



The Socio Economic Impact of Cultural Heretage on Sierra Leone: Acase of Brookfield , Freetown

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Abstract

Sierra Leone is arguably a country with massive and amiable cultural heritage assets which have greater bearing on the social and economic trajectory of the country. This heritage can be evident in terms of the country's tangible culture such as buildings, monuments, landscapes, works of art, and artifacts, et al, intangible culture such as folklore, language, knowledge, and natural heritage including culturally significant landscapes, and biodiversity. Sierra Leone's cultural heritage is a diverse blend influenced by the topography of the country and large amount of different ethnic groups inhabiting the country. The country and the people are well known for their friendliness and hospitality, with a relaxed pace on life. This Country's cultural heritage makes it common to be entertained in hotels or restaurants, particularly business visitors. This study employed a cross sectional design with mixed methods of research approach involving questionnaire, and interviews. A purposive sampling technique was used in the selection of the respondents. A sample of eighty (80) respondents was selected purposively in the study areas. Questionnaires and in-depth interviews were used to solicit primary data from targeted population. The data generated were collected and analyzed using descriptive statistics and results were presented in tables, frequency, graphs and charts. The following were the main findings of the research: Moreover, this study also concluded that there are a range of factors that hinder cultural heritage and this study concludes that lack of human capital on specialized preservation techniques is a major factor that hinders cultural heritage in Sierra Leone and that this can result into devaluation of country's culture, decreased employment in cultural heritage sector, and most importantly, undergrowth of government's foreign earnings.

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Findings in this study also indicated that stakeholders played diverse roles in promoting cultural heritage and such roles could be policy development role, protection and preservation role, funding role and most importantly, education role. This study concluded by providing recommendations for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage. The study recommends that government should build the human capital base on specialized preservation and conservation techniques; cultural heritage studies, archaeological, anthropology and museum education should be taught across all universities; strengthen partnership across the board to sustainably develop the heritage sector; vigorous educational campaign on the promotion of culture and to strengthen the regulatory framework to preserve cultural heritage. The study will help Ministries, Departments, and Agencies of government to have a clear understanding on the potential of Cultural Heritage to national development thereby -making government to pay more attention to the sector as an essential tool for massive revenue generation. It will also help government to have essential understandings on the factors that undermine the potential of cultural heritage to the socioeconomic development of Sierra Leone.

Keywords: Absolute Frequency; International Non-Governmental Organization; Non-Governmental Organizations; Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; Relative Frequency; United Kingdom; United Nations; United Nations Development Program; United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Travel and Tourism Council.

1. Introduction

There are a range of local weather and climate related factors that contribute to the degradation of cultural heritage that are being and will be potentially altered as a result of global level climate change is not always agreed on, but there is general consensus on those which could be damaging to aspects of cultural heritage.

There is a longer list of nine categories of climate change-related impacts on cultural heritage. The authors in [6,24] maintained that, there are various types of physical damage, which include, soil instability, susceptibility to changing soil moisture, changes in hydrology, changes in humidity cycles, changes in vegetation, migration of damaging pests, climatic zone movements impacting cultural landscapes and changing economic and social patterns of settlements.

Moreover, increasing strain will affect buildings with cultural value. A warmer and damper climate will cause the deterioration of building materials. Coastal buildings face the impacts of sea level rise, flooding, and erosion. In general, more extreme weather events will cause more acute damage to traditional buildings. Author in [9] noted that due to climate change impacts, the management of cultural heritage will face new challenge. It is suggested that more attention will need to be paid to the identification, documentation, and mapping of those heritage sites that are most vulnerable from the point of climate change. More intensive maintenance and coastal defense methods will be needed as future actions.

Physical disintegration can also lead to the decomposition of materials into smaller fragments; that is typical, for example, with traditional brick buildings. In practice, this can be caused by frost damage or salt crystallization, which both causes damage to the appearance of the building. The character of frost damage can be described

through the freeze/thaw cycle, meaning the phenomenon when the temperature falls below zero and then climbs to over 0 °C again.

Cultural Heritage buildings, especially old industrial buildings, but also other types of buildings, contain metal building elements like iron beams, iron bolts, and wall anchorages in stone or brick walls, as well as roofing and guttering of copper or zinc. Chemical decomposition hinders corrosion in these kinds of structures and might also affect the stone and brick structures of the building. Corrosion, together with humidity and temperature, is a threatening combination. Authors in [9,10] noted that the occurrence of acid rain due to SO₂ pollution is not currently as serious a problem as it used to be in earlier decades.

Furthermore, authors in [10,25] emphasized on the impact of environmental on cultural heritage can be observed through the formation of black crusts on stone, which appears to be principally due to airborne heavy metals formed through combustion. Cultural heritage faces several threat factors caused by climate change, but one can also conclude that the traditional building materials and structures have capabilities to recover more easily from heavy rain events and flooding. Usually, the structures are more permeable, which ensures natural ventilation and helps with drying out.

Author in [11] pointed out that all these obstacles can slow down cultural heritage in climate adaptation in the management can hinders both developed and developing nations.

Cultural heritage will face several threat factors caused by climate change, but one can also conclude that the traditional building materials and structures have capabilities to recover more easily from heavy rain events and flooding.

As it has always been described by the World's umbrella institution for Cultural heritage, UNESCO, cultural heritage has always been fragile, especially in developing countries, where many of heritage sites have gone into extinction because of some prevailing factors.

In the above literature espoused by different scholars, factors that hinder cultural heritage have been narrowly limited to weather and climate related problems. However, there are a range of other social and economic factors that pose threats to cultural heritage.

In Sierra Leone for example, the cultural heritage is being affected by a range of other factors ranging from mining activities that destroy historical building, inadequate funding from related institutions for cultural heritage preservation, ineffective cultural heritage bills, et al. Therefore, the need for these gaps in the above literature is very crucial.

In Sierra Leone for example, looking at the fragility of the nation's cultural heritage, government and related institutions should perform a lot more responsibilities than those provided by different scholars in the above objective. Sierra Leone cultural heritage can be strengthened more when stakeholders provide much education to build the human resource capacity on specialized preservation and conservation techniques. Moreover, to enhance a feasible, effective, and enhanced cultural heritage for socioeconomic development, government and

other institutions also have to provide funding to institutions working on cultural heritage. Therefore, the need for this study to clarify these gaps cannot be overemphasized.

In a new developmental context, heritage is recognized as both engine and catalyst of socio-economic development. Author in [26] have suggested a theoretical framework, based on three main economic dimensions of heritage to explain its developmental role. First, they identify heritage as “an economic sector in itself” – often referred to as “the heritage industry” – “using resources, producing products, and generating returns in profits, [incomes] and jobs.” Second, it is also considered “one element in economic development alongside others, frequently exercising a catalytic or integrating role in development projects” due to its capacity to attract economic activities and accommodate economic functions.

In most literatures, a case is made for improving expertise in the field of preservation economics that would allow for more objectively and rigorously quantifying the effects of historic preservation. Authors in [19] noted that policy documents of international organizations and national and regional governments, heritage is repeatedly identified as a powerful economic and social resource, a “development asset” that can be used to “catalyze local-level development,” provide employment, generate income, revitalize local urban and rural areas, enhance environmental protection and strengthen communities’ social capital.

According to authors in [8,11] , the Socio-Economic impact of cultural heritage towards national development help to plan for long-term national development through the rational, effectiveness and humanistic usage of our natural and cultural resources. In addition, socioeconomic impact of cultural heritage helps to ensure sustainability of non-renewable resources, economic projects. In order to ensure balance of immediate economic interests and long-term cultural goals and regulate future projects better, a clear set of socio-economic impact of cultural heritage institutionalized rules for investment activities and economic development. In Virginia (America), a study showed the contrasting differences in the spending of tourists at a site where there are no heritage activities, compared to a site that had heritage activities.

Heritage is an irreplaceable tourism resource. In the past, many legacies have been restored and renewed without respect to the original, leading to the distortion of the heritage. Socio-economic impacts of cultural heritage help national development through active conservation. This helps to not only preserve the inherent values of the heritage, but also promote those values and bring them to life. Socio-economic helps cultural heritage workers to work in close collaboration with tourists. Tourism development projects associated with heritage exploitation must have careful planning and consultation from heritage experts to assess in detail the full impact of tourism to the heritage, thereby ensuring proper measures can be taken to control the impacts at the suitable level. When planning tourism spaces, it is also crucial to not exceed the maximum capacity of the site so as to not damage the environment and its resources. Then, the number of tourist (both domestic through the rational, effective and humanistic usage of our natural and cultural resources left by our pioneers, the success of which should not be measured only by profit, but also by the future benefits we might get.

In addition, to ensure the sustainability of non-renewable resources, economic projects, cultural objectives should also be approved. In order to ensure balance of immediate economic interests and long-term cultural

goals and regulate future projects better, a clear set of institutionalized rules for investment activities and economic development should be realized.

Heritage is an irreplaceable tourism resource and it is necessary to respect the original heritage. In the past, many legacies have been restored and renewed without respect to the original leading to the distortion of the heritage. Today, there has been an introduction of the concept of active conservation. This helps to not only preserve the inherent values of the heritage, but also promote those values and bring them to life. To apply this concept in the real world however, heritage workers must work in close collaboration with Tourism development projects associated with heritage exploitation that have careful planning and consultation from heritage experts to assess in detail the full impact of tourism to the heritage, thereby ensuring proper measures can be taken to control the impacts at the suitable level.

Also, socio-Economic impact of cultural heritage helps not to exceed the maximum capacity of the site of environment and its resources. Relics helps ensure socio-economic development especially in urban space. This is not unique to developing countries, as developing countries also suffer from this problem. In quite a lot of cases, this conflict often ends with the socio-economic development side coming out on top. On closer inspection however, the conservation and promotion of cultural heritage values and socio-Economic development are not two opposing sides but a unified entity, all towards the common goal of sustainable development.

The United Nations has launched the 2030 Agenda consisting of 17 general goals for sustainable development. Sustainable development is the development that ensures the development needs of the current society are met without harming the development capacity of the future generations; it is the binding between economic growth, cultural development, social justice, and environmental protection; it means to use resources and all existing resources of the society in an efficient yet responsible manner not only for development in the present but also for the generations to come. The history and culture of the world is not only saved in books, but also present in all parts of the world by thousands of historical and cultural relics. It exists in the form of intangible culture with its artistic textures and important spiritual and scientific values. It provides ideas and lessons that today's generation can recognize and learn from, such as good traditions, profound and rich knowledge about all facets of mankind. Although cultural heritage is never explicitly mentioned in international documents on sustainable development; however, through different viewpoints, objectives, and priorities and solutions, it can be narrowed down to the different thoughts about the conservation and promotion of cultural heritage for sustainable development.

Cultural relics are an irreplaceable part of history. Because of that, if we change it in any way, shape or form, then the value and authenticity of the relic is lost. Socio-Economic helps to strictly comply with the rulings of the Cultural Heritage Law regarding the heritage sites. For relics that are unearthed when building socio-economic works, a heritage management agency must be notified to help solve the problem of conservation and development. To harmonize the conservation of archaeological relics and construction of socio-Economic development works, one of these three solutions are often applied towards national development.

Firstly, if the relic has been determined to have a special value and there is an economical, technological benefit to preserving and promoting it directly at the site, then an on-site conservation project should ensure an open-air museum for research, sightseeing and tourism is built.

Second, if the relic is determined to have an important value, but it is not suitable for onsite conservation, the excavated artifacts can be preserved and displayed in a museum; cover the entire surface of the excavation hole with geotextile, then layer it with sand and hand over the site to the project owner. When the time is right, re-excavate. There should be signboards marking the landmark and introducing the relic above the surface of the excavation hole.

Third, if the relic is of value, and it is unsuitable to conserve it onsite, but the building of socio-Economic developmental works (such as making roads, etc.), should be given priority then right after the archaeological excavation is completed, all documents and artifacts should be transferred to the museum to continue with the research, display and promotion of the relic; at the same time, excavation holes should be filled, then handed over to the project owner to continue construction of the developmental works. While it is true that the three areas mentioned are very important, it is as much, imperative not to look at it in a single angle, but rather how they interact with each other.

Furthermore, the utmost fundamental Socio-Economic impact of cultural heritage to national development is determined by the qualities of man, intelligence, creativity, humanity, which is represented by our vast cultural history. The trend of today's world is that the conservation and promotion of cultural heritage values, both tangible and intangible, must be directed to communities currently living in the heritage site and utilizing its cultural values.

In the above contributions given by scholars relating to the socioeconomic impacts of cultural heritage, it is clear that there has not been an inept analysis of the potential of cultural heritage for socioeconomic development. In modern societies, the socioeconomic impacts of cultural heritage to development are diversified and hence, needs a multifaceted analysis. The potential of cultural heritage to enhance socioeconomic development goes beyond the level of enhancing sustainability of non-renewable resources. The above literature narrowly focused on the economic aspects of cultural heritage. However, Cultural heritage can serve as an engine for development in many aspects.

In Sierra Leone for example, cultural heritage serves both the purpose of economic and social development. Sierra Leone, just like any other developing country, see cultural heritage as an alternative to the mining sector that help move the country to a middle-income country. The above literature by different scholars does not indicate the social contribution of cultural heritage for development. As we may have, cultural heritage can help provide people's sense of place and identity. It equally has the potential to create cohesion among people in their various communities. Therefore, there is a need to clarify the gaps in this literature.

This research intends to use the various methods in solving in an era of holistic and integrative thinking, the potential of culture and heritage as both elements and tools for socio-economic development has been gaining

the attention and imagination of scholars and policy makers alike. This section provides some ideas of the contemporary culture and development discourse, followed by an overview of heritage centered development trends and practices across a wide geographical span.

Author in [19] pointed out that there should be a shift of refocusing on human beings as both the object of development and as the agents by which development is brought about. People interact with each other and with their surroundings in a variety of ways. The framework within which this interaction occurs is provided by their culture, their shared beliefs, values, languages, traditions, and so on.

Author in [20] maintained that their daily lives by extension, culture has appeared center stage, as the focus of the new development concept. Through practices of cultural heritage, it can lead to the integration of culture and development an integration that is expected to bring a variety of benefits and comparative advantages to countries and regions. For illustration, author in [19] draw on examples from around the world, focusing on built heritage, however, culture and development are also strongly integrated in rural areas and developing countries. It provides a few such examples to further illustrate the extent of this shift and the potentials that are offered by this new culture and development. Culture has recently moved to center stage as an important aspect of development – although it must be said that culture had already entered the stage in policy-making in the 1960-70s, the —age of decolonization.

International organizations have also given their recommendations: When formulating policies and implementing socio-economic development projects, there should be input from the beginning of three parties: managers, project owners, relevant sector specialists and communities that are affected by the project. The active coordination between the four parties mentioned above will ensure the legality and practicality in harmoniously solving the relationship between heritage conservation and socioeconomic development. The exemplary solutions to harmonize cultural heritage conservation with socio-economic written above show that while solving these problems might not be easy, they are in fact possible.

In order to proactively prevent possible conflicts in the future, during the planning and preparation of planning projects, it is necessary to have active coordination from related industries, such as construction, architecture, transportation, Mining, electricity with the cultural sector to study the existence of heritage sites in the project area so that the sites remain unaffected by the project. Besides the relationship with socio-economic development, cultural heritage conservation also goes hand in hand with protecting the environment. Development without care near the cultural site is a contributing factor to the destruction of the environment.

Taking into consideration the views provided by scholars as recommendations that can facilitate cultural heritage for socioeconomic development, the problems surrounding cultural heritage cannot merely be solved by active collaboration by relevant parties to ensue legality and practicality in harmoniously enhancing conservation and preservation for socioeconomic development. There is a huge gap in providing a holistic recommendation that can effectively facilitate cultural heritage. The risks that threaten cultural heritage can be solved by a range of other parameters. Taking Sierra Leone for example, the recommendations necessary for facilitating cultural heritage can be as important as building human capital on preservation and conservation

techniques, strengthening regulatory frameworks, mobilization of funds. Therefore, in essence, the recommendation provided by scholars in those literatures, are not sufficient. Hence, there is a need for this study to uncover such gaps for academic consumption

It was hypothesized that the more attention is given to Cultural Heritage, the more Socio-Economic development. This was evident from the respondents' responses and the secondary data that were collected from the research environment.

2. Materials and Methods

The method of purposive sampling was used to extract the sample size from the sample population. The sample size was selected on the basis of their knowledge, relationship, and expertise on this study. In this study, the sample members who were selected have special relationship with the topic. The sample size of this study was 80 respondents which was chosen by purposive sample selection procedure. Therefore, 80 questionnaires were administered to these selected groups in the study area. The use of purposive sampling is to ensure that the overall data gathered reflect the ideas of the entire population in the study area. The 80 participants include staff in the following institutions:

- ❖ Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs (MTCA)
- ❖ National Tourist Board
- ❖ Sierra Leone Museum
- ❖ Staff of United Nation for Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- ❖ Monument and Lyrics Commission

Table1

Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs	25
National Tourist Board	20
Sierra Leone Museum	15
Monument and Relics Commission	20
TOTAL	80

3. Results of the Research

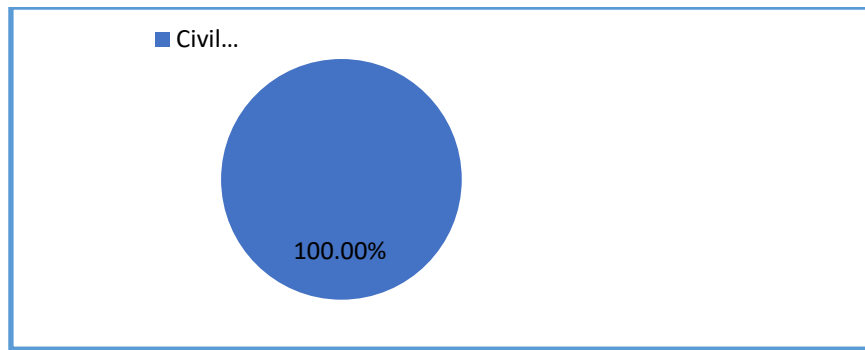


Figure 1: Employment Status

Figure 1 shows the employment status of respondents in this study. According to the above figure, 80 (100%) of respondents confirmed that they were civil servants. Thus, indicating that all the respondents targeted in this study were civil servants.

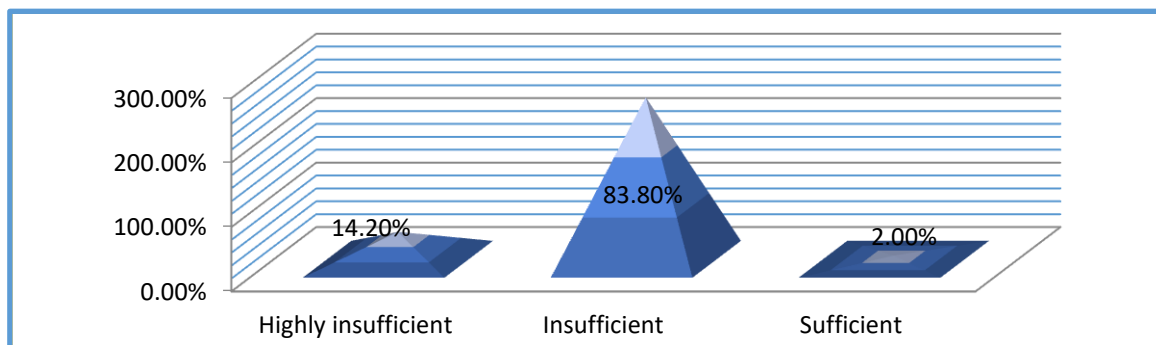


Figure 2: Respondent's income satisfaction

Data on figure 2 illustrates the income satisfaction of the targeted group of respondents. 11 (14.20%) pointed out that their income was highly insufficient, 67 (83.80%) of respondents confirmed that their income was insufficient, and 2 (2.00%) of respondents indicated that their income was sufficient. Thus, majority of respondents' income was insufficient.

3.1 The factors that hinder Cultural Heritage in the study area

A survey was carried out to investigate the factors that hinder cultural heritage and results is presented and analyzed under the following headings:

- Awareness about factors that hinder cultural heritage in Sierra Leone
- Factors that affect cultural heritage in Sierra Leone
- Extent at which the factors affect cultural heritage
- How the factors affect socio-economic development

Table 2: Awareness on the factors that hinder Cultural Heritage in Sierra Leone?

Response	AF	RF (%)
Yes	80	100.0
Total	80	100.0

Data in table 1 demonstrates respondents' awareness on the factors that hinder cultural heritage. According to the table, 80 (100.0%) of targeted respondents in the study area confirmed that they are aware about the factors that affect cultural heritage. Thus, indicating that all the respondents are aware of factors that affect cultural heritage.

Table 2: Factors that hinder cultural heritage in Sierra Leone

Factors	AF	RF (%)
Lack of heritage protection and preservation awareness	21	26.3
Lack of human capital on specialized preservation techniques	51	63.8
Lack of adequate funding to preserve cultural heritage	8	10.0
Total	80	100.0

From table 2 above, it shows the factors that affect cultural heritage in Sierra Leone. In that light, 21 (26.3%) of targeted respondents stated lack of heritage protection and preservation awareness, 51 (63.8%) confirmed lack of human capital on specialized preservation techniques, 8 (10.0%) indicated lack of adequate funding to preserve cultural heritage as factors that affect cultural heritage in the study area, respectively.

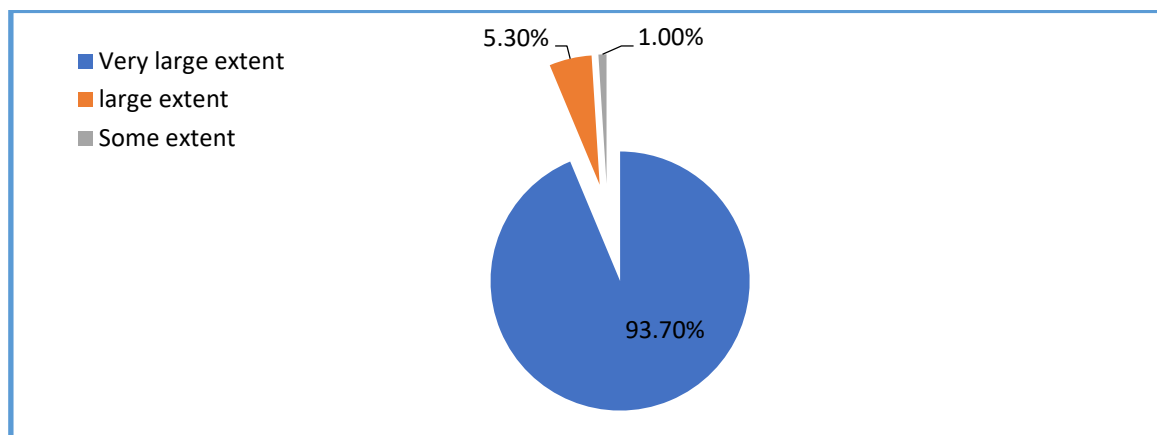


Figure 3: Extent at which the factors affect cultural heritage?

From figure 3 above, it shows that 74 (93.70%) of those who responded to the questionnaire believed that the factors can affect cultural heritage to a very large extent, 5 (5.30%) of believed that the factors can affect cultural heritage to a large extent, and 1 (1.00%) confirmed that the factors can affect cultural heritage to some extent. Thus, this indicates that majority of the respondents targeted are of the opinion that cultural heritage are

affected by the factors to a very large extent.

Table 3: Ways in which these factors have affected socioeconomic development

Response	AF	RF (%)
Devaluation of the country's culture	32	40.0
Decreased employment in Cultural Heritage sector	7	8.8
Undergrowth of government's foreign earnings	41	51.2
Total	80	100.0

Table 3 shows respondents' awareness if the factors have affected socio-economic development. The table reveal that, 32 (40.0%) of the respondents pointed devaluation of the country's culture, 7 (8.8%) believed decreased employment in Cultural heritage sector, 41 (51.2%) showed undergrowth of government's foreign earnings as ways in which the factors affected socio-economic development.

3.2 Types of Cultural Heritage

A survey was carried out to investigate the types of cultural heritage and results is presented and analyzed under the following headings:

- Awareness about the types of Cultural Heritage
- Awareness if Cultural Heritage can be both tangible and intangible
- Location where cultural heritage are mostly present
- Cultural heritage mostly found in Sierra Leone

Table 4: Awareness whether there is different cultural heritage in Sierra Leone

Response	AF	RF (%)
Yes	79	98.8
No	1	1.3
Total	80	100.0

From table 4 above, it could be read that 79 (98.8%) of the population targeted confirmed that there are different types of cultural heritage whereas 1 (1.3%) believed that there are not different types of cultural heritage. Data in the table implies that majority of the respondents are with the opinion that there are different types of cultural heritage in Sierra Leone.

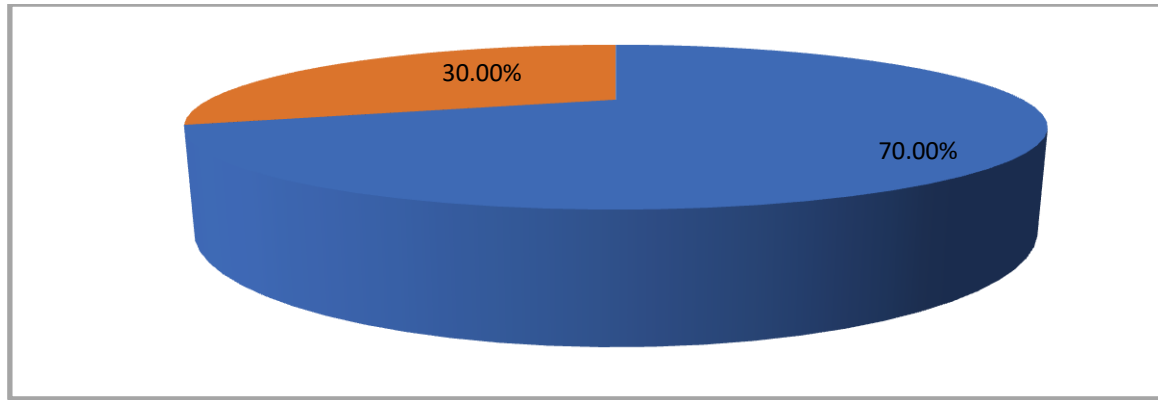


Figure 4: Areas where cultural heritage assets are present

Figure 4 above indicates the places where cultural heritage assets are mostly present. It shows that, 56 (70.0%) of the targeted group believed that cultural heritage is mostly present in the capital city while 24 (30%) of them indicated that cultural heritage is mostly present in provincial areas. Thus, the figure above describes that majority of the population targeted for this study believed cultural heritage is mostly present in the capital city.

Table 5: Cultural heritage mostly present in Sierra Leone?

Types of Cultural Heritage	AF	RF (%)
Historical buildings	16	20.0
Beaches	50	62.5
Traditional clothing	10	12.5
Traditional rites	4	5.0
Total	80	100.0

Table 5 shows the type of cultural heritage mostly present in Sierra Leone. It indicates that 16 (20.0%) of respondents pointed those historical buildings are mostly present in Sierra Leone, 50 (62.5%) of them emphasized beaches, 10 (12.5%) pointed traditional clothing, and 4 (5.0%) indicated traditional rites, respectively.

3.4 Stakeholders' commitments in promoting cultural heritage

A survey was carried out to investigate the roles play by stakeholders to improve cultural heritage and results is presented and analyzed under the following headings:

- Stakeholders' awareness if their institutions play a role in promoting cultural heritage
- Institutional roles in promoting cultural heritage
- Budget range government allocates for the protection of the country's cultural heritage
- Awareness if institutions collaborate with others to promote cultural heritage
- Policies that guide the collaboration between/among institutions

Table 6: Awareness whether the institution played any role in promoting cultural heritage?

Response	AF	RF (%)
Yes	80	100.0
Total	80	100.0

Table 6 justify clearly that 80 (100.0%) of respondents agree that their institutions play roles in promoting cultural heritage. This is a clear indication that all the institutions concern play their different roles in promoting cultural heritage.

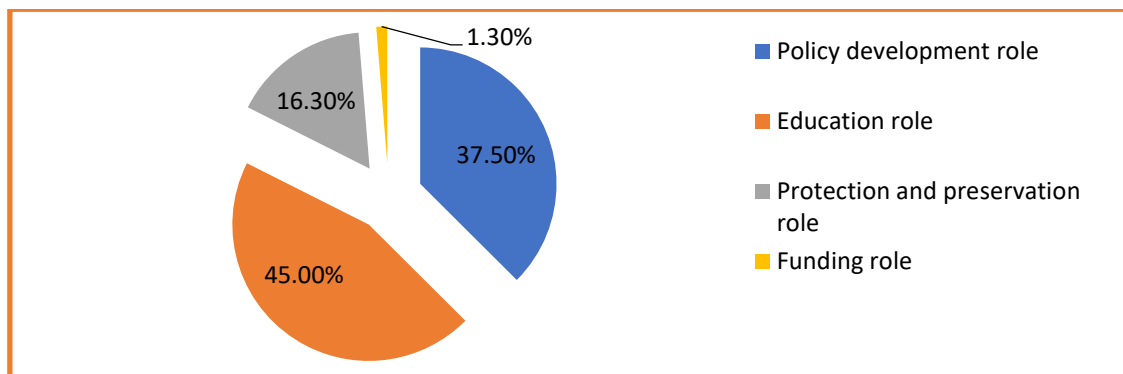
**Figure 5:** Roles institutions play to promote cultural heritage

Figure 5 explains the roles play by institutions to promote cultural heritage. It shows that 30 (37.50%) of the targeted population pointed out policy development role, 36 (45.00%) indicated education role, 13 (16.30%) confirmed protection and preservation role, and 1 (1.30%) stated funding role.

Table 7: Budget range government allocates for the protection of the country's cultural heritage?

Response	AF	RF (%)
2-2 Billion Leones	2	2.5
No idea	78	97.5
Total	80	100.0

Table 7 shows responses made by the targeted group in the study area in relation to budget government allocates for the protection of the country's cultural heritage. 2 (2.5%) of respondents stated 2-2 billion Leones as budget range government allocates for the protection of cultural heritage whereas 78 (97.5%) of respondents pointed that they have no idea of the budget range government allocates for the protection of cultural heritage.

Table 8: Does your institution collaborates with other institutions to promote cultural heritage?

Response	AF	RF (%)
Yes	78	97.5

No	2	2.5
Total	80	100.0

Table 8 explained whether the individual institutions of respondents collaborate with other institutions in promoting cultural heritage. The table shows that, 78 (97.5%) of targeted respondents in the study area confirmed that their institutions collaborate with other institutions whereas 2 (2.5%) of them held that their institution do not collaborate with other institutions in promoting cultural heritage.

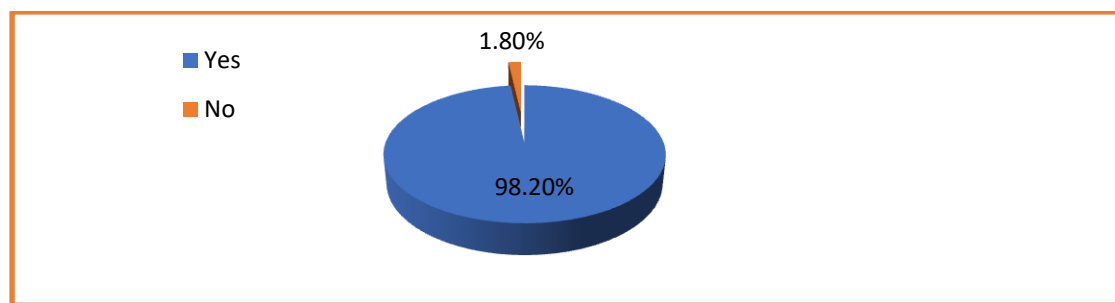


Figure 6: Awareness on policies/criteria that guide such collaboration?

Figure 6 shows whether there are policies that guide the collaboration between institutions in promoting cultural heritage. The figure indicated that, 1 (1.80%) of respondents expressed that their institutions do not collaborate with other institutions whereas 79 (98.20%) of them confirmed that they collaborate with other institutions in promoting cultural heritage. Thus, the above figure points that majority of the targeted respondents agreed that they collaborate with other institutions.

Table 9: policies that guide such collaborations

Policies	AF	RF (%)
Application for registration for partnership	45	56.3
National cultural policies	27	33.8
Heritage bill	8	10.0
Total	80	100.0

Table 9 shows policies that guide the collaboration among institutions in promoting cultural heritage. In this vein, 45 (56.3%) of respondents in the study area believed application for registration for partnership, 27 (33.8%) showed national cultural policies, 8 (10.0%) believed heritage bills as policies that guide their collaboration, respectively.

3.5 Socio-Economic Impacts of Cultural Heritage

A survey was carried out to investigate the Socio-Economic Impacts of Cultural Heritage and results is presented and analyzed under the following headings:

- Extent at which cultural heritage has socio-economic impacts
- Awareness as to whether cultural heritage attracts tourism and investment
- How often does tourists visit the country?
- Awareness as to whether cultural heritage facilitate demand and supply
- Awareness as to whether cultural heritage generate revenue for government
- Rate at which cultural heritage generates revenue for government
- Revenue range cultural heritage generates
- Ways through which cultural heritage contributes to revenue generation
- Awareness as to whether cultural heritage enhances job creation for citizens
- Percentage of citizens that can access job through cultural heritage
- Awareness as to whether cultural heritage enhances the beautification of communities

Table 10: Extent at which cultural heritage has socioeconomic impacts

Extents	AF	RF (%)
Very large extent	72	90.0
Large extent	8	10.0
Total	80	100.0

Table 10 shows the extents at which cultural heritage have socio-economic impacts. 72 (90.0%) of respondents confirmed that cultural heritage has socioeconomic impacts to a very large extent whereas 8 (10.0%) of them pointed that it has socioeconomic impacts to a large extent. This indicates that majority of respondents in the study pointed that cultural heritage huge socioeconomic impacts

Table 11: Awareness if cultural heritage attracts tourism and investment

Response	AF	RF (%)
Yes	79	98.8
No	1	1.3
Total	80	100.0

Data on table 11 represents respondents' awareness as to whether cultural heritage attracts tourism and investment for which 79 (98.8%) described that cultural heritage attracts tourism and investment whereas 1 (1.3%) of respondents indicated that it does not attract tourism and investment. Thus, majority of the targeted respondents in this study pointed that cultural heritage attracts tourism and investment

Table 12: Awareness whether cultural heritage generate revenue for government

Response	AF	RF (%)
Yes	80	100.0
Total	80	100.0

Table 12 shows respondents' awareness as to whether cultural heritage generate revenue for government. On that note, 80 (100.0%) of the targeted respondents confirmed that cultural heritage generates revenue for government. Thus, this indicates that all the respondents targeted for this study declared that it generates revenue for government.

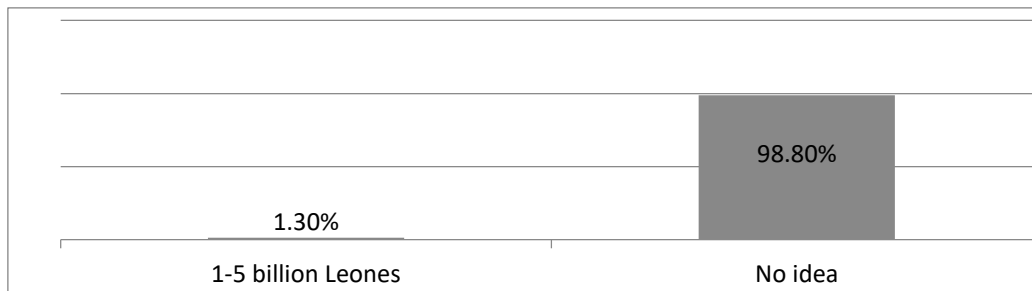


Figure 7: Revenue range cultural heritage generate annually?

Figure 7 indicates the revenue range cultural heritage generates annually. It shows that, 1 (1.30%) of the targeted respondents confirmed 1-5 billion Leones as revenue cultural heritage generates annually whereas 79 (98.8%) pointed that they have no idea of revenue range cultural heritage generates annually. Thus, majority of the targeted respondents in the study area do not have idea on the revenue it generates.

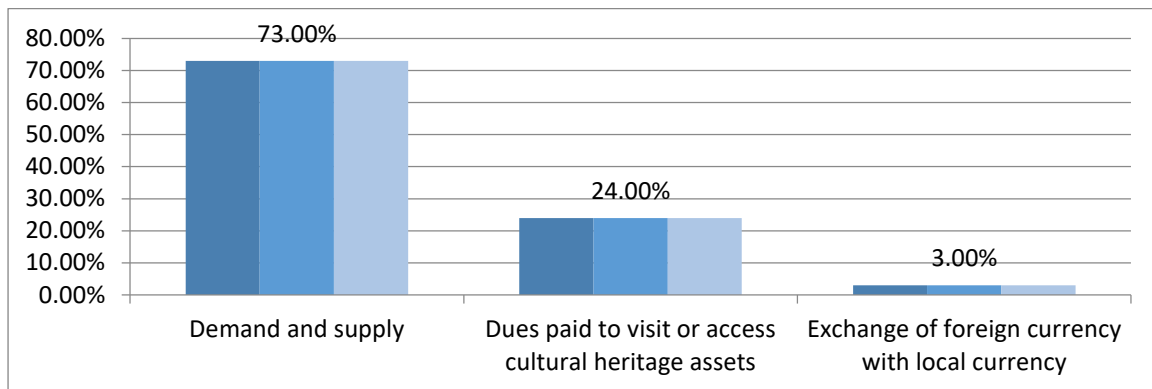


Figure 8: Ways through which cultural heritage contributes to generate revenue

Figure 8 describes the ways through which cultural heritage contributes to revenue generation. It shows that, 58 (73.00%) of targeted respondents in the study area indicated demand and supply, 19 (24.00%) confirmed dues paid to visit or access cultural heritage assets, 3 (3.00%) of targeted respondents pointed Exchange of foreign currency with local currency as a way through cultural heritage contributes to revenue generation.

Table 13: Does cultural heritage enhances job creation for the people of Sierra Leone?

Response	AF	RF (%)
Yes	80	100.0
Total	80	100.0

Table 13 shows whether cultural heritage enhances job creation for the people of Sierra Leone. According to this table, 80 (100.0%) of respondents agreed that cultural heritage enhances job creation. Thus, this indicates that all the targeted respondents in this study area confirmed that cultural heritage can enhance job creation.

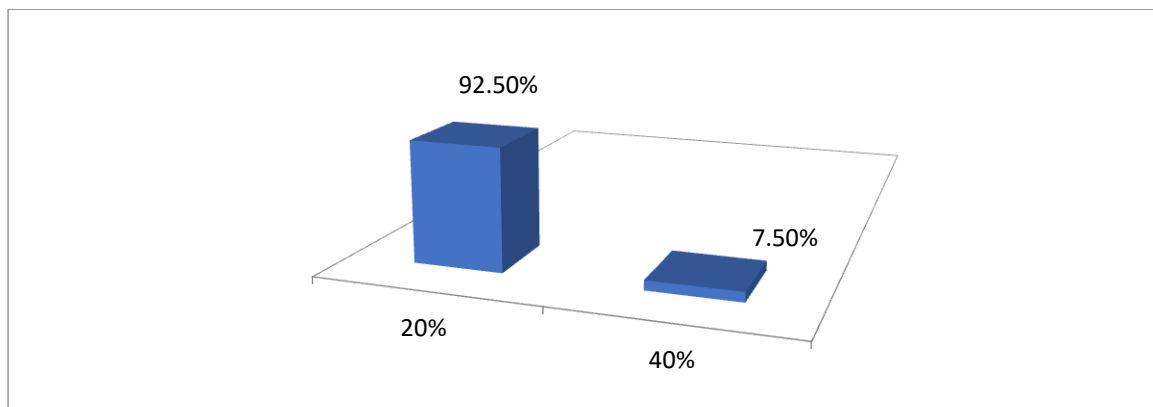


Figure 9: Percentage of citizens that have accessed employment opportunities through cultural heritage

Figure 9 shows the percentage of citizens that have accessed employment opportunities through cultural heritage. The figure shows that, 74 (92.50%) of the respondents pointed 20% and 6 (7.50%) indicated 40% as the percentage of citizens that have gained employment opportunities through cultural heritage.

Table 14: Response on whether cultural heritage enhance the beautification of communities

Response	AF	RF (%)
Yes	80	100.0
Total	80	100.0

Table 14 above shows that 80 (100.0%) of targeted respondents for this study agreed that cultural heritage enhances the beautification of communities. Thus, all of the respondents in the study area confirmed the importance of cultural heritage to the beautification of communities.

Table 15: Ways through which cultural heritage creates jobs for citizens

Response	AF	RF (%)
Fishing	5	6.3
Art and craft	6	7.5
Tour Aids	10	12.5

Entertainment industry	59	73.8
Total	80	100.0

Table 15 shows the ways through which cultural heritage creates jobs for citizens. The table shows that, 5 (6.3%) of respondents pointed fishing, 6 (7.5%) indicated art and craft 10 (12.5%) confirmed tour aids and 59 (73.8%) of respondents in this study described entertainment industry as ways through which cultural heritage creates jobs for citizens.

Table 16: Response if cultural heritage integrates Sierra Leoneans in their communities

Response	AF	RF (%)
Yes	80	100.0
Total	80	100.0

Table 16 shows responses on whether cultural heritage integrates Sierra Leoneans. From the table above, 80 (100.0%) of targeted respondents in the study area confirmed that cultural heritage integrates Sierra Leoneans in their communities.

Table 17: Response whether cultural heritage gives Sierra Leoneans a sense of place and identity

Response	AF	RF (%)
Yes	80	100.0
Total	80	100.0

Table 17 above signifies whether cultural heritage gives Sierra Leoneans a sense of place and identity. Overall, 80 (100.0%) of targeted respondents for this study agreed that cultural heritage gives Sierra Leoneans a sense of place and identity.

3.6 Recommendations to facilitate cultural heritage

A survey was carried out to investigate possible recommendations to facilitate Cultural Heritage for Socio-Economic development and results is presented and analyzed below:

Table 18: Possible recommendations to state institutions, stakeholders, and non-governmental organizations to facilitate cultural heritage for socioeconomic development in Sierra Leone

Recommendations	AF	RF (%)
Building the human capital base in Sierra Leone	34	42.5
Cultural heritage studies/ archaeology/anthropology and museum	24	30.0

studies across universities

Strengthening the regulatory framework	17	21.2
Vigorous educational campaign on the promotion of culture	3	3.8

Strengthen partnership across board to sustainably develop the heritage sector	2	2.5
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Total	80	100.0
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Data in table 18 presents the recommendations raised by respondents that could facilitate cultural heritage for socioeconomic development in Sierra Leone for which 34 (42.5%) suggested that state institutions, stakeholders, and non-governmental organizations should build the human capital base in Sierra Leone, 2 (2.5%) recommended to strengthen partnership across the board to sustainably develop the heritage sector, 3 (3.8%) endorsed that vigorous educational campaign on the promotion of culture should be enhanced, 24 (30.0%) suggested that cultural heritage studies/archaeology/anthropology and museum education should be enhanced across universities, 17 (21.2%) of targeted respondents advised on strengthening and enforcing the regulatory framework. Thus, all the recommendations put forward by respondents are in place in order to facilitate cultural heritage for socioeconomic development in Sierra Leone.

4. Discussions: (Significance of the results in relation of doing the work)

The findings confirmed that there are factors that hinder cultural heritage in Sierra Leone. The findings showed lack of human capital on specialized preservation techniques as a major factor that hinders cultural heritage, followed by lack of heritage preservation and protection awareness. Lack of adequate funding to preserve cultural heritage as a factor that hinders cultural heritage in Sierra Leone. Additionally, these factors were reported to be affecting cultural heritage to a very large extent.

Moreover, the findings showed devaluation of the country's culture as an eminent way through which the above factors have affected socioeconomic development. This is followed by lack of a sense of place and identity as a way the factors has affected socioeconomic development. The findings indicate decreased employment in the cultural heritage sector as a way the above factors has also affected socioeconomic development.

The findings in this looked at stakeholders' commitment in improving cultural heritage for socioeconomic development. In that light, it proves that all of the institutions targeted in the study played a role to improve cultural heritage. This study reveals that policy development is one of the major roles institutions played in improving cultural heritage. The study also indicated education to create awareness as a role the institutions play to improve cultural heritage. Protection and preservation of cultural heritage is another role stakeholders played to improve cultural heritage for socioeconomic development. Moreover, the study also revealed that some of the institutions fund allied institutions to conserve and protect cultural heritage to enhance socioeconomic development. As another role played by stakeholders, this study revealed 2-3 billion Leones as a budget range

government allocates for the protection of cultural heritage while many of the targeted population indicated that they have no idea on such budget range. In addendum to stakeholders' commitment to promoting cultural heritage, this study also reveals that most of the institutions collaborate with other institutions to promote and protect cultural heritage and there are policies that guide such collaboration and such policies include application for registration for partnership, national cultural policies and heritage bills.

The findings show that cultural heritage can lead to socioeconomic development to a very large extent and that cultural heritage can attract tourism and investment in Sierra Leone. The findings further indicated that cultural heritage can enhance demand and supply and it can generate revenue for government very often. According to this study, the revenue range cultural heritage generated for government is 1-5 billion Leones whilst many of the targeted respondents in the study area pointed that they have no idea of the revenue range it generates for government.

This study further described demand and supply, dues paid to visit or assess cultural heritage assets and exchange of foreign currency with local currency as ways through which cultural heritage generates revenue.

Furthermore, from the findings, it revealed that cultural heritage enhances job creation for the citizens of Sierra Leone. From this study, majority of the respondents in the study area confirmed that cultural heritage creates job 20% while some described 40% of jobs created for citizens of Sierra Leone. The study also reveals that it enhances the beautification of communities.

Moreover, tour aids, fishing, entertainment industry, and art and craft were described as ways through which cultural heritage creates jobs for citizens. This study also reveals that it integrates Sierra Leoneans through secret societies, festivals and cultural/heritage dance.

The possible recommendations put forward in the bid to mitigate the factors that hinder cultural heritage in the study area calls for building the human capital base on specialized preservation techniques in Sierra Leone. Strengthening partnership across the board to sustainably develop the heritage sector, vigorous educational campaign on the promotion of culture, cultural heritage studies/ archaeology/anthropology and museum education across universities and strengthening the regulatory framework.

5.Conclusion

From the research, it could be concluded that there are a number of factors that hinder cultural heritage in Sierra Leone. Many of the institutions that have bearings on cultural heritage lack human capital on specialized preservation techniques. Moreover, other factors that hinder cultural heritage are lack of heritage protection and preservation awareness and insufficient of funding to conserve preserve cultural heritage. These factors on the other hand have serious impacts on the nation such as devaluation of the country's cultural heritage, decreased employment in cultural heritage sector, loss of a sense of place and identity. Additionally, this study concludes that there are different types of cultural heritage in Sierra Leone and they can be both tangible and intangible. Further, most of these cultural heritage assets can be found in the provincial area with very little in the capital city. This study also concludes that, beaches, traditional clothing, traditional rites and historical buildings are

cultural heritage mostly present in Sierra Leone. Moreover, this study concludes that institutions play a number of roles in promoting cultural heritage and these roles include, funding, protection and preservation, education and most importantly policy development role. Moreover, in the implementations of these roles, institutions collaborate with others with clearly defined policies such as application for registration for partnership, national cultural policies, heritage bills and most importantly, entertainment policies. Furthermore, this study concludes that cultural heritage contributes to socioeconomic development as it attracts tourism and investment, demand and supply, generates revenue for government and enhances the beautification of communities. Also, this study concludes that cultural heritage enhances job creation for the people of Sierra Leone through fishing, arts and crafts, tour aids, and most importantly, through the entertainment industry.

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