilmans and Ravisse; Wassu-1064 (megaliths), exc. 1964/65 Ozanne

Paleontological sites - information not available

Historic settlements - Goree Island (slave center); Saint Louis (first French settlement 1659); Carabane Island; megaliths of Sine-n Gayenne; Enampore impluvia (trad. houses); Karabane island (ancient capital of Casamance; Rufisque

Sites of ethnic or tribal significance - Casamance region

Legislation

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (13/5/76); Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (13/2/76); Decree No. 012-771 (1975); Decree No. 73-746 (8/8/73); Law 71-12, establishing control of historic monuments and of excavations and discoveries (25/1/71)

Institutions

* Ministry of Culture, Building administratif, Dakar (tel. 210527); Ministere de l’Enseignement Superieur, Building administratif, Dakar (tel. 225547); Institut Fundamental d’Afrique Noire, BP 206, Dakar (IFAN, formerly Institut Francais d’Afrique Noir), tel. 211652; Direction du patrimoine historique et ethnographique; Musees de l’Art Africain (IFAN), Dakar; Ministry of Urban Affairs and the Protection of Nature; Direction de l’environnement, Ministere de la protection de la nature; Ministry of Planning and Cooperation; Ministry of Tourism; Musee de la Marine (IFAN), Goree; Commission superieure des monuments historiques, Direction du Patrimoine historique, ethnographique et artistique

Museums:

Musées de l’Institut Fondamental d’Afrique Noire, BP 206, Dakar (ethnography and prehistory); Musee d’art africain, Dakar; Musee geologique africain, Dakar; Musee historique du Sénégal, Goree; Musee de Saint-Louis du Sénégal, Saint-Louis

NGOS: Association de Sauvegarde de l’Ile Goree (Mme Crespin)

West African Museums Project (WAMP), Claude Ardouin, Director, BP 357 Dakar (tel. 225057, fax 22072)
Experts

Mr. Claude Daniel Ardouin, Project Director, West African Museums Project, Dakar (museologist); Mr. Hamady Bocoum, IFAN (archaeologist); M. Koramoko Cisse, Div. des Sites et Monuments Historiques, Div. du Patrimoine, Ministere de la Culture; M. Depret, Dakar (architect); M. Dujarik, Dakar (architect); Dr. Ousmane Sow Huchard, Ministere de la Culture, Dakar; Dr. Massamba Lame, Musee d’Art Africain, Dakar; Mme. Mariama Mbengue, Musee d’Art Africain, Dakar; Charles Becker, ORSTOM (historian); Jean-Paul Bourdier, University of California, Berkeley (architect); Susan and Roderick McIntosh, Rice University, Houston, Texas (archaeologists); A. Sinou (architect, ORSTOM)

Special protection needs

Protection of earthen sites; worked stone (danger from undercutting: funding for salvage operations where needed)

Bibliographical references

Mauny; Linares de Sapir 1971 - example of multi-disciplinary study which developed a cultural sequence based on multiple sites using a combination of ceramic, ecological (shellfish and animal bone), technological (iron) and microenvironmental data; Thilmans and Ravise 1980 - ceramic traditions linked to specific ethnic or cultural groups

Data gaps

South and east of the country and northwest coast poorly known; little investigation of historical archaeology (more emphasis on Stone Age and Iron Age); no formal ceramic typologies developed; no metallurgical analyses have been undertaken

Projects

French-Senegalese Cooperation - Rehabilitation of built patrimony in Senegal - with Direction de la Gestion du Patrimoine Bati (DGPB) - program for the rental management, maintenance plan, and rehabilitation of 310 dwellings in building cooperatives.
SEYCHELLES

Map Reference

Major Cultural Property Issues - tourism development in coastal areas

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - National Monument Board proposed 17 sites, 42 buildings and 10 monuments in 1981; the majority are in coastal areas and in the northern part of the island (sites include La Misere, Victoria, Bel Ombre, Victoria Harbour, La Digue, Port Launay; buildings are in Mahe, Cascade, Les Mamelles, Curieuse, Union Vale, Pointe Larue, Anse-aux-Pins, Mont-Fleuri)

National register - no information available

Archaeological sites - no information available

Paleontological sites - no information available

Historic settlements - see above

Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Natural sites - Aldabra coral reef; Mai Valley Natural Reserve

Legislation

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (9/7/80); Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (9/4/80); National Monuments Act (1980); Maritime Zones Act (1977); Wrecks, Casualties and Salvage Act; Town and County Planning Act (1972)

Institutions

National Monuments Board (Guy Lionnet, Chairman [1981]); President’s Office; Conservation Office, Ministry of National Development

Museums:

Seychelles National Museum, Victoria (archaeology)
NGOS

Experts

Robert Haas (Unesco consultant)

Special protection needs - no information available

Bibliographical references

Data gaps - Archaeological history of the island is largely unknown.
Plans de repérage

S : SITES
B : BUILDINGS
M : MONUMENTS

MAHÉ
SEYCHELLES

PLAN DE REPERAGE

ANNEXE 5
SIERRA LEONE

Map Reference

Major Cultural Property Issues

Impact of tourism development (Bunce Island). No active site protection.

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

Sites spread throughout Sierra Leone, and especially along the river basins; sites have been found reflecting the African Middle Stone Age, Later Stone Age, Iron Age, Protohistoric, and historic periods.

National register - Some 20 sites (archaeological and historical) are listed as National Historic Sites.

Archaeological sites - Kamabai Rock Shelter (Bombali District) excavated by John Atherton, 1968; Yagala Rock Shelter (Bombali District) excavated by John Atherton, 1968; Hill-top fortified villages (Koinadugu District) investigated by John Atherton, 1968 and Chris De Corse, 1979; Yengema Cave (Kono District) excavated by Carleton Coon, 1964; Mano-Pendembu-29 (clay mounds, pottery cache) (Bo District) excavated by Matthew Hill, 1968; Bunce Island (18th century British slave trade castle) (Port Loko District) investigated by Joseph Opala, 1979-1991; Banana Islands (Western Area) islands off Sierra Leone coast, important during Atlantic slave trade era and site of 18th century ruins, graves, and early ship wrecks.

Paleontological sites - no information available.

Historic settlements - Freetown, Porto Loko, Bonthe.

Sites of ethnic or tribal significance - Wara Wara Bafodea (Koinadugu District - Limba people); Falaba (Koinadugu District - Yalunka people); Bumban (Bombali District - Limba people); Shenge (Moyamba District - Sherbro people).

Legislation

Monuments and Relics Act 1947 as amended 1962 and 1967 (provision for designation of sites as National Historic Sites)

Institutions

Museums:

Sierra Leone National Museum, P.O.Box 908 Freetown (archaeology and ethnography); National Herbarium, Njala University College.

NGOs

Gullah Heritage Foundation, Bunce Island Fund
Marsha Adebayo, Director
6017 Cairn Terrace
Bethesda, MD 20817
(301) 320-3021

Experts

Prof. C. Magbaily Fyle, Dept. of History, Ohio State University; Chris de Corse, UCLA; J. Atherton, Oregon State University; Matthew Hill, University of Waterloo, Canada; Joseph Opala (anthropologist), Institute of African Studies, Fourah Bay College, Freetown - c/o U.S. Embassy, 2b481.

Special protection needs

Bunce Island - under threat from increased tourism;
Colonial structures in Freetown - problem of deterioration and lack of maintenance.

Bibliographical references


Data gaps

Little archaeological or architectural investigation has been done; urgent need for more information on the nomoli, ancient stone sculptures often recovered in mining excavations, but never found in situ by an archaeologist; national parks not surveyed for archaeological materials.
SIERRA LEONE (after Huysecom)
SOMALIA

Map Reference

Major Cultural Property Issues

Chronic civil unrest; land tenure problems; theft and illicit trade of antiquities; destruction of colonial buildings and monuments in Hargesia, Mogadishu, and Kismaayo; looting of new National Museum of Somalia

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - middle and Late Stone Age and Neolithic sites are scattered throughout the country with majority of documented sites occurring inland (over 600 sites at Buur Heybe and almost 700 in the Upper Jubba River area); numerous sites in coastal areas and the immediate hinterland; many shell middens and cairns along the northern coast (at Elayo and vicinity); in survey for Baardheere Reservoir in southern Somalia, almost 1,000 sites recorded (lithic scatters, open air ceramic scatters)

National register - no information available

Archaeological sites - Baardheer reservoir area (N.A. 32, 1989); Barawa (N.A. 22, 1988); Hilo Ari; Jubba Valley (N.A. 28, 1987); Ras Hafun (ceramics); Swahili coastal towns; northern Somali stone towns; Alabah Balleh, central Haud; Buur Degis; Buur Heybe (Burr Eibe); Buur Xakaba (Rifle Range site); Danane; Dubar, Berbera; Eil; Hargesia; Jesomma; Mandera Rockshelters; Medishe Caves, Midishe Valley; Mirsale Wells; Ohole; Sheik; Tug Issutugan. Rock art sites - Balli shelters; Buur Heybe shelters; Ceel Afweyn; Ceel Qoran (El-Goran); Danbasle; Dheweyne caves, Medishe valley; gala-cad shelters; Godka Faraska; Godka Xardhane; Golharfo; Gudka Haradhka, near Hudun; Heyla, Medishe Valley; Jid Banaan; Jiral; Jubba River sites; Karin Heegan; Tog Garbagale; Tog Qubooba; Xargega Wadi

Paleontological sites - no information available

Historic settlements - Biya Guure (Islamic); Gandarse Ruins; Gezira; Kasetumu; Merka; Mogadishu; Munghia; Berbera; Brawa; Buur Gabo (Port Dunsford, Bur Gao); Ceerigaavo; Hargesia (many destroyed in 1988-90); Kismaayo town, Arab sector; Maduna; Munghai (leveled in the 1970s by the Russians); Mogadishu (Shinghani, Xamar Weyne); Ras Hafun; Ras Kamboni (Cambooni) ruins; Taleh; Zelia, northern coast

Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation
Institutions

* Somalia Academy of Sciences and Arts (SOMAC), P.O. Box 1228, Mogadishu

Museums:

Regional Museum of Northern Province of Somalia, Hargeysa; Miyusiyamka Ummadda/National Museum, Mogadishu

NGOS

Experts

In Country:

Ms. Amina H. Adan, Faculty of Languages, Natl. Univ. of Somalia, Mogadishu; Mohamed Abeli Allamagan, Somali Academy of Sciences; Mr. Ibrahim Awed, Academy of Sciences and the Arts, Mogadishu; Anders Broberg, Somali Academy of Sciences; Mr. Cabdi Daahir, Academy of Sciences and the Arts, Mogadiscio; Ahmed Dualah Jama, Somali Academy of Sciences; Mr. Aweis Amin Sheikh, Director, Natl. Museum of Somalia, Mogadiscio; Mr. Axmed Cartan Xaange, Academy of Sciences and the Arts, Mogadiscio

Elsewhere:

Dr. Steven Brandt; Dr. I Lewis, London; Osman Mohamed, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia; Margherita Mussi, Rome; Ms. Hilary Costa Sanseverino, Rome; Hussein Suliman, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia; Henry Wright (archaeologist)

Special protection needs - Protection from effects of civil war

Bibliographical references


Data gaps

Most of archaeological investigation done in the last decade; the interior is least known; some survey work in northern Somalia

Research projects

Archaeological survey of proposed Baardheer reservoir in southern Somalia (Upper Jubba River) funded by World Bank, 1989 (USAID funded); Buur Ecological and Archaeological Project, 1985; present (Fulbright, Leakey Fund, NSF funded).
Fig. 1. Location of project area.
SUDAN

Major Cultural Property Issues

Chronic civil unrest; ecological impact of dams; conservation of ethnographic materials

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - no information available; in Butana region, east of Nile and west of Ethiopian border, 175 ceramic-bearing sites recorded

National register - no information available

Archaeological sites - Begrawiya; Butana (N.A. 21, 1982); Debbat El Eheima; Dongola Reach; Dyula region (Islamic architecture); El Ghaddar; El Kanada (N.A. 28, 1987); Erkowit; Faras; Gash Delta; Geili Province (N.A. 31, 1989); Gereif East; Gereif West; Gergaf group (N.A. 24/25, 1984); Jebel al Tomat; Jebel Barhal; Jebel Moya; Kadero; Kerma (exc. Bonnet, 1982 -1990); Kasm el Girba; Kush (kingdom); Mahal Teglinos (Gash group); Meroe - 250; Napata; Old Dongola (N.A. 23, 1983); Saurab area (N.A. 26, 1985); Shaqada (neolithic); Soba (N.A. 22, 1983)

Paleontological sites - no information available

Historic settlements - Khartoum region (N.A. 31, 1989)

Sites of ethnic significance - Suakin (seaport); Zaghawa of Dafur

Legislation

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (17/12/75); Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (6/6/74); Antiquities Ordinance (1952)

Institutions

* Sudan Antiquities Service and National Museums (Dir. Gen.: Elnur O. A. R.), P.O. Box 178, Khartoum (supervision of museums and archaeology, tel. 77147; 70680); Regional Ministry of Culture - Juba, Southern Sudan; National Committee for the Environment; Council for Scientific and Technical Research; Wildlife Conservation and National Park Services
Museums:

Darfur Provincial Museum, El Fasher; Sheikan Museum, El Obeid; Khalifa House Museum, Khartoum; Mathaf al Ethnografia, Khartoum; Geological Survey Museum, Khartoum; Sudan National Museum, Khartoum; Mathaf Meroe, Khartoum; National Botanical Garden, Khartoum; Mathaf Beit al Khalifa, Omdurman; Mathaf Wadi-Halfa, Khartoum

NGOS

Sudan Archaeological Society (c/o British Museum, London)

Experts

In country

Abbas Mohammed-Ali, University of Khartoum; Mr. Sayed Mahdi Satti Salih, Ethnographical Museum, Khartoum and three people at National Museum

Elsewhere

Dr. John Alexander, St. Johns College, Cambridge (archaeologist); C. Bonnet, University of Geneva (archeologist); L. Constantini, Museo d’arte Orientale, Rome; V. Davies, British Museum, London; Rodolfo Fattovich, Istituto Universitario Oriental, Naples; F. Geus (Franco-Sudanese excav.); F. W. Hinkel; E. Kleppe; John Mack, Museum of Mankind, London (anthropologist); A. Marks, Southern Methodist University; Peter Shinnie, Department of Anthropology, University of Calgary

Special protection needs - conservation of mud brick architecture and stone buildings

Bibliographical references

For excavations reports on Old Dongola and Kerma see Nyame Akuma: 21 (1982) 30-40; 23 (1983) 17-31; 24/25 (1984); 26 (1985); 27 (1986); 28 (1987); 29 (1987); 31 (1989); see also J. Mack and P. Robertshaw, Cultural History in the Southern Sudan

Data gaps

Southern Sudan is poorly known; some work on the neolithic in central Sudan (Geus), eastern Sudan (Italian Mission to Kassala Province [1981-82] and Joint University of Khartoum/Southern Methodist University Butana Archaeological Project [1980-82]) and on Islamic archaeology (Osman)
SUDAN

The archaeology of the Eastern Sahel, Sudan: preliminary results

Figure 1  Map of the eastern Sahel, showing the core area and sites mentioned in the text.
SWAZILAND

Major Cultural Property Issues - no information available

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - Rock Art sites (some 20 recorded)

Sites listed on national register - no information available

Archaeological sites - no information available

Paleontological sites - no information available

Historic settlements - no information available

Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation

National Trust Commission Act (1972)

Institutions

* Swaziland National Museum, tel. 66178/61151, fax 44759 (Cur.: R. Andrade); Swaziland National Trust Commission

Museum:

Swaziland National Museum, P.O.B. 100, Lobamba (ethnography, archaeology, contemporary art)

NGOS

Experts

Peter Beaumont (archaeologist, McGregor Museum, Kimberly, S. Africa; Dr. Lawrence Barham (archaeologist, Bristol University); J.R. Masson

Special protection needs

No information available
Bibliographical references


Data gaps

Archaeological research done beginning in 1960s, focusing on Middle and Later Stone Age and Iron Age.
**TANZANIA** (see following pages for Zanzibar)

**Map Reference**

**Major Cultural Property Issues**

Land use conflicts (agriculture and settlement patterns) that threaten cultural and archaeological resources; infrastructure projects; lack of building maintenance; theft of antiquities; lack of funds to maintain active conservation programs' at site and monuments

**Sites**

Unesco World Heritage Sites: Ngorongoro Crater

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - Archaeological sites are found all over the country: Stone Age sites with rock paintings in central lake region; Iron Age sites in northern areas; medieval sites in coastal areas

National register - Gazeteer of National Monuments (161 buildings in Dar-es-Salaam and list of archaeological sites regularly updated); survey of rural housing has been carried out

Archaeological sites - Rock art (Leakey 1936); Mumba-Hohle (Muller-Beck 1978-86; Mehlman 1979); stone monuments and earthworks in northern Tanzania (also Kenya); Kisoraw district coastal EIA site (N.A. 30, 1988); Mwanza region (rock chutes and gongs, Azania 3, 1968); Iramba (Azania, 1971); Kilwa Kisiwani and Songa Mnara; Isimila; Kalanibo Falls; Eyasi; Peninj; Kisesa; Ngoloba; Nasera; Lukuliro; Apis Rock

Paleontological sites - Tendaguru (Brachio Savrus); Olduvai Gorge; Ngorongoro Crater - burial mounds (Reck); Laetoli (N.A. 27, 1986)

Historic settlements - terraced irrigation furrows of Engaruka in northern Tanzania (Robertshaw 1986 and Sutton 1986); Arusha Boma; Bagamoyo; Dar-es-Salaam; Kilwa Kivinje; Kunduchi; Sonje ya Kafi; Masia; Kua; Chole; Jibondo; Kaofe; Mbuamaji; Ndumi; Tangan; Token Island

Sites of ethnic significance - "Mishere" a refuge pit used by Wachagga in Kilimanjaro

**Legislation**

Antiquities Act (amendment) of 1979; Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (2/11/77); Party to World Heritage Convention (2/8/77);
Antiquities Act (1964), covers only structures built before 1863; Preservation of Monuments Ordinance (1937)

Institutions

* Antiquities Unit, Ministry of Community Development, Culture, Youth and Sports (Min.: Fatuma Saidi Ali, 1988, tel. 25411), PO Box 2280, Dar es Salaam; National Museums of Tanzania; Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism; National Environment Management Council; Ministry of Labor, Culture and Social Welfare; Building Research Unit

Museums:

The Arusha Declaration Museum, Arusha (history); Sukuma Museum, Bujora (ethnography); Kijiji cha Makumbusho, Dar Es Salaam; National Museum of Tanzania, P.O. Box 511, Dar Es Salaam (archaeology, ethnography, research facilities, tel. 31365); Kibo Art Gallery, Marangu; Zanzibar National Museum, Zanzibar (ethnography, archaeology, contemporary art)

NGOS: African Heritage Foundation

Experts

Ms. Ruth Besha, Depart of Kiswahili, Univer. of Dar es Salaam; Mr. E. S. Challi, National Arts Council, Dar es Salaam; Prof. Elias Jengo, Dept. of Art, Music and Theatre, Univ. of Dar es Salaam (artist; art educator); Mr. A. Jumbani, College of National Education, Dar es Salaam; Donatius M. K. Kamamba, Ministry of Labor, Culture and Social Welfare, Dar-es-Salaam (architect); Dr. Paul Lane (archaeologist; metalworking; Swahili; Inland Niger Delta); Mr. John Makanta, Natl. Arts Council, Dar es Salaam; Dr/ F.T. Maseo, Univ. of Dar es Salaam; Mr. John W. Masania, Dept. of Art, Music & Theatre, Univ. of Dar es Salaam; E.S. Mattern, Antiquities Dept.; Mr. Mbago, Dir., Natl. Museums of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam; Mr. Louis A. Mbughuni, Dept. of Art, Music & Theatre, Univ. of Dar es Salaam; Mr. F. S. Mshana, Dept. of Art, Music & Theatre, Univ. of Dar es Salaam; Amini A. Mturi, (architectural conservator); Mr. Leonard Charles Mwenesi, Dept. of Art, Music & Theatre, Univ. of Dar es Salaam; Mr. Hashim A. Nakanoga, Dept. of Art, Music & Theatre, Univ. of Dar es Salaam; D.K. Ndaga, Antiquities Unit; Prof. Sam J. Ntiro, Dar es Salaam; J. Russell; Dr. S. Waane, Director of Antiquities; J.A.R. Wembah-Rashid, Antiquities Unit, Dar es Salaam

Dr. Mark Horton, British Institute of East Africa (archaeologist); Adrian LaViolette, Univ. of Virginia (archaeologist); K. Odner

Special protection needs

Preservation of archaeological sites especially Olduvai, Laetoli, rock paintings and coastal architecture
Bibliographical references

Louis Leakey; Hans Reck (1931, Olduvai); Ludwig Kohl-Larsen 1943; Nyame Akuma 27 (1986) 51; Azania 4 (1969) 1-80

Data gaps
TOGO

Map Reference

Major Cultural Property Issues - no information available

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: none

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - important second millennium iron industry in the Bassar region (over 130 sites surveyed)

Sites listed on national register - no information available

Archaeological sites - Alpha; Bassan (N.A. 23, 1983); Bassar region; Dakpande; Dekpassanware; Kounkoule; Nababun; Notse-39; (settlement), exc. 1980/81 by Posnansky; Tado-46 (medieval town); Tatre; Tchatchafaroko I; Tchomgma I; Tipabun

Paleontological sites - no information available

Historic settlements - Aneho (colonial capital)

Sites of ethnic significance - no information available

Legislation

Statute No. 56-1106, for the purpose of protection in the Overseas Territories of natural monuments, sites and monuments of historical, scientific, artistic or scenic character, the classification of historical, scientific or ethnographic objects and the regulation of excavations (3/11/56)

Institutions

Ministere de la Jeunesse, des Sports et de la Culture (tel. 1170; tx 5163 MJS); Institut Culturel Africain; Ministere de l’environnement et du tourisme; Ministry of Rural Development; Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research

Museums:

Musee d’histoire et d’ethnographie, Aneho; Musee national, Lome (Moussa Madjababa Tchanile, conservator, tel. 21. 68. 07)
NGOS

Experts

Tony Adedze, UCLA; Philip de Barros, UCLA (archaeologist); Merrick Posnansky, UCLA; Moussa Madjababa Tchanille, Conservateur du Musee national, Lome

Special protection needs - no information available

Bibliographical references


Data gaps

Little current archaeological research; scant information on traditional architecture.
UGANDA

Major Cultural Property Issues

Resettlement of displaced populations

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - see Uganda Atlas

Sites listed on national register - no information available

Archaeological sites - Bigo (Posnansky 1969); Bweyorere; Chobi sector, Murchison Falls National Park (Azania, 1971); Interlacustrine region (N.A. 30, 1988); Kibiro (N.A. 32, 1989); Mubede; Ntusi (Lanning 1970); Nyero (Azania, 1968)

Paleontological sites - Elgon; Kaido; Kazorya; Lake Albert Basin; Lake Edward Basin; Moroto; Napak; Nkondo; Nyabusosi

Historic settlements - architectural monuments at Kampala (cathedral, Baker’s Fort, Lugord Fort)

Sites of ethnic or tribal significance - Kisbi tombs, KLA

Legislation

Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (20/11/87); Historical Monuments Act (1967); Antiquities Act (1974)

Institutions

*Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports, Dept. of Antiquities and Museums, P.O. Box 5718, Kampala (tel. 41202); Ministry of Environmental Protection; Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife; Ministry of Water and Mineral Development; Uganda National Parks Board of Trustees; Uganda Geological Survey and Mines Department, P.O. Box 9, Entebbe

Museums:

Botanic Gardens, Entebbe; Forestry Department Library and Herbarium, Entebbe; Museum of the Geological Survey and Mines, Entebbe; Kabale Regional Museum, Kabale (archaeology, ethnography, contemporary art); Makerere University Art Gallery, Makerere (fine arts);
NGOS

Experts

In country:

M. Augustine Badokwaya, Curator, Antiquities and Museums, Kampala; S. Lwana-Lunyiigo, Department of History, Makerere University, Kampala; Mr. Mboijana, Museum of Geological Survey and Mines, Entebbe; Peter Schmidt (archaeologist, University of Florida); Mr. Charles Sekintu, Antiquities Department; Mr. James Ssebedukke, Director, Uganda Museum (tel. 244060); Mr. Paul Womala, Director, Department of Antiquities and Museums

Elsewhere:

Graham Connah (archaeologist); Martin Pickford, Institut de Paleontologie, Paris (paleontologist); A. Reid, Cambridge; Brigette Senut, Laboratoire d’anthropologie du (paleontologist); R. Soper; J. Sutton

Special protection needs - no information available

Bibliographical references


Data Gaps

Little archaeological investigation has been carried out in the last decade; work on Iron Age has been the priority; Uganda Paleontology Expedition in progress since 1986 (Lake Albert and Lake Edward Basins have been surveyed)
ZAMBIA

Major Cultural Property Issues

Urbanization; loss of heritage due to large infrastructure works (dams, transports); training of staff in conservation

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: Victoria Falls (shared with Zimbabwe)

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - an estimated 1,600 sites are known, of which several hundred are located along the Kafue River (a major tributary of the Zambezi River in southern Zambia); Later stone age sites in the Lunsemfiva Drainage Basin; traditional architecture is found in four major areas: the Gwembe Valley and Livingstone (Tonga, Leva) in the south; the Eastern Province Plateau (Chewa, Ngoni, and Nsenga architecture) in the east; the Upper Zambezi Plains (Lozi architecture) in the west; and the Luapula Valley and Bangwewulu Swamps in the northeast

National register - 72 declared national monuments (in 1987); survey of architectural heritage begun by National Monuments Commission (assisted by School of Architecture, Kitwe)

Archaeological sites - Basanga; Chundu farm (iron age); Itezhitezhi; Gwisho; Kalemba; Kalomo (Matobo iron age site); Mosioa-Tunya; Mwambacimo rock shelter; Mumbwa cave; Mwanamaimpa Iron Age mounds, Luano (N.A. 28, 1987); Ndola (Azan. 7, 1972); Victoria Falls

Paleontological sites - Broken Hill at Kabwe (Rhodesia man); Kalambo Falls area

Historic settlements - Chipata; Kaloma; Livingstone; Mbala

Sites of ethnic or tribal significance - cultural villages: Kabwata at Lusaka, Maramba at Livingston; Bantu villages, especially in the west

Legislation

National Heritage Conservation Commission Act, Chap. 23 (1989); Antiquities and Monuments Act (in preparation in (1989); Antiquities and Monuments Act (in preparation in 1987); Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (4/9/84); Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (4/6/84); Natural and Historical Monuments and Relics Act (Chap. 266 of 1948 as amended); now National Heritage Conservation Commission Act, Chap. 23 of 1989)
Institutions

*National Heritage Conservation Commission, Box 60124, Livingstone (tel. 03); *National Museums Board; *Ministry of Tourism; Ministry of General Education and Culture; Ministry of Public Works; Ministry of Water, Lands and Natural Resources; National Archives, Lusaka; Institute of African Studies (IAS); Department of Zambia Cultural Services; National Crafts Committee; Zintu Arts and Crafts Foundation; Village Industry Services

Museums:

Gwembe Ethnographic Museum (Thonga people), Gwembe; Copperbelt Museum, Kitwe; Nayuma Museum, Limulunga (ethnography, contemporary art - Lozi peoples); Livingstone Museum: Livingstone; The Railway Museum, Livingstone; the Art Center, Lusaka, Moto Moto Museum, Mbala; Nayuma Museum, Mongu; Mwase Traditional Museum, Victoria Falls Field Museum (Eastern Cataract Field Museum)

NGOS: Institute of Architects

Experts

In country:

M Anamlela, Minister of State for Culture; Mr. Kwimanji Chellah, Director, Livingston Museum (artist); Mrs. Gwenda Chongwe, Collection Director, Zinto Arts and Crafts Foundation; Mr. Joseph Jambo, former Deputy Director, National Monuments Commission (archaeologist); Mr. John Kasapo, Director, Dept. of Zambia Cultural Service; Mr. Nicholas Katanekwa, Dir., Nat'l Monuments Commission for Preservation of Monuments and Relics, Livingston (archaeologist); Prof. Steven Moyo, Directeur, Zambian Broadcasting Service (rep. of CICIBA); Mr. Maryando Mukela, Dir., Moto Moto Museum (museologist); Chairman, National ICOM Committee of Zambia); Dr. Francis Musonda, Deputy Director, Livingston Museum, Livingston (archaeologist); Mr. Iven Nzila, Asst. Dir., National Heritage Conservation Commission; Prof. Hartmut Schmetzer, Dean, School of Environmental Studies, University of Kitwe (architect); Tobias Sumaili, Research Fellow, IAS; Mr. Patrick Topham, University of Kitwe (architect); Mr. Phillip Ziba, National Monument Commission (architectural conservator)

Elsewhere:

D. Phillipson, Cambridge University, England

Special Protection Needs

Protection of sites in provincial areas; conservation of traditional mud, adobe, thatch and timber buildings
Bibliographical References


Data Gaps

More information available for central and souther Zambia than for the rest of the country (due in part to investigation undertaken for the Itenzhitezhi Dam in the 1980s)

Projects

"Copperbelt"; 1988 Workshop on cultural industries in southern Africa (SADCC).
Fig. 1. Location of the research area.

ZAIRE

Major Cultural Property Issues

Deterioration of archaeological sites; erosion; population pressure, especially in the eastern frontier with Rwanda and Burundi; history of civil disturbances which have prevented archaeological field work

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - Sites tend to be located along major rivers (Kinshasha, Congo, Zaire, Lubudi, Malabo, Semliki), in valleys (Semliki), along caravan routes, and in caves (Bushimaie Valley). Christian burial sites in Lower Zaire. Twenty six sites were known in 1899; hundreds have been discovered in the 20th century

Sites listed on national register - no information available

Archaeological sites - Gombe Point (formerly Kalina Point), Kinshasa; Ishango; Kamilamba; Katanga (now called Shaba); Katongo; Kiantapo (grotto); Kikulu; Kingabwa; Lubumbashi (Iron Age); Matupi Cave, Ituri; Middle Kwango (prehist. industry); Leopoldville (Kinshasa); Lopango (N.A. 33, 1990); Lusso Beds, Upper Semliki; Malemba Nkulu; Sanga; Ongolibal N.A. 22, 1983; Semliki; Shaba region (Stone age and Iron Age); Thysville (Banza-Ngungu); Tumba; Uemba Valley (ceramic) (N.A. 31, 1989); Uele

Paleontological sites - Virunga National Park, Upemba

Historic settlements - Mbanza-Ngungu; Mbanza Sundi; Mbanza Mbata; Mbanza Mpangu; Stanley House, 19th - early 20th c. architecture (art nouveau)

Sites of ethnic significance: Pygmy settlements; royal village of the Bakuba

Natural sites - Garamba National Park; Kahuzi-Biega National Park; Salonga National Park; Virunga National Park; (see CICIBA/CCE proposal); Upemba

Legislation

Ministere de la Culture et des arts et du tourisme; Institut des Musees Nationaux de Zaire (IMNZ - Kinshasa and Lubumbashi); Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (17/12/75); Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (23/9/74); Ordinance No. 71-016, concerning the protection of cultural property (15/3/71). Antiquities Law which requires official permit for any excavation (1970s)
Institutions

* Ministère de la Culture et des Arts; Institut des Musées Nationaux; Département de l’Environnement, de la Conservation de la Nature, et du Tourisme; Department of Planning; Department of Human Settlements and Environmental Control; Office du Tourisme

Museums:

Musée préhistorique et géologique, Bukavu; Musée national de Kananga, Kananga; Musée de Mayombe, Kangu; Musée ethnologique provincial, Kingoy; Academie des Beaux-Arts, Kinshasa; Musée scolaire, Kinshasa; Musée universitaire-Centre de recherches interfacultaires, Kinshasa (ethnography); Musée ethnologique provincial, Kikwit; Musee de la vie indigene, Kisangani; Musée national de Lubumbashi, Lubumbashi; Musée ethnographique, Lwiro; Musée national de Mbandaka, Mbandaka; Musée du roi de Kuba, Mushenge; Musée ethnologique provincial, Mweka; Musée ethnologique provincial, Tshikapa; Musée de Stanley, Vivi

NGOS

Laboratoire d’Analyses Sociales de Kinshasa (LASK); Union nationale des associations folkloriques du Zaire (UNAFOZA); Association nationale des artistes zairois en arts plastiques (ANAZAP)

Experts

Mr. Muya wa Bitanko, Director, Musée de Lubumbashi (archaeologist); Mr. Egger; Mr. Lema Gwete, Délégué General Adjoint, IMNZ; Mr. Kanimba, Directeur de la Recherche, IMNZ (archaeologist); Mr. Kankwenda, LASK; Mr. Tali Ngai, President, Société des architectes du Zaire; Dr. Shaje Tshiluila, Institut des Musées Nationaux de Zaire,

Kinshasa (anthropologist/art historian; Kongo)

Allison Brooks, George Washington University; Susan Terry Childs, University of Florida; Pierre de Maret, Universite Libre de Bruxelles

Special protection needs

Protection of sites in forest areas (poor conservation of organic materials)

Bibliographical references


Data gaps

Research is hampered by thick vegetation, erosion, inadequate roads, and vastness of the territory. Lower Zaire has received more attention than the north and northeast which were neglected before 1977 (Van Noten); the majority of research has been concentrated on prehistory with little work on indigenous and colonial architecture.
ZIMBABWE

Major Cultural Property Issues:

Preservation of archaeological sites such as Great Zimbabwe

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: Great Zimbabwe, Khami

Cultural property sites of significance:

Distribution of known sites - monuments scattered all over south Africa (150 recorded)

National register

Archaeological sites - Bambata; Gokomere; Great Zimbabwe Ruins; Lekkerwater Ruins;
Matopos rock art sites (Maleme, Pumongwe, Nswatug, Amadzimba); Redcliff; Pomongue
caves; Tshangulu caves; Khami Waterworks site

Paleontological sites - no information

Historic settlements - no information

Sites of ethnic significance - no information

Legislation

Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (16/11/82);
Party to Unesco World Heritage Convention (16/8/82); National Museums and Monuments of
Zimbabwe By-Laws (1973); National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe Act (Chap. 313
of 1972)

Institutions

* National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe, P.O. Box 8540, Causeway, Harare (tel.
  707202, fax 707717); Ministry of Environment and Tourism; Environment Council; Dept. of
  Natl. Parks and Wildlife Management; Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Settlement
  [Zimbabwe is establishing an environmental monitoring unit within the Ministry of Natural
  Resources and Tourism]

Museums:

National History Museum, Bulawayo; National Museum, Bulawayo; Bulawayo Art Gallery,
Bulawayo; Khami Ruins Site Museum, Bulawayo; Great Zimbabwe Ruins National
Monument, Fort Victoria; Midlands Museum, Gwelo; MacGregor Museum, Harare;
National Archives, Harare; National Gallery of Zimbabwe, Harare; Queen Victoria Museum,
Harare (archaeology, ethnology); Nyahokwe Ruins Site Museum, Inyanga; Mutare Museum, Mutare (ethnography, archaeology); Nswatugi Rural Site Museum; Pomongwe Rural Site Museum

NGOS

Experts

Mr. Peter Garlake, Harare (archaeologist; Great Zimbabwe; rock art); Mr. Keith Goddard, Zimbabwe College of Music, Harare; Mr. D. Munieri, National Museums and Monuments, Harare; Mr. Webber Ndoro, National Museums and Monuments, Great Zimbabwe (conservator); Ms. Stella Nduku, Zimbabwe Museum of Human Sciences, Harare (museologist); Dr. Gilbert Pwiti, Dept. of History, Archaeology Section, Univ. of Zimbabwe, Harare (archaeology); Ms. Doreen Sibanda, Natl. Gallery of Zimbabwe, Harare (art educator); Dr. Robert Soper, Dept. of History, Archaeology Section, Univ. of Zimbabwe, Harare (archaeologist)

Special protection needs

Conservation of dry stone wall and daga (earth) structures as Great Zimbabwe

Bibliographical references


Data gaps

ZANZIBAR

Sites

Unesco World Heritage Sites: None

Cultural Property Sites of Significance:

Distribution of known sites: the majority are along the coast in both Zanzibar and Pemba islands, the earliest of which date from the ninth century

Archaeological Sites: Chwaka; Fukuchani; Jongowe; Kizimkaze; Muveleni (Zanzibar); Mkia wa Ngombe; Msuka Mjini (Pemba Island); Mtambwe Mkuu; Pujini; Ras Mkumbuu; Tumbata; Unguja Ukuu

Paleontological sites: none

Historic settlements: Zanzibar City and Fort; Royal Palaces of Marahubi; Mtani; Kilichi; Kizimbani; Chuini; Dunga Palace (Zanzibar); Chaki Chaki Fort; Jambangombe Town (Pemba)

Sites of ethnic or tribal significance: Tumbatu Island; Kajani Island; Michenweni Peninsula; Makunduchi

Natural: Jozani Forest (Zanzibar); Ngezi Forest (Pemba); Mnemba Island Natural Reef Reserve

Legislation

Ancient Monuments Act (1924?)

Institutions

Zanzibar Dept. of Antiquities, Museums and Archives, P.O. Box 116, Zanzibar; Ministry of Information, Culture, Tourism and Youth; Ministry of Housing and Lands; Zanzibar Archives

Museums:

Zanzibar Museum; Zanzibar Natural History Museum

Experts

Mr. Hamad Omar, Min. of Information; Mr. Abdulrahman Juma, Dir. of Antiquites, Dept. of Tourism, Museums and Archives

Dr. Mark Horton, British Institute of East Africa; Prof. Abdul Sharif, Univ. of Dar es Salam;
Special protection needs

Conservation of historic center of Zanzibar (ongoing Aga Khan Historic Cities' Program activity)

Bibliographical references

Data gaps