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**Workshop of Experts on the Search of Indicators**  
**and**  
**the African Contribution to the UNESCO World Report**  
**on Cultural Diversity**

**(Maputo, 15-17 February 2006)**

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**Observatory of Cultural Policies in Africa**  
**Maputo, February 2006**

## **Introduction**

1. The workshop was convened in Maputo from 15 to 17 February 2006 by the Observatory of Cultural Policies of Cultural Policies in Africa (OCPA, Maputo, Mozambique).
2. It took place in the follow-up of OCPA and Interarts Experts Meeting on Research Priorities (Dakar, 16-17 November 2005) and the Interarts Foundation (Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain) with the support of the Spanish Ministry of Culture with the main objective to identify OCPA's medium term research priorities namely on cultural indicators for human development in Africa;
3. The meeting was organized with the participation of 10 experts and 6 observers from 7 countries (Botswana, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Mozambique, Spain, Zimbabwe) and representatives of 3 organizations (African Futures Institute, UNFPA and OCPA). Interarts informed OCPA that in this period it was not in a position to send a representative (See Annex 2).

**Wednesday, February 15<sup>th</sup> 2006**

### **Opening Session**

#### **Opening and adoption of the agenda**

4. In their opening addresses Lupwishi Mbuyamba, Executive Director of OCPA and Domingos Do Rosario Artur, National Director of Culture of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Mozambique, recalled that the meeting was convened in the framework of the co-operation between OCPA and the Interarts Foundation launched in 2003, which permitted the realization of the following activities

- The organization of the International Seminar on Cultural Indicators of Sustainable Development in Africa (Maputo, March 2004)
- The establishment of a Task Force of experts of Culture and development with a view to assist the Interarts Foundation, UNESCO and OCPA in mapping the resources (information, expertise and partnership), existing and to be mobilized in Africa and the international level, in order to implement the activities and recommendations proposed by the Seminar in view of elaborating cultural indicators of human development in Africa.
- The organization of the meeting of the Task Force (Maputo, 6-7 August 2004), which elaborated the document "Cultural Indicators: Towards an African perspective" defining the strategic priorities for research into cultural indicators of development.
- The publication and dissemination of this strategic document in Catalan, English, French, Kiswahili, Portuguese and Spanish namely on the occasion of the Congress on Cultural Rights and Human Development (Barcelona, August 2004).
- The Closing meeting of the Task Force (Nairobi, 12 February 2005) the OCPA Steering Committee examined the report adopted on its closing meeting (Nairobi, 12 February 2005) and indicated three priority fields for the future research:
  - a) Culture and poverty alleviation
  - b) Culture, health and combating epidemics
  - c) The role of culture in peace, conflict prevention and resolution

- OCPA and Interarts Experts Meeting on Research Priorities (Dakar, 16-17 November 2005)

5. The meeting then adopted its agenda (see detailed Programme and Agenda in Annex 1) which includes the 3 main discussion points:

**Item 1: OCPA/Interarts Research Project on Cultural Indicators of Human Development in Africa**

- Research Theme 1: Culture and Peace: The Search of Indicators - Presentation by Mr Isaac Mazonde (Botswana)
- Research Theme 2: Culture and Health: The Search of Indicators - Presentation by Mr Isaac Nyamongo (Kenya)
- Research Theme 3 Culture and poverty: The Search of Indicators - Presentation by Mr Charles Wasikama, African Futures Institute (D. R. Congo)
- Research Theme 4: Culture and Governance - Traditional Governance - Presentation by Mr Paul Nchoji Nkwi (Cameroon)
- General Framework of the project

**Item 2: African Regional Report to the UNESCO World report on Cultural Diversity**

- General Information about the Terms of Reference of the project
- Discussion concerning the contents of the report
- Methodology and possible tools for implementing, co-ordinating and harmonizing the report
- Possible participants - proposals for at least 15 experts/institutions to be involved
- Other categories to be consulted: policy makers, NGOs, cultural managers and professional associations in the various regions/sub-regions

**Item 3: First Ordinary Session of the AU Conference of Ministers of Culture (Nairobi, 13 – 14 December 2005) and the 6th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union (Khartoum, 23 - 24 January 2006)**

**Working session I**

5. After the opening session, the workshop proceeded to the discussion of the various points of the agenda.

***Item 1: OCPA/Interarts Research Project on Cultural Indicators of Human Development in Africa***

**6. Research Theme 2: Culture and Health: The Search of Indicators**

This theme was introduced by Mr Isaac Nyamongo (University of Nairobi, Kenya), who presented the draft project document on this topic drawing the attention to the fact that culture influences health in a complex way and through its positive or negative impact on health conditions it affects also the whole socio-economic development of the African societies.

Over the last decades different international health strategies have been proposed. Following the Alma Ata Declaration (Health for All, 1978), to Bamako Initiative on primary health care

(1987), more recently the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs, 2000) also considers, as a primary aim is to improve health and to attain the illusive “health for all.” Three of the eight key components of the MDGs concern health objectives – *reduction of child mortality, improvement of maternal health, and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.*

These strategies have failed to achieve their objectives, namely due to the negative impact of the Structural Adjustment Programmes. As a consequence there was a huge decline in the utilization of government health care facilities because patients could not afford to pay for the services. Some patients moved to other less expensive options including use of herbal medication and self-medication.

The different initiatives have given scant attention to the influence of cultural factors on health outcomes, however it is well known that some of them play an important role in the expansion of diseases (e. g. gender relations, dry sex, widow inheritance, wife and husband sharing, taboos and prejudices, low condom use in the case of HIV/AIDS or low use of protective measures in the case of malaria) in spite of the fact that these aspects have been intensively studied.

The primary objective of this project is to establish the link between culture and health/illness among different populations. The project proposes to achieve this goal through the systematic analysis of the results of the available literature and complementary field research in order to elaborate operational indicators and appropriate methodology for integrating the relevant cultural factors in health promoting strategies and projects.

7. In the debate following the presentation of the draft project document the following comments and recommendations were formulated:

- There will be a spill over from one area to another. Observations concerning culture and health can be significant to the other issues examined in the framework of the overall research project (peace, poverty and governance). Each sub-project should show how this links would be taken into consideration as these issues belong to the same reality that cannot be view in slices. They should be studied in a holistic approach.
- It should not be ignored that some cultural practices affecting health, impact on the right of certain groups of people (e. g. genital mutilations, widow inheritance). Widow inheritance is considered as a way to protect the widow and the orphans, but it affects the freedom of choice of a widow or widower. These human rights issues are important not only for culture and health, but for the societies development perspectives in general. There are cultural practices, which have a negative influence on the exercise of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms. They should not be romanticised.
- The research should stress that people must be part of the decisions. Structural adjustment imposed measures, which obliged people to turn back to alternative medication because of the costs. Nowadays there are more and more traditional healers coming to the cities from rural areas.
- The project should foresee the rich research documentation existing about culture and health issues in UNESCO (cultural approach to HIV/AIDS), UNAIDS, UNICEF and other organizations. The project should focus on the analysis of the existing literature and good practice as well as on the adaptation of existing primary indicators, the complementary field research should only be foreseen to cover gaps identified in the data.

- The research should pay attention to the contribution by arts and artists to health promotion.
- The project should be precise about its methodology (qualitative or quantitative research) and the way in which it will contribute to a more efficient implementation of the MDGs.

### **Working session II**

#### **8. Research Theme 3 Culture and poverty: The Search of Indicators**

This theme was introduced by Mr Charles Wasikama (African Futures Institute), who stressed the following topics:

It is well known today that culture must constitute a key component of development strategies, to avoid social reactions that can hinder effort to implement them. To mobilize enthusiasm and creative potential of the people, development actions must be consistent with their socio-cultural features.

A culture-sensitive process of development should draw on the reserves of creativity and traditional knowledge and skills that exist in Africa, contributing to give development firmer roots in the society, making it sustainable.

While being an inheritance of the past, culture needs also to survive. It has to renew itself to cope with present-day issues (such as globalization, etc.) and external influences.

There is a need for culturally sensitive approach to poverty reduction. This supposes to foster cultural development for an efficient impact on poverty and development.

The main objective of the project is to contribute in developing operational cultural indicators that can be used in handling programmes for poverty reduction or alleviation.

Specific objectives pursued in this paper to contribute in the main objective include:

- Presenting preliminary cultural indicators which can serve the purpose of alleviating poverty;
- Bringing out research thrusts for further analyses or to help in quantifying indicators identified.

The possible indicators concern cultural development, the right to culture, cultural diversity, cultural decentralisation, cultural feasibility of development projects, cultural preservation and enhancement, cultural industries, modernisation of infrastructure, freedom of expression, education, capacity development, cultural tourism and, sustainable human development.

The outcomes expected from this research include cultural indicators for poverty reduction, explaining their usefulness with guidelines as regards their interpretation

The project should be implemented through organizing network of institutions forming a node of OCPA, specialised in:

- Elaborating indicators;
- Identifying useful studies to generate data, knowledge and various information on culture and poverty issues;
- Continuously improving the set of cultural indicators for poverty alleviation;
- Propose better medias and ways for the dissemination of useful information and organise the implementation of this dissemination undertaking.

9. In the debate following the presentation of the draft project document the following comments and recommendations were formulated:

- The approach of the project proposal is very practical and realistic.
- The draft should explain more clearly the role of empirical studies.
- It will be necessary to explicit the way in which the existing indicators will be developed into cultural indicators.
- Among the various aspects of poverty mention should be made of spiritual poverty, because of the colonization.

### **Working session III**

#### ***10. Research Theme 4: Culture and Governance - Traditional Governance***

This theme was introduced by Mr Paul Nchoji (Cameroon), who presented the draft project document on this topic.

Africa's turbulent past and the continuous conflicts on the continent require the exploration of alternative models of peace building, consolidation of peace wherever it exist, and the promotion of national social and political conviviality. The search for cultural indicators or the use of such indicators for peace building and development is the hallmark of this project.

The response of the international community to failed governments in Africa after decades of strategic mismanagement and corruption practices was the call for good governance. For the World Bank and UNDP, good governance would permit the exercise of political authority and the use of institutional resources to manage society's problems and affairs. As a top-bottom approach, no effort was made to bring culture as an essential ingredient to good governance. The use of "*gacaca*" in Rwanda and the *bashingantahe* in Burundi was an open admission by the international community that traditional models of peace building and consolidation could provide lasting solutions.

This project seeks to carry these efforts is further by conducting five empirical studies in four regions of Africa in order to develop more specific cultural indicators for development and for use in addressing some of the emerging problems of Africa in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Therefore, the elaboration of cultural indicators of development would show the relative advantage of the cultural approach to good governance, development, viable and sustainable communications, enhancement a people orientated development (participatory approach), reducing perennial conflicts and enhancing prevention and finding lasting solutions.

The project has both research and advocacy components. The research component will focus on the collection and analysis of data from five African countries in an effort to have a comparative vision of indicators and their impact on different facets of national life. The research will lead to some products (research report and an annotated bibliography). The findings will be disseminated both at national and at regional level, first by the organisation of national workshops to share the findings, and secondly at the regional level by the organisation of a regional conference. It is expected that the final report will be further disseminated after the conference and the cultural indicators tested as a separate activity or project.

11. After the presentation of the document the presenter stressed the following points:

- In this field a strategy document governance is missing.

- Modern states are issued from colonial systems, but the culture belongs to traditional forms of governance, thus there is a coexistence of multiple legal systems (e.g. in Côte d'Ivoire there is a law 1957 abolishing polygamy but it is still exist). This project is destined to understand this multiplicity and de facto diversity of systems of governance.
- Issues to be explored: What is the role of gatekeepers (traditional chiefs)? How they are adapting to the fast changes?).
- Indicators should flow from empirical studies.
- There is a come back of the traditional values and governance.
- We should not impose the external model but use the African models in solving these problems.
- There is a difference in the models developed by the former colonial powers: the British relied more on the local governance than the centralized French administration, while the Portuguese and Spanish models were more oriented to assimilation.
- In some countries Houses of chiefs were created to accommodate the local chiefs in the modern state organizations, but later on they were abolished (1960 – 1980) by the one party systems, which claimed that multiparty system were not rooted in the African tradition.
- In some cases chiefs became politicians, but too often leaders became presidents for life as formerly chief were in power for life.
- There is a need for the rehabilitation of traditional government systems for handling issues like ethnicity, moral ethnicity and strategic ethnicity.

12. In the debate following the presentation of the draft project document the following comments and recommendations were formulated:

- In some countries there have been significant efforts to study and solve this problems (e.g. In Mozambique these efforts have resulted in the publication of two books and the organization of a seminar that contributed to the elaboration and adoption of a law. Mozambique would be interested to be involved in the research.)
- In dealing with the problem of the multiplicity and possible conflict between traditional and modern value systems the project could be guided by the report of the World Commission of Culture and Development (Our Creative Diversity, UNESCO, 1995), which takes a firm position on the issue of pluralism and universal ethics.
- The research should clearly show what is the role and comparative advantage of traditional customary law and the official law system, and how they can be harmonized in a complementary approach.

**Wednesday, February 16<sup>th</sup> 2006**

#### **Working session IV**

##### ***13. Research Theme 1: Culture and Peace: The Search of Indicators***

This theme was introduced by Mr Isaac Mazonde (University of Botswana), who presented the draft project document on this topic by stressing the following main points:

Absence of war does not necessarily mean that there is peace. A number of initiatives have been set up to deal with the elusive peace in some African countries. There have been peace

missions carried out by the continent's revered leaders and various mechanisms have been created with a view to facilitating democratic rule.

Apart from these initiatives, there are a number of university-based centres, which carry out research on peace issues. For that reason, it is incumbent upon culture to provide an environment where ways of different groups of people can live together, interact and flourish in harmony. More practically, there is need for the management of cultural diversity, and to creating and enhancing a culture of respect for both human and cultural rights. That commitment should be expressed in enhancing the capability of the already existing organizations and institutions dealing with culture to work out cultural indicators for preventing or monitoring conflicts.

Although ethnicity is apparently central to most conflicts in Africa, at their base, the conflicts are related to economic and ethnic inequalities, thus attention has to be given to the fact that some indicators concerning land reform, public investments, decentralization, public services, housing are also *cultural*:

Language is yet another very common cause of conflict. Cultural liberties are essential to create and sustain an environment, which fosters tolerance and respect for cultural and ensures the development of different cultural forms of expressions.

Culture has a direct role to play in peace building. At independence in the 1960s, African countries did not encourage the various cultural groups to express themselves in any significant manner. For example in Botswana, the leadership of the time was concerned with national unity. The situation has since changed. The state now encourages language pluralism and cultural diversity through the expression of the different tribal groupings. The government has realized that recognizing cultural differences and fostering democracy are actually the foundation of nation building.

Actually, globally, there has been, since the early 1990s, a conscious effort to develop a human rights approach to cultural policies, based on standards, and focusing on existing disparities, but also providing a people-centred approach to development.

The debate on culture has moved from definitions to measurement. However, since measurement of a qualitative phenomenon such as culture can be fluid, it has become more meaningful to focus on cultural indicators.

In some cases, it is necessary to disaggregate existing indicators according to cultural criteria. Even though indicators cannot be achieved in every key area of cultural rights, a focus should be placed on those that are fundamental to the topic of peace. These may include freedom, and say, the ability to take part in cultural life. In addition, we should reach an agreement on the goals and targets for which indicators ought to be developed, such as the need to overcome existing inequalities in the enjoyment of cultural rights and freedoms; the preservation of cultural artefacts and the development of culture for the benefit of all.

The main objective of the study is to make an in-depth study of purposively selected organizations and institutes regarding issues raised in this proposal, especially providing the cultural indicators for all variables as well as the best methods of calculating such cultural indicators.

14. In the debate following the presentation of the draft project document the following comments and recommendations were formulated:

- It was recognized that proposal is clearly oriented to the main objective of the project: the identification of cultural indicators to be used in detecting, monitoring and solving conflict situations.



- Several speakers expressed their agreement with the importance given to issues of inequities, language problem, problems of minorities and “multiculturalism”, that have to be addressed for building social harmony and peace.
- Peace not only the absence of war but as something, which should be nurtured and sustained, and that this could be done through a more equitable distribution of resources.
- The study should underline the need for the recognition of plurality cultural expressions and the need build diversity through sharing. Importantly, we should critique the notions of multiculturalism if it simply meant “*living side by side but not connecting*”
- The research should take into consideration the information available at different resource centres: the UN web site on socio-cultural roots of violence, the EU monitoring centre, the findings of the ETHNONET comparative network for monitoring ethnic tensions, the conclusions of the Conference on the Role of Culture in Conflict prevention and resolution in the region of Central Africa and the Great Lakes (Libreville, 2003), the Centre for Conflict Resolution in the Africa Union Library (Addis), various sites on ongoing conflicts in Africa, the Africa Union conference on peace building planned for February funded by Japan, as well as the principles of the Universal UNESCO Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001).
- Traditional practices, like “Gacaca” in Rwanda, have to be studied. For that purpose some empirical studies to be launched.
- It should be made precise who could be the best research partners for this study.
- The provision for the different activities like the workshop should be included in the project budget.
- Process of peace is now considered at the institutional level, the research should take into consideration the role of the civil society and communities (the role of elder in conflict resolution).
- History, heritage and ways of life are important components in the evolution of the ethnic and social groups.
- Artists can also play an important role in peace building and consolidation.

### **Working session V**

15. Session begun with the introduction by **Lupwishi Mbuyamba** recalling the context of the workshop as a continuation of the activities realized by OCPA since 2004 in collaboration with Interarts Foundation for the identification of cultural indicators launched in the framework of the preparation of the World Congress on Cultural Rights and sustainable development (Barcelona, August 2004). The present stage was therefore the continuation of the OCPA/Interarts Experts meeting called together the research priorities (Dakar, November 2005). The present phase looks at the research proposals concerning these priorities (Peace, Health, Poverty and Traditional governance). The document produced at the end of the present sessions will be presented at a roundtable of donors in Brussels in spring 2006 to be hosted by the Mozambican High Commission, UNESCO, European Union and other partners.

### ***16. General Framework of the Research Project***

This point was introduced by Máté Kovács, who stressed the following points:

- There is a need to harmonize and link with one another the four sub-projects in the general framework of this research programme, which should argue that culture should be recognized as the 9<sup>th</sup> objective of the MDGs (with reference to the recommendation to the conference organized by HIVOS in June 2005, advocating in this sense).

[http://www.hivos.nl/english/english/about\\_hivos/our\\_mission\\_approach\\_and\\_core\\_values](http://www.hivos.nl/english/english/about_hivos/our_mission_approach_and_core_values)

- They are interdependent and this fact should be clearly reflected in each project proposal.
- They all should focus on the priority objective of the research programme: the formulation of cultural indicators needed for adopting the cultural approach in planning, monitoring and evaluating socio-economic transformation and development, and also to demonstrate the comparative advantage of the cultural approach. If possible there should be an effort for testing the proposed indicators (in the practice or through simulation exercise).
- The proposals should precise the partners, institutions, sources of information, bibliography, literature, logframe, etc.
- They should associate practitioners and policy makers.
- As to the form of the draft it was underlined that the projects in general, and namely the introductory parts should not be too long. The reference to English and French speaking countries should be deleted.
- The project documents should contain a list of abbreviations and a tentative list of possible partners (participating institutions and specialists). It is recommended to start to collect information and CVs of partners.
- The project budget should be revised, namely by reducing the number of participating countries and the field research component. On the other hand it should foresee the overhead costs (project administration, co-ordination and monitoring by OCPA).

17. In the subsequent debate the following comments and recommendations were formulated:

- All the four key areas affect the life of people. Culture has to be the new base for efforts to development, the authors should not be confined to their specific area, they should indicate where their field is connected to the others.
- A comprehensive introduction should be prepared providing a common framework for the four elements of the research programme.
- These sub- projects should have a common, but flexible template with harmonized timetable and methodology, as well as a balanced linguistic and geographical coverage (countries selected for field research).
- The project proposals should be revised and the final versions should be submitted to OCPA by 21<sup>st</sup> February. They should be accompanied by a list of some 15 key specialists and institutions that could be involved in the research.
- As to the co-ordination and monitoring, it was agreed that that the OCPA secretariat would act as a focal point assuring the supervision the work of the co-ordinators appointed for the individual sub-projects.
- With regard to possible partners, it was suggested to involve if possible international institutions such as the World Bank and UNESCO aside, prominence to be given to

the various national commissions and ministries of culture and around the continent; research institutes and university departments. It is important to look for *existing successful, effective organizations in Africa* which would enhance and compliment our work through partnership

## **Working Session VI**

### **Item 2: Africa regional Report on to the UNESCO World report on Cultural Diversity**

18. This item introduced by Lupwishi Mbuyamba, Executive Director of OCPA. He presented terms of reference of this project and as well as the methodology and possible tools for its implementation.

The contract envisaged the organization of a consultation with the participation of experts, policy makers and representatives of institutions, NGO's, Cultural managers and professional associations in the various sub regions of the continent. It requires OCPA to provide a contribution concerning:

- i. key regional and sub-regional specificities and innovative approaches to diversity in Africa
- ii. diversity in national policy frameworks and structures
- iii. demography of diversity (demographic, anthropologic and ethnic aspects)
- iv. diversity of cultural expression, artists, actors, audiences, forms, contents
- v. diversity and policies, decision-making, regulations and funding
- vi. key notions of cultural diversity relevant for the region as well as national particularities
- vii. possible other priority themes (language, education, immigration, citizenship, gender, mass media, human rights, artistic education, etc.)
- viii. identify how these notions have implications for a wide range of policy fields

OCPA is also required to

- (1) produce work plan (which would involve)
  - (i) organization of a meeting of experts
  - (ii) a method of identification of the experts to be involved
  - (iii) information about the scientific contribution of these experts
  - (iv) evidence of evaluation and analysis of material by experts.
- (2) Provide list of 15 experts to carry out this work (including experts from the Diaspora)
- (3) Organize a consultation
- (4) Production of a 75 page regional report

18. In the subsequent debate the following comments and recommendations were formulated:

The most important and specific aspects of the cultural diversity in Africa are related to many fields such as

- Language studies
- Ethnography, anthropology, sociology
- Human Development Issues (among others health, poverty, governance, peace and conflicts)
- Globalization and New information and communication technologies (NITC)
- Human rights
- Gender studies
- African studies

- Traditional knowledge
- History and political studies
- Philosophy and ethics
- Cultural Heritage
- Creativity and cultural expressions: Arts, literature, music
- Cultural industries and tourism

19. Language appears as one of the most important factor of the cultural diversity of Africa since it is the principal means of cultural expression and transmission of values, etc.

**Possible language experts are:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>
<b>Neville Alexander</b>	To be identified
<b>African Academy of Languages/Académie Africaine des Langues (ACALAN)</b>	BP: 10, Koulouba, Bamako - Mali Tél: (223) 223 84 47 / 671 36 75 – Fax: (223) 223 84 50 Mail: <a href="mailto:salamadiakite@yahoo.fr">salamadiakite@yahoo.fr</a> <a href="mailto:acalan@timbagga.com.ml">acalan@timbagga.com.ml</a>
<b>Prof. Herbert Chimhundu, Director</b>	African Languages Research Institute (ALRI) University of Zimbabwe, P O Box MP 167 H, Mount Pleasant, Harare. Zimbabwe
<b>Njabulo Ndebele</b>	To be identified
<b>Niang Mangone</b>	Centre d'étude linguistique et historique par la tradition orale (UA-CELTHO) BP 878, NIAMEY, République du Niger E-mail: <a href="mailto:mangone@intnet.ne">mangone@intnet.ne</a> Tel: +227 735414
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<b>Beban Sammy Chumbowo</b>	University of Yaoundé Department of Linguistics and African Languages P.a. Box 8029 Yaoundé, Cameroon Tel: 2372002287 (mobile) E-mail: <a href="mailto:sbebanchumbow@yahooJr">sbebanchumbow@yahooJr</a>
<b>Nsimba Ngallasa</b>	To be identified
<b>Akoth –Okombo</b>	To be identified

20. Other key fields of competence for the project are anthropology and sociology

**Experts in social sciences (anthropologists and sociologists) to be involved**

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<b>Kwesi Prah</b>	Ghana
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<b>Andrew Spiegel</b>	University of Cape Town
<b>Mike de Jong</b>	To be identified
<b>Prof. Gordon Chavunduka</b>	President, Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers Association (ZINATHA) Room 202, 2nd Floor Red Cross House, 98 Cameron Street, Harare, Zimbabwe P.O. Box 1116, Harare, Zimbabwe +263-(0) 4-751902 +263-(0) 4-751902 <a href="mailto:zinatha@yahoo.com">zinatha@yahoo.com</a> <a href="http://www.kubatana.net/html/sectors/zim032.asp?like=Z&amp;details=Tel&amp;orgcode=zim032">http://www.kubatana.net/html/sectors/zim032.asp?like=Z&amp;details=Tel&amp;orgcode=zim032</a>
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<b>Prof. A.B.C. Ocholla-Ayayo</b>	University of Nairobi Box.30197 Nairobi Kenya
<b>Prof. Lapika Diemonfu</b>	Head, CERDAS (Centre de Coordination des Recherches et de la Documentation en Sciences Sociales CV at <a href="http://www.nkolo-mboka.com/PROFESSEUR-LAPIKA-DIMOMFU.html">www.nkolo-mboka.com/PROFESSEUR-LAPIKA-DIMOMFU.html</a> - 21k
<b>Prof. Shaje Tshiluila Josette,</b> directeur de l'Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie (AUF) pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest.	RDC, Directeur: Madame Josette SHAJE A TSHILUILA Adresse: B.P. 10017 Dakar-Liberté Sénégal Téléphone: +221 824 29 27 Télécopie: +221 825 34 58 <a href="mailto:afrique-ouest@auf.org">afrique-ouest@auf.org</a> Site Web: <a href="http://www.afrique-ouest.auf.org">http://www.afrique-ouest.auf.org</a> directeur de l'Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie (AUF) pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest.
<b>Prof. V. Y. Mudimbe</b>	V. Y. Mudimbe, <i>The Invention of Africa: Gnosis, Philosophy, and the Order of Knowledge</i> , Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1988.
<b>Dr. Antonia Fatousin</b>	Director of research, National Commission for Museums and Monuments, National Museum Onikan Rd, Lagos C/o <b>Federal Ministry of Culture and Tourism</b> Federal Secretariat, Phase Two, Abuja, Nigeria Tel: (9) 234 1490. Fax: (9) 234 1541.
<b>Prof. Claudine Angoue</b>	c/o Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique et

	<p>Technique (CENAREST)  B.P.: Libreville  Téléphone: (241) 732 578/734 788  Fax:(241)  <a href="http://bch-cbd.naturalsciences.be/gabon/gabondef/services/institution.htm#cenarest">http://bch-cbd.naturalsciences.be/gabon/gabondef/services/institution.htm#cenarest</a>  <a href="http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/X0010E/X0010e05.htm">http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/X0010E/X0010e05.htm</a></p>
<b>Prof. Anna Maria Laforde</b>	<p><b>Universidade Eduardo Mondlane</b>  Praca 25 de Junho Caixa Postal 257, Maputo, Mozambique  University Contact Person, Prof. Mazula Brazao  Email: bmazula@rei.uem.mz  Website: <a href="http://www.uem.mz">http://www.uem.mz</a>  Phone: 258 1 427 851 / 492 601, 258 1 424 429  Fax: 258 1 428 411  Telex: 6718 uem mo</p>
<b>Prof. Albert Awedo Director</b>	To be identified
<b>Prof. George Hagan</b>	<p>Chair, National Commission on Culture, Ghana  Ghana National Commission on Culture  1 Gamal Abdul Nasser Avenue  Private Post Bag  Ministries Post Office  Accra, Ghana  Tel: +233 21 668360  +233 020 8129444 (Mobile)</p>
<b>Dr. Kodzo Gavua</b>	Head, Dept. of Archaeology, Univ. of Ghana
<b>Prof. Azuka Dike</b>	University of Nigeria, Nsukka
<b>Prof. Ayodele Omolara Ogundipe-Leslie</b>	To be identified

## 21. Possible experts in the field of arts and humanities

### **Philosophy, Religion, the Arts, Literature, History, Oral History, Education**

<b>Theophile Obenga</b>	<p>Biography at  <a href="http://www.africawithin.com/obenga/obenga_bio.htm">http://www.africawithin.com/obenga/obenga_bio.htm</a></p> <p><u>Obenga, Théophile</u>  Congolese archaeologist, historian and politician (Brazzaville)  Address: To be identified</p>
<b>Elikia Mbokolo Directeur d'Etudes</b>	<p>Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales  54 Bd. Raspail  75006  Paris  France  phone: 33.1.49.54.23.93  fax: 33.1.49.54.26.92</p>

	<a href="mailto:mbokolo@ehess.fr">mbokolo@ehess.fr</a>
<b>Prof. Ngwabi Bhebe</b>	Vice-Chancellor, Midlands State University, Zimbabwe Postal address, Private Bag 9055, Gweru, Zimbabwe Short CV at <a href="http://www.acu.ac.uk/cgi-bin/belfastseminar.pl?ID=32">http://www.acu.ac.uk/cgi-bin/belfastseminar.pl?ID=32</a>
<b>Mwayila Tshiyembe</b>	Directeur de l'Institut panafricain de géopolitique de Nancy Université de Paris XII
<b>Nzimba Benigna</b>	<b>Universidade Eduardo Mondlane</b> Praca 25 de Junho Caixa Postal 257, Maputo, Mozambique Email: <a href="mailto:gilbeni@zebra.uem.mz">gilbeni@zebra.uem.mz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.uem.mz">http://www.uem.mz</a> Phone: 258 1 427 851 / 492 601, 258 1 424 429 Fax: 258 1 428 411 Telex: 6718 uem mo CV: <a href="http://www.tadia.org/goa_event/participants/resume/benigna_zimba.htm">http://www.tadia.org/goa_event/participants/resume/benigna_zimba.htm</a>
<b>Fabien Eboussi Boulaga</b>	<b>Philosophy and African spirituality</b>
<b>Attukwei Okai</b>	Association of Pan African Writers Pan African Writers' Association (PAWA) Atukwei Okai (Secretary General) Pawa House, Roman Road P.O.Box C 456, Cantonnements, Accra Telephone: 00233-(0)21-773062, 773042 Email: <a href="mailto:pawa@ghana.com">pawa@ghana.com</a>
<b>FASEMORE Akin</b>	APNET 01 B.P.3429 Abidjan 01 Abidjan – Côte d'Ivoire Tel: (225) 20-21-18-02 Fax: (225) 20-21-18-03 E.mail: <a href="mailto:es@apnet.org">es@apnet.org</a> ; <a href="mailto:secretaria@apnet.org">secretaria@apnet.org</a> Cell phone: (225) 7 49 82 29
<b>Henri Lopes</b>	Writer, République du Congo
<b>Luis Bernardo Honwana</b>	Mozambican writer Short CV at <a href="http://portal.unesco.org/culture/en/ev.php-URL_ID=20292&amp;URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&amp;URL_SECTION=201.html">http://portal.unesco.org/culture/en/ev.php-URL_ID=20292&amp;URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&amp;URL_SECTION=201.html</a>
<b>Chenjarai Hove, Zimbabwe</b>	Writer CV at <a href="http://www.cca.ukzn.ac.za/images/tow/TOW2004/Hove.htm">http://www.cca.ukzn.ac.za/images/tow/TOW2004/Hove.htm</a> Address: To be identified
<b>Professor George Kahari</b>	(renowned African Languages scholar and author) Institute of African Languages and Literature, University of Zimbabwe, P O Box MP 167, Mt. Pleasant, Harare.
<b>Sophie Bessis, Tunisia</b>	Journalist, researcher Short CV at <a href="http://www.iris-france.org/pagefr.php3?fichier=fr/cv/cv&amp;nom=bessisbessis.sophie@free.fr">http://www.iris-france.org/pagefr.php3?fichier=fr/cv/cv&amp;nom=bessisbessis.sophie@free.fr</a>



<b>Fatou Sow</b>	CV at <a href="http://www.idrc.ca/fr/ev-71557-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html">http://www.idrc.ca/fr/ev-71557-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html</a>
<b>Stephen Chifunyise, Zimbabwe</b>	Children's Performing Arts Workshop (CHIPAWO) P O BOX MR11 Marlborough Harare-ZIMBABWE Tel: (263) 4870478/(263)4300925/Fax: (263)4309929 Email: <a href="mailto:kingbook@africaonline.co.zw">kingbook@africaonline.co.zw</a> Or c/o MC LAREN Robert Malcolm, Exécutive Director CHIPAWO, 13 Mountbatten Drive Marlborough, Harare <a href="mailto:mshengu@mango.co.zw">mshengu@mango.co.zw</a>
<b>Agnes Nyanhongo</b>	Sculptor (one of Zimbabwe's most renowned woman sculptor – her work has had wide international exposure) 30 Leander Rd., Greendale, Harare. Zimbabwe. Tel. 263-4-487186 <a href="mailto:agnes@africaonline.co.zw">agnes@africaonline.co.zw</a> <a href="http://www.cama.org.za/CAMA/countries/zimbabwe/Projects/sculture/anyanhon/index.htm">http://www.cama.org.za/CAMA/countries/zimbabwe/Projects/sculture/anyanhon/index.htm</a>
<b>Prof. Mapopa Mthongo</b>	Address: To be identified
<b>Gerhard Liesegang</b>	Korfmann, Manfred;Liesegang, Gerhard; Smolla, Günter: Historische Geographie Moçambique, Swaziland, Transvaal/RSA Historische Geographie Südafrika <a href="http://www.schweizerbart.de/pubs/books/bo/afrika-kar-019004115-desc.html">http://www.schweizerbart.de/pubs/books/bo/afrika-kar-019004115-desc.html</a>
<b>Abouss Chombowo</b>	Address: To be identified
<b>Carlos Machili, Recteur de Mozambique</b>	UNIVERSIDADE PEDAGÓGICA - UP Endereço Rua Comandante Augusto Cardoso, 135 CP 3276 Maputo Telefone (002581) 420 860/2 / 420 861 Fax (002581) 422 113 @ <a href="mailto:carlosmachili@hotmail.com">carlosmachili@hotmail.com</a> @ <a href="mailto:updaf@zebra.uem.mz">updaf@zebra.uem.mz</a> Reitor Carlos Machili Contacto AULP: João Baptista Langa (Director)
<b>Tsitsi Dangarembwa</b>	<b>Director</b> <b>International Images Film Festival for Women</b> <b>9 Windemere Close, Helensvale, Borrowdale, Harare, Zimbabwe</b> <a href="mailto:tsitsi@earth.co.zw">tsitsi@earth.co.zw</a>
<b>Prof. Joe Mokuenyi, Ethnomusicologist</b>	Address: To be identified
<b>Dr Ibbo Madaza</b>	(Political scientist who has published extensively on political issues in the region, and also working in peace and governance) <b>Chairman</b> <b>Southern Africa Political Economy Series (SAPES)</b> <b>4 Deary Avenue, Belgravia. P O Box MP 111, Mt. Pleasant, Harare</b>

22. In addition to individual specialists, the meeting recommended to propose also a series of institutions to be involved in the preparation of the report:

**List of Specialized organizations and institutions**

<b>Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa - CODESRIA, Dakar</b>	Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop x Canal IV, BP 3304, Dakar 18524, Senegal Telephone: +221 825 98 22/23 Fax: +221 824 12 89 E-mail: <a href="mailto:codesria@codesria.sn">codesria@codesria.sn</a> <a href="http://www.codesria.org/">http://www.codesria.org/</a>
<b>Centre régional de recherche et de documentation sur les traditions orales et pour le développement des langues africaines (CERDOTOLA)</b>	BP. 479 Yaoundé, Cameroun Tel: +237 303144
<b>Centre International des Civilisations Bantous - CICIBA</b>	BP 770, Libreville, Gabon Tel /Fax: +247 775090 <a href="mailto:souindoula@yahoo.fr">souindoula@yahoo.fr</a>
<b>ARPAC</b>	c/o Mr. Fernando Dava Research Director General ARPAC-Instituto de Investigação Sócio-Cutural, Rua de Bagamoio nº201 Maputo, Mozambique Tel.01-431366 Fax. 01-431366 E-mail: <a href="mailto:arpac@tvcabo.com.mz">arpac@tvcabo.com.mz</a>
<b>AFRICA INSITUTE OF SOUTH AFRICA</b>	PO Box 630 Pretoria 0001 South Africa Embassy House Corner of Edmond Street and Bailey Lane Arcadia, Pretoria Tel: +27 12 328 6970 / +27 12 304 9700 Fax: +27 12 323 8153 Email: <a href="mailto:ai@ai.org.za">ai@ai.org.za</a>
<b>Institute of Kiswahili Research</b>	P.O.Box 35110, Dar Es Salaam, E-Mail: <a href="mailto:tuki@ikr.udsm.ac.tz">tuki@ikr.udsm.ac.tz</a> <a href="http://www.udsm.ac.tz/ikr/">http://www.udsm.ac.tz/ikr/</a>
<b>Ecole du Patrimoine Africain (EPA)</b>	BP2205 Porto Novo, Bénin Tel: +229 214838 <a href="mailto:epa@epa-prema.net">epa@epa-prema.net</a>
<b>Eastern African Centre for Research on Oral Traditions and African National Languages (EACROTANAL)</b>	POB 600, Zanzibar, Tanzania Telephone: +255 (54) 30 786
<b>AFRICAN FUTURES</b>	Pretoria, South Africa Physical address: 1st Floor, Vudec Building 360, Cnr Van der Walt and Skinner Street Pretoria 0003

	Postal address: P.O Box 13953 - The Tramshed Pretoria, 0126, South Africa T: + 27 12 352 4071 / 352 4107 Fax: + 27 12 322 66 99
<b>PAN AFRICAN ASSOCIATION OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS</b>	Prof. Paul Nchoji NKWI, Chairman/Executive Director African Population Advisory Council Box 10569-00100GPO Fax: 254-20-2724855 Mobile: 254-7220838033 e-mail: <a href="mailto:apacafrika@hotmail.com">apacafrika@hotmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:nchoji@yahoo.com">nchoji@yahoo.com</a>  Nairobi, Kenya Pan African Anthropology Association BP.1862 Yaounde, Cameroon tel-(237) 23-42-27 fax-(237) 22-18-73 E-mail: <a href="mailto:nkwi@lom.camnet.com">nkwi@lom.camnet.com</a> <a href="http://www.indiana.edu/~wanthro/selam1.htm">http://www.indiana.edu/~wanthro/selam1.htm</a>
<b>NISER, Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic research</b>	NISER Oyo Road, Ojoo, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. Telephone: (02) - 8102904 Fax: (02) - 8101194 E-Mail: <a href="mailto:info@niser.org">info@niser.org</a> <a href="http://www.niser.org/">http://www.niser.org/</a>
<b>CRAC, (Centre Inter-Etats de Formation des Cadres et Agents d'Action et de Développement Culturels en Afrique)</b>	Lomé, Togo ☎3253 - Tél (228)222-44-33 Fax (228) 221-43-80 / 222 42 28 E-mail: <a href="mailto:crac_2003@hotmail.com">crac_2003@hotmail.com</a>
<b>OSSREA, Organization of East African Research Institutions</b>	OSSREA P.O.Box 31971 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Telephone: 251-11-1239484 Fax: 251-11-1223921 Email: <a href="mailto:ossrea@ethionet.et">ossrea@ethionet.et</a> Web: <a href="http://www.ossrea.net">http://www.ossrea.net</a>
<b>International Centre for Applied Social Science Research, Yaoundé (ICASSRT)</b>	Pan African Anthropological Association B.P. 1862, YAOUNDE, Cameroun T: 237 223 42 27 F:237 222 18 73 <a href="http://www.upe.ac.za/paaa">http://www.upe.ac.za/paaa</a>
<b>IFAN Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire</b>	Université Cheik Anta Diop, Dakar, at <a href="http://www.ucad.sn/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=169">http://www.ucad.sn/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=169</a> <a href="http://www.refer.sn/sngal_ct/rec/ifan/accueil.htm">http://www.refer.sn/sngal_ct/rec/ifan/accueil.htm</a> and may be contacted by e-mail at <a href="mailto:bifan@telecomplus.sn">bifan@telecomplus.sn</a>
<b>Arab African research Centre of Cairo, Egypt</b>	C/O M. Helmi SHARAWY, Director, African-Arab Research Center e-mail: <a href="mailto:hsharawy@aarcegypt.org">hsharawy@aarcegypt.org</a>

	Mobile: (020) 101155508 also: c/o AU office, Cairo, Egypt
Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (former PMDA)	Centre for Heritage Development in Africa Fort Jesus, Old Law Court Building Nkrumah Road PO Box 90010 Mombasa, Kenya Tel: (254) 41 225 114 / 224 846 Fax: (254) 41 227 985 <a href="mailto:pmda@heritageinafrica.org">pmda@heritageinafrica.org</a> <a href="http://www.heritageinafrica.org/">http://www.heritageinafrica.org/</a>

23. It was suggested that the participants of the Maputo Workshop be included in the list (See annex 4)

**Friday February 17<sup>th</sup> 2006**

### ***Working Session VIII***

#### ***24. Item 2: Africa regional Report to UNESCO World Report on Cultural Diversity (contd. From Thursday 16<sup>th</sup>)***

In the continuation of the debate the following remarks and suggestions were formulated:

- It should be clarified in which sense the contract is using the term demography. Does it not concern rather an ethnological approach to the diversity debates around globalization.
- The issue of diversity concerns also the situation of nations comprising diverse ethnic groups.
- The study could be interested in the Eritrean example, where after their separation from Ethiopia a national conference was convened looking at the different groups before agreeing their cultural policy could also be useful for us.
- OCPA should pay attention to the difference between the Declaration on Cultural Diversity and the Convention, which was adopted recently. A number of African specialists, like Asmal Kader, the former South African Minister and Sylverse Anami (Director of Culture of Kenya) were part of the Technical committee that worked on this instrument. They could be invited to be part of this effort. (Isaac Mazonde was invited to formally approach Asmal Kader and also Isaac Nyamongo to approach Sylverse Anami on behalf of OCPA.)
- The experts of the meeting could help the project in identifying the experts to be involved in the study and also available information on the various issues to be dealt with.

25. The members of the present consultation (F. Dava, A. S. Kamba, I. Mazonde, P. Nkwi, I Nyamongo and C. Wasikama) on indicators were invited take part in the preparation of the report on diversity and to develop further the notions of cultural diversity and develop proposals for the work to be done and also to provide a paragraph on a survey for African views on Cultural diversity. OCPA will prepare contracts for the experts for preparing contributions such as: *bibliographies, reflection on the notions, experiences and views.*

26. The chair invited the session to extract a list of five organizations to work with 15 experts. The list of the experts that were not included in the 15 would still be published in the

Directory of World experts on Cultural Diversity. He proposed to chose the five organizations among the following organizations:

- CODESRIA
- ARPAC
- EPA
- OSSREA
- INSTITUTE OF KISWAHILI
- CICIBA
- CEDOTOLA
- Centre for Heritage Development in Africa (former PMDA)
- LESOTHO INSITUTE OF AFRICAN STUDIES
- PAN AFRICAN ASSOCIATION OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS
- INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN INSITUTE
- AFRICA INSITUTE OF SOUTH AFRICA

**27. Item 3: First ordinary session of the AU conference of Ministers of Culture (Nairobi 13-14 December 2005) the 6<sup>th</sup> Ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Africa Union (Khartoum, 23-24 January 2006)**

Lupwishi Mbuyamba briefed the meeting on the above and read the decisions taken by the African Ministers of Culture and of the exhibition he curated for UNESCO for the summit, which was prominently displayed outside where the Heads of State met, the UNESCO Director General also addressed the summit. The Khartoum Summit was historic because it was the first time that the General Assembly of the Heads of State had chosen Culture and Education as the central theme. OCPA wishes to address a number of areas, which would give to it the opportunity to contribute to implementing the task resulting from the main documents

- (i) The Charter for the Cultural renaissance of Africa,
- (ii) The Nairobi Plan of Action for the Development of Cultural Industries in Africa

With regard to the African Cultural Charter, it should be remembered that the present Charter was an update on an earlier one agreed twenty years ago in Mauritius. This update addresses the issue of cultural diversity and the challenge of a continental renaissance. This in his view provides a link with NEPAD. OCPA has organized a workshop for NEPAD on the possibility of a Cultural Chapter in its Plan of Action, the documents are available and every opportunity must be sought to make this happen. Mozambique has agreed to host a regional consultation meting on NEPAD. OCPA must draft documents in anticipation of the opportunity for Culture to be highlighted during this meeting.

The Dakar Plan for African Cultural Industries was adopted in 1992 and this was being updated for presentation at the Pan African Cultural Congress, which is planned for September/November 2006. Africa's cultural resources could, if properly explored/exploited, contribute significantly in various Poverty Alleviation Strategies.

28. OCPA should also co-operate with ACALAN-the Institute for the Study of African Languages for the year of African languages (2006), and give its support for designing its Cultural Policy.

The members of the group were invited to make suggestions and comments on how could help to feed in cultural policies the problem of the minority languages and how OCPA can help the implementation of the Language Polices for Africa. This could among other things, include brokering relations between Universities and research Institutions in Africa.

The request from the Sudan for OCPA to organize a Conference in November on Cultural Policies in Africa and also to help to develop its own Cultural Policy has created an opportunity for the organization to maintain its profile as an Africa wide organization and also to collaborate with Arabic speaking Africans.

29. In the subsequent discussion the participants made the following comments:

- OCPA should contact ACALAN to plan and prepare its input into the various initiatives including the ACALAN Plan of Action
- OCPA members had been invited to contribute to the Cultural Charter as individuals and wished that the invitations had come through OCPA. It is important that OCPA's Technical and Scientific Committee contribute to the follow-up as a group. It was suggested that OCPA should propose the Cultural Chapter to NEPAD.
- It is regrettable that the Africa Union does not itself have a Cultural Division. It would also be important to establish an African Cultural Institute.
- OCPA should continue to assist various African countries in drawing up Cultural Policies. OCPA's could benefit from the 2007 Khartoum annual meeting of the Pan African Association of Anthropologists for co-operating with Sudan to this end.
- These actions could contribute to a greater visibility of OCPA, as did the support given to Botswana when the country was finalizing its Cultural Policy.
- The decision taken to formalize the Technical Committee should be concretized as soon as possible.

### *Closing*

30. L. Mbuyamba then asked the meeting to turn its attention to finalizing the organigrams for the proposal on the 4 research priorities. Nyamongo distributed an ideogram that showed the interlocking relationship between all areas. The participants suggested some modifications in order to show more clearly the all-encompassing nature of culture.

It was agreed that the research co-ordinators would present the finalized project proposals in a week time and L. Mbuyamba thanked all for their contribution to the meeting.

OCPA's work he said was common to us all and the participation of everyone was greatly appreciated. He also said he felt that it was a good sign that OCPA had had this meeting in its own premises and we should continue to work together and explore new ways to help us in our global strategy.

31. In her closing address, Ms Candida Mata, The Deputy Director of the Ministry of Education and Culture of Mozambique then gave the vote of thanks:

In the name of the Ministry of Culture and Education, she thanked the participants for their work. The Ministry attaches a great importance to these initiatives and wishes every success to OCPA in realizing the activities discussed in the meeting. We would also like you to know that your project is important for the development of our country and we do. It endorses OCPA's work aimed to enhance the development of culture in Africa.

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**OCPA and Interarts Workshop on  
Draft Projects Documents on the Research Priorities and  
Consultation on the Report on Cultural Diversity in Africa  
(Maputo, 15-17 February 2006)**

**Preliminary Programme and Agenda**

**Wednesday, February 15<sup>th</sup> 2006**

**Opening Session**

09h00: Opening

- Opening addresses
- Presentation of the background and objectives of the meeting
- Presentation of the participants
- Approval of the Agenda

**Working Session I**

**Item 1: OCPA/Interarts Research Project on Cultural Indicators of Human Development in Africa**

09h 30: Research Theme 1: Culture and Peace: The Search of Indicators  
Presentation by Mr Isaac Mazonde (Botswana)

Discussion

11h00: Coffee Break

**Working Session II**

11h30: Research Theme 2: Culture and Health: The Search of Indicators  
Presentation by Mr Isaac Nyamongo (Kenya)

Discussion

13h00 Lunch

14h30 Research Theme 3 Culture and poverty: The Search of Indicators  
Presentation by Mr Charles Wasikama (African Futures Institute)

Discussion

16h00 Coffee Break

**Working Session III**

16h30 Research Theme 4: Culture and Governance - Traditional Governance  
Presentation by Mr Paul Nchoji Nkwi (Cameroon)

Discussion

18h00 End of the session

**Thursday, February 16<sup>th</sup> 2006**

**Working Session IV**

**Item 1: OCPA/Interarts Research Project on Cultural Indicators of Human Development in Africa (cont.)**

09h00: General Framework of the project

- Harmonization of the proposals
- Monitoring and Co-ordination
- Timetable
- Overall Budget
- Funding and possible sponsors
- Regional balance
- Possible partners: Main institutions and organisations to involve

11h00: Coffee Break

**Working Session V**

**Item 2: African Regional Report to the UNESCO World report Cultural Diversity**

11h30: General Information about the UNESCO World Report on Cultural Diversity and presentation of the Specific Terms of Reference of the African Regional Report

General Discussion

13h00 Lunch

**Working Session VI**

14h30 Discussion concerning the contents of the report

- key regional and sub-regional specificities and innovative approaches
- diversity in national policy frameworks and structures
- demography of diversity (demographic, anthropologic and ethnic aspects)
- diversity of cultural expression, artists, actors, audiences, forms, contents
- diversity and policies, decision-making, regulations and funding
- Identify the key notions of cultural diversity relevant for the XX region as well as national particularities on the issue
- possible other priority themes (language, education, competition, immigration, citizenship, gender, mass media, human rights, artistic education, etc.)
- identify how these notions have implications for a wide range of policy fields

Discussion

16h00 Coffee Break

**Working Session VII**

16h30 Methodology and possible tools for implementing, co-ordinating and harmonizing the report



- identification of available data, documents and sources of information, preparation of a list of relevant literature and ongoing research projects
- work plan and timing
- drafting of a questionnaire and outline for the drafting of the contributions
- compilation and drafting of the final report.

Discussion

18h00 End of the session

**Friday, February 17<sup>th</sup> 2006**

### **Working Session VIII**

**Item 2: African Regional Report to the UNESCO World report Cultural Diversity (cont.)**

09h00 Possible participants - proposals for at least 15 experts/institutions to be involved

Other categories to be consulted: policy makers, NGOs, cultural managers and professional associations in the various regions/sub-regions

Discussion

**Item 3: First Ordinary Session of the AU Conference of Ministers of Culture (Nairobi, 13 – 14 December 2005) the 6th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union (Khartoum, 23 - 24 January 2006).**

10h00 Information about the outcomes of the recent high-level meetings

10h30 Coffee break

11h00 Presentation of the conclusion of the meeting  
Closing

**Observatory of Cultural Policies in Africa  
(OCPA)**

**Workshop of Experts on the Search of Indicators**  
**and**  
**the African Contribution to the UNESCO World Report on Cultural Diversity**  
**(Maputo, 15-17 February 2006)**

**List of Participants**

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**OCPA and Interarts Workshop on  
Draft Projects Documents on the Research Priorities and  
Consultation on the Report on Cultural Diversity in Africa  
(Maputo, 15-17 February 2006)**

**Background and framework**

OCPA took the initiative of this workshop in the framework of a series of activities aimed at defining a medium term research agenda focusing namely on the issue of cultural indicators of development in Africa.

The main stages of this process to be recalled are

**1. The International Seminar on Cultural Indicators of Human Development in Africa (Maputo, March 2004)** organized with a view to contribute to the preparation of

- the Congress on Cultural Rights and Human Development to be held within the Universal Forum of Cultures - Barcelona 2004 in August 2004;
- the OCPA research programme in this field.

As one of the outcomes of the Seminar a Task Force was established with a view assist the Interarts Foundation, UNESCO and OCPA in mapping the resources (information, expertise and partnership), existing and to be mobilized in Africa and the international level, in order to implement the activities and recommendations proposed by the Seminar in view of elaborating cultural indicators of human development in Africa.

**2. The Meeting of the Task Force on Cultural Indicators of Human Development in Africa (Maputo, August 2004)**, which adopted a strategy document on **Cultural Indicators of Human Development: Towards an African Perspective** published in various languages.

**3. Closing Meeting of the Task Force on Cultural Indicators of Human Development in Africa (Nairobi, February 2005)**, where the OCPA Steering Committee examined the report of the Task Force and indicated three priority fields for the future research:

- Culture and poverty alleviation
- Culture, health and combating epidemics
- The role of culture in peace, conflict prevention and resolution

**4. OCPA/Interarts Meeting of Experts on research priorities for 2005-2008 (Dakar, November 2005)**, which recommended that in 2006 – 2007, OCPA's effort be concentrated on the development of cultural indicators of development in the following priority fields:

- a) Culture and Peace
- b) Culture and Health
- c) Culture and Poverty
- d) Traditional Governance

In following-up this recommendation OCPA commissioned project documents in view of implementing a research programme on each of these four themes.

The present workshop was convened to discuss and finalized the four research proposals.

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