



**SUPPORT FOR SAFEGUARDING WORLD HERITAGE
ISLAND OF GOREE, SENEGAL**

Project Document

Project title:	Support for Safeguarding World Heritage Island of Goree, Senegal
Region:	Africa
Country:	Senegal
Sector:	Education and Culture Sectors
Division:	World Heritage Centre, Africa Section Section for Technical and Vocational Education
Estimated start date:	01/01/07
Estimated end date:	30/12/09
National implementing agency:	Ministry of Culture
Expecting Partner:	Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development (hereafter "Qatar Foundation")

Brief description of project:

The project aims at supporting the efforts of the Ministry of Culture in preserving the World Heritage Site of Goree Island. In particular, it will support: 1) the rehabilitation of three selected historical buildings; 2) the strengthening of environmental management and sustainability; and 3) the development of non-formal vocational education and training activities for the community and capacity building for heritage conservation and protection. The total costs of the project, estimated at US\$ 3,827,310, will be funded by the Qatar Foundation in Fund-in-Trust arrangement with UNESCO to cover all the external and local costs of rehabilitation of buildings, international consultants, vocational and community training activities and monitoring and evaluation, including the required support costs (of 13%)

Summary of UNESCO-Qatar Foundation Fund-in-Trust inputs (as per attached budgets)

	US\$
Project budget	3 387 000
Support cost (13%)	440 310
Sub-Total	3 827 310
Project Total	3 827 310

LIST OF CONTENTS

		Page
A.	Context	
	A.1 Background	3
	A.2 Goree as World Heritage Site	4
	A.3 Main issues	5
	A.4 Prior or ongoing assistance	6
B.	Project Justification	
	B.1 Problems to be addressed	7
	B.2 Expected end of project situation	7
	B.3 Target beneficiaries	8
	B.4 Project strategy and implementation arrangements	8
	B.5 Reasons for assistance from UNESCO	9
	B.6 Special considerations	10
	B.7 Co-ordinations arrangements	10
	B.8 Counterpart support capacity	11
C.	Development Objective	11
D.	Immediate objective, outputs and activities	12
E.	Inputs (National inputs, UNESCO inputs)	14
F.	Prior obligations and pre-requisites	16
G.	Risks	16
H.	Project reviews, reporting and evaluation	17
I.	Work Plan	17
J.	Budget	17
K.	Annexes	
	I Schedule of Implementation	18
	V Summary of Total Budget Allocations by Output	21
	VI Detailed Total Budget of the Project	22

CONTEXT

A.1 Background

During a meeting in September 2005 between the President of the Republic of Senegal His Excellency Mr. Abdoulaye Wade and the Emir of Qatar Shaikh Hamad Al-Thani the question of the World Heritage Gorée Island and the realisation of its coastal protection were raised, with the possibility of funding from the Qatar Foundation headed by the Wife of the Amir Sheikha Mozah Bint Nasser al Missned. In a letter to the Director General of UNESCO dated 28 September 2005, the President informed the Director General of the proposed project with possible UNESCO assistance in its implementation since Gorée Island is a World Heritage site. In his response, the Director General expressed his support for the initiative and willingness for UNESCO to play a part in the project. During the visit of the Director General to Qatar from 30 April to 1 May 2006 the project for Gorée was also discussed among other issues.

Following further high-level contacts and discussions a joint UNESCO-Senegalese 'Culture and Education Sectors' mission to Doha, Qatar was undertaken from 6 to 7 September 2006 to consult with the Qatar Foundation Officials on the Project and its modalities for execution of its two components for the coastal protection and for reinforcing skills in conservation and protection of the heritage through technical and vocational training for the people of the island. The meeting at Doha agreed among others, to undertake a follow up mission to the Island of Goree in Senegal, in order to appraise the state of conservation of the island, the technical and vocational capacities situation, and the state of the rehabilitation of graded buildings; and to hold on-site discussions concerning the proposed interventions at Gorée.

As follow up to the above, UNESCO specialists and experts from the Qatar Foundation undertook a mission to Senegal and the Island of Goree during 18 – 23 September for further discussion on co-operation and to develop concrete Project Proposal for the support of the enhancement of the management of the Gorée Island in Senegal that would also include the monitoring by UNESCO of the proposed bilateral project between Senegal and Qatar Foundation for the control of coastal erosion in Gorée.

This Project Document for **the 'Support for Safeguarding World Heritage Island of Goree, Senegal'** prepared in collaboration between UNESCO World Heritage Centre, the Section for Technical and Vocational Education and UNESCO Office in Dakar builds on several previous site monitoring missions undertaken by the World Heritage Centre in Gorée.

The main aims of the project are:

1. Set-up Project Management Unit
2. Rehabilitation of Selected Historical Buildings
3. Environmental Management and Enhancement
4. Vocational Education and Training and Capacity Building for Heritage Conservation and Protection

Efforts to conserve the global environment have, over the years, been focussed on the conservation of degraded buildings. However, little effort has been made to

understand the natural environment of the island and the major root cause of architectural degradation such as the impact of human activities as well as the ocean and coastal dynamics. A study leading to a proposed strategy to minimize losses to existing structures located within the coastal hazard zones will be necessary, as well as Monitoring the maintenance, restoration and repairs of seawall and other measures proposed under a Senegal/Qatar bilateral project for minimizing storm damage to the site. Efforts through training will also be made to ensure that the local government is responsive to the needs of the island population particularly as regards the effective conservation and protection of Goree heritage site.

A.2 Goree as a World Heritage site

Historical Background

The island was one of the first places in Africa to be settled by Europeans, the Portuguese setting foot on the island in 1444. Later it was captured by the Netherlands in 1588, then the Portuguese again, and then eventually the French in 1677. The island remained continuously French until 1960 when Senegal was granted independence, with only brief periods of English occupation during the various wars fought by France and England between 1677 and 1815. The first house of slaves was built by the Portuguese in 1544. The Black slaves from Gorée were destined essentially to the French colonies in the Caribbean (prominently Haiti) and in Louisiana, as well as to the Spanish colonies (Cuba essentially) and to the Portuguese colonies in Brazil. Gorée Island is the historic site on the West African coast where hundreds of thousands of captured men, women and children were rounded up in chains to be shipped to servitude in the New World. The Island officially stopped to be a slave trading point in 1815 after which it grew rapidly as a port with a population of over 6,000 people. When French rule in Senegal was finally cemented, the Cap Vert peninsula became safe enough for most to move on the mainland with the foundation of Dakar in 1857.

Description of the Island of Gorée

Situated 4 km off Dakar, at a 20-minute crossing by boat (referred to as "la chaloupe"), the Island of Gorée is one of the most captivating places in Senegal. Its main characteristic is the perfect homogeneity of the architecture and the baobabs and bougainvilleas.

The Island of Gorée is 28 hectares in area, it has become the principal tourist destination in Senegal particularly following its inscription in the World Heritage List. In 1985 an international campaign for the safeguarding of the Island of Gorée was launched in co-operation with UNESCO and the World Bank. It aimed at the rehabilitation of the architectural heritage as well as at the socio-economic revitalisation of the Island, taking into consideration the natural environment and the improvement of infrastructure. As a result, major conservation works were carried out, leading to the restoration of several buildings (such as Fort d'Estrée, Slave House, and Victoria Albis House), the creation of visitors' facilities (tourist office, hotels, museums, cultural foundation) and the setting of public spaces (creation of paved roads, reinforcement of embankments).

The Inscription of Gorée on the World Heritage List

The Island, having met the criteria of outstanding universal value as defined in the 1972 Convention for Conservation and Protection of the World Heritage, or the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO in 1978, at the request of the Republic of Senegal and upon the recommendation of the international World Heritage Committee, inscribed the Island of Gorée Island on its World Heritage List under category (iv). Under the category the property must be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.

A.3 Main Issues

The World Heritage Site of Goree Island faces the following three main issues:

1. Degradation of the architectural heritage of Goree

As for the preservation of the architectural heritage, the island suffers from both environmental pressures and lack of adequate funding for the regular maintenance and conservation. The heavy rainfall in the summer season causes erosion of soil around the buildings, undermining the stability of the structures. Many buildings such as the Pavillon des soeurs, the Angrand House, Ecole William Pointy present deteriorated structures, and some have experienced partial collapses and demand urgent interventions.

The corrosive salt-laden atmosphere is also a cause of deterioration of the physical fabric of the buildings. The rare restorations do not always respect building codes (paint work, local construction techniques) with great damage to the authenticity of the site.

The presence of underground faults endangers the stability of coastal area, in particular of the Castle Hill and of its embankments.

2. Environmental Management and Enhancement of Environmental Protection

Erosion of the coastline is one of the most critical environmental problems facing the coastal countries of West Africa, according to the “African Process”, a project supported by UNESCO’s International Oceanographic Commission (IOC). Senegal, with its 700 kilometres of coastline is particularly affected. More than half of the population lives on the coast where 85% of industry and services are located, in particular the country’s two most important resources, fishing and tourism. Already, in Mbao, to the south of Dakar, a mosque has fallen into the water and a little further, in Sally, tourist facilities have had to be abandoned.

Goree Island is situated at sea level and therefore highly vulnerable to storm surges which have caused erosion and inundation and strong storm events. This is quite evident considering the extent of the damage to the architectural buildings. Increased coastal erosion on the West African coast is also sometimes linked to the installation of control and/or protective structures, which are obstacles to sediment transport. The installation of breakwaters and gabions in some countries including Senegal have modified the refraction and diffraction modalities along the coast to the south of Dakar. The impact of such installations in Dakar has to be studied in relation to the environment of Goree Island.

The lack of a strong organization on the island, which is currently under the jurisdiction of the municipality of Dakar, together with the insufficient number of well trained personnel for the site management has delayed decision making and implementation of the plans. The infrastructure (water, sewers, and roadway) is inefficient, for example, the absence of a refuse disposal has impacted negatively on the aesthetic, and health of the whole island and require urgent intervention. With the influx of the mainland population into the island, the municipality is unable to meet the basic housing needs, further compelling the inhabitants to occupy the empty historical buildings instead of planning a rationalised re-use of uninhabited buildings (for example the Relais de L'Espadon and the Navy Hospital). At the same time due to lack of organized market shelters, artists and sellers settle freely on public ground further compromising the visual integrity of the island whereas a good employment of the unused structures of the Castle could easily solve this problem. The legal status of the properties is unclear. In some instances the heritage is managed as a personal property and/or by the institutions. This means that there are no established management plan of the island and defined land use policy. Previous efforts to manage Goree have been short-term, uncoordinated and with separate national frameworks.

3. Vocational Education and Training for Capacity Building for Heritage Conservation and Protection

As a result of the complexity and the resource requirements of the island and the management schemes, the availability of a multidisciplinary team will be mandatory for a successful implementation of such a scheme. Capacity building will be vital to the achievement of a sustainable development of the island. Senegal and Goree lack the necessary manpower and facilities for the training. It is observed for Senegal that even if institutions are available and have been training professionals, there is a general lack of awareness about the significance of the coast and the island of Goree. Awareness is therefore important to be created through training workshops, conferences and seminars and also through public awareness campaigns. While the institutions, workshops, seminars and conferences will help in the training of the trainers, the public awareness campaigns will help to create a general awareness among the citizenry of Goree. Such short term training and workshops will encourage local managers, and various population age-groups to attend. In this way a larger group of people are being trained.

A.4 Prior or Ongoing Assistance

The island has become the principal tourist destination in Senegal particularly following its inscription in the World Heritage List in 1978. In 1985 an international campaign for the safeguarding of the Island of Goree was launched in co-operation with UNESCO and the World Bank. It aimed at the rehabilitation of the architectural heritage as well as at the socio-economic revitalisation of the island, taking into consideration the natural environment and improvement of the infrastructure. As a result, major conservation works were carried out leading to: the restoration of several historical buildings such as the Fort d'Estree, Slave House, Victoria Albis House; the creation of tourist facilities (tourist office, hotels, museums and cultural foundation); and the setting of public spaces (paved roads, reinforcement of embankments).

B. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

B.1 Problems to be Addressed

The objectives of the project are to support the Senegalese Government and Cultural Heritage authorities in their efforts to preserve and maintain the Goree Island through the rehabilitation of the buildings and training the community in the management and preservation techniques for sustainability.

The aim of the project is help deal with the following aspects of Goree Island preservation and protection:

- The degradation and dilapidation of the historical buildings as a result of environmental factors as well as human misuse.
- The need to habilitate the existing buildings and make them available for cultural and educational use as a way of preservation and utilisation.
- The need for enhanced management of the Islands existing facilities and resources as a tourist attraction to preserve its heritage significance.
- The need for improved monitoring and assessment mechanisms and studies for the environmental and human factors.
- Shortage of skilled manpower for the rehabilitation, preservation and maintenance work in the Island or the surrounding localities.
- The need to provide continuous and lifelong education and training for the community on the preservation of cultural heritage and how to deal with the impact of various natural and human activities such as the environment and tourism

B.2 Expected End of Project Situation

The project as prepared, will deliver the following outputs:

1. Rehabilitation of Selected Historical Buildings

- The rehabilitation of the old Military Hospital and its preparation into a secondary (second cycle) school. At present the Island has no secondary school for boys.
- The rehabilitation of the Sisters House and its preparation into Vocational and Community Training Centre for non-formal and life-long education and training. The Centre will provide training for the artisans and skilled workers needed for the rehabilitation work as well as the preservation and maintenance of the buildings. It will later become a focal point for community training activities providing various training on all aspect such as heritage preservation, environmental protection, and tourism management.
- The rehabilitation of the William Ponty School and its preparation into an educational and cultural heritage centre.

2. Improved Environmental Management

- Improved knowledge of the Goree Island natural and human environment

- Development of legal and institutional framework for integrated coastal planning and management
- Better co-ordination of World Heritage preservation activities with the Island's coastal protection schemes.

3. Vocational Education and Community Training and Capacity Building for Heritage Conservation and Protection:

- Set-up Vocational Skills and Community Training Centre.
- Core teams of trainers trained to conduct the activities at the Vocational and Community Centre
- Artisans and skilled workers trained with relevant vocational skills for the rehabilitation and heritage preservation work.
- Non-formal training provided to the local community and others on environmental, heritage preservation and tourism services.

B.3 Target Beneficiaries

Benefits and target population:

The national economy and the public at large would benefit from the results of the project. The main benefits of the project would be: (i) maintenance of productive cultural and natural systems of the island; (ii) increased public awareness related to coastal and heritage island integrated management; (iii) improved island monitoring capacity and management conditions; (iii) improved legal framework for heritage management; (vi) increased overall capacity to manage the heritage for multiple use through the piloting of participatory planning and management, conflict resolution, and heritage information systems. The island population will be better trained through hands on training

The rehabilitation of the three selected buildings will enhance the heritage preservation efforts of the Government of Senegal and local community in maintaining and protecting the site. The rehabilitation of buildings will provide improved cultural, educational, vocational and community training facilities and capacity. The Island is in need of a secondary school (second cycle) as well as a vocational and community training centre to provide non-formal training and education to all groups in the community.

B.4 Project Strategy and Implementation Arrangements

The Ministry of Culture and the Directorate for Cultural Heritage are the key government institutions with responsibilities for the preservation and management of the World Heritage site of Goree Island. A Project Unit will be set-up at Goree Island under the direct supervision of the National Project Co-ordinator, the Director of Cultural Heritage and the Ministry of Culture, which is the national implementing agency. The Unit will work in close co-operation with the local Mayor Office in Goree and the other ministries and institutions in Dakar dealing with education, technical and vocational education and training, the environment and coastal protection. The Project Unit will also be under the direct supervision of the UNESCO

World Heritage Centre and the Section for Technical and Vocational Education at Headquarters in Paris and supported by UNESCO Dakar Office (BREDA).

B.5 Reasons for Assistance from UNESCO

Protecting the environment and supporting sustainable natural resource management and reinforcing the capacities through education is one of UNESCO's objectives of its activities. Senegal is a Member State of UNESCO and a State Party to the World Heritage Convention. Furthermore, Senegal has five properties inscribed in the World Heritage List (two natural and three cultural sites), which enable Senegal to qualify for International Assistance.

With regards to the heritage among the associated issues that can be identified for Senegal are those:

- a) Heritage environmental concerns are not effectively integrated into economic policies;
- a) Institutional arrangements to facilitate the mainstreaming of environmental planning and management into economic sectors are weak. The lack of inter-ministerial coordination--particularly in the area of heritage environment and its management--contributes to fragmentation in this sector and failure to address root causes of environmental degradation.

The project will address this UNESCO priority and related objectives through activities which:

- a) target the Government of Senegal's capacity to manage the diverse and productive systems of Goree World heritage site for continued and equitable benefit flows and,
- (b) increase in Goree's Island population the capacity to mitigate impacts and reverse trends of environmental degradation in the island.

These activities include:

- a) Development of institutional capacity for integrated heritage management through technical assistance and consensus building at the national and the local level;
- b) Integrating environmental management objectives into sectoral policies and legislation related to the heritage environment;
- c) Enhancing and protecting architectural and coastal values of the island - particularly in the protected areas and buffer zones;
- d) Enabling through vocational/technical education the local population for conservation and management of the island; and
- e) Stimulating donor support and international partnerships for environmental management in Goree.

The Qatar Foundation will finance the project in a Fund-in-Trust arrangement with UNESCO, with Senegalese Ministry of Culture and government institutions contributing in kind to some of the local costs. The contribution from the Qatar Foundation will cover all the external and local expenditure.

B.6 Special Considerations

The Island of Goree is a World Heritage site, which attracts a great deal of visitors both local and international. The economic activities associated with tourism also generate influx of manpower and other seeking employment and or settlement in the Island. This has given rise to the problem of squatters in most of the building that are not in use. The preparation and implementation of the project should take into consideration the socio-economic aspects of this and other situations.

Preparation and management of the vocational and community training programmes for all groups and categories should take into consideration the active involvement and participation of all stakeholders on equitable basis. Special efforts should also be made in the design of the training programmes to ensure gender and social equity.

B.7 Co-ordinations and Management Arrangements

The UNESCO World Heritage Centre in co-operation with the Section for Technical and Vocational Education, TVE would be responsible for technical coordination and daily operation and monitoring of all program activities, working closely with the Ministry of Culture, MoC and the national and local World Heritage Committee, as well as the UNESCO Office in Dakar (BREDA). Specific activities would include: drafting of TORs and contracts for program components; identification and selection of program contractors on a competitive basis; supervision of implementation and reporting to supervisors (MoC, Qatar Foundation, and Steering Committee to be appointed). Procurement and disbursement of project goods and services for the Goree Island Project would be administered by UNESCO.

The Ministry of Culture (MoC) would be responsible for overall project management. Broad consultation and inter-sectoral coordination on the complex issue of integrated coastal management and World Heritage sites would be enhanced by the creation of a local Consultative Committee. Such Committee will ensure that benefits from the project are targeted into coastal communities most at risk and to ensure stakeholder commitment to the project and to its objectives well beyond the implementation period. Close collaboration should be promoted with the Oceanographic Department of the University of Dakar that has carried extensive work in coastal erosion in Senegal. In addition, participatory and information workshops will be organized with local authorities under the program.

Other stakeholders include the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Secondary Technical Education and Professional Development, the sea transport industry; private sector developers and port management authorities. Participatory planning and management are the hallmarks of effective coastal management are essential to the sustainability of any protected areas initiative. Creating public awareness and building a constituency of local and national level support is an important factor in the success of this project. Hence environmental education activities will be incorporated into a number of the project components. A meeting with NGOs working on heritage conservation and environmental issues will be held during pre-implementation as will be a meeting at all levels of education to discuss opportunities for collaboration on promoting Goree Island environmental education. Project implementation will emphasize this participatory approach at the

national and local levels to raise awareness about the project and its objectives, gain support of various interest groups and provide a forum for resolving conflicts between stakeholders.

Close co-operation and co-ordination will need to be maintained between the national authorities, UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the Section for Technical and Vocational Education at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris and UNESCO Office in Dakar (BREDA). The Director for Cultural Heritage at the Ministry of Culture is designated as the National Project Co-ordinator. He will have the overall responsibility for the project implementation and is assisted by a Project Unit headed by a Project Manager based at Goree Island. The project will be monitored by a steering committee representing the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of the Environment, Education, Secondary Technical Education, UNESCO Office, Dakar (BREDA), UNESCO Headquarters, Paris and other stakeholders (Annex II).

B.8 Counterpart Support Capacity

The Ministry of Culture in Dakar and the various government authorities and educational institutions have competent staff and professionals in all fields relating to rehabilitation, environmental management and vocational education. The project will draw on the human resources, technical experts, educators, and specialists, available at MoC, Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Secondary Technical Education, the University of Dakar and other institutions and NGOs. National experts and consultants are expected to perform all the tasks of rehabilitation of buildings, environmental studies, and vocational training with the assistance, where appropriate, of international consultants. There is a wealth of potential capable individuals available in the country that can be recruited at the appropriate time to assist in the various activities of the project.

C. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Located on the west coast of Africa, Senegal, with a population estimated at 11.6 million in 2006, has a long history of democracy. After independence in 1960, the country was highly visible in the international arena and for a long time maintained a relatively stable political and social environment. The vigorous structural reform programs for 1994 stimulated economic growth, which averaged about 4 percent between 1996 and 2002. The economic growth rate averaged 6.4 percent, due to growth in the agricultural sector, the expansion of construction and the public works sector, and growth in the transport and telecommunication sectors.

In 2004 Senegal received support under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) and emerged with a significantly improved chance of maintaining sustainable external debt levels over the medium and long terms. However, the tourism industry is poorly developed in Senegal even though the country has tremendous potential to attract visitors to the historical sites such as Goree and has long running coastal beaches.

The current project is very important for Senegal and will contribute to its economic momentum. An appropriate exploitation and maintenance of Historical Heritage sites would encourage activities in tourism and associated sectors, which would in turn

strengthen the sustainability of conservation operations and improve the livelihoods of the community.

Apart from economic considerations, the social aspects involved by these rehabilitations are also to be taken into consideration. Following the European Heritage Conference in the 1970s and urban agendas called upon by the Habitat Conference in Vancouver (1976), in Istanbul (1986) and other various worldwide Conventions on Heritage, it became evident that monuments could not be sustainably preserved in isolation of the urban fabric, both physical and social. Historic areas started to be considered as part of the daily environment of the communities living in them; they are not constituted only by material and physical heritage (buildings, streets, squares, fountains, arches, sculptures) but include the natural landscape, and above all its residents, customs, jobs, economic and social relations.

Therefore the complexity of conservation, development, management and funding of Historical Heritage calls upon innovative approaches to consolidate the mere conservation action of monuments, ensuring that the social and economic development of the area is fostered. Within this context various elements arise as key factors. The proposed project fall within these parameters.

D. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE, OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

1. Objective 1: Set-up Project Management Unit

Output 1: Recruit Project Manager and Project Unit Personnel

Activities:

- 1.1.1 Identify potential Candidates
- 1.1.2 Select qualified Project Manager in consultation with UNESCO
- 1.1.3 Select Project Unit personnel in consultation with UNESCO

Output 2: Prepare Project Unit Site

Activities:

- 1.2.1 Select venue for the Project Unit
- 1.2.2 Prepare and furnish the Unit office.

Output 3: Set-up Project Steering Committee

Activities:

- 1.3.1 Identify Stakeholders for representation on Steering Committee
- 1.3.2 Issue formal assignment of Steering Committee

2. Objective 2: Rehabilitation of Selected Historical Buildings

Output 2.1: Rehabilitation of the old Hospital

Activities

- 2.1.1 Carry out architectural survey of the existing building and identify the repair and rehabilitation work needed to prepare it at a secondary school

- 2.1.2 Prepare detailed work plan, work schedule, lists of materials and equipment required.
- 2.1.3 Carry out repair and rehabilitation work in logical sequence.

Output 2.2: Rehabilitation of the old Sisters House

Activities

- 2.2.1 Carry out architectural survey of the existing building and identify the repair and rehabilitation work needed to prepare it as a vocational and community training and development centre
- 2.2.2 Prepare detailed work plan, work schedule, lists of materials and equipment required
- 2.2.3 Carry out repair and rehabilitation work in logical sequence.

Output 2.3: Rehabilitation of the old William Ponty School

Activities

- 2.3.1 Carry out architectural survey of the existing building and identify the repair and rehabilitation work needed to prepare it as an educational and cultural centre.
- 2.3.2 Prepare detailed work plan, work schedule, lists of materials and equipment required.
- 2.3.3 Carry out repair and rehabilitation work in logical sequence.

Objective 3: Environmental Management and Enhancement

Output 3.1: Improved knowledge of the Goree Island natural environment

Activities:

- 3.1.1 Carry out selected studies on natural phenomenon both inland and coastal
- 3.1.2 Carry out assessment of the environmental impact of major development activities around the island
- 3.1.3 Carry out the impact of tourism and human activities on the environment of the island.

Output 3.2: Development of legal and institutional framework for integrated coastal planning and management

Activities:

- 3.2.1 Survey existing legal instruments regarding coastal management
- 3.2.2 Develop new draft proposal for legal instruments for coastal planning and management for Goree Island
- 3.2.3 Assist to establish local stakeholders committee.

Output 3.3: Co-ordination of World Heritage preservation activities with the Island's coastal protection schemes.

Activities:

- 3.3.1 Establish liaison between the World Heritage preservation Project and the Island's coastal protection schemes
- 3.3.2 Exchange information on the impact of activities on the long-term integrity of the old buildings and Island Heritage.
- 3.3.3 Set-up joint committees for co-operation monitoring the state of conservation.

Objective 4: Vocational Education and Training and Capacity Building for Heritage Conservation and Protection.

Output 4.1: Set-up Vocational Skills Training and Community Development Centre

Activities

- 4.1.1 Select site at one of the buildings
- 4.1.2 Prepare training area and training room/s.
- 4.1.3 Procure basic training materials and equipment.
- 4.1.4 Prepare training packages

Output 4.2: Train core team of trainers

Activities:

- 4.2.1 Select candidates for training from graduates of vocational schools in Goree or Dakar
- 4.2.2 Recruit consultant/s to organise the training of trainers
- 4.2.3 Prepare training programme and packages
- 4.2.4 Conduct training for trainers in practical oriented short term programme

Output 4.3: Train artisans with relevant vocational skills

Activities:

- 4.3.1 Select candidates from young school leavers from Goree Island or Dakar
- 4.3.2 Organise training initiation workshops in various skills
- 4.3.3 Conduct hand-on on the job training for short term
- 4.3.4 Assess and award certificates to competent trainees

Output 4.4: Provide Non-formal training on environmental, heritage preservation and tourism services.

Activities:

- 4.4.1 Conduct short workshops on environmental management for local stakeholders.
- 4.4.2 Conduct short workshops on heritage preservation and protection for local stakeholders.
- 4.4.3 Conduct short workshops on tourism services for local stakeholders.

E. INPUTS (NATIONAL INPUTS, UNESCO INPUTS)

Potential government inputs

The following issues will be further confirmed by the Senegalese Government.

- Facilities for the Project Unit at the offices of the Directorate for Cultural Heritage in Goree Island
- Furniture (desks, etc.), air-conditioning units.
- Telephone and fax with ISDN connections, and Internet link.
- Repair, maintenance and operational costs for buildings and furniture.

Personnel

- National Project Co-ordinator
- Project Manager
- Technical personnel: Senior Architect, Training Co-ordinator, Accountant, Draughtsman, Technical Assistant for the Project Unit.
- Secretarial assistance.
- Support staff, drivers, etc.

Training

- Trainers as members of core teams for the new Vocational and Community Development Centre.
- Transportation, accommodation and allowances for all trainers and trainees.

Financial contribution

Funding (in local currency) to cover some of the local costs of the project including, but not limited to:

- Salary of all trainers and personnel seconded to the project for short-term assignments.
- Cost of power supply and water to the three selected sites as well as the Project Unit offices.
- Duties and custom clearance of imported equipment.

UNESCO inputs

Personnel

Consultants

- Planning, co-ordination and evaluation consultants for heritage preservation on short-term assignments (total 9 man-month)
- Planning, co-ordination and evaluation consultants for vocational training on short-term assignments (total 9 man-month)
- International consultants for rehabilitation (6 total man-months).
- International consultants for training of vocational trainers (16 total man-months).
- International consultants for heritage preservation (6 total man-months).

Training

Conduct the local training of trainers for vocational skills at the Technical Schools in Dakar.

Assist in conduct training for artisans and skilled workers for the rehabilitation of the three selected buildings.

Assist in organising community training workshops on heritage preservation, environmental protection and tourism services.

Building and Construction Materials

The Project Unit will prepare the bills of quantities and specifications for the required materials for the rehabilitation of the three selected buildings. Procurement of the materials from local markets or from abroad will be on competitive basis and subject to the rules of UNESCO.

Training Equipment, Books and Packages

Detailed lists of training equipment and training materials, books, and software packages required for the training activities envisaged in this project will be prepared by the international consultants and procured by UNESCO. Procurement of these materials is subject to the rules of UNESCO.

F. PRIOR OBLIGATIONS AND PRE-REQUISITES

The project financing is dependent on the provision of funds by the Qatar Foundation to the Fund-in-Trust with UNESCO. The Government shall also guarantee the inclusion of regular and adequate allocations within the annual budget of Directorate of Cultural Heritage to cover the additional recurrent costs arising from the project after its completion.

The project is also dependent on the provision of suitable offices and facilities at Goree Island for the Project Unit in addition to local support.

The project teams, consultants and project manager should be given access to data and institutions and department dealing with cultural heritage, environment, technical and vocational education and training.

The problem of squatters in the three selected buildings for rehabilitation must be dealt with by the government and local authorities before the commencement of the project implementation.

G. RISKS

The provision of suitable premises for the Project Unit at the Cultural Heritage facilities at Goree Island is essential for the proper launching and implementation of the various activities envisaged in this project. The project teams technical staff; Project Manager and National Project Co-ordinator and consultants must be given access and parameters within which they can operate in the relevant sites.

The problem of squatters in the three-selected building need to be dealt with and the necessary and appropriate steps should be taken to clear the sites and make them available at the commencement of project implementation.

H. PROJECT REVIEWS, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

The project will be subject to tripartite annual and terminal review by representatives of the Government, Qatar Foundation and UNESCO as the executing agency. The review team meeting at UNESCO Office, Dakar, or UNESCO, Paris, each time will have reports from:

- The Project Manager/National Project Co-ordinator (the Project Performance Evaluation Report).
- An independent international evaluator who will have spent at least one week with the project shortly before the review meeting.

The last of these reviews will consider the Project Terminal Report. This will be prepared in draft sufficiently in advance to allow for review and technical clearance by UNESCO and at least three months prior to the terminal bilateral review.

I. WORK PLAN

Annex I shows a tentative Implementation Schedule of Activities for the three years duration of the project. The National Project Co-ordinator/ Project Manager in consultation with the UNESCO shall prepare the detailed work plan for the objective, outputs and activities.

J. BUDGET

The following budget sheets are attached:

- Summary of Project Total Budget allocations by activity (Annex II)
- Detailed Project Total Budget (by Budget line) covering Fund-in-Trust Contribution from the Qatar Foundation for the 36-month duration of the project (Annex III)

ANNEX 1 WORK PLAN

SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION Support For Safeguarding World Heritage Island Of Goree, Senegal

			2007	2008	2009	
	Objective/Output	Activity	01/07- 12/07	01/08 -12/08	01/08 -12/09	Action by
1	Set-up Project Management Unit					
1.1	Recruit Project Manager and personnel for the Unit	1.1.4 Identify potential Candidates 1.1.1 Select qualified Project Manager in consultation with UNESCO 1.1.2 Select qualified personnel in consultation with UNESCO	** ** **			MoC UNESCO
1.2	Prepare Project Unit Site	1.2.1 Select venue for the Project Unit 1.2.2 Prepare and furnish the Unit	** ***			
1.3	Set-up Project Steering Committee	1.3.1 Identify Stakeholders for representation on Steering Committee 1.3.2 Issue formal assignment of Steering Committee	** ****			
2	Rehabilitation of Selected Historical Buildings					
2.1	Rehabilitation of the old Hospital	2.1.1 Carry out architectural survey of the existing building and identify the repair and rehabilitation work needed to prepare it as a secondary school. 2.1.2 Prepare detailed work plan, work schedule, lists of materials and equipment required. 2.1.3 Carry out repair and rehabilitation work in logical sequence.	**** ****	 ***** *****	**** ***** *****	MoC UNESCO
2.2	Rehabilitation of the Old Sisters House	2.2.1 Carry out architectural survey of the existing building and identify the repair and rehabilitation work needed to prepare it as a vocational and community training centre. 2.2.2 Prepare detailed work plan, work schedule, lists of materials and equipment required 2.2.3 Carry out repair and rehabilitation work in logical sequence.	 **** ****	***** ***** *****	**** ***** *****	

2.3	Rehabilitation of the Old William Ponty School	2.2.4	Carry out architectural survey of the existing building and identify the repair and rehabilitation work needed to prepare it as an educational and heritage centre.	****	*****	****	
		2.2.5	Prepare detailed work plan, work schedule, lists of materials and equipment required	****	*****	****	
		2.2.6	Carry out repair and rehabilitation work in logical sequence.		*****	*****	
3	Environmental Management and Enhancement						
3.1	Output 3.1: Improved knowledge of the Goree Island natural environment	3.1.1	Carry out selected studies on natural phenomenon both inland and coastal		****	*****	MoC UNESCO
		3.1.2	Carry out assessment of the environmental impact of major development activities around the island		****	*****	
		3.1.3	Carry out the impact of tourism and human activities on the environment of the island.		****	*****	
3.2	Development of legal and institutional framework for integrated coastal planning and management	3.2.1	Survey existing legal instruments regarding coastal management	****			MoC UNESCO
		3.2.2	Develop new draft proposal for legal instruments for coastal planning and management for Goree Island		****		
		3.2.3	Assist to establish local stakeholders committee	****	****		
3.3	Co-ordination of World Heritage preservation activities with the Island's coastal protection schemes.	3.3.1	Establish liaison between the World Heritage preservation Project and the Island's coastal protection schemes	***	*****		MoC UNESCO
		3.3.2	Exchange information on the impact of activities on the long-term integrity of the old buildings and Island Heritage.		*****	****	
		3.3.3	Set-up joint committees for co-operation monitoring the state of conservation		*****	*****	

4	Vocational Education and Training and Capacity Building for Heritage Conservation and Protection.					
4.1	Set-up Vocational Skills and Community Training Centre	4.1.1 Select site at one of the buildings 4.1.2 Prepare training area and training room/s. 4.1.3 Procure basic training materials and equipment. 4.1.4 Prepare training packages	**** **** *** ***	*** ***** *****	*****	MoC UNESCO
4.2	Train core team of trainers	4.2.1 Select candidates for training from graduates of vocational schools in Goree or Dakar 4.2.2 Recruit consultant/s to organise the training of trainers 4.2.3 Prepare training programme and packages 4.2.4 Conduct training for trainers in practical oriented short term programme	*** *** *** **	**** ** ** ** ***** *** **	**** ** ** ** ***** *** **	MoC UNESCO
4.3	Train artisans with relevant vocational skills	4.3.1 Select candidates from young school leavers from Goree Island or Dakar 4.3.2 Organise training initiation workshops in various skills 4.3.3 Conduct hand-on on the job training for short term 4.3.4 Assess and award certificates to competent trainees	** **	*** ** * ** ** ** ***** *****	*** ** * ** ** ** ***** *****	MoC UNESCO
4.4	Provide Non-formal training on environmental, heritage preservation and tourism services.	4.4.1 Conduct short workshops on environmental management for local stakeholders. 4.4.2 Conduct short workshops on heritage preservation and protection for local stakeholders. 4.4.3 Conduct short workshops on tourism services for local stakeholders.		** * ** ** **	** ** * ** ** ** **	MoC UNESCO

ANNEX II- BUDGET

SUPPORT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WORLD HERITAGE ISLAND OF GOREE, SENEGAL

SUMMARY OF TOTAL BUDGET ALLOCATION BY CATEGORY

	Category	Qatar Foundation FIT with UNESCO	
		US\$	US\$
1	Consultants- International	582000	582000
2	National Professionals	738000	738000
3	Training Workshops	210000	210000
4	Contracts	1250000	1250000
5	Books & training packages	40000	40000
6	Equipment	340000	340000
7	Administrative support	60000	60000
8	Evaluation & Reporting	131000	131000
9	Miscellaneous & Contingencies	36000	36000
10	Programme Support Costs (13%)	440310	440310
11	Grand Total	3827310	3827310

ANNEX III- DETAILED BUDGET

United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organisation

**Support for the Preservation of World Heritage Island of Goree, Senegal
Qatar Fund-in Trust Project with UNESCO**

CMBL	Description	Implementing Agency	Total		Year 1 2007 (0-12)		Year 2 2008 (1-12)		Year 3 2009 (1-12)	
			w/m	\$	w/m	\$	w/m	\$	w/m	\$
	PROJECT PERSONNEL									
11	International Personnel Consultants									
11.01	Planning & evaluation- Heritage (ALD)	UNESCO	9	126000	3	42000	3	42000	3	42000
11.02	Planning & evaluation- Voc Training (ALD)	UNESCO	9	126000	3	42000	3	42000	3	42000
11.03	Rehabilitation	UNESCO	6	60000	2	20000	2	20000	2	20000
11.04	Vocational Training	UNESCO	16	160000	4	40000	6	60000	6	60000
11.05	Environmental	UNESCO	5	50000	2	20000	2	20000	1	10000
11.06	Heritage	UNESCO	6	60000	2	20000	2	20000	2	20000
11.99	Subtotal		51	582000	16	184000	18	204000	17	194000
13	Administrative support	UNESCO/ MoC		60000		20000		20000		20000
15	Monitoring & evaluation									
15.01	External evaluation ALD	UNESCO	3	42000	1	14000	1	14000	1	14000
15.02	Internal evaluation			15000		5000		5000		5000
15.99	Subtotal			57000		19000		19000		19000
16	Mission costs	UNESCO		36000		12000		12000		12000
17	National Professionals									
17.01	Project Unit(Project Manager, Architect, Training Co-ordinator, Accountant, Tech. Assistant, Draughtsman)	UNESCO/ MoC		312000		104000		104000		104000

17.02	Rahibilitation	UNESCO/ MoC	15	15000	5	5000	5	5000	5	5000
17.03	Vocational Training	UNESCO/ MoC	60	30000	20	10000	20	10000	20	10000
17.04	Environmental	UNESCO/ MoC	12	12000	4	4000	4	4000	4	4000
17.99	Heritage	UNESCO/ MoC	87	369000	29	123000	29	123000	29	123000
	Subtotal			738000	58	246000	58	246000	58	246000
19	line total			1473000		481000		501000		491000
20	CONTRACTS									
21	Contract A Hospital Rahibilitation 1	UNESCO/ MoC		350000		50000		150000		150000
22	Contract B School Furniture	UNESCO/ MoC		50000				30000		20000
24	Contract- C Sisters House-Vocational Training 1	UNESCO/ MoC		300000		50000		150000		100000
25	Contract D- Furniture for Vocational Centre	UNESCO/ MoC		40000		10000		10000		20000
26	Contract- C William Ponty School 1	UNESCO/ MoC		450000		50000		200000		200000
27	Contract D- Furniture for William Ponty School	UNESCO/ MoC		60000				30000		30000
29	Line total			1250000		160000		570000		520000
30	TRAINING									
31	Training Curriculum Workshops									
31.01	Workshop A- Rehabilitation (x3)	UNESCO/ MoC		30000		10000		10000		10000
31.02	Workshop B- Environment (x3)	UNESCO/ MoC		30000		10000		10000		10000
31.03	Workshop C- Vocational Training (x3)	UNESCO/ MoC		90000		30000		30000		30000

31.04	Workshop D- Community Development (x3)	UNESCO/ MoC		60000		20000		20000		20000
31.99	Subtotal			210000		70000		70000		70000
39.00	Line total			210000		70000		70000		70000
40.00	EQUIPMENT									
40.01	Expendable (books)	UNESCO		40000		15000		15000		10000
40.02	Non-expendable	UNESCO		300000		100000		100000		100000
40.03	Vehicles	UNESCO		40000		40000				
45.99	Subtotal			380000		155000		115000		110000
49.00	Line total			380000		155000		115000		110000
50.00	MISCELLANEOUS									
51.01	Sundries-local	UNESCO/ MoC		30000		10000		10000		10000
51.02	Sundries- external	UNESCO		6000		2000		2000		2000
51.99	Subtotal			36000		12000		12000		12000
52.00	Reporting costs									
52.01	Reports	UNESCO		8000		2000		3000		3000
52.02	Reports	UNESCO/ MoC		30000		10000		10000		10000
52.99	Subtotal			38000		12000		13000		13000
59	Line total			74000		24000		25000		25000
90	TOTAL									
99	Project total			3387000		890000		1281000		1216000
	UNESCO Programme Support Costs (13%)			440310		115700		166530		158080
	Total Project Cost			3827310		1005700		1447530		1374080