



WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

2018 WORLD MONUMENTS WATCH

The nomination form for the 2018 World Monuments Watch consists of nine parts: Part A: Basic Site Information Basic information about the site (name, location, designations and protection, site type and use) Part B: Site History and Significance Questions about the site's history, physical description, and cultural significance Part C: Challenges and Opportunities Questions about the heritage challenges, opportunities, and stakeholders associated with the site Part D: Plan of Action Description of your proposed plan of action and its relationship to the 2018 World Monuments Watch Part E: Images Upload a set of images of the nominated site Part F: Project Proposal (Optional) An optional proposal for activities for which you are seeking assistance (not guaranteed) Part G: Contacts Information about the nominator and contact information for the nominated site's owner(s) Part H: Supplementary Materials (Optional) Supplementary materials supporting your nomination or project proposal Part I: Submit your Nomination Please complete the nomination form by answering all required questions, marked with a red asterisk.* Please note the word limit for each question and take care not to exceed it. Nominations must be submitted by March 1, 2017 to be considered for the 2018 World Monuments Watch. For questions regarding this nomination form, or if you wish to answer the questions in a language other than English, please contact watch@wmf.org. Important: To save your answers and return to the nomination form to complete it later, please click on the SAVE PROGRESS button at the bottom of the page before navigating away or closing your browser tab or window. If you close your window without saving your progress then you will lose all your recent changes.

Part A: Basic Site Information

Name

Site Name: *

Other names by which the site may be known:

	list
1	<input type="text" value="Sukur Sama, Sukur plateau"/>
2	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>

Website:

Location

Street Address:

City/Municipality:

Region/Province/State:

Country or Territory *

Latitude in decimal degrees, north (positive) or south (negative): *

Longitude in decimal degrees, east (positive) or west (negative): *

Many online resources can assist you in determining the latitude and longitude of a site, such as <http://mynasadata.larc.nasa.gov/latitudelongitude-finder> or Google Maps.

Designations and Protection

Does the site have national cultural heritage designation or protection status in its country? *

Yes

No

I don't know

What year was this designation granted? *

Does the site have regional (e.g. state- or province-level) or local cultural heritage designation or protection status? *

- Yes
 No
 I don't know

What year was this designation granted? *

1997

Is the site included on the UNESCO World Heritage List, either as a World Heritage Site or as part of one? Please answer "No" if the site is on a country's Tentative List and see question below. *

- Yes
 No

If yes, what is the name of the World Heritage Site? (Please consult the UNESCO World Heritage List and use the name by which the site has been inscribed on the list.) *

Sukur Cultural Landscape

Is the site included on the List of World Heritage in Danger? *

- Yes
 No

If the site is not included on the UNESCO World Heritage List, is it included on a country's Tentative List of sites? *

- Yes
 No

If yes, what is the name of the site? *

Does the site have any other cultural heritage designation or protection status? If yes, please describe briefly:

See supporting document 6 (SukurRequestUNESCO WH Danger List.pdf).

Site Type and Use

Type of site (select all that apply): *

- Archaeological
 Civic
 Commercial
 Military
 Residential
 Religious/Sacred
 Engineering or Industrial
 Garden or Park
 Cultural Landscape (incl. Mixed Cultural-Natural)
 Historic City Center or Cityscape
 Other (describe)

What was the original use of the site? *

A Mandara Montagnard settlement since at least Neolithic times; for centuries an independent chiefdom and center of iron production and distribution.

What is the current use of the site? *

Terrace agricultural community and chiefdom with rich cultural traditions realized in a spectacular cultural landscape.

Are there any current uses or conditions that would prevent or limit access to the site, such as religious practices, hazardous conditions, periods of closure, military or conflict zones, etc.? *

- Yes
 No

If yes, please explain briefly:

Adamawa State is under a state of emergency due to the Boko Haram insurgency still affecting much of northeast Nigeria. This ravaged the region from 2013 to April 2015, and remains active, having been responsible in December 2016 and January 2017 for actual and attempted suicide bombings in Madagali, 18 km north of Sukur. Life is getting back to normal in Adamawa state south of Madagali. The celebration in August 2016 of the Sukur Mber festival, focusing on the initiation of young men, and of Yawal in 2017 are regarded as successes and an indicator of better times to come.

Part B: Site History and Significance

Site History Provide a brief history of the site, including information about the historical context of its creation and a chronology of the most important developments and modifications at the site over time. Please provide exact dates if possible. *

Grinding hollows on bedrock outcrops testify to Neolithic and Iron Age occupation of the Sukur plateau by subsistence farmers organized into one or more petty chiefdoms. Before 1850 refugees from the ritual paramount chieftaincy of Gudur in neighboring Cameroon had founded Damay and, with allied clans, taken over the Sukur chieftaincy. In the 1850s explorer Heinrich Barth noted that, despite the smallness of its territory, "The Prince of Sugur overawes all the petty neighbouring chiefs." By this time Sukur had become an influential chiefdom, ritually potent and economically essential in that its iron production and market supplied this critical factor of production to the lowland peoples to its west and north. Sukur's precolonial importance was instantiated in its architecture, notably the residence and adjacent plaza of Hidi (chief), the brilliantly engineered paved ways leading up from the plains and across the plateau, its ceremonies, and in its council composed of holders of titles, some borrowed from the Borno and Mandara states.

In the early 20th century, the communities of the Sukur plateau suffered but resisted the brutal slave raids of Hamman Yaji, Fulani lord of Madagali, 18 km to the north. After World War I Sukur was incorporated into the League of Nations Mandated Territories administered by the British. Population increase was accompanied by expansion into the lowlands. In 1961 the northern Mandated Territories became part of Nigeria. Misrepresented at this time as a sacred kingdom, Sukur gained otherwise well-deserved mystique. It achieved District status in 1993.

Physical Description Provide a brief description of the physical features of the site. This description should also include information about the site's physical context (for example, the site is in a rural valley, in an urban setting, etc.), and its construction typology. *

The World Heritage site is located in the NW of the Sukur plateau and extends down steep slopes to the seasonal Nawu stream (Image 1). This valley forms the western base of a plateau limited to the north by precipitous slopes and to the east by the deep Te Cini valley. The southern plateau edge is also steep and difficult of access. Access to the site is by foot. While since the 1930s Sukur occupation has expanded into the northern lowlands, it was earlier focused on the western half of the plateau and the eastern margins of the hills west of the Nawu. The NE quadrant of the plateau is occupied by the formerly independent Damay chiefdom, speakers of a Sukur dialect, and the SE by the chiefdom of Kurang, closely related in language and culture, as are the Wula, to the Kapsiki-Higi ethno-linguistic group. In the past the Sukur, Damay and Kurang both fought with and intermarried each other.

The Sukur plateau's inaccessibility together with its rich and varied, primarily granitic, soils and microenvironments allowed its occupants, once they had created an agricultural infrastructure (terraces, springs converted into all-season waterpoints, granaries, etc) to practice a varied mixed agriculture which provided a substantial degree of self-sufficiency. The local availability of magnetite ore, hard woods for smelting charcoal, and intense village specialization facilitated the emergence of the iron industry and market for which they are famous.

The plateau granites provide the rock for Sukur's impressive public works.

Cultural Significance Describe the cultural significance of the site, including its historical/artistic, social/civic, spiritual/religious, research, natural, economic, and/or symbolic/identity values. Please note any periods of primary significance and associations with particular cultures, groups, or events. Emphasis should also be given to how communities currently engage with this heritage site and why the site is important to them. *

Dynamic sustainability characterizes Sukur and its cultural landscape. Its language, Sakun, a near isolate, implies long implantation in the region, during which the culture remained open to new ideas and people.

The UNESCO citation states that "The cultural landscape of Sukur has survived unchanged for many centuries." It is more accurate to say that, over time, the interactions of environment, economics, society and culture produced dynamic change. When New World crops were incorporated into its agricultural system, older crops were carefully preserved. Infrastructure was adapted but not replaced.

Similarly, when ca 1800 competition between surrounding Sudanic states led to rising demand for iron, Sukur responded by intensifying its existing specialization in production. To achieve this it developed a political structure that granted Hidi (chief) substantially more secular authority, allowing him to negotiate with neighbors for access to iron ore and charcoal, and to guarantee the security of a weekly iron market in a defensible location. Montagnard and lowland clients, some professional traders from the Lake Chad plains, arrived by paved ways that impressed and controlled access. An unfortunate byproduct was endemic competition for the chieftaincy within the chiefly (Dur) clan. The existing Hidi house represents an attempt both to sacralize the office of Hidi and to represent him as a nurturing force, "the wife of the village". Public works and ceremonies remain factors underpinning Sukur identity.

Sukur's dynamic and sustainable modification of a Montagnard way of life is indeed of enduring African and world cultural significance.

Part C: Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges Describe the major challenges or risks that are threatening the site or preventing community engagement. Such challenges may vary in nature, and may include: physical degradation or loss of fabric, physical encroachment, lack of resources (financial/human/technical), planning and management constraints, education or training needs, competing interests, development pressure, limited public awareness or limited stakeholder interest, limited public accessibility, etc. *

Before dawn on 12 December 2014 several dozen Boko Haram insurgents, who had previously ravaged Sukur and Margi settlements in the lowlands, climbed up the massif and went on the rampage, burning 173 houses, and destroying or stealing property, including stored food and crops in the field. The iconic house of the chief, schools and churches were severely damaged. An NCMM condition assessment of affected features and their impact on outstanding universal values was submitted to the WHC in June 2016. However, further study is required to assess the wider effects of Boko Haram raiding and the influx of refugees on the cultural landscape. A comprehensive study of this nature must await better conditions and the end of the state of emergency in Adamawa state (see part F, Optional Project Proposal).

Quite apart from the violence and physical damage inflicted on the World Heritage cultural landscape, its environs and residents, Boko Haram is responsible for a major if not complete collapse of infrastructure, public works and public services, including schools and medical facilities, in this part of Adamawa state. Private guesthouses intended to service site visitors were also wrecked by Boko Haram as were facilities including a Visitor Reception office and exhibition space directly relating to the World Heritage site.

Even before Boko Haram's actual assault on the site, for several years a lack of federal funding to the NCMM combined with regional insecurity to greatly restrict research and conservation activities at the site. However, NCMM and the stake holders met in Yola, Adamawa State, in September 2016, reviewed the old management plan (2012-2016) and developed a new management plan (2017-2021) that takes account of recent events and present circumstances. This plan is still in draft form.

Although there are many signs of recovery, including the successful celebration at Sukur of male initiation in 2016 and of Yawal in 2017, it may, for reasons both of security and a deficit of facilities, be a considerable time before Sukur will be able to function again as a tourist destination.

OpportunitiesPlease describe the opportunities facing the heritage site that would benefit the public at large or specific communities of stakeholders. Such opportunities may also vary in nature, and may include: fostering civic engagement, improved stewardship, enhanced quality of life and community development, professional development opportunities, pathways to policy reform, contributions to sustainability (social, environmental, or economic), etc. *

Given Sukur's troubled past and ongoing though lessening threats, prioritization of opportunities should be aimed at development of the knowledge base and human resources required to produce the Sukur cultural landscape in a manner that will benefit:

1. the Sukur community, especially those resident on the massif whose daily activities are responsible for the creation and maintenance of the cultural landscape,
2. Sukur youth, especially secondary school pupils and university and college students, whose skills qualify them for an active role in community mapping and development of the knowledge base,
3. members of the Sukur community who will be trained for future employment as site wardens, responsible for maintenance, conservation and development of resources for tourists (e.g., guided tours, hospitality, artisanal products),
4. eventual tourists from the region, elsewhere in Nigeria and abroad, whose experience of the site will be enriched,
5. and finally, the inhabitants of the central Mandara mountains who will benefit from the creation of an International Mandara Mountains Peace Park with Sukur as a star attraction.

Associated opportunities are summarized below:

1. For members of the largely illiterate hilltop community: to be involved as informants and workers in a community mapping exercise intended to establish a baseline recording of features of the cultural landscape and identification of preservation and conservation priorities.
2. For pupils and students, to become involved with mapping as interpreters, gatherers and recorders of field data.
3. For future staff: in a situation where the site is served by a single resident full-time employee, a guide employed by the NCMM, the opportunity for future site wardens to receive training (available in Nigeria) in preservation, maintenance and visitor services.
- 4 and 5. An opportunity both for enrichment of the tourist experience and for healing wounds and generating sustainable development throughout the region is offered by revitalization of a proposal developed by Professors Sterner and David for an International Mandara Mountains Peace Park in 2007-08. This was well received in Cameroon, but in 2008 political conditions were unfavorable for lobbying in Nigeria. In 2015 the Yola-based Kinjir Foundation reactivated the proposal.

StakeholdersPlease describe the stakeholders associated with the site (individuals, groups, institutions, government agencies, communities, etc.) and briefly explain the interest that each of them has in the site. Such interests may be viewed as positive or negative from your point of view, and may contribute to the challenges and opportunities described above. *

The District Head of Sukur is the official supervisory head of all the chiefs in the District. Hidi (the Sukur chief) in Council representing the Sukur community is the legal owner of the site. The community's participation in maintenance, preservation and conservation of the landscape is essential and ongoing but requires external expertise and support. Various subsets of the community are also involved in organizing festivals and ensuring security. The Sukur Development Association, with membership that is primarily local but includes representatives of the Sukur diaspora elsewhere in Nigeria, is another important and active stakeholder.

The National Commission for Museums and Monuments (NCMM) through its Directorate of Monuments, Heritage and Sites is the federal Nigerian agency responsible for implementing the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, and coordinating the activities of other stakeholders. The Adamawa State Government is responsible for infrastructure projects (roads and utilities). Madagali Local Government Council is responsible for security, rehabilitation and maintenance of local roads, establishing crafts centers, and promotion of local cultural festivals.

Additional stakeholders with lesser stakes include other federal and state agencies, NGOs, and the private sector. The tourism industry is undeveloped in this part of Nigeria, though in better times the site was visited by organized parties of schoolchildren and students of colleges and universities in Adamawa and neighboring states.

Part D: Plan of Action

Plan of ActionPlease outline a proposed or existing plan of action for addressing the challenges and opportunities at the site. Discuss the goals, strategies, and feasibility of the plan. *

Both Hidi Sukur Luka Gizik and the Sukur District Head actively advocate for Sukur whenever possible, the former traveling to Tanzania for this purpose at a 2016 UNESCO World Heritage conference. Saleh Kinjir, CEO of the Yola-based Kinjir Foundation, is a Sukur deeply committed to its wellbeing. The Sukur Development Association has for years played an active role in development. The NCMM is finalizing a new site management plan. Within this context of collaboration together with the Sukur community and the input of foreign researchers, the following action plan is proposed for 2018.

1. To carry out the first tranche of the inventory and community mapping of cultural features in the designated WH cultural landscape and those wards of Sukur located adjacent to it on the Sukur plateau. This will involve the use of GPS mapping and on-the-job training of members of the Sukur community, of a number of literate assistants and at least one Nigerian researcher. David and Sterner's extensive database obtained between 1991 and 2008 will be reorganized and repurposed for this exercise. In later years mapping will be extended across the 31 sq. km. of the Sukur plateau.
2. In consultation with Hidi in Council, a series of guided tours around the World Heritage will be elaborated, documented, booklets designed and instructions for guides prepared. Tours, of varying lengths and degrees of difficulty, will focus on complementary aspects of Sukur culture and its production of landscape (e.g., agriculture, politics, iron production, the spiritual world).
3. Selection of candidates for site warden training and raising of the requisite funds.
4. Sukur is known for, amongst other crafts, its basketry, costumery and ironworking. In collaboration with the traditional authorities and the NCMM, artisans will be identified and provisional arrangements made for sales of their wares to tourists and merchants.
5. The Yawal festival, held in February, in part on the mountain and in part below, has become annual and interethnic since inscription and attracts visitors from all over Nigeria (including ambassadors from Abuja). A perfect partner, it will be integrated with the World Monuments Fund Watch Day.

World Monuments Watch Please explain how inclusion on the 2018 World Monuments Watch would contribute to the implementation of the plan of action outlined above and/or to leveraging additional support for the site beyond this plan of action. *

There is a definite if unquantified movement of younger Sukur from the mountain to the towns of the plain in search of career opportunities. This poses a problem for site preservation and maintenance. Perhaps most of all, inclusion on the Watch list would validate and confer prestige on the residents of Upper Sukur, on their life styles and the traditional knowledge, material and intangible, that they embody. Earlier management plans have counted on residents' free labor to carry out substantial tasks relating to public works and cultural features. But the residents are poor and cannot afford to work for free, nor, post-independence, have Hidis the power to compel — with the inevitable result that minimal maintenance is almost all that is done. For example, paved ways are annually cleared but have not received needed substantial repairs for decades.

Nonetheless residents' spirits are willing and, with or without WMF seed money, if Watch list status is leveraged to attract resources from within Nigeria and beyond, much can be done. Repairing damaged sections of the paved ways is urgently required. A return from pan (corrugated iron) to traditional mud dome under thatch roofing would enhance architectural authenticity but, being labor intensive, requires to be subsidized. A first step would be to extend this to all compounds within sight of the Hidi house.

These are but two of the very many initiatives that Watch list status would render possible, thereby stimulating community engagement and transfer of knowledge and skills to younger generations.

Watch Day Sites included on the 2018 World Monuments Watch will have the opportunity to dedicate a day to raising awareness with activities that celebrate the importance of the site to the local community and beyond. Please indicate the potential for such an event to be hosted at the site. For more information about Watch Day, including examples of Watch Day activities from previous cycles of the Watch, please see <https://www.wmf.org/watch-day>. *

The Yawal festival is held in February and is the public face of Sukur. Combining a thanksgiving element with celebration of the chieftaincy, it attracts Sukur, members of neighboring ethnic groups and visitors from all over Nigeria and beyond. It comprises a mountain and a plains element, the first a procession of Hidi, titleholders and others including many women of the Dur clan in traditional costume; they descend a paved way from the Hidi house to the site of the former iron market. And there they dance, men and women apart.

The plains component involves speeches, dancing by regional dance troupes, athletic competitions and much more.

There is great potential for a seamless integration of Watch Day with Yawal, to their mutual benefit. Visitors can be offered a special tour of the World Heritage site, perhaps combined with craft demonstrations, possibly a reenactment of iron smelting. The plains component offers the possibility of raising awareness of the global role of the WMF and the regional importance of Sukur (especially in the context of an international peace park). and of stimulating multi-community engagement. This could be enhanced by theater and music. Foreign and national researchers in anthropology, archaeology, architecture, heritage studies and linguistics would surely contribute materials for a publication representing Sukur to the nation and the wider world, and this could be distributed in conjunction with a video program, "The 13 months of Sukur: Africa's first World Heritage cultural landscape", to which the Sukur Development Association holds the rights.

Site Activation NEW! Sites included on the 2018 World Monuments Watch will be invited to think about innovative artistic, cultural, or social programs that can activate hidden qualities of a site, reach new and expanded audiences, and attract additional visibility. Please indicate the potential for such programming to take place at the site. This is a new component of the World Monuments Watch program for the 2018 cycle.

While many cultural, social, agronomic and other programs can be envisaged by and for Sukur, at present the site and the region is still under threat from Boko Haram. Site activation must always remain a goal and be incorporated into management and other planning, but priority for the moment must be directed to restoring and creating the necessary physical and informational infrastructure and human resources. The residents — whose sustainable life ways underpin Sukur's inscription in the WH list — require assistance in rebuilding their lives, community and landscape after a Boko Haram assault that robbed them of the wherewithal to make a living. There is no water on the massif that would be considered potable in any urban environment. There is no electricity. There is no road access. There is no accommodation that any guide book would consider recommending to tourists or other visitors. Equally important is the lack of any formal (let alone exhaustive) inventory of cultural features of the landscape, or of the knowledge and skills embodied by the site's inhabitants.

Inscription of the Sukur cultural landscape on the World Monuments Watch list would offer hope and opportunity to the Sukur, Adamawa state, federal government agencies including the NCMM, and the friends of Sukur eager to start the long but achievable process of raising the Sukur cultural landscape to its full potential as a World Heritage site. The Sukur record of mobilizing themselves and their heritage to achieve development is the best guarantee of their future.

Does a formal conservation management plan exist for the nominated site, or is one under development? *

- Yes
 No
 Under development

If you answered "Yes" or "Under development" to the previous question, please explain briefly how the proposed plan of action and inclusion on the 2018 World Monuments Watch fit with the goals and overall framework of the conservation management plan:

The plan of action is predicated upon close collaboration with the NCMM, responsible for the conservation management plan awaiting adoption after taking account of Boko Haram's atrocities. Thus the action plan incorporates elements needed to inform management; community mapping will provide vital information on features at risk besides the catalog of cultural features inscribed on the landscape prerequisite both for management and research into the history of Sukur. The NCMM is sympathetic to our concern for training site wardens and may well contribute directly. NCMM personnel are being approached to participate directly in carrying out the action plan.

Part E: Images

Please use this part of the nomination form to submit 12 images of the nominated site. Please submit a variety of images showing the site's context, general views of the site (including interior views if appropriate), views of character-defining features, as well as images illustrating special issues and challenges. At least some of the images should be recent, in order to show current conditions at the site. Images submitted should be in high resolution, in JPEG and TIFF formats only. The maximum upload size is 10 MB per image. Image dimensions should be at least 2100 x 1500 pixels. Images should be free of text and watermarks. Each image must be submitted as an individual file. Images embedded in PowerPoint, Word, PDFs, or other documents will not be accepted. All images submitted through this form must be clear of copyright restrictions. All reproduction rights, releases, and/or permissions are the responsibility of the nominator. The images that you submit will be used for the sole purpose of promoting the nominated site, if selected, and World Monuments Fund. Credits for images will read: "World Monuments Fund/[photographer and/or institution/organization]." Please do not submit screenshots, scans of books, or any other images that are not clear of copyright restrictions.

Image 1 *

https://fs3.formsite.com/wmwatch/files/f-0-33-8881721_qTjWwlG3_img1.SUKAREA2.jpg

Image 2 *
https://fs3.formsite.com/wmwatch/files/f-0-37-8881721_EXTczCz8_Img2.923918PavedWay.jpg

Image 3 *
https://fs3.formsite.com/wmwatch/files/f-0-38-8881721_HjcBnMNe_Img3.921419Sukurlandscapem.jpg

Image 4 *
https://fs3.formsite.com/wmwatch/files/f-0-39-8881721_u5ySidg0_Img4.922616HidiatMbuk.jpg

Image 5 *
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Image 6 *
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Image 7 *
https://fs3.formsite.com/wmwatch/files/f-0-42-8881721_JwHxzS5R_Img7.910804mGwasahses.jpg

Image 8 *
https://fs3.formsite.com/wmwatch/files/f-0-43-8881721_lwDCrLRB_Img8.923935Threshing.jpg

Image 9 *
https://fs3.formsite.com/wmwatch/files/f-0-44-8881721_oH6XGJfi_Img9.923819cmFurnace.jpg

Image 10 *
https://fs3.formsite.com/wmwatch/files/f-0-45-8881721_SRjUIM4b_Img10.924025mFuneral.jpg

Image 11 *
https://fs3.formsite.com/wmwatch/files/f-0-46-8881721_897boHRD_Img11.DSC03897HidiHse.jpg

Image 12 *
https://fs3.formsite.com/wmwatch/files/f-0-47-8881721_SxqKcQHW_IMG12.DSC03930BurntHse.jpg

For each of the submitted images, please provide a concise but descriptive caption, the date taken, and the photographer's name and/or affiliation: *

	Caption	Date Taken	Photographer
Image 1:	Map of the Sukur region showing selected ethnic groups and settlements.	1994-2017	Nicholas David
Image 2:	Part of the northern Paved Way.	01/26/1993	Nicholas David
Image 3:	Sukur landscape with the House of the Chief	09/15/1992	Nicholas David
Image 4:	During the Yama pe Patla festival, th chief enters a megalithic gateway into the Mbuk enclosure adjoining his residence.	11/28/1992	Judy Sterner
Image 5:	Male initiates under instruction on Dlyang hill; Sukur plateau and hills of Cameroon in background.	08/26/1992	Nicholas David
Image 6:	Yawal ceremony with men and women dancing separately. Note terracing.	02/23/1993	Nicholas David
Image 7:	Dry stone-walled compounds.. Note the new thatching.	June 1991	Nicholas David
Image 8:	Threshing millets. Note Chief's House in background.	01/28/1993	Judith Sterner
Image 9:	Sukur iron furnace and enclosure constructed for a smelting reenactment.	01/20/1993	Nicholas David
Image 10:	Sukur funeral for an old man.	02/03/1993	Nicholas David
Image 11:	Audience room in chief's house burnt by Boko Haram	January 2015	Simon Zira
Image 12:	Compound burned by Boko Haram	January 2015	Simon Zira

Part F: Project Proposal (Optional)

If selected for the 2018 World Monuments Watch, the nominated site may be eligible to receive assistance from World Monuments Fund for a set of activities that align with the plan of action described in the previous section. Please note that such assistance is not guaranteed. Please use this part of the nomination form to optionally submit information about a proposed project. Proposals may encompass conservation fieldwork, project planning (such as documentation or studies), public advocacy activities, stakeholder engagement activities, educational or training activities, or other suitable activities. Additional or supporting information, including detailed proposals and budgets, may be submitted as supplementary materials in Part H. Note: World Monuments Fund may partner with those organizations, institutions, or government entities best suited to manage the project, and not necessarily with the entity responsible for this nomination. Also note that while privately owned sites are eligible for inclusion in the 2018 World Monuments Watch, they cannot receive direct financial assistance from World Monuments Fund.

Would you like to submit an optional project proposal? *

Yes

No

Project Description Describe in detail a proposed project within the plan of action for the nominated site. If possible, please explain who will carry out each proposed activity, the timing and resources required, and potential obstacles to its implementation. *

The project has two primary objectives: to document the site's cultural features and to engage Sukur residents, the primary stakeholders, in the acquisition of documentation and other skills. While much is known of Sukur's natural environment, its cultural features are, with some exceptions such as the Hidi house, poorly or un-known. Our project will generate a catalogue raisonné of the cultural features of the WH landscape and adjacent wards. We will locate and document field and terrace systems, paved ways, water points, shrines, compounds and buildings, furnace remains, immobile grindstones ... and the traditional practices necessary for conservation. The resulting catalogue will be designed to serve as the basis for decisions regarding conservation and preservation, for the development of guided and virtual tours, as a baseline for development activity, and for research into the agronomy, history, religion and other aspects of Sukur life past and present.

Anthropologists David and Sterner and Nigerian specialists with years of research at Sukur and/or in related Montagnard contexts will direct the work and train residents, secondary schoolchildren and students in the skills required. They will also select candidates for training as future site wardens.

Fieldwork will be carried out over six weeks in the dry season of 2018-19 when features are most visible, followed by submission of the catalog for publication and deposition of the database in a Nigerian institution. Resources required are documented in the following section and supporting documents.

Boko Haram activity is a real but diminishing threat.

Project Timeline & Budget Please provide an outline of the estimated time and resources required to undertake the proposed project. If possible, please present a phased work plan with associated costs detailed for each phase. *

Phase I of the project involves the restructuring and repurposing of David and Sterner's 1991-2008 fieldnotes on cultural features on the Sukur plateau. This, with analysis and reproduction of data gathered from other published work and Google Earth, will precede and orient fieldwork. (Budget US\$ 3750)

Six weeks of fieldwork starting in December 2018 will involve up to five professional researchers, all but two Nigerian, eight mostly Sukur students and assistants, and changing sets of community members, mostly illiterate, serving as guides and informants. Working ward by ward, they will be divided into two teams, one focussing on structuring features such as water courses and points, groves, terraced fields and ways, paved or unpaved; the other on compounds, public buildings, bedrock grindstones, shrines, industrial features and the like. Data will be checked and integrated in the evenings.

We seek WMF funding (USD) for the fieldwork phase as follows (see supporting documents):

GPS (2), Survey Equipment: \$2500
Research materials and consumables: \$1050
Camping equipment: \$1000
Per diems, 13 @ \$10 for 42 days: \$5460
Honoraria, Nigerians: \$1550
Compensation, community members: 5 @ \$5/day for 35 days: \$ 875
Local staff: 2 @ \$300: \$ 600
Travel expenses within Nigeria: \$3000
10% Contingency: \$1680
TOTAL: \$18,135

Funding for other costs, including travel to Nigeria, will be sought from other sources (Budget US\$9000).

A third phase will see researchers and students writing up the catalogue and its publication in Nigeria. (Budget US\$4000). GIS-informed analyses of the database will follow.

Project Administration Which organization or government agency would manage the proposed project at the site? Has that organization or agency carried out any comparable projects at the nominated site or other sites in the past? If so, please briefly indicate sites, projects, and associated costs. *

The Mandara Archaeological Project (MAP) will be reactivated to manage the proposed project. The MAP, funded primarily by the Canadian SSHRC, was directed by Professor David from 1984-2008 in Cameroon and Nigeria. In 1986 it supported eight expatriate researchers in the field for 7 to 10 months on an operating budget of CA\$76K.

Between 1984 and 1990 the MAP carried out archaeological and ethnoarchaeological research in Cameroon, focusing on the theory and practice of style in material culture and producing five Master's and four PhD dissertations. David and Sterner then crossed into Nigeria to work on Sukur ethnography, ethnoarchaeology and archaeology for a total of over 12 months between 1991 and 2008, in 1996 writing with Hidi Gizik the first draft of the citation for Sukur's World Heritage status. The operating budget awarded for 1992-95 amounted to CA\$126K. In 2001-02 we re-excavated the border to define and study a cluster of unique stone-built monumental sites in the Oupay massif, excavating two sites now on Cameroon's World Heritage wish list. The operating budget awarded for three years was CA\$170K. A monograph, Performance and Agency: the DGB sites of Northern Cameroon, appeared in 2008.

A select bibliography of David and Sterner's publications relevant to the project, including the Sukur web site and a 50-minute film, is provided as a supporting document.

Project Resources What financial resources, if any, have been committed to the project by the organization or agency that will implement the project? What additional funding has been secured from external sources? What additional funding will be sought from other sources or has been sought but not yet approved? If financial resources are sought from World Monuments Fund please indicate which aspects of the project and of the total budget would be covered by that funding. *

The MAP, having no funds of its own, will seek funding from the the National Geographic Society, the Global Heritage Fund, the Worldwide Grant Program, crowdsourcing from the Nigerian Diaspora, and other sources including the High Commission of Canada in Nigeria. In collaboration with the NCMM we hope to be able to access sources such as African World Heritage Fund conservation grants. The total amount requested will, as indicated above, be approximately US\$35,000, less any amount received from the WMF.

Part G: Contacts

Nominator

The Watch nominator may be an individual, a government agency, not-for-profit organization, or another type of organization. The nominator is the person who will have direct contact with World Monuments Fund about the nomination and who can answer questions and provide information about the site during the nomination review process. If this nomination is selected for the Watch, the nominator will be the primary liaison with WMF during the 2-year Watch cycle.

Salutation *

Dr.

First Name *

Nicholas

Last Name *

David

Title

Emeritus Professor of Archaeology

Institutional Affiliation

Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Calgary

Are you submitting this nomination on behalf of an institution/organization? *

Yes

No

If you answered "Yes" to the previous question, please provide a brief description of the organization, the year it was established, its history and its mission:

Street Address *

21 Benchlands Place

Address Line 2

City *

Cochrane

State/Province/Region *

Alberta

Zip/Postal Code *

T4C 1C3

Phone Number *

403 932 6569

Country *

Canada

Email Address *

ndavid@ucalgary.ca

Additional Contact

In addition to the nominator, is there another contact or associate who should be included in correspondence from World Monuments Fund regarding the 2018 World Monuments Watch? *

Yes

No

Salutation *

Dr.

First Name *

Yusuf

Last Name *

Usman

Title

Director-General

Institutional Affiliation

National Commission on Museums and Monuments (Nigeria)

Email Address *

kawuyus@yahoo.com

Owner(s)

The site owner is the government agency, public or private organization, or private individual or group of individuals with legal ownership of the site. Please provide the contact information of the site owner or a representative of the site owner.

Salutation *

First Name *

Last Name *

Title

Institutional Affiliation

Street Address *

Address Line 2

City *

State/Province/Region *

Zip/Postal Code *

Phone Number *

Country *

Email Address *

Is the owner of the site aware of the nomination to the 2018 World Monuments Watch? *

Yes

No

Does the owner of the site support the nomination to the 2018 World Monuments Watch? *

Yes

No

I don't know

Part H: Supplementary Materials (Optional)

Please submit any optional supplementary materials regarding this nomination by using the link below.

Supplementary materials help us understand the circumstances surrounding the nominated site and may include documents that support the project proposal described in Part F. Examples of supplementary materials accepted include: Maps showing the location of the site Conservation reports or other technical assessments relevant to the site Architectural drawings documenting structures on the site or recording their condition A bibliography of resources relevant to the site (books, journal articles, online sources) Letters of Support for your nomination Project proposals Project budgets To submit supplementary materials, please use this link: <https://watch.sharefile.com/r-rfcc79b5977543b6a> Important: When prompted, please enter the e-mail address associated with this nomination form (ndavid@ucalgary.ca). Please submit all supplementary materials by March 1, 2017 to ensure that they will be reviewed together with your responses to this form.

Part I: Submit your Nomination

By submitting this nomination, you, the nominator, understand and agree to the following: I hereby nominate the above site to the 2018 World Monuments Watch and confirm that, to the best of my knowledge, the information contained within this nomination is accurate. I agree to serve as the contact person with whom World Monuments Fund will correspond directly about the nomination and as the official sponsor of the site for the Watch. I agree to provide updates to World Monuments Fund about changes in the status of the site and to notify World Monuments Fund of changes in my contact information and/or my relationship to the site. In order to make full use of the potential for advocacy, fundraising, and education, I hereby grant World Monuments Fund non-exclusive worldwide rights to reproduce the images and videos submitted as part of this nomination and, if selected, throughout the 2-year World Monuments Watch cycle. I understand that this permission includes reproduction in print, electronic, and computer-readable formats including, but not limited to, online reproduction on www.wmf.org and media coverage of the World Monuments Watch. World Monuments Fund may also occasionally make photographs and footage of selected sites available to the press, scholars, and non-profit agencies that are documenting or promoting preservation efforts or the work of World Monuments Fund. By submitting this nomination I am agreeing to receive e-mail communications from World Monuments Fund regarding the World Monuments Watch. I understand that I can opt out of receiving these communications at any time. Nominations must be submitted by March 1, 2017 to be considered for the 2018 World Monuments Watch.