



**ICOMOS**      **ICAHM**

International Committee  
on Archaeological  
Heritage Management

## ICAHM 2017 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Des es Salaam, Tanzania

October 2 – 5, 2017

The International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management is holding its Annual Conference in Dar es Slaam, Tanzania to present and discuss:

Sub-Saharan Africa and International Trade Routes

# CALL FOR PAPERS

We are happy to announce that the next ICAHM meeting will take us for the first time to the African continent, to the commercial capital of Tanzania on the shores of Indian Ocean in Dar es Salaam.

The emphasis of this meeting will be on: trade routes to and from sub-Saharan Africa to the rest of the world, the Africa Initiative, and conservation and sustainable use of paleoanthropological sites.



Askari Monument, Dar es Salaam city Center

For more information visit our conference website: [http://icahm.icomos.org/tanzania\\_home.html](http://icahm.icomos.org/tanzania_home.html)

## Submitting a Paper or Poster

Your abstract must be 100-300 words in length and should be submitted via [conference@icahm.icomos.org](mailto:conference@icahm.icomos.org) before **June 1<sup>st</sup>**.

Email your abstract as a Microsoft Word .doc or .docx attachment to [conference@icahm.icomos.org](mailto:conference@icahm.icomos.org).

Please include the following information in your email:

- Name
- Institutional affiliation (if any)
- Contact information (including preferred email address)
- Session theme

The language of this conference is English.

Although membership in ICAHM is not required to present an abstract in this conference, we strongly encourage participants to [join ICAHM](#).



Olduvai Gorge paleoanthropological site



## Registration

The registration deadline is **September 5**. Please register online:

[http://icahm.icomos.org/tanzania\\_register.html](http://icahm.icomos.org/tanzania_register.html)

The registration fee includes conference materials, transfer from and to the airport, and an excursion to the National Museum of Tanzania.

Foreign participants from developed countries	US\$ 250
Foreign participants from developing countries	US\$ 100
Participants from Tanzania	US\$ 50
Students from developed countries	US\$ 75
Students from developing countries	US\$ 40
Students from Tanzania	\$US 20



## Conference Focus and Themes

Tanzania is endowed with important paleoanthropological sites such as Olduvai Gorge and the Laetoli World Heritage Sites in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area where remains of *Australopithecus boisei*, *Australopithecus aethiopicus*, *Australopithecus afarensis*, and the 3.6 million years old hominin footprints have been discovered.

The country is also famous for coastal sites such as Kilwa Kisiwani and Zanzibar. The island that is rich with tangible and intangible heritage resources, continues to be a gateway to the world both in the past as it has been depicted in historical writings and archaeological discoveries linking it not only with the Middle East and the Far East (Southeast Asia), but also with Africa's Hinterlands as well as its contemporary role as a vibrant Island city and a doorway to the rest of the world.



The emphasis of this meeting will be on: trade routes to and from sub-Saharan Africa to the rest of the world, the Africa Initiative, and conservation and sustainable use of paleoanthropological sites.

The Africa Initiative will be addressed in two keynotes. Afterwards there will be a plenary discussion.

We welcome papers on the following themes:

1. Trade Routes: Africa's role as a gateway to the rest of the World
2. Conservation and sustainable use of paleoanthropological sites
3. World Heritage Sites as Sources for Sustainable Development
4. Digital Technologies and archaeological heritage management

### **Trade Routes: Africa's role as a gateway to the rest of the World**

Archaeological evidence on the eastern and western Africa coasts and the hinterlands continue to demonstrate Africa's role in seafaring and long distance trade to the Persian Gulf, Middle East, Europe, and Southeast Asia. Traded goods varied tremendously and the continent not only provided goods but also shelter and genetic exchange that has significant implications for example in the formation of the Swahili language on the East-African coast and Creole and pidgin English on the west-African coast, which spread as far as the Caribbean and the Americas. Through archaeological and historical scholarships, this theme will explore Africa's contribution to trade and globalization before "globalization" as we know today. An African-global archaeological lens will be used to scrutinize the role and contribution of Africa's trade, trade routes, the formation of the silk-road in southeast Asia and modern trading relations between Africa and the rest of the world. Sub-themes that will be covered will include: (a) **North African and Arabian Peninsula Connection**, (b) **Asian Connection**, (c) **the African Hinterland Connection**, and (d) **the Connection to the West**. We are accepting abstracts that will address topics related to trade routes and the contribution to our knowledge and understanding of Africa's role in global trade and globalization before and after colonial contact.



### **Conservation and sustainable use of paleoanthropological sites**

Africa's paleoanthropological sites are key to the understanding of humanity's evolutionary journey. They have and continue to yield hominin remains spanning from the last 6-8 million years with marked discoveries from amazing fossil sites such as: Olduvai Gorge, Laetoli, Peninj, and Ndotu (Tanzania); Nariokotome, West & East Turkana, Allia Bay, and Tugen Hills (Kenya); Aramis, Awash, Bouri, Duma, Melka, Konso, Hadar, and Woranso-Mille (Ethiopia); Uraha (Malawi); Berg Aukas (Namibia); Dinaledi, Drimolen, Kromdraai, Klasies River Mouth, Makapansgat, Malapa, Sterkfontein and Swartkrans (South Africa); Kabwe (Zambia); Toros-Menalla and Bahr el Ghazal (Chad); Tighenif (Algeria); and Jebel Irhoud (Morocco), just to mention a few. These sites and many others in Africa have played a major role in unravelling humanity's origins and dispersals to other parts of our globe (in Europe, Asia, Oceania and the Americas). Yet, African paleoanthropological sites, until recently have only benefitted the scientific community and leaving little to the communities surrounding them. Paleoanthropological heritage in Africa have the potentials of providing conservation and sustainable use (educationally and economically) empowering not only communities surrounding them but also national identities, which could spearhead scientific curiosities and development growth. Through the protection of paleoanthropological sites, particularly in conservation and sustainable use, this theme will explore and demonstrate how paleoanthropological sites in Africa can be vessels for economic development (through tourism) and scientific *Meccas* as centers for excellency, thus improving the human living condition in Africa. Abstracts addressing issues related to conservation and sustainable use of paleoanthropological sites in Africa are accepted for this particular theme.



### **World Heritage Sites as Sources for Sustainable Development**

Archaeological World Heritage Sites in Africa are increasingly playing a major role in shaping the socioeconomic, stewardship, preservation, conservation and sustainable use at a local, regional and nation level. Many African countries now recognize that apart from constructing national and socio-cultural identities through respect and promotion of human rights: archaeological World Heritage Sites have the potential to propel the economic growth for communities surround them. If properly managed, through mutual contribution to inclusion, equity, shared management via traditional management systems, and education curiosities; these sites have the capacity of not only becoming beacons of peace but also, they can become centers of education innovation and tourism. African World Heritage Sites, unlike their counterparts in Europe and Asia have the potentials of becoming beacons of sustainable development and “culture economy” resources for many rural populations. These heritage assets of which the majority are in rural part of Africa, do provide authentic experiences to visitors who are seeking senses of pride, processes of reinforced assimilation, cognitive perception, and retroactive association. Learning from case studies from various sites both in Africa and around the world, this theme will explore the potentials of Africa’s WHC as sources for sustainable development while addressing challenges associated with development and heritage assets in general. We are accepting abstracts that address best practices on issues related to sustainable development on World Heritage Sites or any papers that discuss World Heritage Sites as sources for sustainable Development.



### **Digital Technologies and archaeological heritage management**

Great strides have been made in the use of on-ground remote sensing technologies, including the use of magnetometers and ground penetrating radar. Terrestrial laser scanning technologies are also widely employed to record and monitor build heritage. We welcome papers that examine recent developments and exemplary uses of these technologies. Three-dimensional models can be created and used in research and heritage management in many ways. We welcome papers that present some of the ways that such models can be produced and how they have or might be used in the future to understand, document, and present archaeological sites and landscapes. This session will focus on new technologies within archaeological heritage management, with a special focus on: Aerial and Satellite Remote-Sensing, Innovative Applications of Non-Destructive, Non-Invasive Technologies and the Creation and Use of Three-Dimensional Models. We welcome papers that demonstrate best practices with emerging technologies, new approaches to remote sensing for research, and case studies for heritage management applications.

## Zanzibar pre-conference tour, 29 September -1 October 2017

We invite you to join us on a tour of Zanzibar before traveling on to Dar es Salaam.

**September 29<sup>th</sup>** : Arrive in Zanzibar - Pick up and transfer to hotel.

**September 29th 14.00h -16.00h**: In the early afternoon one of ICAHM's experts will accompany you on a tour through **Stone Town**, the old part Of Zanzibar City, also known as Mji Mkongwe (Swahili for "old town"). Stone Town is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2000. Zanzibar's Stone Town not only captivates us with its natural beauties, but also with its rich tangible and intangible heritage resources. It is a gateway to the world in the past: it is described in historical writings, and archaeological discoveries link it not only with the Middle East and the Far East (South and Southeast Asia), but also with Africa's Hinterlands. Because of this, it serves a contemporary role as a vibrant Island city that is a doorway to the rest of the world.

### **Spice Tour 16.00h – 18.30h**

After the visit to Stone Town you will go on a spice tour. This tour will take you to the farmlands just outside Stone Town to see, smell and taste aromatic plants and herbs growing wild or cultivated in kitchen gardens. The expert guided tour is great way of seeing the countryside around Stone Town!

The Zanzibar trade can be thought of as being of two sorts: transit trade, which brought ivory, slaves, and copal from the interior of Africa to the coast, and plantation trade, largely of cloves and other spices. Plantation trade grew to be the dominant sort in the nineteenth century. Omanis were involved in trade along the East African coast for centuries. As the preeminent scholar of Stone Town scholar Abdul Sheriff puts it, they became "indigenized," but retained their international connections. As they amassed immense wealth in the nineteenth century (at one point, Zanzibar exported 80% of the world's cloves), they constructed many of the most notable structures in Stone Town and on the island of Zanzibar.

### **September 30th: Historical Sites of Zanzibar Tour**

This tour will take us to the Old Anglican church, the House of Wonders-Beit-al-Ajaib, Maruhubi Palace Ruins, Arab Fort in Zanzibar, Old Indian Dispensary, Kizimkazi Mosque, Mangapwani Slave Chamber, the Palace Museum, Kidichi Persian Baths ruins, Livingstone House in Zanzibar, and Saint Joseph Cathedral

### **October 1st : Departure from Zanzibar**

This is the last day of the excursion program. Today you will return back to Dar Es Salaam for the conference that will start on 2 October.



## Ngorongoro Conservation Area Post-Conference Excursion 6 - 9 October 2017

**October 6<sup>th</sup>** : Arrive in Arusha, pick up and transfer to hotel in Karatu. You will spend the night at Karatu at Eileen Tree Inn <http://www.eileenstrees.com/index.html>

### **October 7<sup>th</sup>: Olduvai Gorge and Laetoli:**

This morning we will leave very early and drive to **Olduvai Gorge**. We will spend half a day at this 14km long deep ravine. The site is internationally recognized for Louis and Mary Leakey's famous discoveries of early humans and magnificent antiquities documenting the evolutionary history of our stone tool-using ancestors, vertebrate fauna, and the environments over the last two million years. (<http://www.olduvai-gorge.org/>)

Our second stop will be **Laetoli**: 3.6 million years ago in Laetoli, Tanzania, two early humans walked through wet volcanic ash. When the nearby volcano erupted again, subsequent layers of ash covered and preserved the oldest known footprints of early humans. (<http://humanorigins.si.edu/evidence/behavior/footprints/laetoli-footprint-trails>) After the Footprints we will visit the Maasai communities where there will time for discussions with the NCA and Esere/Endulen communities on the role and issues surrounding long-term conservation and sustainable use of cultural heritage assets in their area.

After the final visit you will be brought back to again to Eileen Tree Inn in Karatu.

### **October 8<sup>th</sup>: Ngorongoro Crater**

On this third day we will drive early in the morning to the Ngorongoro Crater floor. The stunning landscape of Ngorongoro Crater combined with its spectacular concentration of wildlife is one of the greatest natural wonders of the planet. Spectacular wildebeest numbers (well over 1 million animals) pass through the property as part of the annual migration of wildebeest across the Serengeti ecosystem and calve in the short grass plains which straddle the Ngorongoro Conservation Area/Serengeti National Park boundary. This constitutes a truly superb natural phenomenon. (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/39/>)

Later in the afternoon we will drive back to Arusha where you will stay the night.

### **October 9<sup>th</sup> Departure**

Transfer from the hotel to the airport.

