



LA PREVENZIONE,
via per un nuovo sviluppo

20-22 Giugno 2019
Università degli Studi di Teramo



**II Forum Internazionale
del Gran Sasso**



AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES RECTORS CONFERENCE 2019
**PROTECTION OF CULTURAL AND
NATURAL HERITAGE AND RESOURCES
THROUGH PREVENTION**

Current and New Professions

20-22 JUNE 2019
TERAMO, ITALY

#preventionmeanspreserving

Introduction

The event focusing on “Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage and Resources through Prevention: current and new professions” is an opportunity for leaders of African higher education institutions to exchange experiences and draw on the lessons from institutions and experts on issues relating to the theme of the conference. It will also be an opportunity for regional and international organizations involved in higher education initiatives to share their views with a qualified audience.

Conference Programme and Expected Results

The Africa University Rectors Conference is organized within the framework of the “II International Forum of the Gran Sasso”. The 2019 edition of the Forum will address the first topic of the triptych (prevent, invest, build) of the cultural agenda for the territory: "Prevention, the way to development". During the opening of the Forum (Friday 21 June, afternoon) the rationale and expected results of the Conference will be presented to the public.

The conference intends to take a fresh look at the risks posed by the degradation of natural and cultural heritage and resources to peace, development and the well-being of human communities and, therefore, at the need to foster a culture of prevention as a key element for sustainable human relations.

It will bring together high education actors with competences in the fields of natural sciences, technology, humanities and social sciences, in order to explore the notion of prevention in a multi-sectorial dimension, both at local and global level, considering the preservation of natural and cultural heritage and resources from an economic, social and human development perspective.

The programme of the Conference will consist of an introductory plenary session, followed by three parallel thematic sessions and a final plenary session.

A "Teramo Declaration" will be presented for the approval of participants, as a summary of the results of the Conference and a proposal for a way forward.

Opening Plenary Session

The Conference will be opened by an introductory plenary session with keynote speeches by high-level panelists, that will help set the scene and highlight the most prominent issues at stake. This session will be followed by thematic workshops that will take place simultaneously in separate rooms.

Thematic Sessions

Thematic Session 1: Analysis of the current situation of preservation of Cultural and natural Heritage and resources: emerging issues and best practices.

Topics

Illustration of “best practices” in the preservation of cultural and natural Heritage: between emerging issues and best practices.

Expected Results

Mapping of emerging issues; clear identification of the actors involved; possible consensus for the creation of databases for sharing experiences; research proposal for the definition and application of common protocols in different regional areas.

Thematic Session 2: Issues in management of Cultural and Natural heritage and resources: regulations and professions.

Topics

Legal, ethical, professional implications in the cultural and natural heritage management and conservation; interrelations between education and teaching aspects in different fields.

Expected Results

Proposal for the definition of professional skills which are able to meet current needs.

Thematic Session 3: Preservation of Natural and cultural heritage and resources in development policies: between local development and international cooperation

Topics

Economic aspects of natural and cultural heritage, including standards and quality control for conservation interventions, conservation methods and scientific protocols, transfer of technologies and strategies of development.

Expected Results

Research hypothesis for the definition of standards relating to conservation and restoration methods.

Biographies and Abstracts

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Thematic Session 1 - Analysis of the current situation of preservation of cultural and natural heritage and resources: emerging issues and best practices

ABUNGU, George Okello (Kenya), Chair

George Abungu is a Cambridge-trained archaeologist and former Director-General of the National Museums of Kenya. He is currently the founding Director of Okello Abungu Heritage Consultants, and Kenya's Representative to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. He is a visiting lecturer at a number of universities, including Gothenburg University, in Sweden, and the University of Western Cape in South Africa. Dr Abungu is also an advisor to the Global Heritage Fund, and sits on the panel of the World Monuments Watch.

Paper: Balancing Heritage Conservation and Development in Africa: Opportunities and Challenges

DADA, Mava (South Africa)

CEO of Robben Island Museum

Paper: Engineering Solution vs Restorations: The Blues Stone Quarry site, case of Robben Island World Heritage Site, South Africa

EKUNKE, Edith Ochuole (Nigeria)

Edith Ekunke is the Acting Director of Museums for the National Commission for Museums and Monuments, Nigeria. Past Curator of National Museum in Lagos, and one-time International Desk Liaison Officer of the Commission, she has attended and participated in a number of international exhibitions, seminars and conferences. She is a member of the team that curated and organized the National Cultural and Historical Exhibition "The Journey of Our Independence in Nigeria – Nigeria @ 50" in 2010.

Paper: The Current Situation of Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage and Resources – Nigeria as a Case Study

Abstract: The paramount reason for the identification, documentation and declaration of any heritage resource is for the purpose of preservation. This is in accordance with the adoption by UNESCO during the famous World Heritage Convention held in 1972. The convention achieved the purpose of making it a concern for humanity in general. With this global awareness, the number of World Heritage sites have increased steadily. The preservation of cultural and natural heritage is of high importance during times of war and turmoil, when many of such sites/objects are threatened or lost. The obligation to protect these sites/objects is in strict adherence to international agreements to which many countries are signatories. Cultural heritage sites in Nigeria are of great importance to the citizenry, as they serve as irreplaceable contact points with their ancestors and the continuity of a common identity. There are modern-day emerging issues such as illicit trafficking, youth apathy and lack of interest and awareness, as well as government apathy, religious influence, insurgency and illegal excavations. The preservation of cultural and natural heritage resources shall remain a trending issue for a long time to come, that is, as long as humanity remains on the surface of the

earth. What will only change perhaps is the approach of preservation that may bring about new trends in heritage management.

FAU, Jean-François (Egypte)

Directeur du département Culture à l'Université internationale Senghor à Alexandrie, président du Conseil de la Vie Universitaire de l'Université Senghor. Correspondant étranger pour l'Egypte du CÉSor-EHESS, laboratoire du Centre d'études en sciences sociales du religieux. Doctorat de 3ème cycle en Histoire, UPV-Montpellier III, nov. 1985. Chercheur associé au Centre Français des Etudes Ethiopiennes sur un programme d'études du judaïsme médiéval et moderne dans la Corne de l'Afrique. Chercheur associé au Centre d'Etudes Alexandrines sur un programme d'études du judaïsme médiéval dans la méditerranée orientale. Membre de l'Archeological Society of Alexandria. Membre de l'ICOM/Egypt.

Paper: La protection du patrimoine culturel dans les zones de conflit, le Sahel en tant qu'étude de cas

Abstract : La globalisation marquée par la multiplication des contacts entre culture et risques potentiels comporte un certain nombre de dangers, liés au déséquilibre politique et à la préservation du patrimoine culturel d'un pays ou d'une région. Ces enjeux constituent une phase cruciale du développement durable et doivent constituer une priorité. Le problème central du pillage et du vandalisme reste lié aux faiblesses d'un potentiel économique encore sous-exploité et à l'insuffisance du cadre de protection des objets patrimoniaux, face à la question du pouvoir d'achat des populations locales. Mots clés : protection, patrimoine, Sahel, pillage, culture, inventaire.

GAHIZI, Jean Marie Vianney (Rwanda)

Prêtre rwandais ordonné en 1991, il fut vicaire en paroisse et alla poursuivre les études à l'Université Pontificale de la Sainte Croix à Rome où il obtint un Doctorat en Philosophie en 2000, sa thèse portant sur la subjectivité créative et l'intuition poétique chez Maritain. Il enseigna la philosophie au Grand Séminaire et à l'Institut Catholique de Kabgayi ainsi qu'à l'Université Nationale du Rwanda. Vicaire Général du Diocèse de Butare et prélat d'honneur de sa Sainteté depuis 2003. Il fut successivement recteur du Petit Séminaire de Butare, vice recteur académique de l'Université Catholique du Rwanda dont il est actuellement recteur.

Paper: Bonnes pratiques pour une conscientisation a la valorisation/preservation des sites historiques, culturels et de memoire au Rwanda

Abstract : La politique nationale du patrimoine culturel invite tous les citoyens rwandais à participer activement et à collaborer avec les institutions étatiques à la conservation et à la protection des sites et autres biens culturels. L'Université Catholique du Rwanda a fait de cette invitation l'une des priorités dans ses activités de sensibilisation et de service à la collectivité. Ayant un campus qui a hérité du nom d'Alexis Kagame, prêtre ethnographe, historien et philosophe, qui a écrit l'histoire, la poésie et d'autres richesses culturelles jusqu'à lui transmises oralement, et étant en possession de ses archives, elle a entrepris avec le Ministère des Sports et de la Culture la réédition de ses textes aujourd'hui introuvables et à saisir électroniquement ses écrits inédits pour une meilleure conservation et protection. Elle s'est jointe également à d'autres partenaires privés impliqués dans la conscientisation à la valorisation des sites culturels à travers la promotion du tourisme culturel et l'aménagement des sites historiques et de mémoire.

KAMAMBA, Donatius Msobwe Kamana (Tanzania)

Donatius Kamamba is a York University trained architectural conservator and a retired Director of National Antiquities Division in the United Republic of 1World Heritage Committee representing the United Republic of Tanzania. He is also a part time lecturer at the University of Dar es Salaam, College of Engineering and Technology, Department of Engineering, Construction and Technology and College of Humanities, Department of Archaeology and Heritages Studies. Under a decree by the French Government, he was appointed and promoted in the Order of Art and Letters and awarded a “Knight Hood in the Order of Arts and Letters Award” in 2014 by the Ambassador of France in Tanzania. Kamamba's experiences are supplemented by a number of publications and consultancy works in the field of cultural heritage conservation and management.

Paper: Heritage Conservation and Sustainable Development in Developing Countries

Abstract: Heritage conservation and development are two actions that can coexist. Many practitioners think that where there is conservation there is no development, and where there is development there is no conservation. It is, however, generally acceptable that conservation does not stagnate development and instead development enhances conservation. The increased concern over the impact of development on the conservation of the environment (and specifically developing nations) supports the need to broaden our understanding and attention from the narrow focus of individual negligence and ignorance to the lead priorities of community life and people's expectations. The picture painted thus far with respect to global relations in terms of poverty and heritage conservation in developing countries, is gloomy. Therefore, in order to achieve the reduction of poverty – and eventually conserve heritage properly for the present and future generations – it is recommended that special attention be paid to the understanding not only of the root causes of poverty and its production processes, but also its settings; and based on this, work close with communities around heritage places on ways to benefit from their heritage so as to break the vicious circle of poverty. Keywords: heritage management, heritage conservation, poverty and communities

MKHIZE, Vusumuzi (South Africa)

Director of Department of Sports, Arts and Culture, South Africa

Paper: World Heritage Issues in Africa: Role of the Universities

PHORANO, Gaogakwe (Botswana)

Director of the Department of National Museum and Monuments, Phorano holds a Master’s Degree in Public Policy Specializing in Natural Resource Management. He has trained in Leadership in Oregon in the United States; in Project Management RIPA, in the United Kingdom; Local Economic Development, Salzburg Seminar; and land use planning from AGRITEX in Zimbabwe. The Department is responsible for the protection and preservation of Botswana’s heritage. Since joining the Department, Prof Phorano has provided leadership in the development of Heritage in Botswana, including the listing of Okavango Delta as a World Heritage site. The Heritage sector is now the second biggest contributor in GDP terms after Wildlife. The Government of Botswana has contributed funds to the development of four site museums, the refurbishment of six regional museums and the development of twenty sites. During the last ten years, a hundred sites have been developed and opened for public visits.

Paper: The Case of Tsodilo World Heritage Site: Emerging Issues and Best Practices

Abstract: The Tsodilo World Heritage site is located in the North West of Botswana. It was inscribed in 2001 on the basis of its rock art, on the basis of human settlement over millennia, and for its symbolic and religious significance. The site is managed by the government under the terms of the Monuments and Relics Act of 2001. It was declared a National Monument in 1927. Emerging issues are water abstraction, noise pollution, resource access, and community advocacy. The responsibility to look after the site rests with the Department of National Museum and Monuments, Tsodilo Management Authority. In 2007, the Tsodilo Integrated Management Plan was approved, which stated that “the community becomes integral in the management of the area by becoming part of the decision making process”. In 2009, with the support of the African World Heritage Fund, a core Area Plan was concluded which presented a detailed conservation plan. The recognition of communities and their role in heritage management was highlighted in 2009 when Botswana’s Head of State bestowed a Presidential Honor on the Tsodilo Traditional Leadership for their role in keeping the integrity of the rock art over the years. The Tsodilo Community Trust has had impetus from the Diamond Trust Financial Assistance to drive community tourism initiatives. The main goals are to secure the cultural and ecological integrity of the Tsodilo World Heritage Site, increase participation in the management and use of the heritage site by the local community, enhance the economic significance of the site, and improve skills, income and cultural identity. The Centre for Development Enterprise contributed to the training of young people in tourism and hospitality training. It is a benchmarking trip to South Africa for tourism ventures. Art and craft and dance groups have been established.

Discussion Panel

BANGAYIMBAGA, Apollinarie (Burundi)

Rector of the University of Ngozi, Burundi

DA CRUZ, Maxime (Benin)

Professeur Titulaire des Universités (CAMES) en Linguistique. Ancien Directeur du Centre National de Linguistique Appliquée de 2003 jusqu’à 2012. Actuel Recteur de l’Université d’Abomey-Calavi. Ancien Premier Vice-Recteur de l’Université d’Abomey-Calavi, chargé des Affaires Académiques et de la Recherche Universitaire de 2012 à 2017. Prof. Da Cruz a reçu plusieurs distinctions dont celles d’Officier de l’Ordre International des Palmes Académiques du CAMES à Ouagadougou, le 27 mai 2018, de Chevalier de l’Ordre International des Palmes Académiques du CAMES en juillet 2017, de Chevalier de l’Ordre National du Bénin en 2012, d’Officier des Palmes Académiques du Togo en février 2014, d’Excellence in Business Leadership - World Confederation of Business, Category Higher Education décerné à Venise en 2014.

Thematic Session 2 - Issues in management of cultural and natural heritage and resources: regulations and professions

MOUKALA NGOUEMO, Edmond, (UNESCO) Chairperson

Chief of Africa Unit (CLT/WHC/AFR), World Heritage Centre, UNESCO

Paper: Implication Universitaire dans le patrimoine

HAGENIMANA, Fabien (Rwanda)

Vice Chancellor - INES Ruhengeri / University of Applied Sciences

Paper: LTR and the Role of INES Ruhengeri in Training Land Surveyors

Abstract: The Ruhengeri Institute of Higher Education (INES-RUHENGERI) is a higher learning institution located in Northern Rwanda, which opened in 2003. Its creation was motivated by the serious consequences of the 1994 Tutsis genocide. It came in as a contribution to the reconstruction of a human values-based society. The initiative was founded on the following main pillars: building signs of hope, contributing to unity, reconciliation, and sustainable development. In 2008, INES founded the University of Applied Sciences, which is a practical university that balances theory and practice. In Africa, we all believe that land is life. In many countries, land conflicts are the root of up to 80 % of the conflicts amongst people. When it comes to Rwanda, it is both small in size but big in population density. Additionally, Rwanda is very hilly, which makes of it a thousand hills country. All these features are sufficient to justify the need for a special land management and use system. It is in this line that Land Tenure Reform (LTR) programme was launched in 2005, supported by donors, with the aim of improving land tenure security and establishing/reforming institutions governing access to land and ownership of land in Rwanda. Among the following key results are: land tenure security, women's land rights, and access to formal credit. LTR is not something you build and go as is done for buildings and roads, although they too require certain maintenance. When it comes to land, dynamism goes on, with sustainability and capacity building. INES Ruhengeri took the initiative of intervening in the capacity building through the establishment of the department of Land Survey created in 2010. The general objective of the project was to Increase qualified and competent human resources in order to thwart the scarcity problem of available competences on the labour market. Since the beginning of the project, the project helped to transform INES Ruhengeri into a centre of excellence in land management and land governance through a very wide network, both regionally and internationally. It is in the same line that the following projects are in the pipeline: Surveying Equipment Calibration Center; Land Management Research and Training, and postgraduate programs related to land management and land governance.

KATABAAZI, Mpungu John Bosco (Uganda)

Priestly ordination (diocesan priest of the Diocese of Muyinga - Burundi). From 2005 -2009: studied in Rome (Sacred Liturgy). In 2008 obtained a Specialized License in Liturgy S.L.L. (Magna cum Laude). From 2011-2016: Professor of Sacred Liturgy and Spiritual Father At the Major Seminary San Giovanni Paolo II, Gitega - Burundi. From 2015-2016: the Update at the Urbaniana University in Rome. March 2016: Priest Fidei Donum in the Archdiocese of Kampala, Assistant to the parish priest in the Nsambya parish in charge of migrants and refugees, Professor of Sacred Liturgy at the international seminary, San Mbaaga in Ggaba - Kampala and member of the archdiocesan liturgy committee.

Paper: Belonging, a Cultural and Natural Heritage to Manage in Africa: an engine of resource development

KWARI, Hyelduku Danladi (Nigeria)

Dean, Department of Veterinary Anatomy, University of Maiduguri

Paper: Animal Resources Management: the Lake Chad Basin

Abstract: The Lake Chad Basin, located in Northern Central Africa, covers almost 8% of the continent and spreads over seven countries. It has a unique ecology, with abundant animal and water resources. Many Professionals are at ease exploring the vast opportunities in this vast ecosystem and there has been progress in quality of service. However, with the onset of crisis in 2009 to date, the prospects of sustained service delivery amidst conflict are declining. The crisis of the basin states results from a complex combination of factors, including conflict with non-state armed groups, extreme poverty, underdevelopment and changing climate. Many NGOs have been operating in the region. However, the complexity of the problem requires an interdisciplinary, collaborative and international approach. A viable and socio-culturally acceptable alternative to nomadism and transhumance will ease the tension in this vast pastoral setting.

MARAIS, Anna (Namibia)

Associate Dean School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Namibia

Paper: The Role of Veterinary Education in the Management of Natural Heritage and Resources in Namibia

NAIDOO, Vinasan (South Africa)

Dr Naidoo, a specialist veterinary pharmacology, is Dean of the Veterinary Faculty of the University of Pretoria. His research expertise focuses on translational animal research of new pharmaceutical products, pharmacokinetics and preclinical toxicology. As part of his responsibilities, he is involved in pharmaceutical product development and the supervision of Masters/Doctoral Students. He is also an active researcher and has authored over 100 peer-reviewed publications. Dr Naidoo also serves as a member of the South African Veterinary Council; and the control of veterinary medicines as a technical expert for the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority; and as a member of a national team looking at antimicrobial resistance. He is also directly involved with vulture conservation through a local non-profit organization. For the latter, he has played a major role in mitigating the devastating effects of diclofenac to vultures.

Paper: The Role of Veterinary Science in Protecting Africa's Iconic Wildlife Species

GHEBREMARIAM, Michael Kasay (Eritrea)

Michael Ghebremariam is currently teaching epidemiology and other veterinary courses at Hamelmalo Agricultural College and is a project lead in Eritrea for "HORN One Health Regional Network for the HORN of Africa". He studied at National Agricultural University, Kiev, Ukraine, and in 1997 graduated with a Doctorate of Veterinary Medicine. From 1998-2003 he became a lecturer in Asmara University, Eritrea. He Studied Animal Pathology at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at Utrecht University in the Netherlands from 2003-2005. In 2005 he resumed teaching veterinary sciences that included Veterinary Pathology in Asmara University. From 2006-2012 he became Head of the Department of Veterinary Sciences and Assistant Professor at Hamelmalo Agricultural College. From 2012-2018 he conducted PhD studies in Utrecht University on "The prevalence and risk Factors of Mycobacterium bovis infections in domestic animals and man in Eritrea".

Paper: Veterinary Education in Eritrea: Past, Present, Future

Discussion Panel

MENOUERI, Mohammed Nabil (Algeria)

Directeur Université de Blida1 / Algérie - Institut des Sciences Vétérinaires

NALUBAMBA, King Shimumbo (Zambia)

Dean, Uni of Zambia, school of Vet. Medicine

Thematic Panel 3 - preservation of natural and cultural heritage and resources in development policies: between local development and international cooperation

MASHINGAIDZE, Ian (South Africa), Chairperson

Ian Mashingaidze is Programme Director at the Mandela Institute for Development Studies (MINDS). He is former Programme Director for the East and Southern Africa Region of SOS Children's Villages International, with over three decades of practical working experience in development planning and management for a number of organizations such as: Beyond 2015; the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN); Oxfam America; UN World Food Program; and ActionAid International.

Paper: Situating Africanness at the Centre of Sustainable Development in Africa

ANDRIAMBAHOAKA, Omar Genao Patrick (Madagascar)

Recteur de l'ISCaMen (Institut Supérieur Catholique de Menabe) – Diocèse de Morondava. Educateur religieux, Frère du Sacré-Cœur. Licence en Sciences Pédagogiques et Religieuses, chercheur en Science de l'éducation et Manager des Projets de Développement. Chercheur – NORGE (Norme, Organisation et Gestion des Ecoles). Promoteur de Jatropha curcas avec Agro Oils di Firenze. Economiste Général de l'institut des Frères du Sacré-Cœur – Piazza del Sacro Cuore 3, 00151 Rome. DESS – Education Formation des Adultes - E.N.S Université de Fianarantsoa, 2004. Fondateur et Responsable National du mouvement des jeunes SPV, 2004-2007. Président de l'Ecole Supérieure Sacré-Cœur Antanimena – ESSCA, 2004.

Paper: La préservation de « SAVOA » pour le développement de la région de Menabe. Plantation et valorisation de l'huile végétale extrait du « SAVOA » pour créer des valeurs ajoutées

DISASHI, Tumba Ghislain (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Rector of the University of Mbuji-Mayi, DRC and professor of Internal Medicine, Cardiology and Endocrinology. University of Kinshasa, DR Congo, MD 1988. Kumamoto University, Japan, Ph.D. 1997. Diploma of Excellence for Great initiative in sociocultural, economic development, DRC, 2007. Research Fields: Hypertension, Endocrinology, Public Health. University of Kumamoto, Japan 2015, University of Oita, Japan 2017. Founder of Megumi Medical Center, in Mbuji-Mayi, DRC since 2016. Ambassador to DRC of the American Society for Microbiology since 2015. Founding member of the Valentin Disashi Hospital, 2000. Member, American society for Microbiology since 2005.

Paper: Amélioration de l'accès aux énergies renouvelables pour préserver les forêts aux alentours de villes en croissance démographique. Cas des villes du Kasai oriental

Abstract: En République Démocratique du Congo, dans la province du Kasai oriental en région tropicale humide, Mbuji-Mayi est une ville dont la population est estimée à 3 millions d'habitants. L'électrification y est très limitée. Pour couvrir les besoins énergétiques l'entreprise utilise le groupe électrogène, quelques rares ménages également, mais le reste des besoins fait recours au bois ou au charbon de bois. Ces dernières années, la hausse des prix de charbon de bois a été importante. La présente étude a été réalisée dans le but de déterminer les facteurs ayant conduit à cette hausse des prix. Les résultats ont montré que les sites de production de charbon de bois devenaient de plus en plus éloignés de la ville suite à la rareté du bois dans le voisinage de Mbuji-Mayi. Le coût lié au transport apparaît comme le déterminant principal de la hausse de prix du charbon de bois. Ces données nous ont permis de comprendre que le processus de déforestation avançait autour de la ville de Mbuji-Mayi, observation applicable pour la ville de Mwene-Ditu. Pour une population de 3 millions d'habitants, on pourrait avoir six cent mille ménages qui attendent du bois ou ses dérivés pour couvrir les besoins énergétiques domestiques. Cette utilisation n'épargne pas de jeunes arbres. La biodiversité est menacée, et la phytothérapie rendue difficile, et les émissions de gaz à effet de serre favorisées. Les règles de gestion durable de forêts trouveront une application difficile si la population grandissante de ces grandes villes n'accède pas à de meilleures sources énergétiques. Les fours photovoltaïques pour la fabrication des briques cuites, les réchauds photovoltaïques offriront une alternance pour améliorer la pratique des règles de bonne gouvernance des forêts. Cette production de matériel photovoltaïque peut être au centre d'un projet de coopération internationale au développement local.

NAMHILA, Ellen Ndeshi (Namibia)

Pro-Vice Chancellor, University of Namibia

Paper: Records Management as a Key Factor in Heritage Preservation

Abstract: The management and preservation of cultural property is closely linked to the management of records associated with cultural and natural heritage objects and sites. This statement appears obvious, but as developments of the last few decades have highlighted, such records can often be elusive – they may have never been properly created, poorly maintained, destroyed by disasters, or purposely obscured. The associated problems have given rise to the new activity of provenance research, but the scope of records management for heritage is wider than issues of provenance. The teaching of records management principles in the professional training and continued education of heritage curators is therefore highly recommended. When talking of preservation, we think of measures like controlled temperature and humidity, protection from light and dust and other pollutants, protection against accidental damage, against theft and vandalism, against mice and insects, against fire and floods. But records management? Yes, we know of records and archives as heritage in their own right that need protection against dangers. But we need to highlight the important role of creating, maintaining and safeguarding records about our heritage. Provenance research is nothing new. Now, with a changed attitude towards the repatriation of colonial objects to their country of origin, we experience an expansion of provenance research in museums, especially in ethnographic museums. That has put the issue of records to the forefront. We learned about another issue while looking at our heritage in foreign museums. In the name of preservation from insects and other harmful organisms, most objects from organic materials were treated repeatedly with toxic chemicals. We are now wondering what has been used in our own national museum in Namibia. As our leather objects are in good shape and have not been eaten by

moths, we suspect the worst, but there are no records that could tell us which poisons to expect and what to test for. Curatorial and preservation decisions and actions should always be recorded, so that they can be taken into account for later action. This sounds self-evident and easy, but it is not. It entails not only recording, but keeping the record safe and retrievable. Interest in records is currently high, because of provenance research, but this exercise is currently seen as a temporary activity, funded with short-term grants for limited employment. It has to be realized that the creation, maintenance and research of records is an integral part of the maintenance, preservation, and educational display of museum objects and not a once-off exercise. In the age of digitization, this should not be a problem. However, it might not be seen as a priority by those who are immediately involved in the exercise and carry the workload, and by politicians who look for publicity-relevant success without considering the implications.

RAKOTONDRAMANANA, Edmond (Madagascar)

Recteur de l'ESSVA : Doctorat en anthropologie philosophique (2013). Licence en Théologie (1999), Maitrise en Philosophie à l'UCM 2009 : Master en philosophie à Institut Catholique de Paris, Master en Malgasy (politique) à l'INALCO Paris (2013). 2015 : Formation sur Leadership (séminaire de formation destiné aux cadres, dirigeants, managers) organisée par Kentia-formation.

Paper: Protection et gestion du patrimoine culturel au Madagascar: proposition pour la mise en valeur le site de la colline royale d'Ambohimanga

RAVELANTONARDO, Marc (Madagascar)

Enseignant chercheur en théologie, philosophie et anthropologie. Domaines d'expertise : dogmatique, pastorale, leadership, citoyenneté, pouvoir, culture, herméneutique, pensée contemporaine, culture. Recteur, UCM, 2014- jusqu'à présent. Vicaire général, Diocèse d'Antananarivo, 1999-2007. HDR, Université de Toamasina. Doctorat, Teresianum Rome, 2013. Étude d'anthropologie théologique sur la filiation. Doctorat Université d'Antananarivo, 2007.

Paper: Les citoyens, acteurs et bénéficiaires de la préservation du patrimoine naturel, culturel et les ressources : problématique et perspectives

TLIGUI, Noursaid (Morocco)

Hassan II Institute of Agronomy and veterinary Medicine, Doctorate of Veterinary Medicine, I.A.V. Hassan II, Rabat, Morocco (1982); PhD in Veterinary Pathology from the Department of Pathology, University of Minnesota, USA (1992). Since 1995, Professor Tligui has been Head of the Department of Pathology at the Hassan II Institute of Agronomy, and Dean of the Veterinary School at the Hassan II Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine (2003-2010). He was General Secretary of the Hassan II Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine from 2013-2015 and FAO expert in 2010. He was also expert at the Islamic Bank for development in 2010. Has worked with Prof A. Parodi on a workshop on "Toward a Mediterranean Union for Veterinary Education", held in Alfort (Paris, France) in 2010. He is a member of the French–Moroccan committee of Agricultural research projects evaluation since 2003 and member of the editorial board of several scientific journals. Expert in the field of animal health and member of the Advisory Committee of food safety at the Ministry of Agriculture, Prof Tligui has more than 30 scientific publications and 36 oral presentations at various national and international forums.

Paper: The Mediterranean Network of Veterinary Education Establishments (REEV-MED) and Self-Assessment of the North African Vet Faculties and Schools

Discussion Panel

ETTRIQUI, Abdelfettah (Tunisie)

Directeur de l'Ecole Nationale de Médecine Vétérinaire de Sidi Thabet (depuis 2018). Membre du bureau de l'Association Africaine de Microbiologie et d'Hygiène Alimentaire. Président de l'Association de Santé Publique Vétérinaire de Tunisie. Expert international en Sécurité sanitaire des aliments auprès de la FAO. Docteur Vétérinaire diplômé de l'Ecole Nationale de Médecine Vétérinaire Sidi Thabet, Tunisie (1980). Professeur agrégé des Ecoles Vétérinaires de France - Spécialité : Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments (Lyon). Professeur Agrégé Hospitalo-universitaire (1992). Directeur Général des Services Vétérinaires - M. Agriculture, Tunisie (1996-1998).

Walo, Rebecca Omana (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Recteur de l'Université Notre-Dame de Tshumbe, Soeur Gemma WALO est la première femme du Congo-Kinshasa devenue Docteur en Sciences-Mathématiques près l'Université Catholique de Louvain (U.C.L./ Belgique). Elle est jusqu'ici professeur Ordinaire à l'Université de Kinshasa (UNIKIN), Faculté des Sciences, Département de Mathématiques et Informatique et Directrice de l'Ecole Doctorale régionale en Mathématiques et Informatiques de l'Université de Kinshasa.



PARTNERS

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