

SNo	Site	Location	Criteria	Area ha (acre)	Year	Description
1	Aapravasi Ghat	Mauritius Port Louis District, Mauritius	Cultural: (vi)	0.16 (0.40)	2006	Aapravasi Ghat was the first site chosen by the British government to take part in the "Great Experiment", where indentured laborers were used instead of slaves. Between 1834 and 1920, almost half a million contracted workers passed through Port Louis from India, either to work in Mauritius or to transfer to other British colonies.
2	Abu Mena	Egypt Abusir, Egypt	Cultural: (iv)	182 (450)	1979	The ruins of the former Christian holy city contain a church, a baptistery, basilicas, public buildings, streets, monasteries, houses, and workshops, and were built over the tomb of Menas of Alexandria. The World Heritage Committee designated Abu Mena as an endangered site in 2001, due to cave-ins in the area caused by the clay at the surface, which becomes semi-liquid when met with "excess water".
3	Air and Ténéré Natural Reserves	Niger 1 Arlit Department, Niger	Natural: (vii), (ix), (x)	7,736,000 (19,120,000)	1991	Africa's largest protected area, located in the Saharan desert of Ténéré, consists of the volcanic rock mass of Aïr and a small isolated Sahelian pocket with unique flora and fauna. The natural reserve was placed on UNESCO's List of World Heritage in Danger in 1992, due to the increase in military conflicts and the hostage-taking of six reserve staff in February. Removal from this list was considered in 1999, but as of 2011, its position remains unchanged.
						The ruins of the city of Aksum, dating from the 1st

4	Aksum	EthTigray Region, Ethiopia	Cultural: (i), (iv)	—	1980	to the 13th century, mark the heart of ancient Ethiopia and what was the "most powerful state between the Eastern Roman Empire and Persia". It includes monolithic obelisks, giant stelae, royal tombs, and ruins of former castles.
5	Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad	AlgMaadid, Algeria	Cultural: (iii)	150 (370)	1980	The fortified first capital of the Hammadid emirs was originally built in 1007 and demolished in 1152. It features an 8-bay, 13-aisle mosque, which is one of the largest in Algeria.
6	Aldabra Atoll	SeyAldabra Group, Seychelles	Natural: (vii), (ix), (x)	35,000 (86,000)	1982	The Aldabra Atoll consists of four large coral islands and a lagoon, surrounded by a coral reef. The islands are home to the world's largest population of giant tortoises.
7	Amphitheatre of El Jem	TunEl Djem, Tunisia	Cultural: (iv), (vi)	—	1979	The Amphitheatre of El Jem, built during the 3rd century, is North Africa's largest amphitheatre with a capacity of 35,000 spectators, and "illustrates the grandeur and extent of Imperial Rome."
8	Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Chinguetti, Tichitt and Oualata	MauritaniaChinguetti, Ouadane, Oualata, and Tichitt, Mauritania	Cultural: (iii), (iv), (v)	—	1996	"Founded in the 11th and 12th centuries to serve the caravans crossing the Sahara, these trading and religious centres became focal points of Islamic culture. [...] Typically, houses with patios crowd along narrow streets around a mosque with a square minaret. They illustrate a traditional way of life centred on the nomadic culture of the people of the western Sahara."
	Ancient	EgyQena,	Cultural:	7,390		The former capital of Egypt and city of the Egyptian god Amun contains relics from the height of Ancient Egypt. The temples, palaces

9	Thebes with its Necropolis	Egypt	(i), (iii), (vi)	(18,300)	1979	and the necropolises of the Valley of the Kings and the Valley of the Queens bear "a striking testimony to Egyptian civilization."
10	Archaeological Site of Carthage	TunTunis, Tunisia	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (vi)	—	1979	Founded in the 9th century BCE, Carthage was developed into a trading empire spanning the Mediterranean, and was, according to UNESCO, "home to a brilliant civilization." The city was destroyed in 146 BCE in the Punic Wars at the hands of the Romans, but was later rebuilt by these.
11	Archaeological Site of Cyrene	LibJebel Akhdar, Libya	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (vi)	—	1982	The formerly Greek colony was Romanized and transformed into a capital, until it was destroyed by an earthquake in 365. The thousand-year-old ruins have remained renowned since the 18th century.
12	Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna	LibKhoms, Libya	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iii)	—	1982	The Roman city of Leptis Magna was enlarged by Emperor Septimius Severus, who was born there. Public monuments, a harbour, a marketplace, storehouses, shops, and homes were among the reasons for its induction into the list.
13	Archaeological Site of Sabratha	LibSabratha, Libya	Cultural: (iii)	—	1982	"A Phoenician trading-post that served as an outlet for the products of the African hinterland, Sabratha was part of the short-lived Numidian Kingdom of Massinissa before being Romanized and rebuilt in the 2nd and 3rd centuries."
14	Archaeological Site of Volubilis	MorMeknes, Morocco	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv), (vi)	42 (100)	1997	The important Roman outpost of Volubilis was founded in the 3rd century BCE to become the capital of Mauritania. It contained many buildings, the remains of which have survived

						extensively to this day.
15	Archaeological Sites of the Island of Meroe	SudMeroë, Sudan	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)	2,357 (5,820)	2011	The site was the centre of the Kingdom of Kush, a major force active from the 8th century BCE to the 4th century CE. It is home to pyramids, temples, and domestic buildings, among other vestiges.
16	Asante Traditional Buildings	GhaKumasi, Ghana	Cultural: (v)	—	1980	The site, north-east of Kumasi, hosts the final intact remains of the Ashanti Empire, which peaked in the 18th century. The dwellings, which are made of earth, wood, and straw, are susceptible to the damages caused by the "onslaught of time and weather."
17	Banc d'Arguin National Park	MauritaniaAzefal and Nouadhibou, Mauritania	Natural: (ix), (x)	1,200,000 (3,000,000)	1989	The park consists of sand dunes, coastal swamps, small islands, and shallow bodies of water; all bordering the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. Birds are often found to migrate in the area, accompanied by various species of sea turtles and dolphins, whose presence fishermen often use to attract fish.
18	Bassari Country: Bassari, Fula and Bedik Cultural Landscapes	Sen Senegal	Cultural: (iii), (v), (vi)	50,309 (124,320)	2012	
19	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	UgandaKabale District, Kisoro District, and Rukungiri District, Uganda	Natural: (vii), (x)	32,092 (79,300)	1994	Located on the border of plain and mountain forests, the park in south-western Uganda is home to over 160 species of trees, over a hundred species of ferns, and various species of birds and butterflies. Many endangered species are within its boundaries as well, including the Mountain Gorilla.
						The site consists of eight protected areas that are

20	Cape Floral Region Protected Areas	Southeastern Cape and Western Cape, South Africa	Natural: (ix), (x)	553,000 (1,370,000)	2004	among the richest in plant life worldwide, containing nearly 20% of Africa's total flora. Its scientific value is demonstrated by the presence of fire and radiation adaptivity in plants and seed dispersal by insects.
21	Chongoni Rock Art Area	Malawi Dedza District, Malawi	Cultural: (iii), (vi)	12,640 (31,200)	2006	The 127-site area contains the richest concentration of rock art in Central Africa, ranging from Stone Age paintings to contemporary work from farmers. The symbols depicted in the rock art are strongly centred around women, and retain a cultural significance for the Chewa.
22	Cidade Velha, Historic Centre of Ribeira Grande	Cape Verde Ribeira Grande, Cape Verde	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (vi)	209 (520)	2009	The town, south of the island of Santiago, was the first European colonial outpost in the tropics, with remains dating back to the 16th century. Two churches, a royal fortress, and Pillary Square help comprise the tropical town's original street layout.
23	Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons)	Mali Bandiagara Cercle, Mali	Mixed: (v), (vii)	327,390 (809,000)	1989	The sandy plateau and cliffs of Bandiagara outline the site, featuring houses, granaries, altars, sanctuaries, and Togu-Na meeting-places. Age-old social traditions such as masks, feasts, rituals, and ancestral worship also add to its cultural significance.
24	Comoé National Park	Côte d'Ivoire Zanzan, Côte d'Ivoire	Natural: (ix), (x)	1,150,000 (2,800,000)	1983	Among the largest protected sites of West Africa, the park features the Comoé River and the unique flora which accompanies it. The site was placed on UNESCO's List of World Heritage in Danger in 2003, due to unrest in Côte d'Ivoire, and various other factors such as poaching, wildfires, lack of proper

						management of the site, and overgrazing.
25	Dja Faunal Reserve	CameDja-et-Lobo and Haut-Nyong, Cameroon	Natural: (ix), (x)	526,000 (1,300,000)	1987	Among Africa's largest and best protected rain forests, the Cameroonian reserve is almost completely surrounded by the Dja River and contains 107 mammal species, of which five are threatened.
26	Djémila	AlgSétif, Algeria	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	30 (74)	1982	The ruins of a Roman town in a mountainous location, including a forum, temples, basilicas, triumphal arches and houses, each adapted to a location 900 m (3,000 ft) above sea level.
27	Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary	SenSaint-Louis Region, Senegal	Natural: (vii), (x)	16,000 (40,000)	1981	The Senegal River delta wetland area consists of streams, lakes, ponds and backwaters. It is the home to 1.5 million birds, including the Great White Pelican, the Purple Heron, the African Spoonbill, the Great Egret, and cormorants. The sanctuary also features crocodiles, African manatees, and other typical Sahelian species.
28	Dougga / Thugga	TunBeBéja Governorate, Tunisia	Cultural: (ii), (iii)	70 (170)	1997	The site features the ruins of Dougga, a former capital of a Libyan–Punic state, which flourished under Ancient Rome and the Byzantine Empire, but declined in the Islamic period.
29	Ecosystem and Relict Cultural Landscape of Lopé-Okanda	GabOgooué-Ivindo and Ogooué-Lolo, Gabon	Mixed: (iii), (iv), (ix), (x)	491,291 (1,214,010)	2007	The park features well-preserved tropical rain forests and savanna, resulting in a diverse ecosystem consisting of endangered, large mammals.
30	Fasil Ghebbi, Gondar Region	EthAmhara Region, Ethiopia	Cultural: (ii), (iii)	—	1979	The fortress was the residence of the Ethiopian emperors during the 16th and 17th century. The city remains, which feature buildings with Hindu and Arab influences, were later

						remodelled with Baroque-style architecture by Jesuit missionaries.
31	Fort Jesus	KenMombasa, Kenya	Cultural: (i), (iv)	161,485 (399,040)	2011	Fort Jesus is a Portuguese fort built from 1593 to 1596 on Mombasa Island to guard the old port of Mombasa, Kenya. The site's layout follows the Renaissance ideal that the human body is perfectly proportionate.
32	Forts and Castles, Volta, Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions	GhaCentral Region, Greater Accra, Volta Region, and Western Region, Ghana	Cultural: (vi)	—	1979	The site features the remains of fortified trading posts, built along the Ghanaian coast between 1482 and 1786.
33	Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai, and Environs	SouthGauteng, Limpopo, and North West, South Africa	Cultural: (iii), (vi)	—	1999	The various fossil sites contain traces of human occupation and evolution dating 3.3 million years.
34	Garajonay National Park	SpaLa Gomera, Spain	Natural: (vii), (ix)	3,984 (9,840)	1986	Most of the park, in the middle of the island of La Gomera of the Canary Islands, is covered with a lush laurel forest.
35	Garamba National Park	DemOrientale, Democratic Republic of the Congo	Natural: (vii), (x)	500,000 (1,200,000)	1980	The park has vast savannas, grasslands and woodland, featuring elephants, giraffes, hippopotamuses and the White Rhinoceros. Garamba was deemed to be endangered following the diminution of the White Rhinoceros population in the area, but it was removed from the list in 1991. However, it later regained the status in 1996, when three rangers were killed and the population of White Rhinoceros fell once again.
36	Gebel Barkal and the Sites of the Napatan Region	SudMeroë, Sudan	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (vi)	183 (450)	2003	The five sites in the Nile Valley feature temples that are testimonial to the Napatan and Meroitic cultures.
						The site represent one of

37	Gough and Inaccessible Islands	United Kingdom	Natural: (vii), (x)	7,900 (20,000)	1995	the least-disrupted islands and marine ecosystems in the North Temperate Zone. The cliffs are free of introduced mammals and feature one of the world's largest colonies of sea birds.
38	Great Zimbabwe National Monument	Zimbabwe	Cultural: (i), (iii), (vi)	722 (1,780)	1986	The city, now in ruins, was an important trading center between the 11th and 15th centuries, and was capital of the Bantu civilization.
39	Harar Jugol, the Fortified Historic Town	Ethiopia	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)	48 (120)	2006	The city is on a plateau and surrounded by gorges and savanna. It contains 82 mosques, 102 shrines, and unique interior design in the townhouses. It is said to be the fourth-holiest city of Islam.
40	Historic Cairo	Egypt	Cultural: (i), (v), (vi)	524 (1,290)	1979	One of the world's oldest Islamic cities and in the middle of urban Cairo, the site dates from the 10th century and reached its golden age in the 14th century. It contains mosques, madrasah, hammams and fountains.
41	Historic Centre of Agadez	Niger	Cultural: (ii), (iii)	78 (190)	2013	
42	Historic City of Meknes	Morocco	Cultural: (iv)	—	1996	The former capital was founded in the 11th century and turned into a city with Spanish-Moorish influence during the 17th and 18th centuries.
43	Historic Town of Grand-Bassam	Côte d'Ivoire	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	110 (270)	2012	A colonial town built during the 19th and 20th centuries, Grand-Bassam was the first Ivorian capital following French rule in the region. Its quarters, which specialised in commerce, administration and general housing, helped the city become the economic and judicial hub of the country, in addition to being its most important port.

44	Ichkeul National Park	TunBiBizerte, Tunisia	Natural: (x)	12,600 (31,000)	1980	Ichkeul Lake and the surrounding wetlands is a destination for hundreds of thousands of migrating birds, including ducks, geese, storks and pink flamingos. It was once part of a chain that extended across North Africa.
45	iSimangaliso Wetland Park	SouthKwaZulu-Natal, South Africa	Natural: (vii), (ix), (x)	239,566 (591,980)	1999	The park features a variety of landforms, including coral reefs, long sandy beaches, coastal dunes, lake systems, and papyrus wetland, caused by fluvial, marine and aeolian processes.
46	Island of Gorée	SenDakar Region, Senegal	Cultural: (vi)	—	1978	The island was the largest slave-trading center on the African coast from the 15th to the 19th century.
47	Island of Mozambique	MozNampula, Mozambique	Cultural: (iv), (vi)	—	1991	The fortified former Portuguese trading post has used the same architectural techniques, style, and materials since the 16th century.
48	Island of Saint-Louis	SenSaint-Louis Region, Senegal	Cultural:SenIslandofSai (ii), (iv)	—	2000	The French colonial settlement from the 17th century is on an island in the mouth of the Sénégal River. It played an important role in the culture and economy of West Africa.
49	James Island and Related Sites	GamBanjul, Lower Niumi, and Upper Niumi, Gambia	Cultural: (iii), (vi)	8 (20)	2003	The site is a testimony to the encounters between Africa and Europe from pre-colonial times to independence along the Gambia River.
50	Kahuzi-Biega National Park	DemManiema and South Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo	Natural: (x)	600,000 (1,500,000)	1980	The park is dominated by two extinct volcanoes, Kahuzi and Biega. It also has abundant fauna, including the graueria gorillas. The park was deemed to be endangered in 1997 when deforestation and hunting became a major problem. Militia

						groups and illegal settlers were also settling in the park, while fire and poaching helped justify the World Heritage Committee's decision.
51	Kairouan	TunKairouan Governorate, Tunisia	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iii), (v), (vi)	—	1988	The former capital was founded in 670 and flourished in the 9th century. Its heritage includes the Mosque of Uqba and the Mosque of the Three Gates.
52	Kasbah of Algiers	AlgAlgiers, Algeria	Cultural: (ii), (v)	60 (150)	1992	A unique Islamic city on the Mediterranean coast, the former site overlooks the Carthaginian trading posts of the 4th century BCE. It contains remains of a citadel, old mosques, and Ottoman-style palaces.
53	Khami Ruins National Monument	ZimMatabeleland, Zimbabwe	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	—	1986	The city was built after the mid-16th century and was an important trading center.
54	Kilimanjaro National Park	TanKilimanjaro Region, Tanzania, United Republic of	Natural: (vii)	75,575 (186,750)	1987	The volcanic massif Mount Kilimanjaro is Africa's highest point at 5,895 metres (19,341 ft), and is surrounded by a park with savanna and forest featuring numerous mammals.
55	Kondoa Rock Art Sites	TanKondoa District, Tanzania, United Republic of	Cultural: (iii), (vi)	233,600 (577,000)	2006	Two millennia of rock carving, many of high artistic value, have been found at 150 shelters in the site. They tell the tale of socio-economic development from hunter-gatherer to agro-pastoralism.
56	Konso Cultural Landscape	EthSouthern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region, Ethiopia	Cultural: (iii), (v)	14,000 (35,000)	2011	The site features 55 kilometres (34 mi) of stonewalled terraces and fortified settlements in the Konso highlands of Ethiopia.
57	Koutammakou, the Land of the Batammariba	TogKara Region, Togo	Cultural: (v), (vi)	50,000 (120,000)	2004	The Batammariba's mud tower houses have become a symbol of Togo. They range up to two stories and feature spherical granaries.

58	Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou	MorAit Benhaddou, Morocco	Cultural: (iv), (v)	3 (7.4)	1987	The ksar is an example of a traditional pre-Saharan habitat, surrounded by high walls and reinforced with corner towers.
59	Lake Malawi National Park	MalawiCentral Region and Southern Region, Malawi	Natural: (vii), (ix), (x)	9,400 (23,000)	1984	Lake Malawi contains hundreds of fish species, mostly endemic.
60	Lakes of Ounianga	ChadEnnedi Region, Chad	Natural: (vii)	62,808 (155,200)	2012	The Lakes of Ounianga are a series of 18 lakes located in the Sahara desert, in North-Eastern Chad. They exhibit a variety of sizes, depths, chemical compositions and colorations, and some of them are home to aquatic fauna.
61	Lake Turkana National Parks	KenLake Turkana, Kenya	Natural: (viii), (x)	161,485 (399,040)	1997	Turkana, as Africa's largest saline lake, is an important area for the study of fauna and flora. It is a breeding ground for the Nile crocodile, hippopotamus and several venomous snakes.
62	Lake System in the Great Rift Valley	KenRift Valley Province, Kenya	Natural: (viii), (x)	161,485 (399,040)	2011	Located in the Great Rift Valley, Kenya, the site features three lakes: Lake Bogoria, Lake Nakuru and Lake Elementaita. A highly diverse population of birds, including thirteen threatened species, frequent the area.
63	Lamu Old Town	KenLamu, Kenya	Cultural: (ii), (iv), (vi)	16 (40)	2001	The town is the oldest Swahili settlement, and is built in coral stone and mangrove timber. It features inner courtyards, verandas, and elaborate wooden doors.
64	Laurisilva of Madeira	PorMadeira, Portugal	Natural: (ix), (x)	15,000 (37,000)	1999	The site is the largest surviving area of laurel forest. It consists of approximately 90% old-growth forest and is home to endemic species such as the Madeiran long-toed pigeon.

65	Le Morne Cultural Landscape	MauritiusRivière Noire District, Mauritius	Cultural: (iii), (vi)	349 (860)	2008	The rugged mountain that juts into the ocean was used as a shelter by runaway slaves through the 18th and early 19th centuries. They formed small settlements in the caves and on its summit.
66	Lower Valley of the Awash	EthAfar Region, Ethiopia	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv)	—	1980	Palaentological findings from at least four million years ago, such as Lucy, give evidence of human evolution.
67	Lower Valley of the Omo	EthSouthern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region, Ethiopia	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	—	1980	The prehistoric site near Lake Turkana is the location of many fossil findings, such as Homo gracilis.
68	M'Zab Valley	AlgGhardaïa, Algeria	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (v)	4,000 (9,900)	1982	The intact, traditional human habitat was built around five ksour in the 10th century by the Ibadites.
69	Maloti-Drakensberg Park	SouthQacha's Nek District, Lesotho* KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa*	Mixed: (i), (iii), (vii), (x)	249,313 (616,070)	2000	The park features incisive dramatic cutbacks, golden sandstone ramparts, and the largest concentration of cave art in Sub-Saharan Africa.
70	Mana Pools National Park, Sapi and Chewore Safari Areas	ZimMatabeleland North, Zimbabwe	Natural: (vii), (ix), (x)	676,600 (1,672,000)	1984	The park, located on the banks of the Zambezi River, features a variety of wild animals, such as buffalo, leopards, cheetahs and Nile crocodiles.
71	Manovo-Gounda St. Floris National Park	CenBamingui-Bangoran, Central African Republic	Natural: (ix), (x)	1,740,000 (4,300,000)	1988	The park features vast savannas with a wealth of flora and fauna, such as Black Rhinoceros, elephants, cheetahs, leopards, wild dogs, red-fronted gazelles and buffalo. The site was placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 1997 due to grazing and poaching that is thought to have claimed 80% of the wildlife in the park. Also cited was the shooting of four park staff and "a general state of

						deteriorating security".
72	Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape	SouthLimpopo, South Africa	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)	28,168 (69,600)	2003	The open savanna landscape lies at the confluence of the Limpopo and Shashe Rivers. It was the heart of the Mapungubwe Kingdom until the 14th century, when the area was abandoned, leaving untouched remains of palaces and settlements.
73	Matobo Hills	ZimMatabeleland South, Zimbabwe	Cultural: (iii), (v), (vi)	205,000 (510,000)	2003	The large boulders have been used as natural shelters since the early Stone Age and feature a collection of rock paintings.
74	Medina of Essaouira (formerly Mogador)	MorEssaouira, Morocco	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	30 (74)	2001	The fortified seaport built during the late 18th century has a mix of North African and European architecture, and was a major trading hub between the Sahara and Europe.
75	Medina of Fez	MorFez, Morocco	Cultural: (ii), (v)	280 (690)	1981	The former capital was founded in the 9th century and features the world's oldest university. The urban fabric and main monuments date from the 13th and 14th centuries.
76	Medina of Marrakesh	MorMarrakesh, Morocco	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iv), (v)	1,107 (2,740)	1985	The town was founded in the 1070s and remained a political, economic, and cultural centre for a long time. Monuments from that period include the Koutoubia Mosque, the kasbah, and the battlements. The city also holds newer features, including palaces.
77	Medina of Sousse	TunSousse Governorate, Tunisia	Cultural: (iii), (iv), (v)	32 (79)	1988	A prime example of a town from the early Islamic period, the city was an important port during the 9th century.
78	Medina of Tétouan (formerly known as Titawin)	MorTétouan, Morocco	Cultural: (ii), (iv), (v)	7 (17)	1997	Morocco's most complete medina served as the main point of contact between Morocco and Andalusia during the 8th century. The town was rebuilt by

						Andalusian refugees following the reconquista.
79	Medina of Tunis	TunTunis, Tunisia	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (v)	—	1979	The medina holds 700 monuments, including palaces, mosques, mausoleums, madrasah and fountains, testifying to Tunis' golden age from the 12th to the 16th century.
80	Memphis and its Necropolis – the Pyramid Fields from Giza to Dahshur	EgyGiza, Egypt	Cultural: (i), (iii), (vi)	16,358 (40,420)	1979	The former capital features funerary monuments, like rock tombs, mastabas, temples, and pyramids. It is one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.
81	Mosi-oa-Tunya / Victoria Falls	ZamLivingstone District and Matabeleland North, Zambia* Zimbabwe*	Natural: (vii), (viii)	8,780 (21,700)	1989	The falls of the Zambezi River, which is more than 2 km (1.2 mi) wide, plunge down various basalt gorges resulting in a colorful mist.
82	Mount Kenya National Park/Natural Forest	KenCentral Province and Eastern Province, Kenya	Natural: (vii), (ix)	142,020 (350,900)	1997	The park surrounds the 5,199 m (17,057 ft) Mount Kenya and features twelve glaciers.
83	Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve	CotLola Prefecture, Côte d'Ivoire* Guinea*	Natural: (ix), (x)	18,000 (44,000)	1981	The reserve features Mount Nimba, its slopes covered in dense forest and grassy mountain pastures. In 1992, the park was inscribed on the World Heritage Committee's danger list, citing a proposed iron and ore mining concession inside the park's boundaries and the apparition of refugees. The state party later stated that there was an error with the proposed mining site's boundaries, and that it was not in the reserve. However, as of 2011, the site remains on the list due to poor security on the Ivorian side.
84	Namib Sand Sea	Nam Namibia	Natural: (vii), (viii), (ix), (x)	3,077,700 (7,605,000)	2013	
85	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	TanArusha Region, Tanzania, United Republic of	Mixed: (iv), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x)	809,440 (2,000,200)	1979	The site features a concentration of wild animals in a crater beside the active volcano Oldonyo

						Lengai.
86	Niokolo-Koba National Park	SenKédougou Region and Tambacounda Region, Senegal	Natural: (x)	913,000 (2,260,000)	1981	The forests and savannas bordering the Gambia River have a diverse fauna, including Derby Eland, chimpanzees, lions, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. The park was listed as being endangered for low mammal populations, the construction of a dam, and management problems.
87	Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae	EgyAswan, Egypt	Cultural: (i), (iii), (vi)	374 (920)	1979	Located along the Nile, the site contains monuments such as the Temple of Ramesses II and the Sanctuary of Isis.
88	Okapi Wildlife Reserve	Dem Orientale, Democratic Republic of the Congo	Natural: (x)	1,372,625 (3,391,830)	1996	Covering a fifth of the Ituri Rainforest in the Congo River basin, the reserve contains many threatened species of primates and birds. It is inhabited by the nomadic pygmy Mbuti and Efé tribes. In 1997, looting, the killing of elephants, and the departure of reserve staff led the World Heritage Committee to place the reserve on its List of World Heritage in Danger, only a year following its inscription as a natural heritage site.
89	Old Towns of Djenné	MaliDjenné, Mali	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	—	1988	Inhabited since 250 BCE, the city was an important link in the trans-Saharan gold trade. It contains 2,000 traditional houses.
90	Old Town of Ghadamès	LibGhadames, Libya	Cultural: (v)	—	1986	Located in an oasis, Ghadames is one of the oldest pre-Saharan cities and represents a traditional architecture with vertical division of functions.
91	Osun-Osogbo Sacred Grove	Niger2Osogbo, Nigeria	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (vi)	75 (190)	2005	The dense forests are one of the final remnants of high forests in southern Nigeria. It is the last sacred grove of the Yoruba culture.
	Pitons, Cirques					Outstanding terrain and

92	and Remparts of Reunion Island	FraLa Réunion, France	Natural: (vii), (x)	105,838 (261,530)	2010	biodiversity, as part of La Réunion National Park.
93	Portuguese City of Mazagan (El Jadida)	MorEl Jadida, Morocco	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	8 (20)	2004	The fortification, akin to Renaissance military design from the early 16th century, was taken over by Morocco in 1769. Surviving buildings include the cistern and a Gothic church.
94	Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis	TunNabeul Governorate, Tunisia	Cultural: (iii)	—	1985	The city was abandoned in 250 BCE during the First Punic War, and is the only surviving example of a Phoenicio–Punic settlement.
95	Rabat, modern capital and historic city	MorRabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer, Morocco	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	349 (860)	2012	Rebuilt under the direction of the French from 1912 to the 1930s, the city blends historic and modern features, such as botanical gardens, the Hassan Mosque, and the remnants of Moorish and Andalusian settlements from the 17th century.
96	Rainforests of the Atsinanana	MadEastern Madagascar, Madagascar	Natural: (ix), (x)	479,660 (1,185,300)	2007	The site consists of six national parks, and protects the island's unique biodiversity, which has evolved in isolation for 60 million years. The park was deemed to be in danger in 2010, when logging and hunting activities continued to escalate, despite a ban by Madagascar on exporting illegal timber.
97	Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape	SouthNorthern Cape, South Africa	Cultural: (iv), (v)	160,000 (400,000)	2007	The mountainous desert sustains the semi-nomadic livelihood of the Namaqua, which includes seasonal migrations that have gone unchanged for two millennia.
98	Robben Island	SouthWestern Cape, South Africa	Cultural: (iii), (vi)	475 (1,170)	1999	Between the 17th and 20th century, the island was used as a prison, including for political prisoners, a hospital for socially unacceptable groups, and a military base.

99	Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus	LibFezzan, Libya	Cultural: (iii)	—	1985	Thousands of cave paintings are visible in different styles, dating from 12,000 BCE to 100 CE.
100	Rock-Hewn Churches, Lalibela	EthAmhara Region, Ethiopia	Cultural: (i), (ii), (iii)	—	1978	The site contains eleven medieval cave churches from the 13th century.
101	Royal Hill of Ambohimanga	MadAntananarivo, Madagascar	Cultural: (iii), (iv), (vi)	59 (150)	2001	The royal city and burial site is a spiritual and sacred site which has created strong feelings of national identity for several centuries.
102	Royal Palaces of Abomey	BenZou Department, Benin	Cultural: (iii), (iv)	48 (120)	1985	The city held the seat of twelve kings who ruled the Kingdom of Dahomey between 1625 and 1900. All but one king built their palace within the area.
103	Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Ruins of Songo Mnara	TanKilwa District, Tanzania, United Republic of	Cultural: (iii)	—	1981	The site features the remains of two ports used extensively for trade across the Indian Ocean from the 13th and 16th century. It was placed onto the list of List of World Heritage in Danger by the World Heritage Committee in 2004, citing "the continuing deterioration and the serious threats affecting the property of the Ruins of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara".
104	The Ruins of Loropéni	BurLoropéni, Burkina Faso	Cultural: (iii)	1.1 (2.7)	2009	More than a thousand years old, Loropéni is the best-preserved of ten fortresses in Lobi, which were part of about a hundred stone enclosures built during the trans-Saharan gold trade.
105	Rwenzori Mountains National Park	UgandaBundibugyo District, Kabarole District, and Kasese District, Uganda	Natural: (vii), (x)	99,600 (246,000)	1994	Covering most of the Rwenzori Mountains, including Mount Margherita, Africa's third-highest peak, the park features glaciers, waterfalls and lakes in an Alpine landscape. It also features various endangered species and unusual flora.

106	Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests	KenCoast Province, Kenya	Cultural: (iii), (v), (vi)	1,538 (3,800)	2008	The site comprises eleven forests spread 200 km (120 mi) along the coast of Kenya. They hold the remains of villages built during the 16th century by the Mijikenda, and are now considered sacred sites.
107	Saint Catherine Area	EgySouth Sinai Governorate, Egypt	Cultural: (i), (iii), (iv), (vi)	60,100 (149,000)	2002	The orthodox monastery from the 6th century is positioned near Mount Horeb where, according to the Old Testament, Moses received the Tablets of the Law. The region is sacred for Christians, Muslims and Jews.
108	Salonga National Park	DemManiema and South Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo	Natural: (vii), (ix)	3,600,000 (8,900,000)	1984	Africa's largest tropical rain forest reserve is situated at the heart of the Congo River basin and only accessible by water. It is the habitat of endangered species such as the bonobo, the Congo Peafowl, the forest elephant, and the slender-snouted crocodile. The site was deemed to be in danger in 1999, due to increased poaching activities and encroachments.
109	Saloum Delta	Sen Senegal	Cultural: (iii), (iv), (v)	145,811 (360,310)	2011	The area has sustained human life thanks to fishing and shellfish gathering, for which there are 218 shellfish mounds across the site.
110	San Cristóbal de la Laguna	SpaProvince of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain	Cultural: (ii), (iv)	60 (150)	1999	The city contains two centres: the unplanned Upper Town, and the planned Lower Town, laid out according to philosophical principals. Many of the buildings date from the 16th to the 18th centuries.
111	Sangha Trinational	Cam Cameroon* Central African Republic* Congo*	Natural: (ix), (x)	8,780 (21,700)	2012	
						The park's vegetation varies

112	Selous Game Reserve	TanLindi Region, Morogoro Region, Mtwara Region, Pwani Region, and Ruvuma Region, Tanzania, United Republic of	Natural: (ix), (x)	5,000,000 (12,000,000)	1982	from dense thickets to open wooded grasslands, and features large numbers of elephants, Black Rhinoceros, cheetahs, giraffes, hippos and crocodiles.
113	Serengeti National Park	TanArusha Region, Mara Region, and Shinyanga Region, Tanzania, United Republic of	Natural: (vii), (x)	1,476,300 (3,648,000)	1981	The vast savanna is known for the annual migration for herds of wildebeest, gazelle, zebras, and their predators.
114	Simien National Park	EthAmhara Region, Ethiopia	Natural: (vii), (x)	22,000 (54,000)	1978	The eroded Ethiopian plateau comprises jagged mountain peaks, deep valleys, and sharp precipices dropping about 1,500 m (4,900 ft). The decrease of the Walia Ibex, bushbuck, and bushpig populations, as well as an increase of the human population in the park prompted the World Heritage Committee to place it on their List of World Heritage in Danger in 1996.
115	Stone Circles of Senegambia	GamCentral River Division and Kaolack Region, Gambia* Senegal*	Cultural: (i), (iii)	10 (25)	2006	The groups of stone circles are among over 1,000 different monuments along the Gambia River. Used as burial grounds, they were erected between the 3rd century BCE and the 16th century CE.
116	Stone Town of Zanzibar	TanZanzibar, Tanzania, United Republic of	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (vi)	96 (240)	2000	A prime example of an East African coastal trading town, its urban fabric and townscape remains intact.
117	Sukur Cultural Landscape	Niger2Madagali, Nigeria	Cultural: (iii), (v), (vi)	—	1999	The site features the Palace of the Hidi, terraced fields, and the remains of a former iron industry.
118	Taï National Park	CotGuiglo and Sassandra, Côte d'Ivoire	Natural: (vii), (x)	330,000 (820,000)	1982	One of few remaining sections of the West African tropical forest, the park features a rich flora, including eleven species of monkeys.

119	Tassili n'Ajjer	AlgIllizi and Tamanrasset, Algeria	Mixed: (i), (iii), (vii), (viii)	7,200,000 (18,000,000)	1982	The site is in a landscape with 15,000 cave engravings that record climatic changes, animal migrations, and the evolution of human life, dating from 6,000 BCE to the first centuries CE.
120	Teide National Park	SpaProvince of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain	Natural: (vii), (viii)	18,990 (46,900)	2007	The national park features the Teide stratovolcano, which at 3,718 m (12,198 ft) is Spain's tallest mountain and the world's third-tallest volcano.
121	Timbuktu	MaliTimbuktu Cercle, Mali	Cultural: (ii), (iv), (v)	—	1988	The city was a centre for the propagation of Islam in the 15th and 16th centuries, and features three mosques and many madrasahs. The sites were deemed endangered after the Battle of Gao in June 2012, which followed several weeks of constant threats to the area. Days later, some sites within Timbuktu were destroyed by Ansar Dine, an Islamist group, citing religious reasons.
122	Timgad	AlgBatna Province, Algeria	Cultural: (ii), (iii), (iv)	0.04 (0.099)	1982	A military colony built by Emperor Trajan in 100 CE, the site features cardo and decumanus streets, typical of a Roman town.
123	Tipasa	AlgTipaza, Algeria	Cultural:AlgTip (iii), (iv)	52 (130)	1982	First a Carthaginian trading center, Tipasa was converted into a military base by the Romans. Heavy Christian influences can be seen from the 3rd and 4th centuries, though Tipasa went into steady decline in the Byzantine period.
124	Tiya	EthSouthern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region, Ethiopia	Cultural: (i), (iv)	—	1980	The archaeological site contains 36 monuments, which includes 32 carved stelae covered with symbols hard to decrypt.
						Built in 1495, the pyramid was built as a tomb for Emperor Askia Mohamed. It represents the power of

131	Virunga National Park	DemNorth Kivu and Orientale, Democratic Republic of the Congo	Natural: (vii), (viii), (x)	800,000 (2,000,000)	1979	swamps, savannas, and snowfields. Virunga was inscribed on the World Heritage Committee's List of World Heritage in Danger in 1994, due to the war in Rwanda and the subsequent increase of the refugee population in the park, deforestation, poaching, departure of park staff, and depletion of forests.
132	Vredefort Dome	SouthFree State and North West, South Africa	Natural: (viii)	30,000 (74,000)	2005	The crater, with a diameter of 190 km (120 mi), is the largest, oldest, and most deeply eroded astrobleme found on Earth, dating back more than two billion years.
133	W National Park of Niger	Niger1Say Department, Niger	Natural: (ix), (x)	220,000 (540,000)	1996	The park is in the zone between savanna and forest lands, and is an important ecosystem for the biogeographical area.
134	Wadi Al-Hitan (Whale Valley)	EgyFaiyum Governorate, Egypt	Natural: (viii)	20,015 (49,460)	2005	Located in western Egypt, the site contains fossil remains of the now extinct Archaeoceti, mapping the evolution of the whales from a land-based to an aquatic mammal.

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