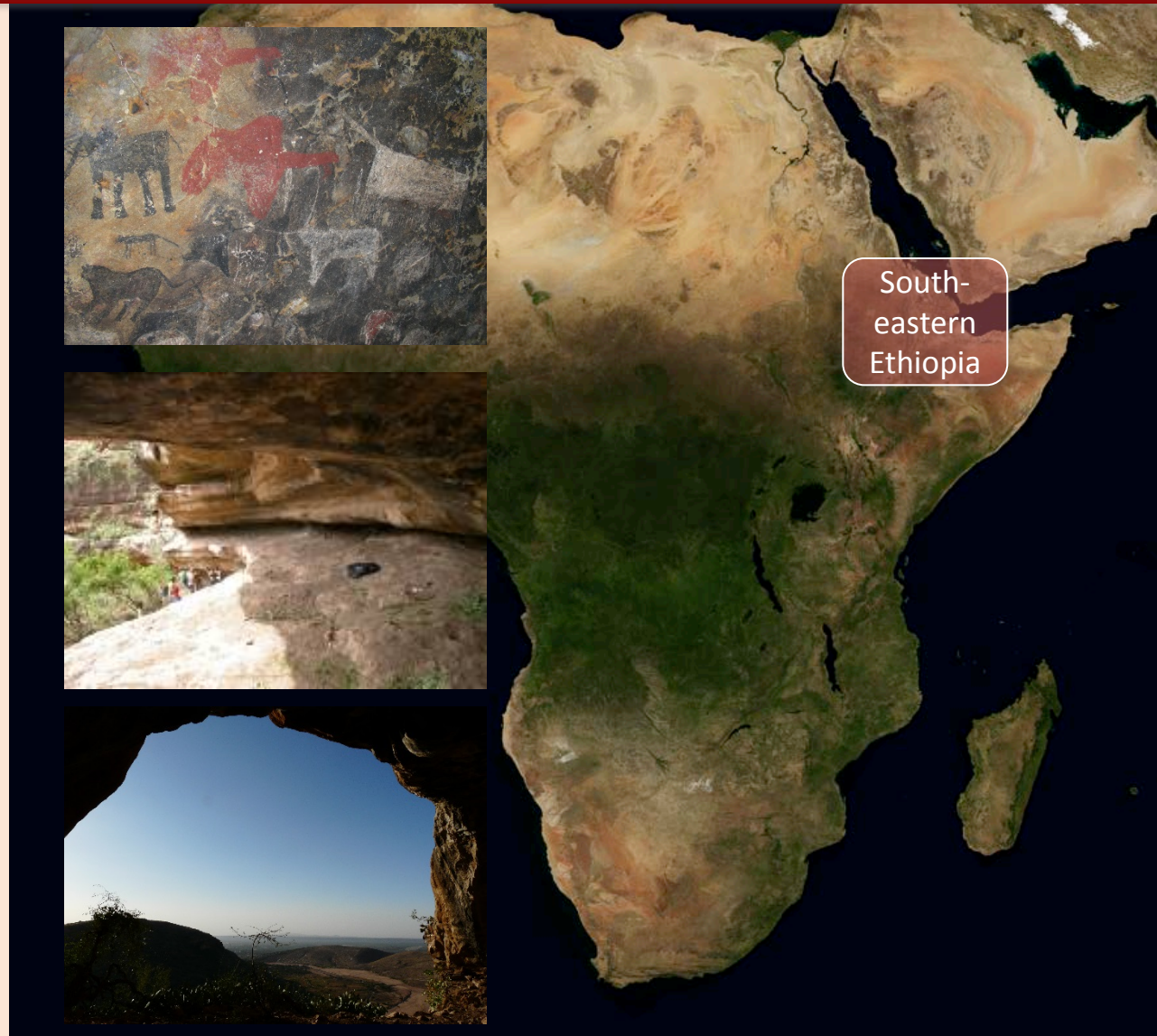
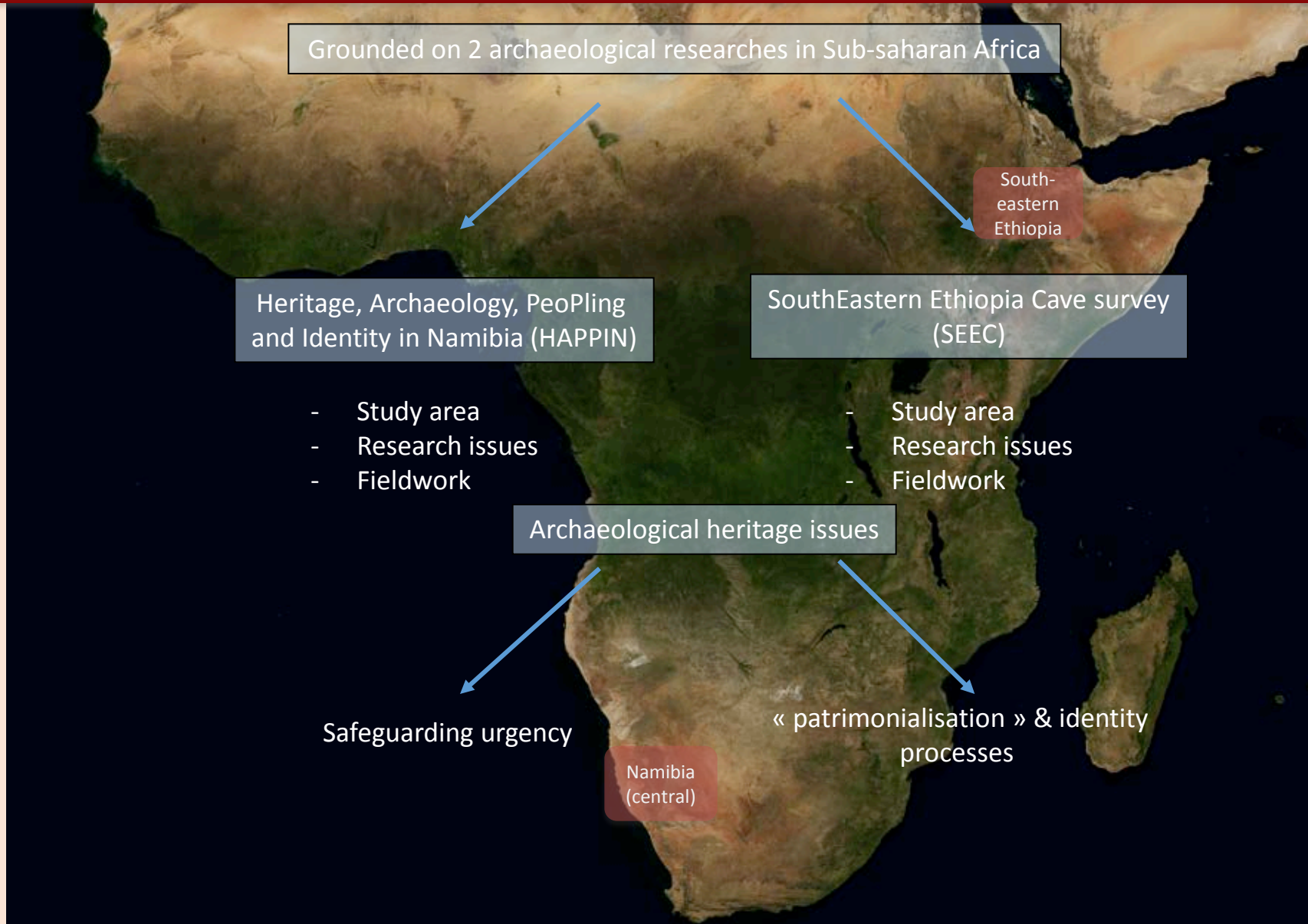


Archaeological research and Heritage in Africa : Ethiopian case study



Archaeological research and Heritage in Africa



Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia:

MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art

Cultural Change or Continuity in the Late MSA/Early LSA of SE Ethiopia?

South-
eastern
Ethiopia



Southeast Ethiopia Cave Survey Project (SEEC)

→ Since 2008

→ Financial support of NGS, Wenner Gren, MNHN and CFEE

→ International team:

- National Museum of Ethiopia, Addis Abeba, Ethiopia
- Authority for Research & Conservation of Cultural Heritage
- Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (cood.)
- Smithsonian Institution, Washington, USA (cood.)
- Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia
- Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israël
- Univ. of New Mexico, USA
- Univ. Aix-Marseille, France

→ Survey and documentation of caves with rock art and sedimentary sequences from Upper Pleistocene in the Dire Dawa-Harar area

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art



éHuman Evolution » and archaeological issues

AMH origins

EMSA → ~300ka to ~130 ka : Gademotta, Kapthurin, Omo Kibish,
Middle Awash, Olorgesailie

Hiatus

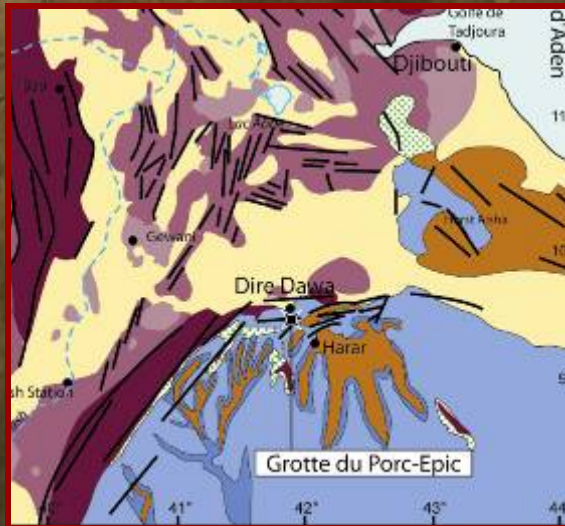
MSA → LSA: from ~60 ka to Holocene: Porc-Epic, Mumba, Moche Borago,
K' oné, Gorgora ...

Dispersal of Modern Humans Out of Africa

South- Eastern Ethiopia Cave Survey: MSA - LSA archaeology and rock art



Survey mission: rock art and archaeological sequences



Antalo limestones:

- 1/ Rockshelters and caves
- 2/ Denser concentrations of well-preserved organic & inorganic materials
- 3/ Well-stratified accumulations
- 4/ Continuous or recurring record of occupation

Chercher and Ahmar Mountains = privileged areas

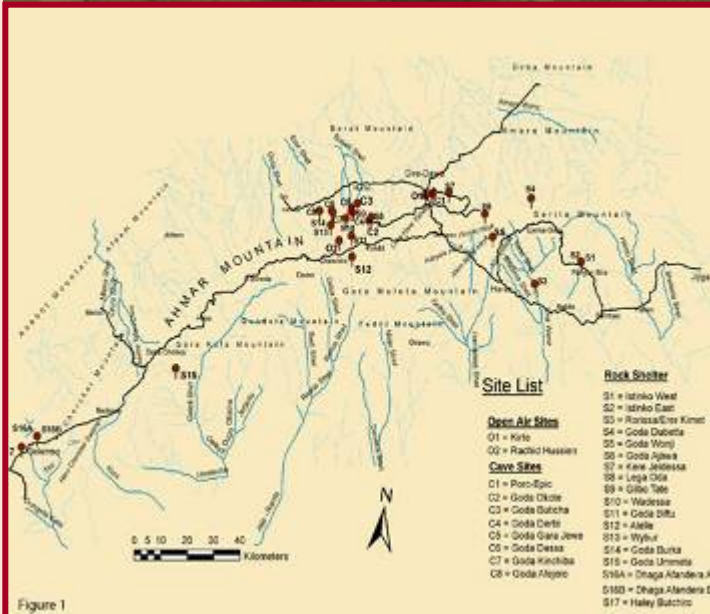
MSA → LSA: from ~60 ka to Holocene: Porc-Epic, Mumba, Moche Borago, K'oné, Gorgora ...

Dispersal of Modern Humans Out of Africa

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art



Survey mission: rock art and archaeological sequences



Three major objectives:

1/ recording, documentation

2/ test and excavation

3/ protection and valorization issues

Chercher and Ahmar Mountains = privileged areas

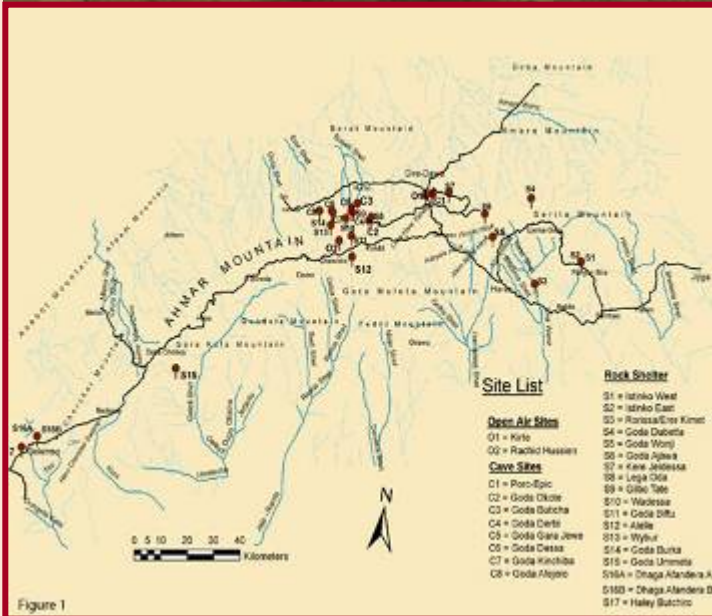
LMSA → ELSA: from ~60-70 ka: Porc-Epic, Mumba, Moche Borago, K' oné, Gorgora ...

Dispersal of Modern Humans Out of Africa

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art



1/ Survey mission: Records and documentation



- Previously known sites
- New sites



Chercher and Ahmar Mountains = privileged areas



LMSA → ELSA: from ~60-70 ka: Porc-Epic, Mumba, Moche Borago, K' oné, Gorgora ...

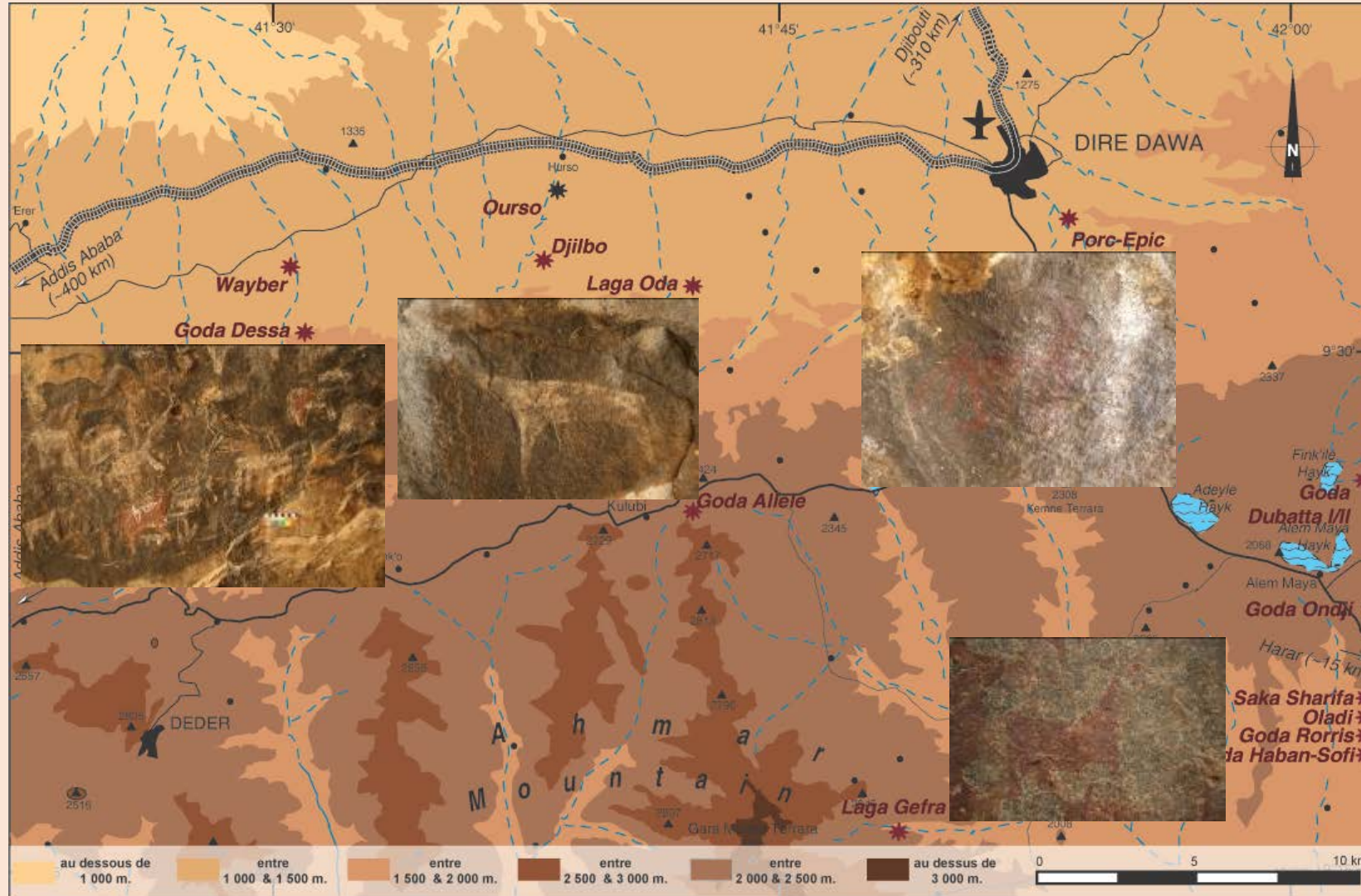


Dispersal of Modern Humans Out of Africa

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art



1/ Survey mission: rock art



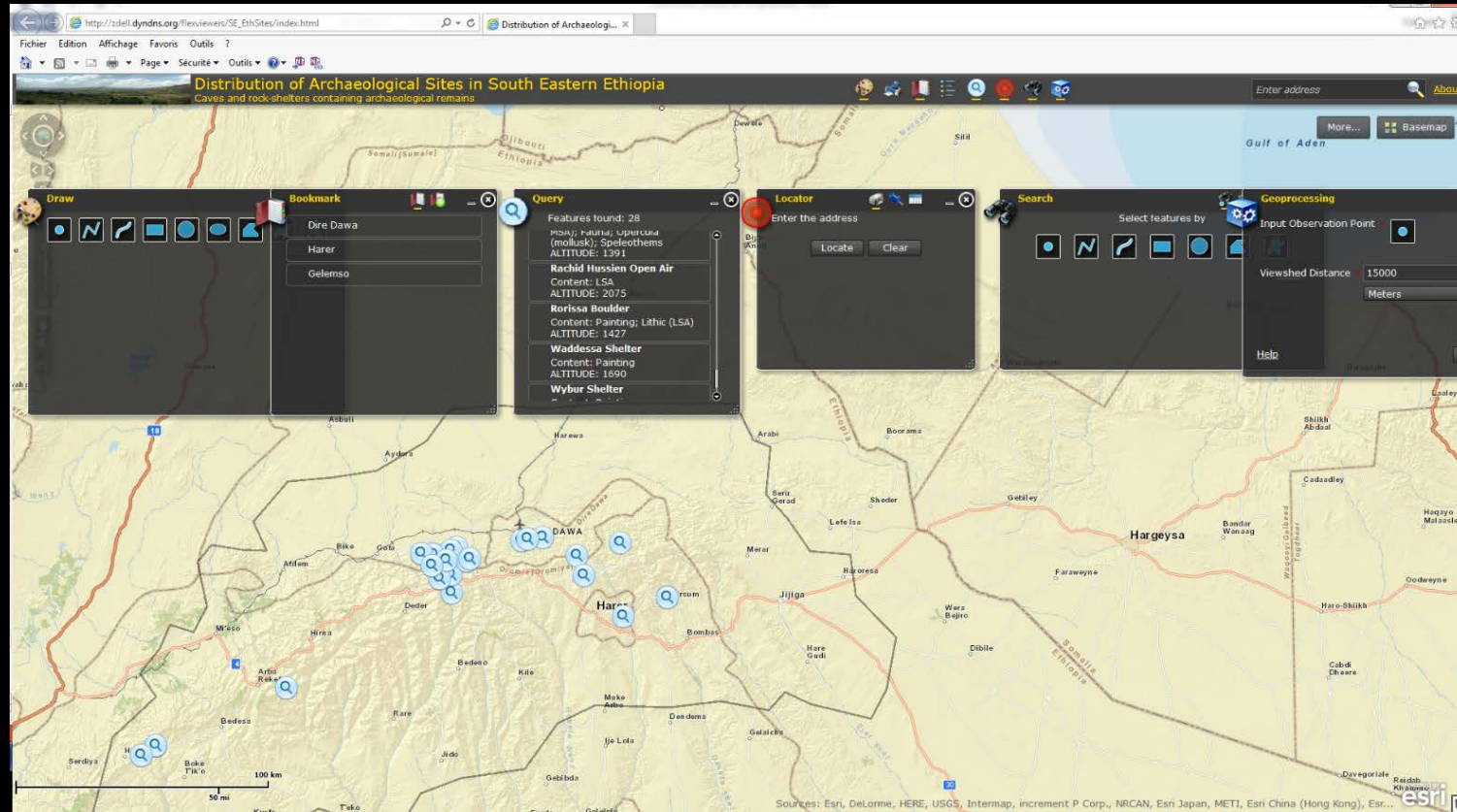
Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art

Site	Type	Region	MSA	LSA	Neolithic	Rock art
Kirte	Open	Dire Dawa	X			
Rachid Hussein	"	Eastern Hareghe		X		
Porc-Epic	Cave	Dire Dawa	X			X
Goda Okote?	"	"				X
Goda Buticha	"	Easten Harerghe	X	X		X
Goda Derbi	"	"	X			
Goda Gara Jewe*	"	"				
Goda Dessa	"	"	X	X		X
Goda Kinchiba	"	"				
Goda Afejero	"	"		X		X
Rorissa	Boulder	"		X		X
Istinko East/West	Shelter	"		X	X	X
Goda Dubetta	"	"	X	X		X
Goda Wonji	"	"	X	X		X
Goda Ajawa	"	"				X
Kere Jeldessa	"	Dire Dawa				X
Lega Oda	"	Dire Dawa				X
Gilbo Tate	"	Eastern Harerghe	X	X		X
Wadessa	"	"				X
Goda Biftu	"	"				X
Aelle	"	"				X
Wybur	"	"				X
Goda Burka*	"	"				
Goda Ummetta**	"	Western Harerghe				X
Dhaga Afandera A/B	"	"		X		X
Haley Butchiro	"	"				X

*Contains a few non-diagnostic tools; **Speleothems

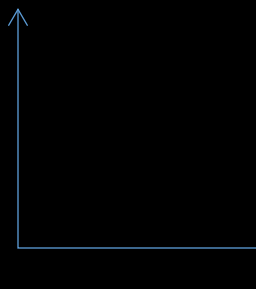
→ 30 rockshelters
and caves visited

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art



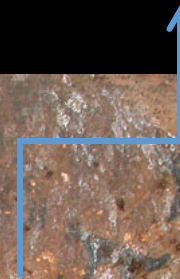
Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art

Humpless cattle



Goda Buticha

Fat-tailed sheep



Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art

"Neolithic" issues



Fat-tailed sheep
and humpless cows
→ suggest the presence of
sheep prior the arrival
of humped cattle
i.e. ~1500-2000 BP

(Clark and Williams, 1978)

And possible caprines remains
in holocene layers (env. 3 ka)

Humpless cows



Fat-tailed sheep



Assefa et al., 2013

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art



Laas_Geel Shelter
Hargeisa -Somalia)

Picture credit: Tan Wee Cheng

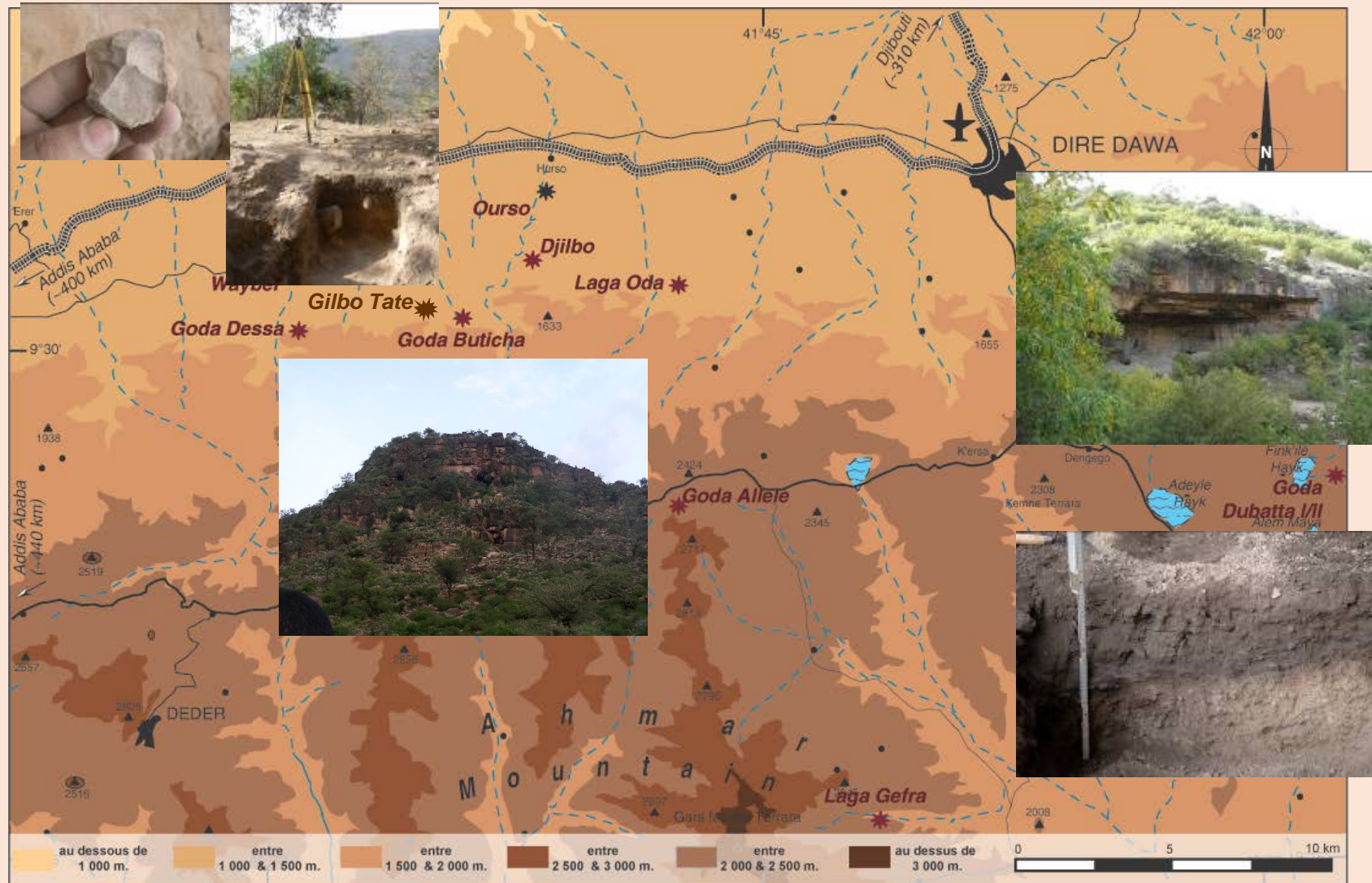


Dhage Afandera

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art



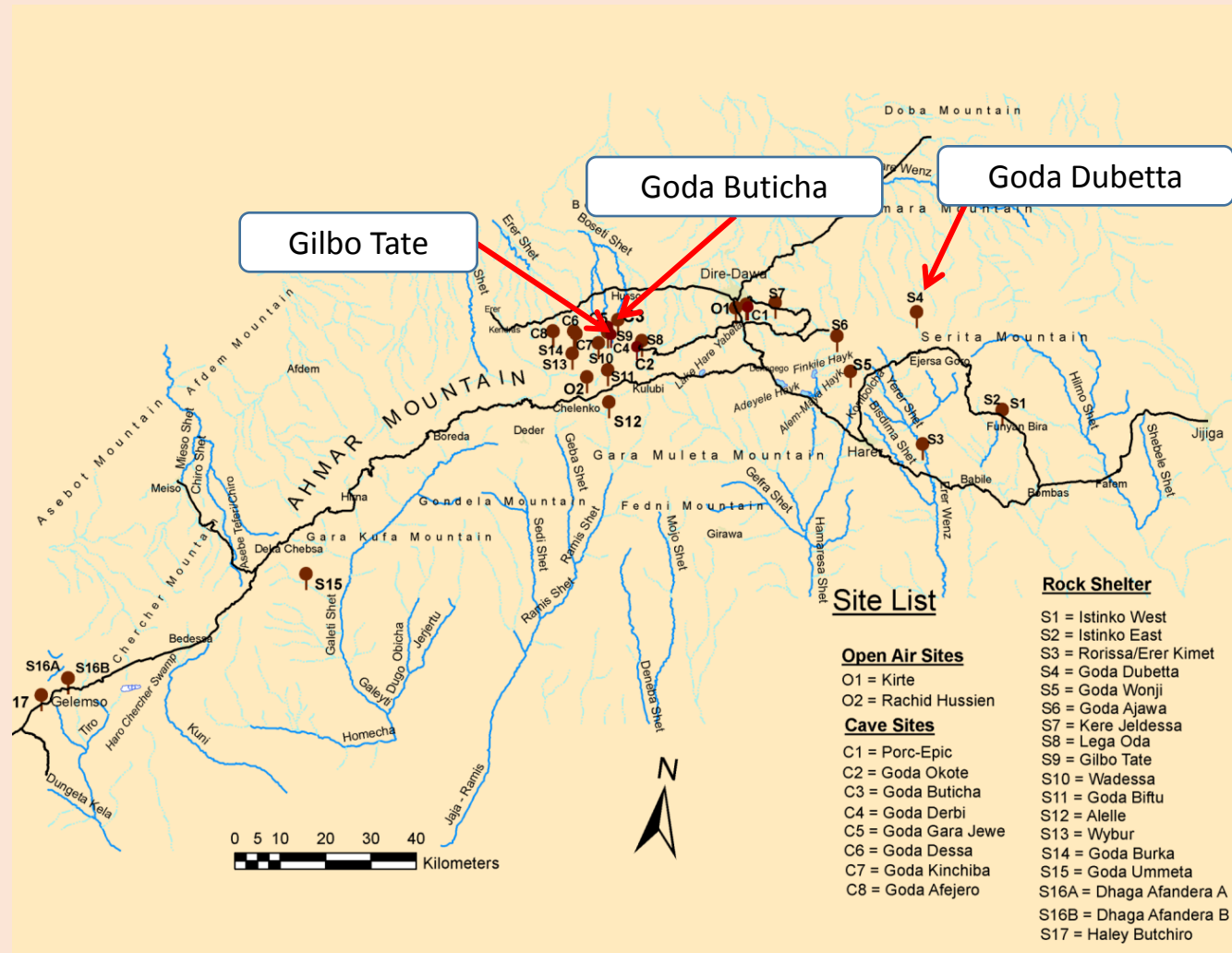
2/ Survey mission: archaeological sequences



After the dispersal: Cultural Change or Continuity in the Late MSA/Early LSA of SE Ethiopia?



2/ Test excavations



After the dispersal: Cultural Change or Continuity in the Late MSA/Early LSA of SE Ethiopia?



Goda Buticha

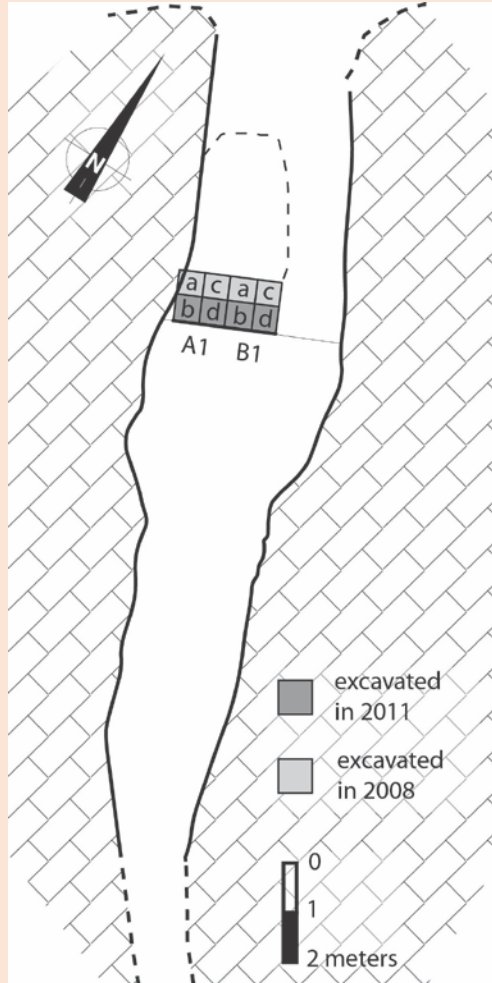


After the dispersal: Cultural Change or Continuity in the Late MSA/Early LSA of SE Ethiopia?

• 2 m² excavation



Goda Buticha

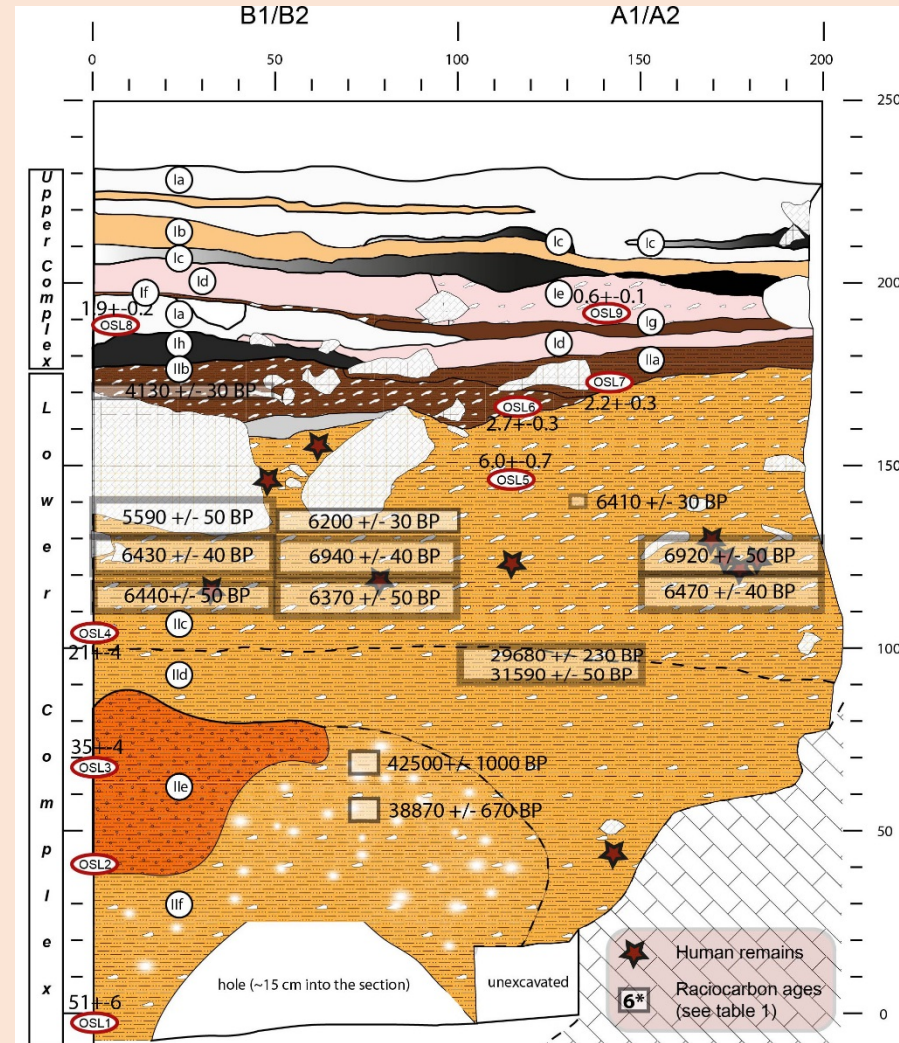


After the dispersal: Cultural Change or Continuity in the Late MSA/Early LSA of SE Ethiopia?

 **Goda Buticha**



• ~2 meters sequence



After the dispersal: Cultural Change or Continuity in the Late MSA/Early LSA of SE Ethiopia?



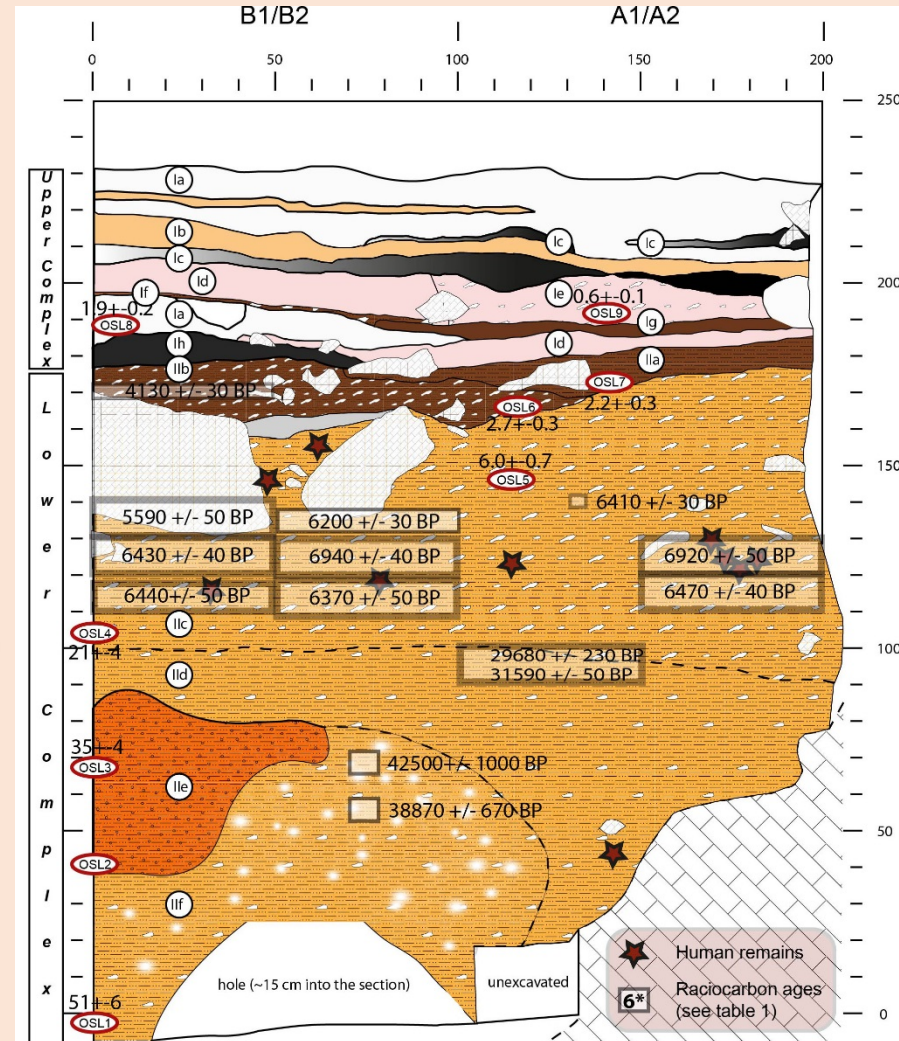
Goda Buticha

Upper Complex
→ Holocene

Lower Complex
→ OIS 3



• Long chronological sequence



After the dispersal: Cultural Change or Continuity in the Late MSA/Early LSA of SE Ethiopia?

- MSA and LSA

 **Goda Buticha**

LSA with MSA components

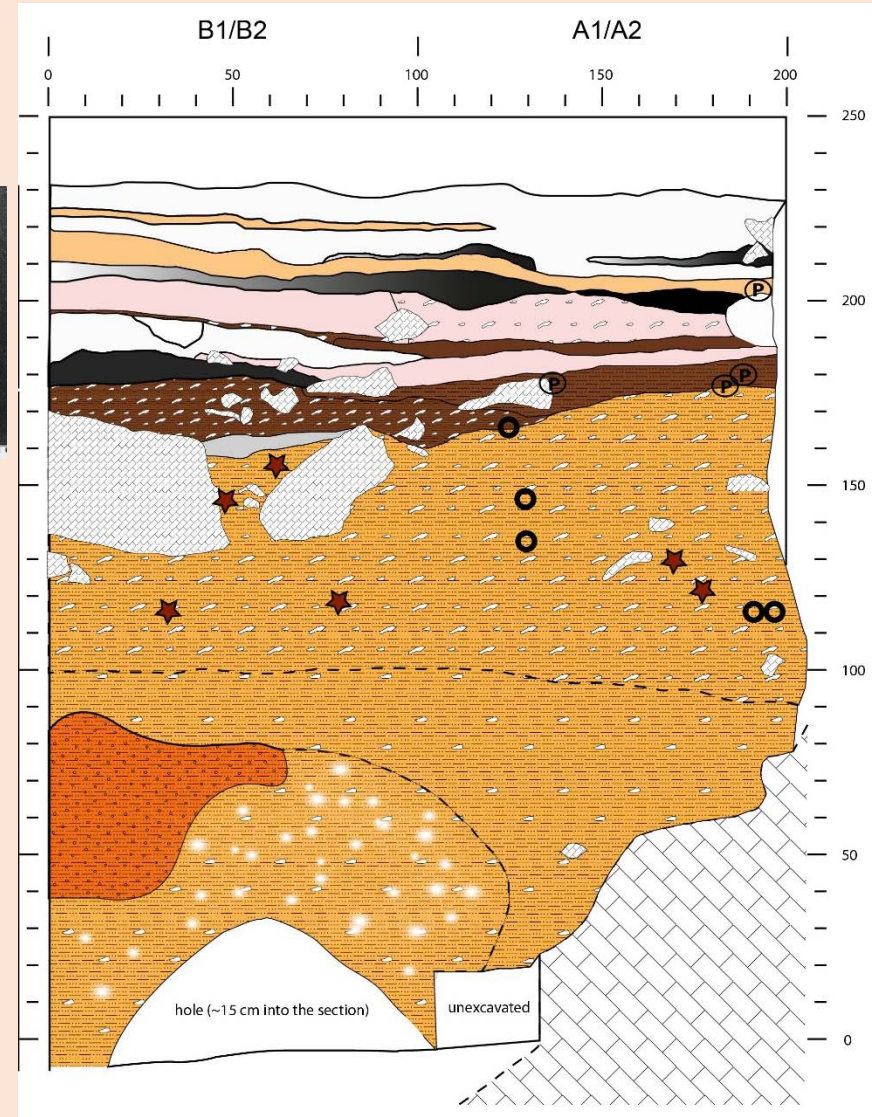


Holocene

OIS 3



MSA with LSA components



After the dispersal: Cultural Change or Continuity in the Late MSA/Early LSA of SE Ethiopia?



Goda Buticha



Human remains

MSA

LSA

- **Human remains**



After the dispersal: Cultural Change or Continuity in the Late MSA/Early LSA of SE Ethiopia?



- Local traditions with MSA and LSA components (Hargesian, Magosian, Som. Stillbay) ?
- MSA-LSA Transition ? - but is >20ka time span still a transition?
- which definition for ELSA (and LMSA) (cf. Border Cave case)
- **Which populations? (continuum or replacement?)**

Prehistoric sites i.e. Rock art & Human occupations → high scientific value



After the dispersal: Cultural Change or Continuity in the Late MSA/Early LSA of SE Ethiopia?

- Local traditions with MSA and LSA components (Hargesian, Magosian, Som. Stillbay) ?
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- which definition for ELSA (and LMSA) (cf. Border Cave case)
- Which populations? (continuum or replacement?)
- **Refugium?**

Prehistoric sites i.e. Rock art & Human occupations → high scientific value

After the dispersal: Cultural Change or Continuity in the Late MSA/Early LSA of SE Ethiopia?



MP/UP
Moy. Nile Valley



- Local traditions with MSA and LSA components (Hargesian, Magosian, Som. Stillbay) ?
- MSA-LSA Transition ? - but is >20ka time span still a transition?
 - which definition for ELSA (and LMSA) (cf. Border Cave case)
- Which populations? (continuum or replacement?)
- Refugium?
- **Migration routes**
 - Nile Valley corridor (and which direction?)
 - Bab al Mandeb ?
 - Are few artefacts, even diagnostic, really significant?
 - How can be archaeologically be traced large population mov.?

After the dispersal: Cultural Change or Continuity in the Late MSA/Early LSA of SE Ethiopia?

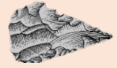


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- which definition for ELSA (and LMSA) (cf. Border Cave case)
- Which populations? (continuum or replacement?)
- Refugium?
- Migration routes
- **Neolithic in the Horn (domestication, arrivals routes...)**

Prehistoric sites i.e. Rock art & Human occupations → high scientific value

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia:

MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art



3/ A valuable archaeological heritage to protect and valorize

Paradoxal process

missions to increase awareness of the local community about their heritages



Increase of interest for some people to the hypothetical commercial value



Potential destructive activities

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art

Goda Dessa



First visit

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art

Goda Dessa



Second visit, one week later, for test excavation

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art

Goda Dessa



Second visit, one week later, for test excavation

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art



3/ A valuable archaeological heritage to protect and valorize

Paradoxal process 2

Proudness of the archaeological heritage



Advertising everywhere in Dire Dawa



Quasi - absence of local policy for protection and valorisation



No touristic information and activities dealing with arch. heritage



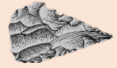
Few awareness of local populations



Troubles when people try to visit sites



Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art



3/ A valuable archaeological heritage to protect and valorize

Paradoxal process

Excavation and ancient Rock art planning



Potential “destructive” activities

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art

1975 – J. D. Clark
©M. Williams



Porc-Epic

2011 – SEEC



Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art



3/ A valuable archaeological heritage to protect and valorize

Paradoxal process

missions to increase awareness of the local community about their heritages



Increase of interest for some people to the hypothetical commercial value



Potential destructive activities

Diagnostic

Continued damages on rock art and other archaeological remains
will lead to complete destruction
(even visible during these 7 last years)

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art

Wadessa



Early 1970's (Clark & Williams) (color enhanced)



Fall 2008

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art



3/ A valuable archaeological heritage to protect and valorize

Paradoxal process

missions to increase awareness of the local community about their heritages



Increase of interest for some people to the hypothetical commercial value



Potential destructive activities

Diagnostic

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Urgency

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art



3/ A valuable archaeological heritage to protect and valorize

Objectives

- ✓ To protect the rock arts and other associated archaeological remains
- ✓ To build awareness of the local community on significance and importance of the historical/cultural heritage in their surroundings.
- ✓ To make this rich heritage accessible to everyone → accessibility issues
- ✓ To support and strengthen technical capacity of local cultural offices for more effective administration of such important heritages.
- ✓ To revitalize economic potential of the area linked to increased tourism activity.
- ✓ To facilitate new research activity on sites identified for protection



Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art



3/ A valuable archaeological heritage to protect and valorize

Stakeholders

- Researchers (new sites and reevaluation of scientific (→ heritage) value)
- Federal to local institutions :
 - Ministry of Culture,
 - Authority of Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage
 - National Museum of Ethiopia
 - Regional cultural offices (Dire Dawa and Harar)
 - Municipality of Dire Dawa & Harar (mayor, tourism administration)
- Local communities (village authorities)
- Funding institution (FSD program of French Embassy, ARCCH, European Union)
- Researchers (discovery and evaluation of new sites and reevaluation of ancient ones. Scientific value → heritage value ? and experts)



Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art



3/ A valuable archaeological heritage to protect and valorize

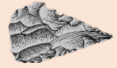
Actions

Site protection and valorization

- ✓ Selecting the most endangered and valuable sites for protection..
- ✓ Installing fences around selected caves and rock shelters
- ✓ Improving access to and from the sites by clearing trails
- ✓ Placing information placards to visitors at the entrance of protected sites
- ✓ Enhancing valorization actions towards tourist bureau and agencies
- ✓ Training local guides for visiting sites

in collaboration with local communities for advancing economic and socio-political objectives

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art



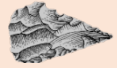
3/ A valuable archaeological heritage to protect and valorize

Actions

Advancing economic and Socio-political objectives

- ✓ Formulating a small team of representatives from local communities to consult with and collaborate with site protection activities in their respective areas.
- ✓ Discussing with the local community about the purpose of the project, and expected short and long term involvement of the members of the local community.
- ✓ Coordinated by the local and regional cultural offices and ARCCH, series educational briefings to members of the local communities on significance of the heritages
- ✓ Short brochures will be prepared describing the contents of archaeological materials in selected sites.
- ✓ Training will be provided to a small number of local guides about historical and scientific significance of all major sites in the region.

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art



3/ A valuable archaeological heritage to protect and valorize

Funding

Application for FSD subsidy – Embassy of France in Ethiopia

Identification of the project

Title:

ENDANGERED CAVE ART IN SOUTHEASTERN ETHIOPIA: CONSERVATION AND VALORISATION THROUGH TOURISM

Beneficiary organization (or group):

Regional Cultural Offices of the Dire-Dawa, Eastern Hararghe, and Western Hararghe Administrations

Localization:

Dire-Dawa

Contact representing the beneficiary:

Gebeyew Wegayew Mulatu (expert, cultural office, Dire Dawa), Alemayu Teshome

Head of project:

Mohamme Taha, head of the Culture Department/office, Dire Dawa administration

Bank reference of beneficiary (bank paper):

Project subsidy application date: September 2012

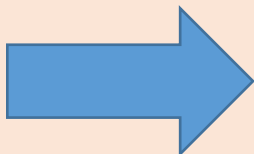
Requested FSD subsidy:

Project duration: .
18 months.



AMBASSADE DE FRANCE EN ETHIOPIE

Social Fund for Development (FSD)



2014 → Expertise mission for elaborating action planification (French Embassy funds)

Survey and explorations of caves in southeastern Ethiopia: MSA and LSA archaeology and rock art

To be continued

Site name	Entered
Simien National Park	1978
Rock-hewn Churches, Lalibela	1978
Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar Region	1979
Lower Valley of the Omo	1980
Aksum	1980
Tiya	1980
Lower Valley of the Awash	1980
Harar Jugol	2006
Konso Cultural Landscape	2011

World Heritage Sites in Ethiopia

Tentative list of Ethiopia

[Bale Mountains National Park](#)

[Dirre Sheik Hussein Religious, Cultural and Historical Site](#)

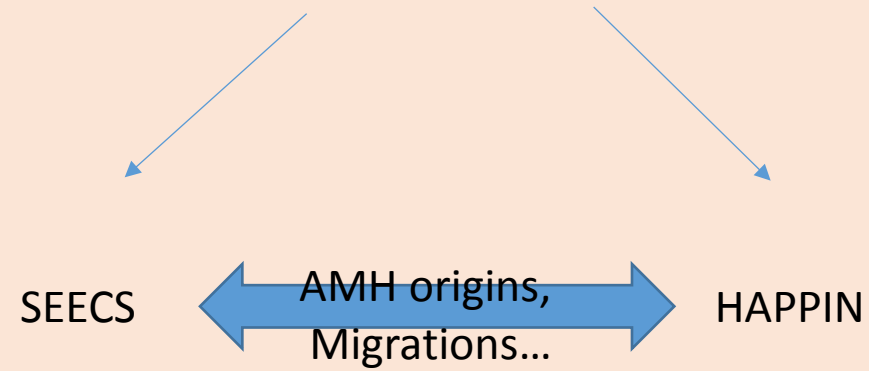
[Gedeo Mixed Cultural and Natural Landscape](#)

[Holqa Sof Omar: Natural and Cultural Heritage \(Sof Omar: Caves of Mystery\)](#)

[Melka Kunture and Bachilt Archaeological Site](#)

→ URGENCE

Grounded on 2 archaeological research



- Study area
- Research issues
- Fieldwork

- Study area
- Research issues
- Fieldwork

Previous and current projects in Eastern Africa:

- Middle Stone Age in Ethiopia → linked to Homo sapiens emergence and dispersal
- MSA / LSA transition



Genetically: possible southern African origin for modern humans

5154-5162 | PNAS | March 29, 2011 | vol. 108 | no. 13

Hunter-gatherer genomic diversity suggests a southern African origin for modern humans

Brenna M. Henn^{a,1}, Christopher R. Gignoux^b, Matthew Jobin^{c,d}, Julie M. Granka^e, J. M. Macpherson^f, Jeffrey M. Kidd^g, Laura Rodriguez-Botigué^g, Sohini Ramachandran^h, Lawrence Honⁱ, Abra Brisbinⁱ, Alice A. Lin^j, Peter A. Underhill^j, David Comas^g, Kenneth K. Kidd^k, Paul J. Norman^l, Peter Parham^l, Carlos D. Bustamante^a, Joanna L. Mountain^l, and Marcus W. Feldman^e

Africa is inferred to be the continent of origin for all modern human populations, but the details of human prehistory and evolution in Africa remain largely obscure owing to the complex histories of hundreds of distinct populations. We present data for more than 580,000 SNPs for several hunter-gatherer populations: the Hadza and Sandawe of Tanzania, and the ≠Khomani Bushmen of South Africa, including speakers of the nearly extinct N!u language. We find that African hunter-gatherer populations today remain highly differentiated, encompassing major components of variation that are not found in other African populations.

Hunter-gatherer populations also tend to have the lowest levels of genome-wide linkage disequilibrium among 27 African populations. We analyzed geographic patterns of linkage disequilibrium and population differentiation, as measured by F_{ST} , in Africa. The observed patterns are consistent with an origin of modern humans in southern Africa rather than eastern Africa, as is generally assumed. Additionally, genetic variation in African hunter-gatherer populations has been significantly affected by interaction with farmers and herders over the past 5,000 y, through both severe population bottlenecks and sex-biased migration. However, African hunter-gatherer populations continue to maintain the highest levels of genetic diversity in the world.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

www.sciencemag.org SCIENCE VOL 324 22 MAY 2009

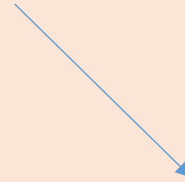
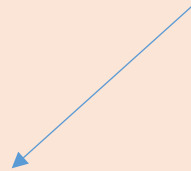
The Genetic Structure and History of Africans and African Americans

Sarah A. Tishkoff,^{1,2*} Floyd A. Reed,^{1††} Françoise R. Friedlaender,^{3‡} Christopher Ehret,⁴ Alessia Ranciaro,^{1,2,5§} Alain Froment,^{6§} Jibril B. Hirbo,^{1,2} Agnes A. Awomoyi,^{1||} Jean-Marie Bodo,⁷ Ogobara Doumbo,⁸ Muntaser Ibrahim,⁹ Abdalla T. Juma,⁹ Maritha J. Kotze,¹⁰ Godfrey Lema,¹¹ Jason H. Moore,¹² Holly Mortensen,^{1†¶} Thomas B. Nyambo,¹¹ Sabah A. Omar,¹³ Kweli Powell,^{1‡#} Gideon S. Pretorius,¹⁴ Michael W. Smith,¹⁵ Mahamadou A. Thera,⁸ Charles Wambebe,¹⁶ James L. Weber,¹⁷ Scott M. Williams¹⁸

Figure S30: The geographic origin of modern humans [...] The red circle indicates the inferred origin of migration within Africa [...]



Grounded on 2 archaeological research

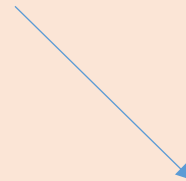
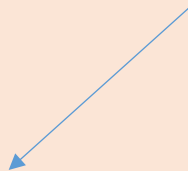


SEECs

HAPPIN



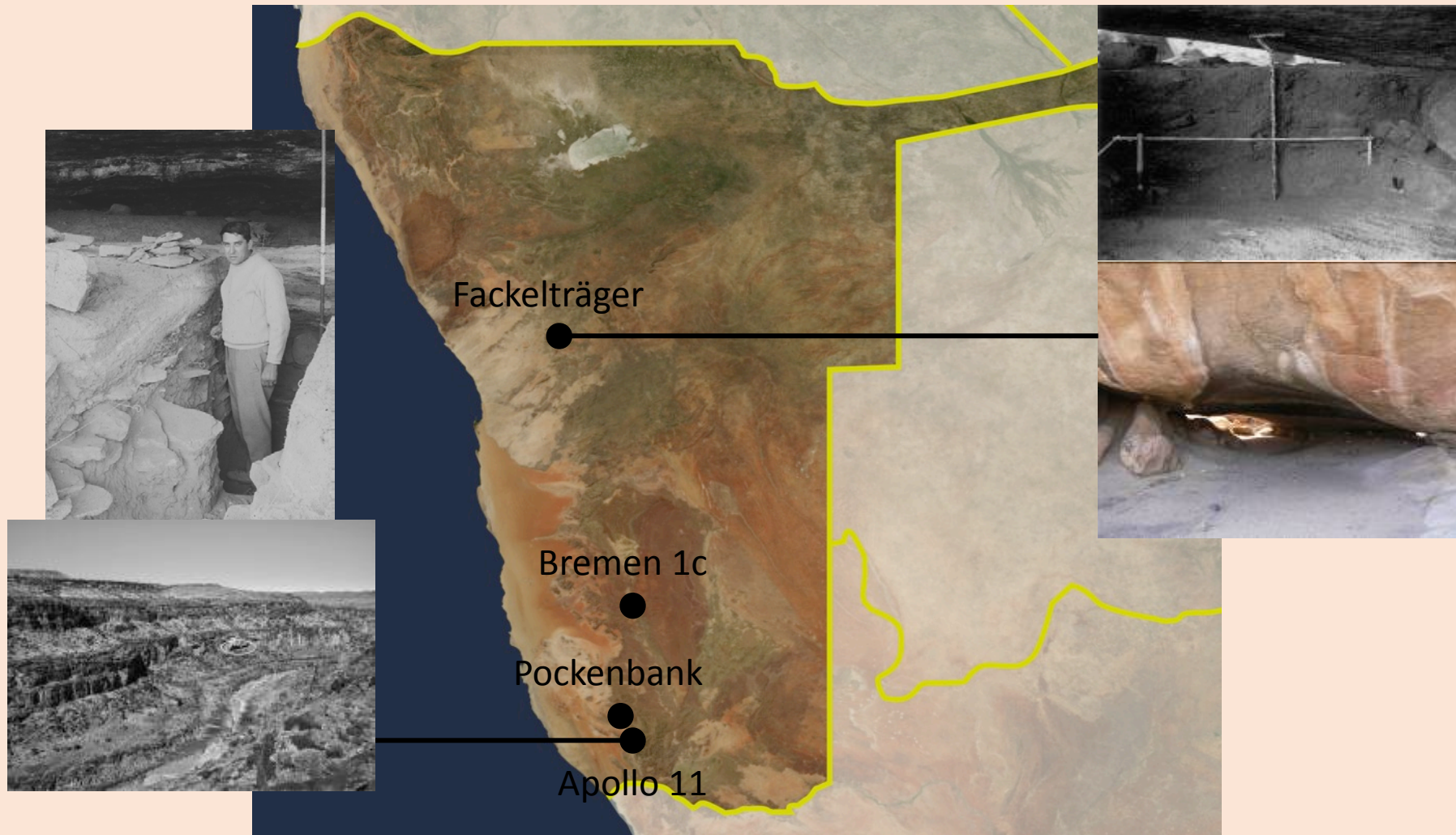
Archaeological heritage issues



Safeguarding urgency → implication to tourism development

« patrimonialisation » processes & identity appropriation

Only few stratified MSA sites have been recovered and excavated



→ from 2007, collaboration between:



*National Museum of Namibia (NMN)
Windhoek*



*Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle
Paris*

Prehistoric archaeological part:

- Main issues (beginnings): *Middle Stone Age* period or MSA/LSA transition
- Location: Erongo Mountains
- Approach: survey, test pit, excavation

Study Area : Erongo Mountains

➤ Damara people

- Khoisan language group

→ Origins unknown (centuries or millenaries?)

- Chaotic history

→ Concentration group between Erongo, Brandberg & Spitzekoppe

→ Past and current organization and relationship with environment?

→ Since Namibia independence, identity renewal process linked to heritage appropriation



Study Area : Erongo Mountains

➤ Damara people

➤ Archaeological heritage

- Rock art



*Philipp's Cave
(Breuil's work 1950')*

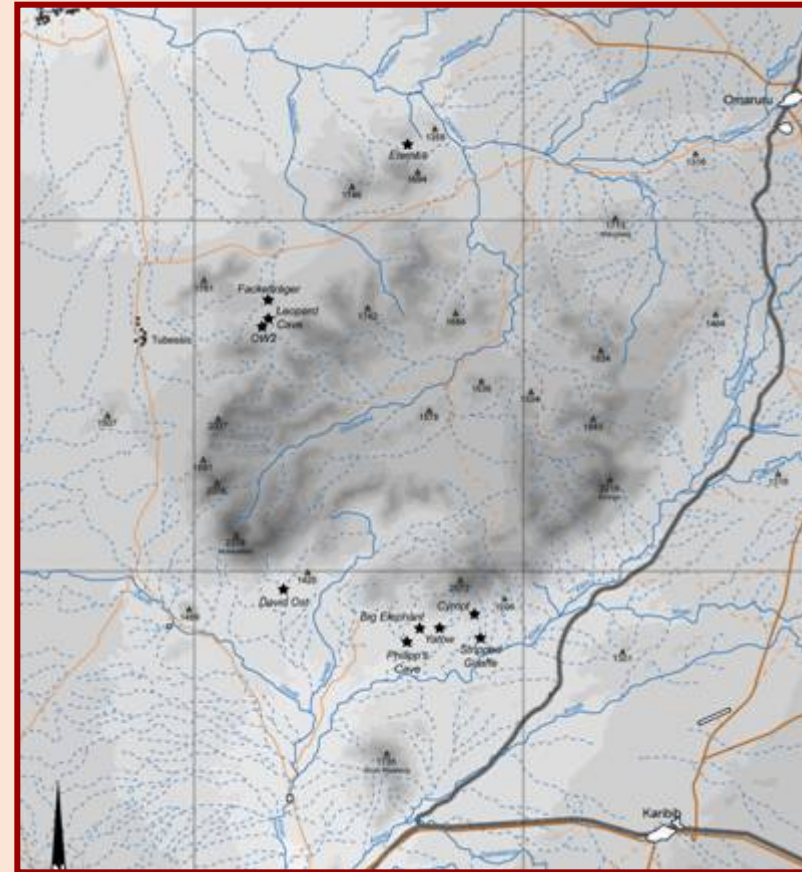


Study Area : Erongo Mountains

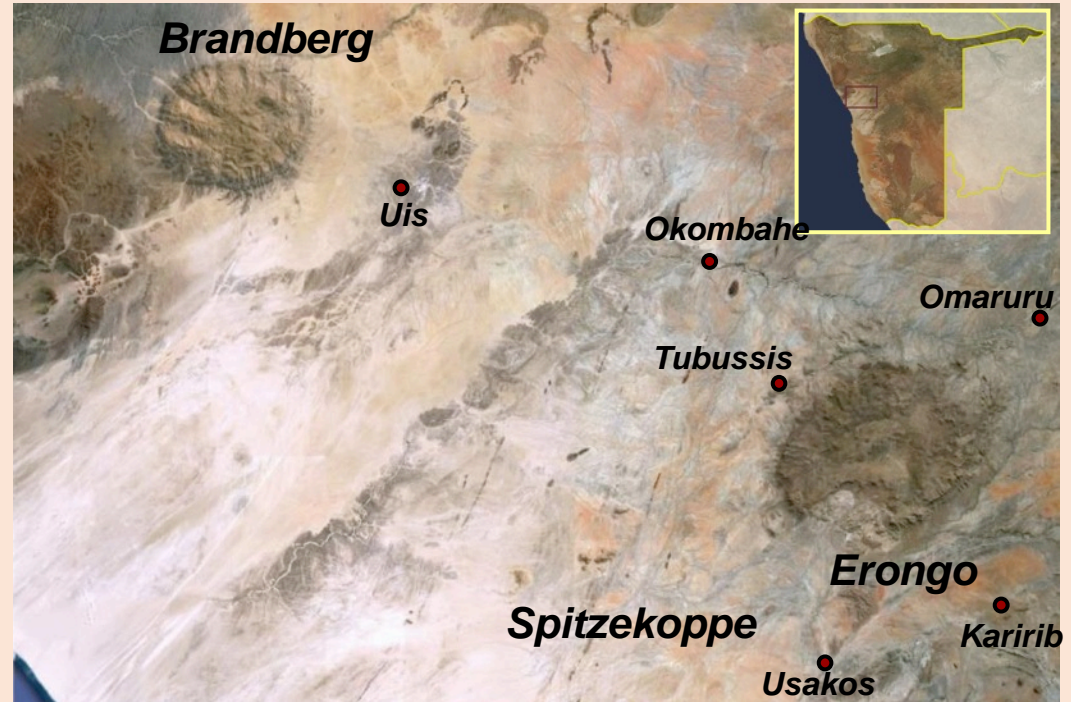
➤ Damara people

➤ Archaeological heritage

- Rock art
- Prehistoric sites
(Middle and Later Stone Age)



**Erongo is the largest
pluton of Namibia**



Erongo is the largest pluton of Namibia

→ Lower Cretaceous with separation of
Southern America and Africa



Cretaceous world

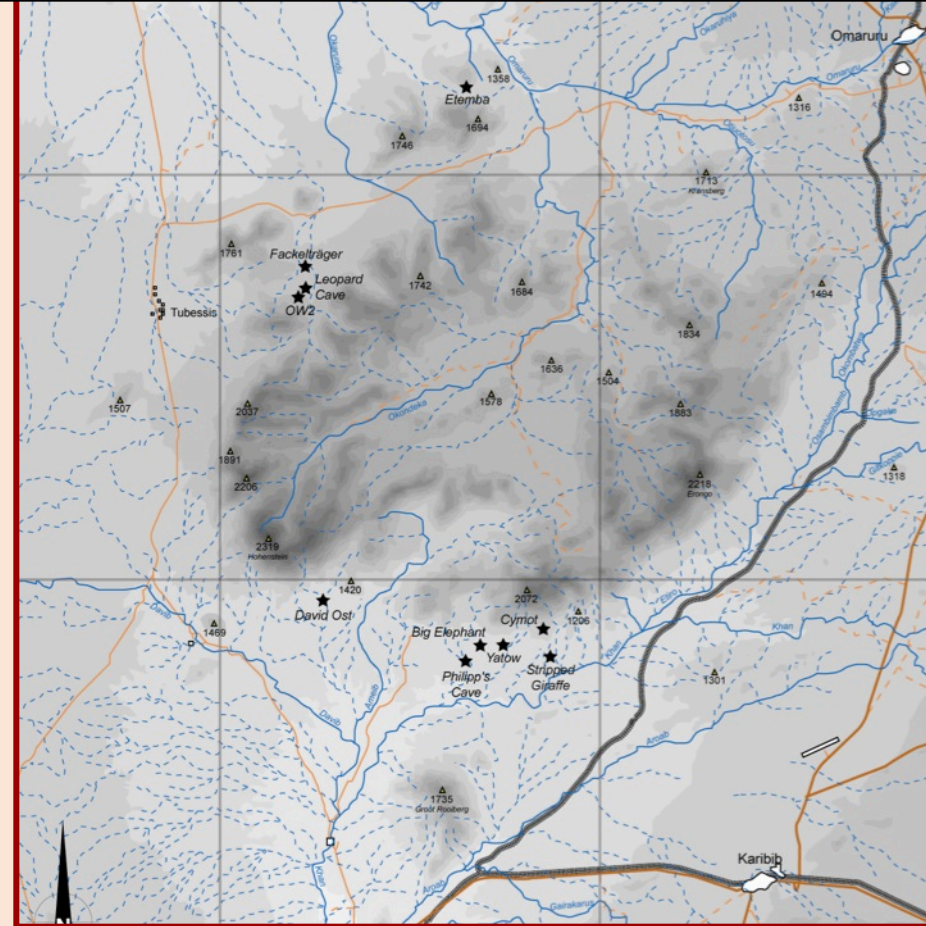
→ intense volcanic and intrusive activities



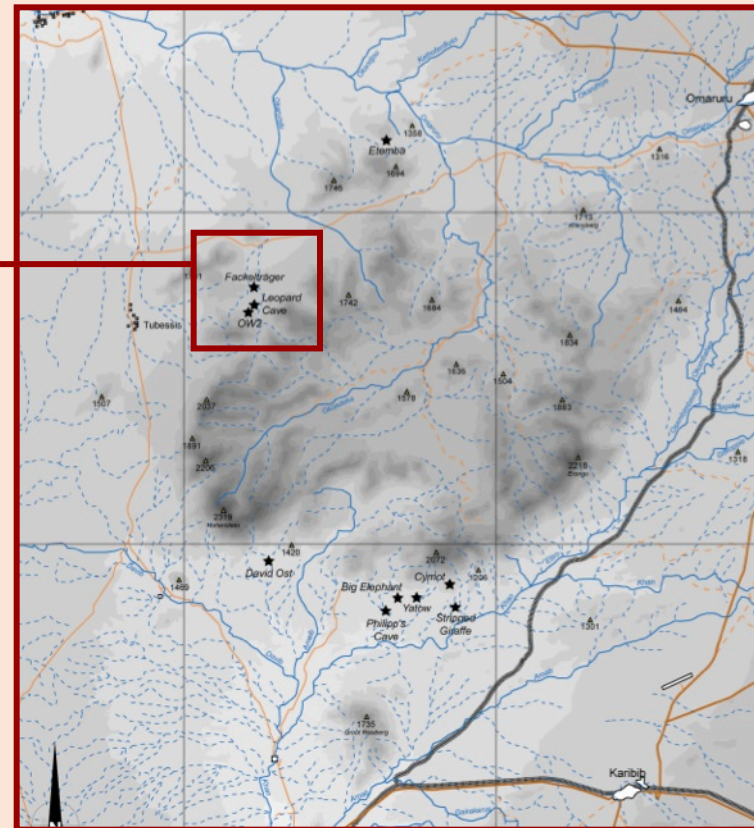
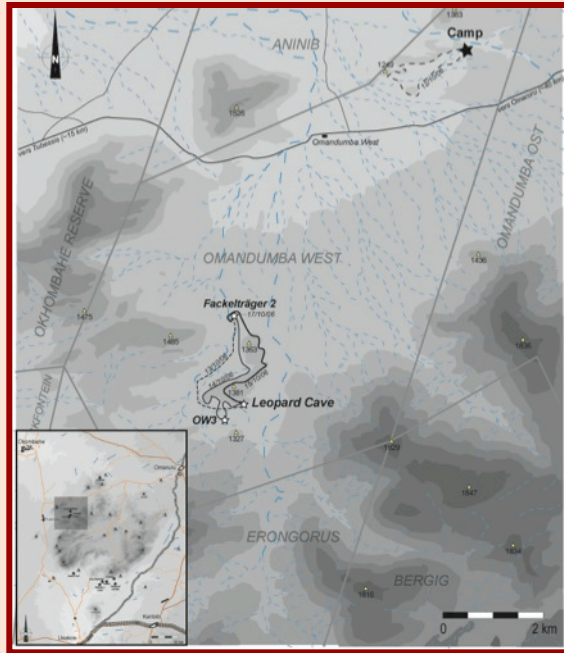
→ Basalts flows and Granite boulders



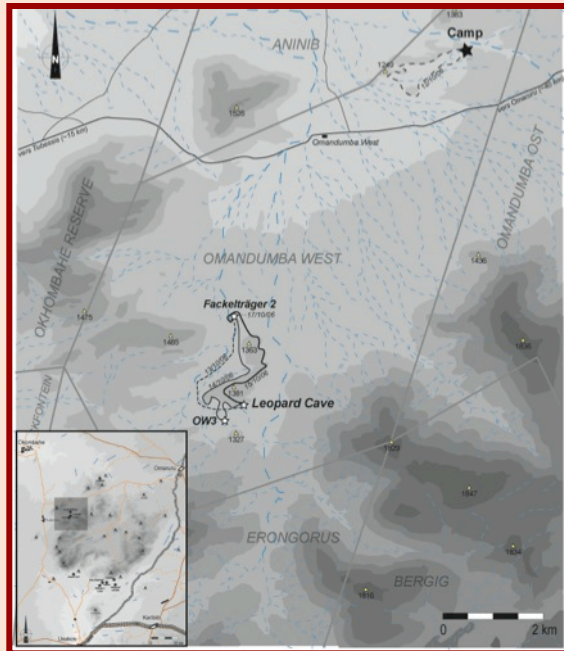
★ rockshelters → human occupations



Omandumba West, Erongo: 2007 pedestrian survey

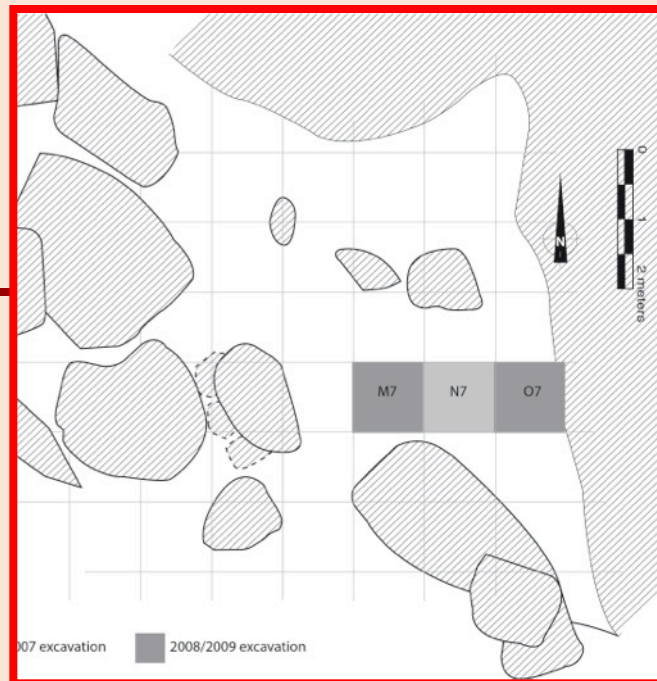


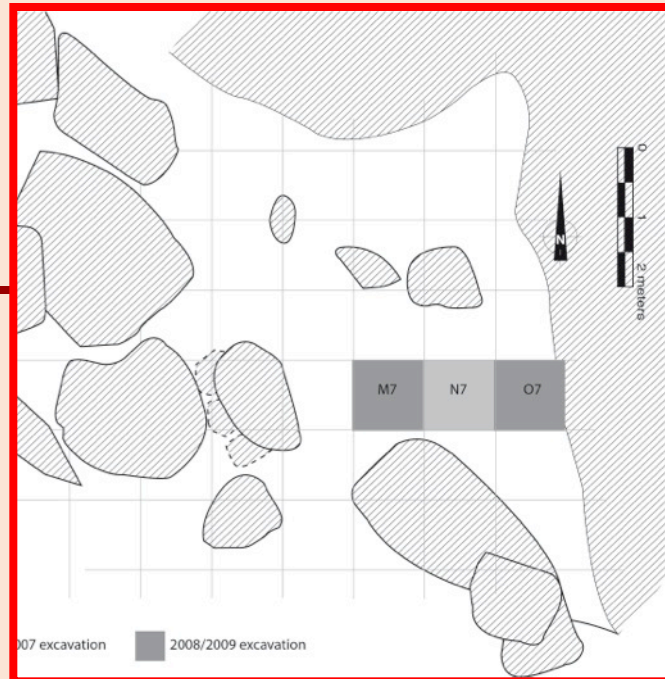
Omandumba West, Erongo: 2007 pedestrian survey



Discovery of Leopard Cave

Leopard Cave (Omandumba West, Erongo)



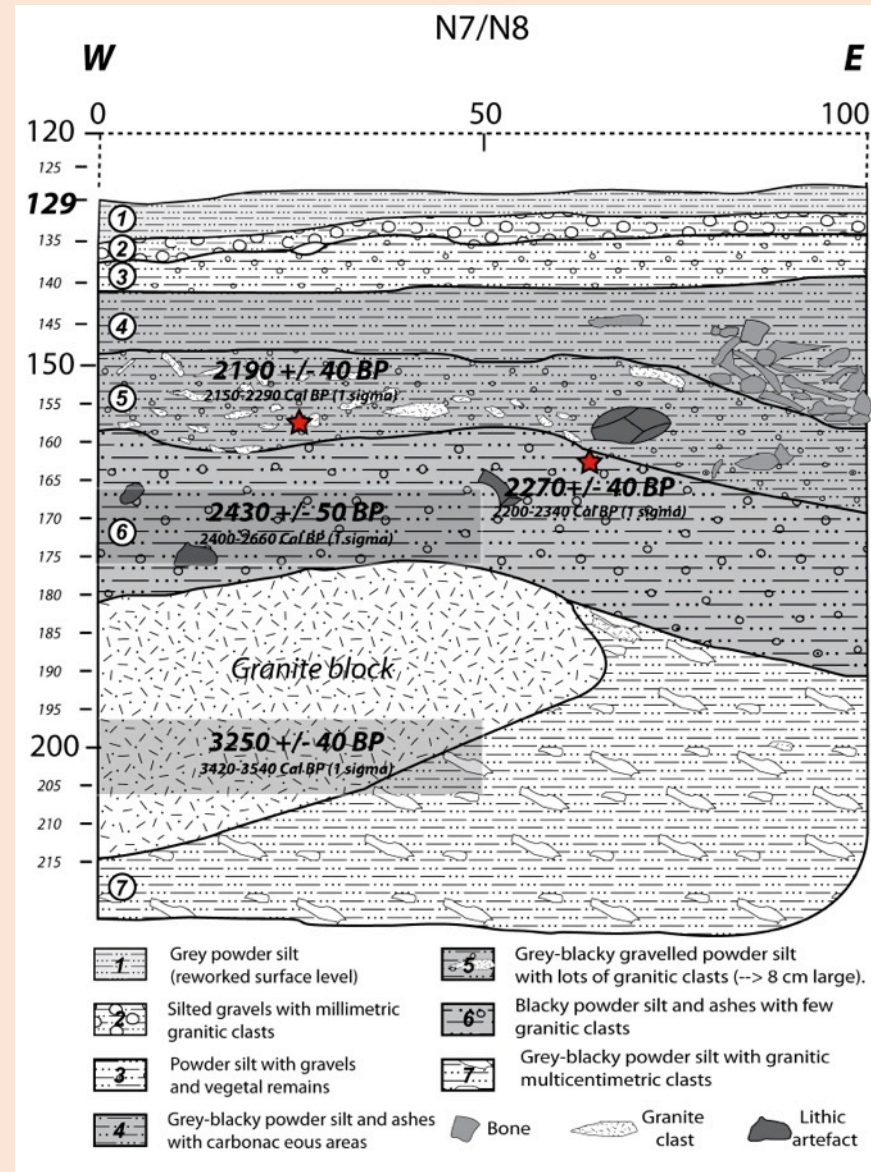


Leopard Cave (Omandumba West, Erongo)

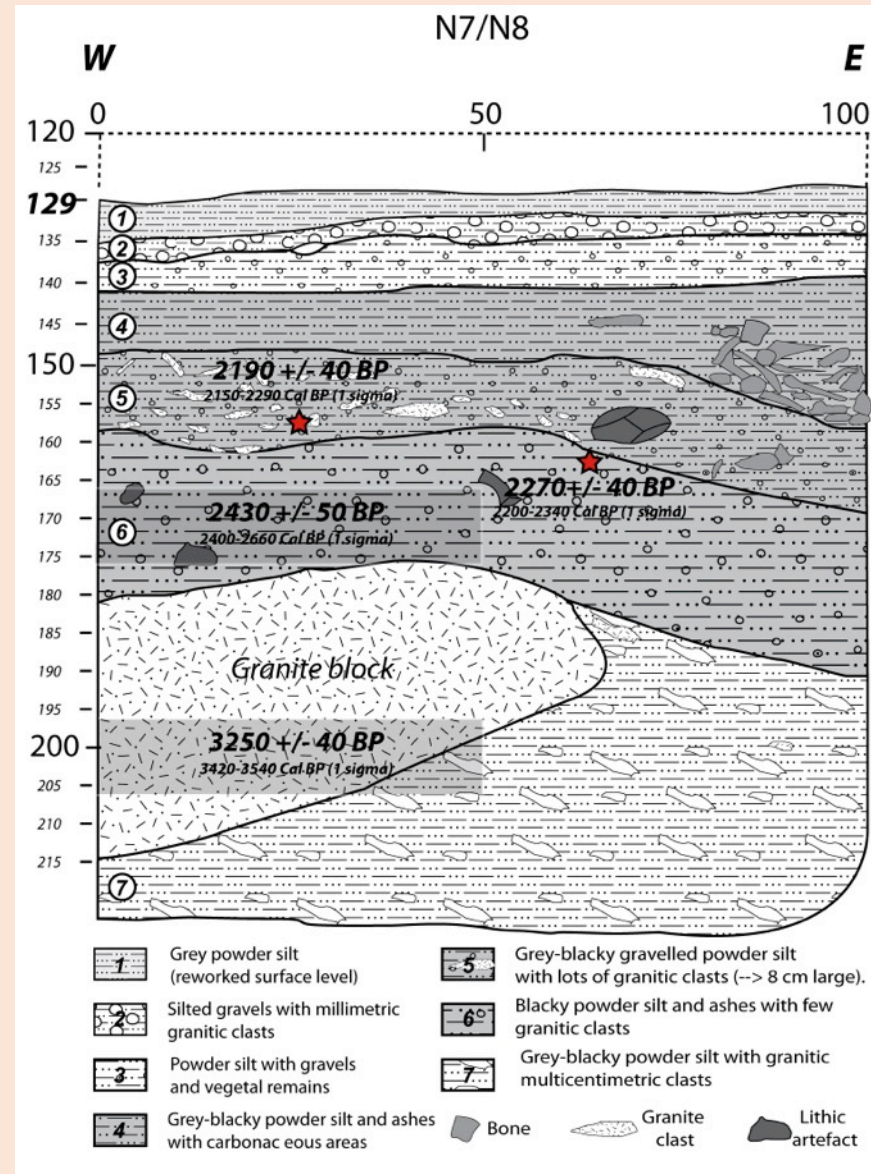
- Continue sequence on more than 1,6 meter
- Ostrich eggshell beads, pendants



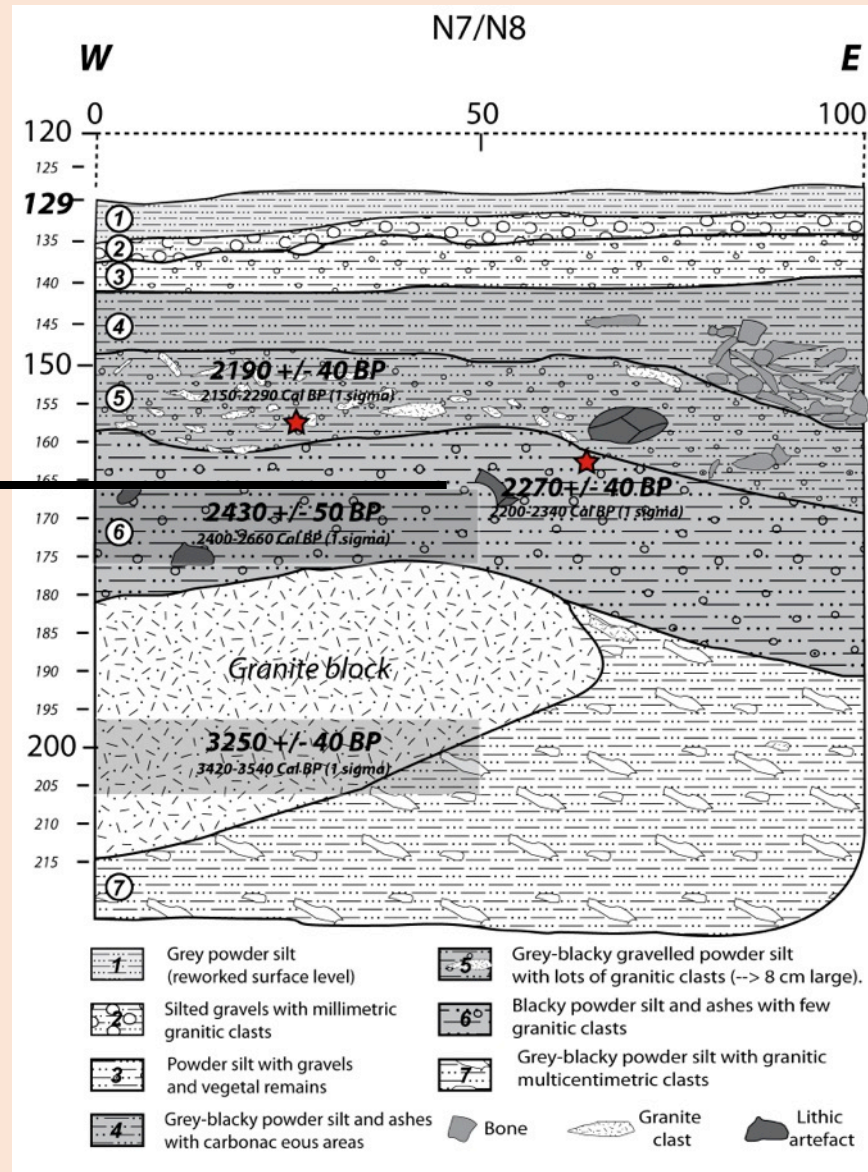
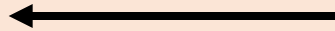
- Association lithic industry / fauna remains
- Levallois point in the lowermost part (MSA?)



- Charcoal samples for C14 datations → from 2430 +/- 50 BP (up) to 3250 +/- 40 BP (bottom but still sediments)



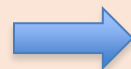
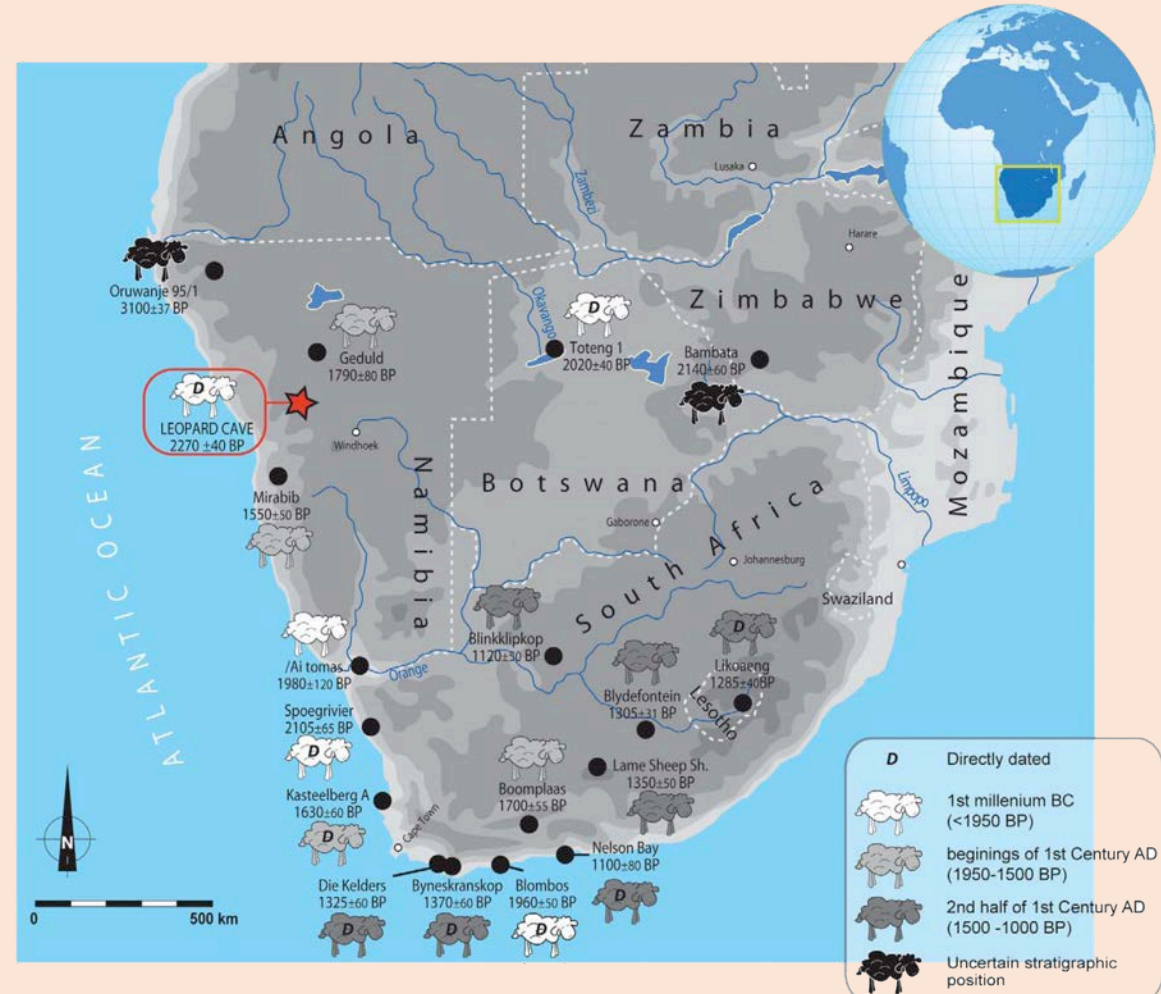
Mainly wild animals and ...
 few caprines remains
 directly dated to ~2200/2300 BP



Mainly wild animals and ...
few caprines remains
directly dated to ~2200/2300 BP



First herders debate
linked to the arrivals
of Khoe-speaking people (?)
(included Damara ?)
→ Western route ?



but still lack of strong archaeological arguments

Arrival of first
herders/domesticates
in Southern African
issues

No true evidences of pastoralism
(economy, symbolism, social org.
focused on livestock)

Hunter with sheep, like Kalahari hunters-
gatherers during XIXth with small number
of goat (Ikeya, 1993)

-small scale herding viable
-mobile, from one group to another

→no migration

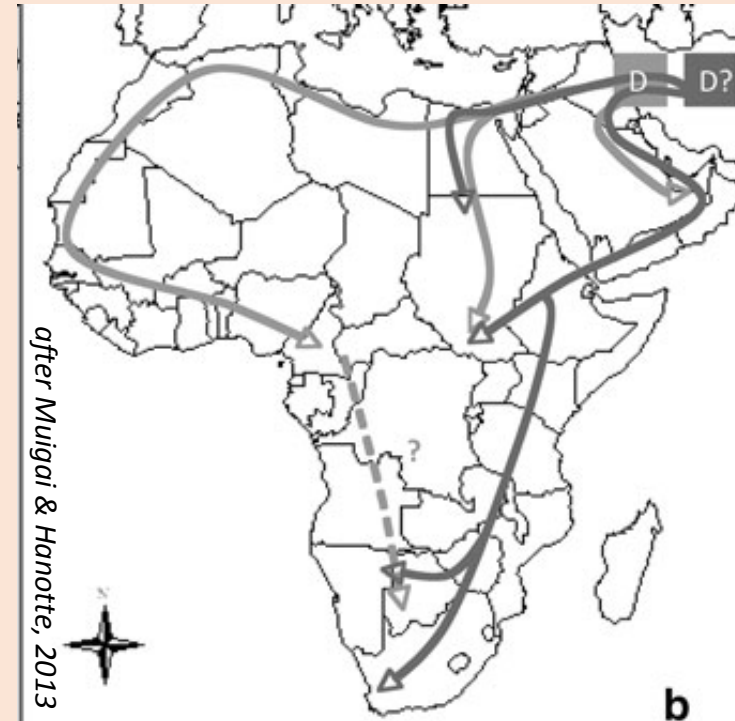
(cf., Sadr, 1998, 2008, 2013 ...)

2 models :

- **migration** (~2,5/2 ka BP) → arrivals of Khoe-speaking people (proto-Khoekhoe)
- **cultural diffusion** → (“hunter with sheep”)
→ few caprines remains among autochthon's hunter/gatherer

Eastern (fat-tailed) and western (thin-tailed) routes ?

Arrival of first
herders/domesticates
in Southern African
issues



Genetic and archeological data → independantly of Human migration data

- thin-tailed and/or fat-tailed breed → Southern African = fat-tailed sheep history

Fat-tailed sheep



Indigeneous breeds
of southern Africa



In Almeida, 2011

→ Damara sheep, reported from
arrivals of Europeans

Damara sheep



Internationally
known



Adapted to semi-desert, with *Damara sheeps*

- tolerance to heat, seasonal weight loss, common sheep diseases, parasites
- Long legs for covering large areas


→ "no care" breed

→ Unknown origins and ancestors

and few caprines remains
directly dated to ~2200/2300 BP



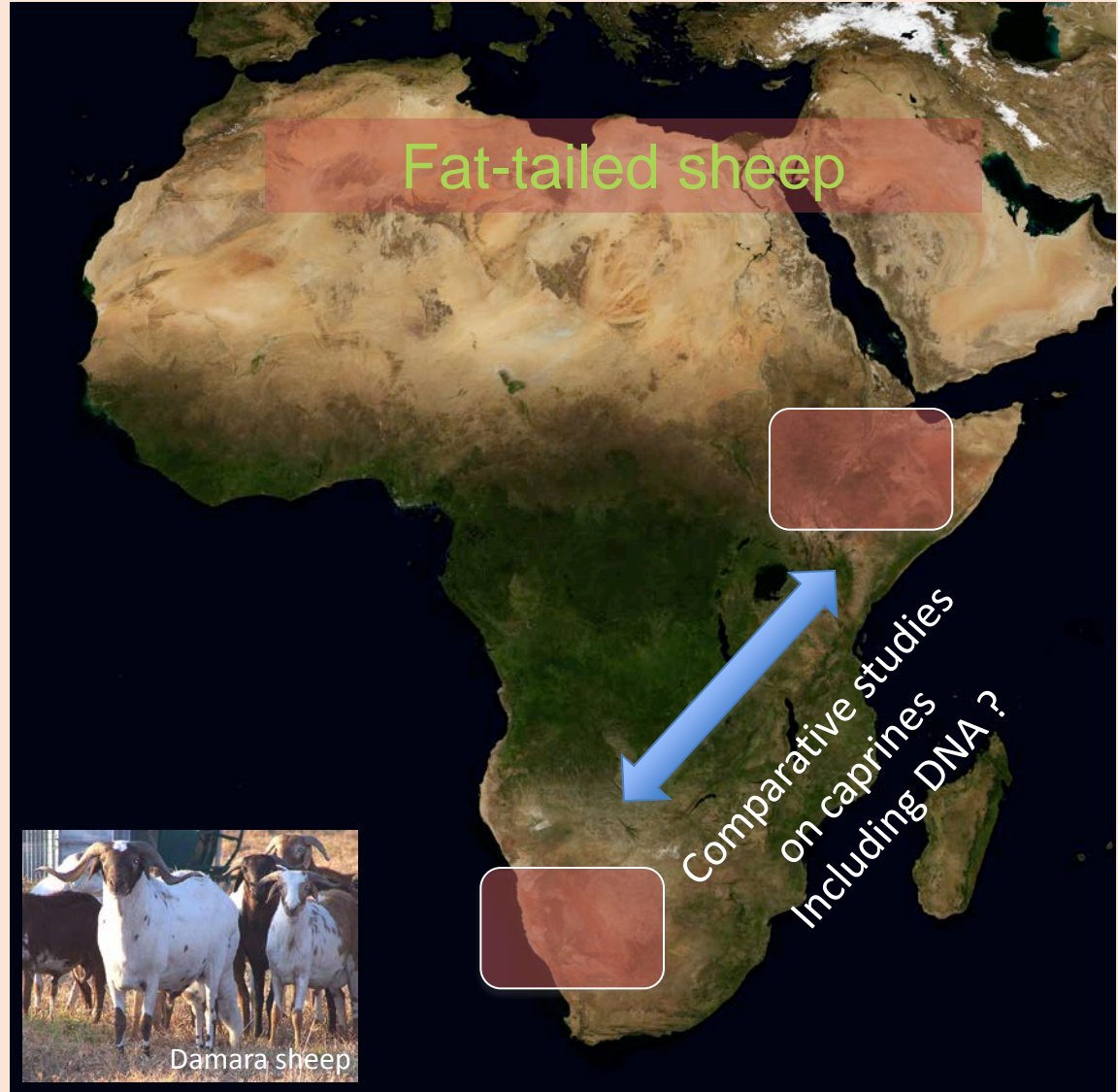
?

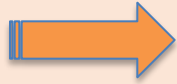


DNA
studies



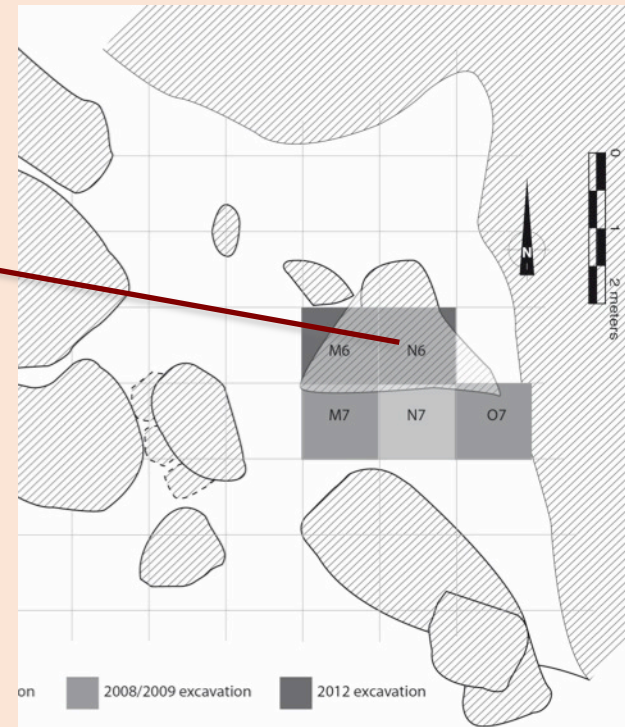
First herders debate
linked to the arrivals
of fat-tailed caprines

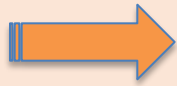




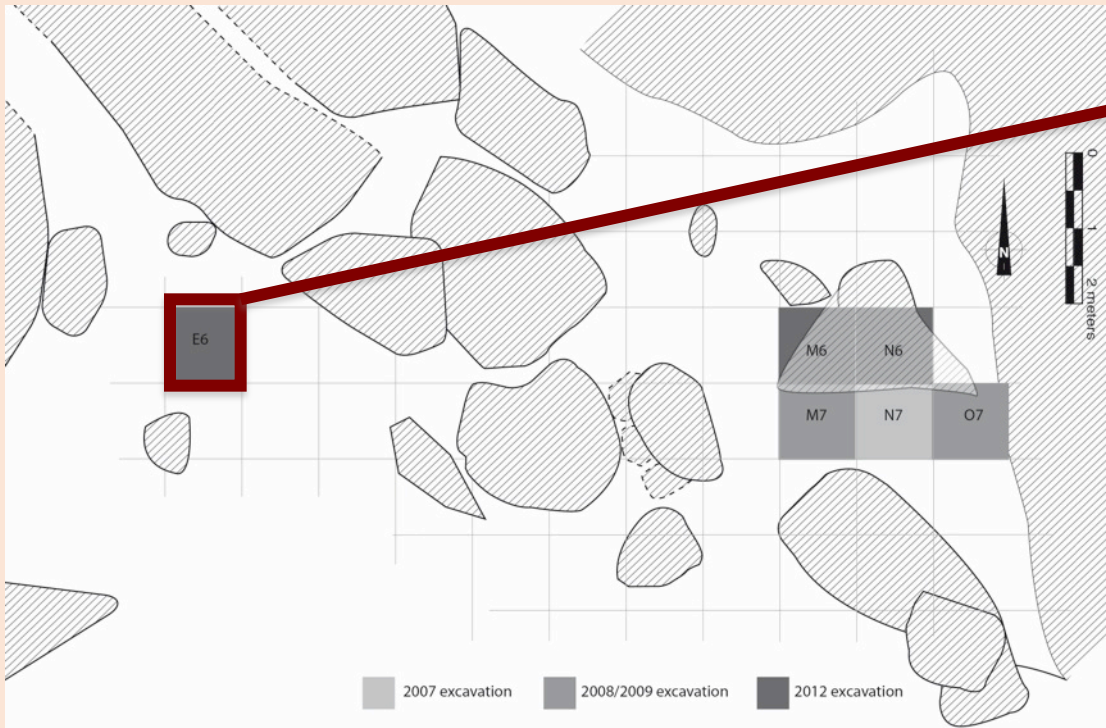
2012 mission : enlarge the excavation in the rockshelter

Consolidation of previous data and contextualization





2012 mission : enlarge the excavation in the rockshelter,
including at the entry of the rockshelter in order to find potential enclosures



No sheep, no enclosures ...

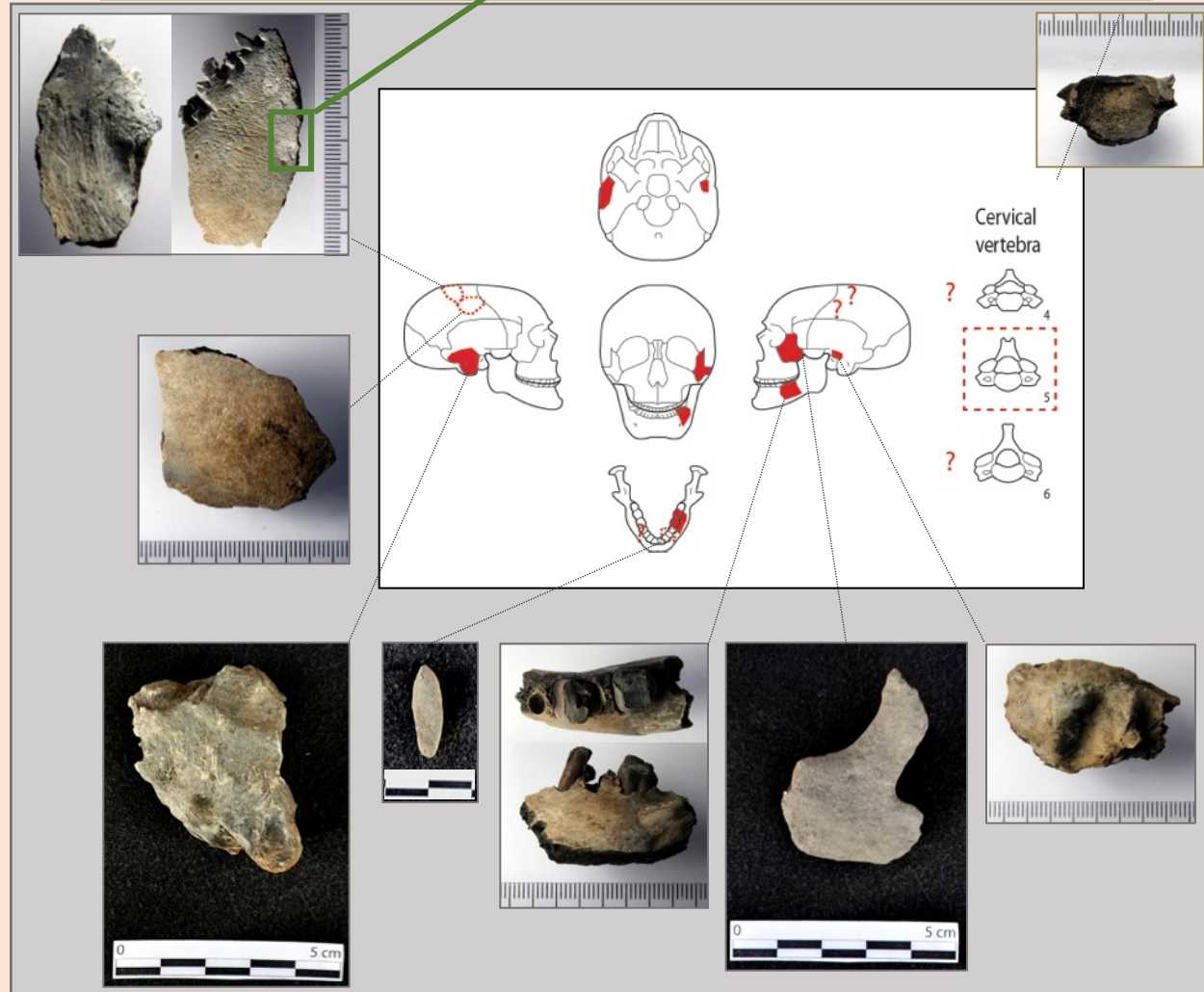
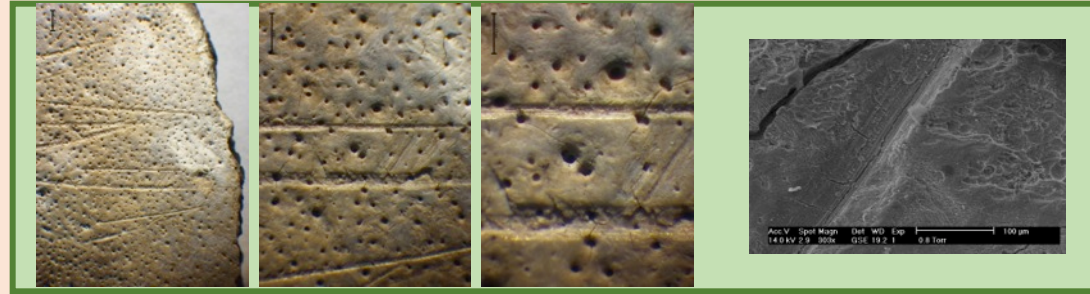
But ...

But human remains

Square E6 (SW corner)

8 securely identified (+ 4 other possible human bones)

- ⇒ originally covered by coating of calcium carbonate
- ⇒ human fragments are burnt
- ⇒ several cutmarks



→ Peopling dynamics during Holocene → actual genetic, linguistic, subsistence... varieties of Southern Africa

→ Identitary issues

→ Archaeological results → Heritage issues



SEECs and HAPPIN

→ from « human evolution » to Archaeological Heritage issues



Notions of Archaeological heritage

→ Reglementation / Institution

→ The other actors: Local communities and researchers



Safeguarding and development issues



SEECs and HAPPIN

→ from « human evolution » to Archaeological Heritage issues



Notions of Archaeological heritage

→ Reglementation / Institution

→ The other actors: Local communities and researchers



Safeguarding and development issues

2 different steps :

- Eastern Ethiopia : Urgency of protection in the context of tourism development (and to accompa
- Erongo, Namibia : Identitary issues → link of local population and Heritage

A Cave painting From
Laga Oda, near Dire Dawa

Above 7 Thousand Years



ከሰዓት ስኬት ስለጽግ ስለጽግ
የሰዓት ስኬት ስለጽግ ስለጽግ
ከሰዓት ስኬት ስለጽግ ስለጽግ

SCIENTIFIC VALUE → HERITAGE ? → Endangered → Act II of the project

Application for FSD subsidy – Embassy of France in Ethiopia

Identification of the project

Title:

ENDANGERED CAVE ART IN SOUTHEASTERN ETHIOPIA: CONSERVATION AND VALORISATION THROUGH TOURISM

Beneficiary organization (or group):

Regional Cultural Offices of the Dire-Dawa, Eastern Hararghe, and Western Hararghe Administrations

Localization:

Dire-Dawa

Contact representing the beneficiary:

Gebeyew Wegayew Mulatu (expert, cultural office, Dire Dawa), Alemayu Teshome

Head of project:

Mohamme Taha, head of the Culture Department/office, Dire Dawa administration

Bank reference of beneficiary (bank paper):

Project subsidy application date: September 2012

Requested FSD subsidy:

Project duration: .

18 months.