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Foundation

ACTION PLAN

World Heritage - Pacific 2009 Programme

17-22 October 2004, Tongariro National Park, New Zealand

Action Plan

World Heritage – Pacific 2009 Programme

Preamble

This Draft Action Plan was produced by expert representatives from Pacific island countries and territories and partner organizations at the World Heritage Pacific 2009 Workshop, Whakapapa, New Zealand, 17-22 October 2004.

It follows on from an exercise on Periodic Reporting for Asia & the Pacific region carried out in 2003, and the adoption by the World Heritage Committee of the programme “World Heritage Pacific 2009”. This Action Plan seeks to implement that new five-year Pacific World Heritage programme.

The plan is designed to guide work in Pacific islands countries and territories over the next five years. In developing this plan, the experts representing the Pacific countries and territories sought to ensure that the plan would reflect the special circumstances which impact on implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the region and in their respective countries.

In particular, they recognised that:

- Pacific Island countries and territories generally have very small land areas and populations (although very large sea areas).
- Heritage management agencies are small, handle many functions, and have very limited resources.
- Distances between countries are enormous, and travel can be a significant cost for activities.
- Communication between isolated areas impacts on implementation timetables.
- Decisions concerning sites require extensive consultation because most land (and sea) is held under customary ownership.

Membership of the Convention is now very high in the region, but implementation levels are low. Many Pacific decision-makers have yet to be satisfied that work on world heritage implementation is a priority in comparison with their numerous other international, regional and national responsibilities. Increased implementation will be dependent on those decision-makers being convinced that there will be net benefits from the work, and that the necessary resources (expertise, financial resources) will be available to them.

Many potential World Heritage sites in the region have both natural and cultural heritage values. Integrated consideration of those values is desirable. This Action Plan also recognizes the importance of World Heritage work being integrated with other programmes currently operating in the Pacific to protect those values. It also assumes that there is considerable information available on natural heritage values, derived under other programmes (e.g. the CBD, Ramsar), but that there is no parallel level of work for cultural heritage and cultural values, and identifies some specific work to fill that gap.

On the cultural side, participants recognized the importance of intangible heritage and took note of the objectives and scope of work of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage and its complementarity to the World Heritage Convention.

Every country and territory in the region is different. This action plan therefore recognizes that each country and territory will choose its own priorities and path towards full implementation and that the development of national implementation plans suited to each particular situation is fundamental. In some cases, where there are grave threats to the survival of the heritage values of particular sites, their conservation may be the immediate priority, with identifying sites for a tentative list and World Heritage nomination being some way down the track. The plan also recognizes that the way in which support is delivered (e.g. capacity building) needs to be tailored to the special circumstances of each country or territory. Recognising and considering the full range of possible options is important.

There are, however, strong similarities and common heritage themes between islands. The Action Plan therefore also focuses on ensuring that lessons learned from work in one place can be disseminated to and used in other places. It recognizes that learning by doing will often be the best way to develop new best practice and models for application across the region (and in other island countries).

With a view to ensuring consistency with the strategic objectives set by the World Heritage Committee, the activities proposed within the Action Plan are structured around the four “Cs”, namely Credibility, Conservation, Capacity-Building and Communication¹. Specific actions to build the necessary coordination and reviewing mechanisms for the implementation of the Programme are also included.

It is crucial that the necessary funds and resources are identified and made available through partnership efforts to progress this Action Plan and the related national implementation plans. A critical issue in implementing this Action Plan in the Pacific region is the creation of a regional support position for the Pacific. This position would provide advice to the WH Centre on issues raised by Pacific island countries and territories; act as a centre of expertise to assist countries in developing and implementing National Implementation Plans; provide a focus for communications between the WH Centre and countries and territories at all stages of the process from signing; and coordinate World Heritage efforts in the region. Pacific island countries and territories believe that this position should be at the UNESCO Subregional Office in Apia, Samoa. The continuation under Pacific 2009 of the contract for the current Paris-based Project officer for the Pacific region should also be secured by UNESCO to enable a link to activities in other regions, to convention processes and to the World Heritage Centre in Paris.

¹ The four Cs are the so-called “Strategic Objectives” for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, that the World Heritage Committee has adopted at its 26th session in June 2002 in Budapest (Hungary).

Activities	Subactivities	Outcomes	Who	Resources	Priority/timing
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Action Plan

CREDIBILITY					
1 Increase membership of the convention where that would aid conservation of Pacific heritage					
1.1 Confirm the current status of Tokelau.		The status of Tokelau is clear.	Tokelau WH experts will share info on WH with decision makers.		The technical work is completed. Formal agreement on the status is needed ASAP.
1.2 Clarify the position for the French and US territories.		Each territory has decided how it wishes to be involved in WH processes.	Country and World Heritage Centre (WHC)		By April 2005.
1.3 Undertake an evaluation of the costs and benefits of membership for those Pacific island countries (PICs) which are not yet parties to the Convention to allow the Governments to make an informed choice on whether to become a party or not.	1.3.1 WHC to provide existing information and undertake a high level mission to the relevant countries (designed in association with key government staff).	PICS have information with which to make a sound analysis as to whether they should become a party to the convention or not.	WHC		
1.4 Each government that has not yet ratified makes an informed choice on whether to become a signatory or not and if appropriate ratifies.	1.4.1 Provision of clear information to the Governments on the legal obligations and other implications of ratifying.	PICs have made an informed decision on whether to become a party to the Convention.	WHC provides the necessary information where requested. Relevant government		
	1.4.2 Government runs an appropriate process to make an informed decision.				
	1.4.3 Country ratifies.				
2 Make substantial progress in establishing tentative lists and drafting WH nominations.					
2.1 Ensure there is adequate inventory information available to support the preparation of tentative lists and research and justification of universal values for nominations.	2.1.1 Identify and analyse existing data.	Data available for WH work is identified and accessible.	Countries, territories, ICOMOS, IUCN and other partners, SPREP to coordinate.		

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	2.1.2 Identify key gaps in the data which need to be addressed in order to support WH work.	Data gaps are not preventing WH work proceeding.	Countries and territories. SPREP to coordinate regional responses.		
	2.1.3 Fill the identified key gaps.	Any inventory work is targeted to key needs rather than repeating past work.	Countries, territories and partners.		
2.2 Undertake an audit of nomination processes, through a case study of a new nomination, to identify the costs and benefits (net benefit) to heritage conservation of nomination, focusing on benefits from funding for the nomination preparatory processes.		One new nomination. Clear information on the net benefits of the nomination process, to be used to inform decision-makers and those who influence them when deciding whether to initiate a nomination process. Identification of ways to increase the benefits and reduce the costs.	Country with partners to do nomination. Could be done with most recently nominated site. Partner to do the audit/study. WHC to use the information to look at how to increase net benefits.		
2.3 Analyse past listings and identify the benefits of WH status.		Clear information on the longer-term benefits of WH listing.	WHC		
2.4 Identify existing studies of the benefits of WH listing and place the information on the Asia Pacific Focal Point (APFP) site.			APFP with support from ICOMOS International, WHC and other potential contributors		
2.5 Undertake thematic and comparative studies for cultural heritage values to support listing and nomination processes, e.g. in particular serial transboundary listings such as migration sites.	2.5.1 Hold a workshop to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gain a consensus from PICs on appropriate regional themes for nomination of sites on cultural values.. Agree on the methodology to be used to undertake the studies. Identify those who will take responsibility for the studies. Undertake the studies. NB: These studies could take into account existing published syntheses and could involve academic institutions doing research work in the Pacific where desired.	There is a clear set of priorities and associated methodologies for undertaking thematic studies, and these are being used by those involved in cultural heritage research and protection. The comparative information needed to justify cultural nominations is available. The information needed to identify serial and transboundary cultural (or mixed) nominations is available.	ICOMOS Pasifika; Deakin Uni; Department of Environment and Heritage, Australia; NZDOC; ICOMOS NZ UNESCO – Apia to undertake the workshop. Responsibility for other work areas would be subsequently identified.	WHC and Deakin University	Workshop in 2005. Studies commenced soon afterwards.

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2.7 Identify opportunities for serial and transboundary nominations and undertake one natural and one cultural case study nomination.		<p>A serial or transboundary nomination has been undertaken.</p> <p>Other priority opportunities are known.</p> <p>There is experience in undertaking a transboundary or serial nomination to inform any work on other opportunities.</p>	<p>Line Islands nomination (involving Kiribati, Cook Islands, French Polynesia and the US)</p> <p>Cultural sites: ICOMOS Pasifika; Deakin Uni; Department of Environment and Heritage, Australia; NZDOC; ICOMOS NZ; UNESCO – Apia</p>		
2.8 Facilitate any nominations that countries wish to progress.	<p>2.8.1 Partners are identified who can provide practical technical support for the nomination process.</p> <p>2.8.2 Resources are made available for the necessary preparatory work, including development of management plans.</p>	Countries that wish to undertaken nominations are able to do so efficiently and effectively.	WHC to provide technical support and help identify partners and expertise. UNESCO Apia		

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CONSERVATION

3 Integrate World Heritage work with other conservation work within Pacific Island Countries.					
3.1 Undertake a study of one new member PIC to identify the best way to integrate WH into existing heritage conservation programmes and identify the value that WH processes can provide to heritage conservation. Include consideration of other convention processes including the Apia Convention, the CBD and Ramsar.	3.1.1 Identify a suitable country to undertake the study in.	The potential to integrate WH processes into wider heritage conservation processes is clear.			Oct 2006
	3.1.2 Get a summary of each major convention of their contribution to heritage conservation and the requirements under that Convention.	Any unnecessary impediments to integration are removed. Countries have access to some useful models for achieving integration.	SPREP, WHC		Oct 2005
	3.1.3 Develop Terms of Reference and resources for the study.	The country in which the study was undertaken has an action plan for improving integration.	Country, SPREP and WHC		
	3.1.4 Undertake the study and prepare an integration action plan for the country or territory.		Partner to fund, country to control the study.		
	3.1.5 Disseminate the results and assist countries to incorporate the results into their national planning work.		SPREP and WHC		
	3.1.6 Identify any impediments to integration that could be removed by the relevant international and regional bodies. Identify any areas in which other Conventions could significantly strengthen their contribution to heritage conservation.		WHC to work with other conventions.		
3.2 Integrate WH considerations into the current round of national capacity self assessment (NCSA) processes being funded by UNDP. NB: The GEF-funded National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment (NCSA) is an country-driven consultative process among multiple stakeholders to identify national priorities and needs for capacity development to address global environmental issues and challenges. It can include consideration of World Heritage Convention implementation.	3.2.1 Develop a tool for use in the self assessment processes that will ensure this integration is possible.	Improved understanding of the capacity that exists as a basis for identifying capacity gaps and allowing better use of existing capacity.	PNG will look at incorporating WH into NCSA work they are doing.		
	3.2.2 Integrate in the national capacity self assessment work.	Integration of capacity building exercises under multiple conventions, through a single action plan.	SPREP, other partners in the NCSA regional support mechanism and WHC to support the tool development.		
	3.2.3 Share outcomes of these efforts with other countries in the region.		SPREP		

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3.3 Undertake one or more case studies to examine the integration of cultural and natural heritage values in management planning (including integration of cultural heritage into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans - NBSAPs).	3.3.1 Identify case study country(ies).		SPREP		
	3.3.2 Develop Terms of Reference for the studies.		SPREP and affected countries, ICOMOS - Australia.		
	3.3.3 Undertake the study(ies).		Partner funding.		
	3.3.4 Prepare a plan for each study country.	A plan for each country setting out how to enhance integration.	Country, supported by partner funding		
	3.3.5 Prepare and disseminate the models.	Models for increasing integration (e.g. NB and cultural SAPs).	SPREP, ICOMOS – Australia.		
3.4 Do a case study with two PICs with NBSAPs to extract a tentative list of natural (or mixed) heritage sites from available information, including addressing comparative analysis issues that will arise.	3.4.1 Distribute methodologies so countries can do this themselves.	UNESCO is satisfied that the use of existing information can provide credible tentative lists, or the additional worked needed is clearly identified. Two countries have tentative lists for natural heritage sites. There is a model to be followed to extract tentative lists from existing information. There is a better understanding of how to deal with comparative analysis issues in the Pacific.	SPREP with support from WHC and funding partners. IUCN to provide technical support.		
3.5 Provide information on existing and ongoing surveys of natural and cultural values – GIS etc	3.5.1 Incorporate consideration of WH criteria (where possible) into ongoing activities – Critical Ecosystem Partnership Profile work and related efforts back to PICs.	Data on which WH values can be established is provided at no significant extra cost, allowing decisions on tentative lists and nominations.	Conservation International (to be coordinated by WH Officer in Apia)		Oct 05
	3.5.2 Identify equivalent existing information available for cultural sites in the Pacific and incorporate this data into natural heritage data on GIS systems		Deakin University.		Oct 05
4 Maintain the values of sites and potential sites.					
4.1 Identify sites for which the preparation of a management plan is a priority, and facilitate the plan production.		To have management plans in place for sites which are a priority for nomination, or where a management plan is needed to ensure conservation is efficient and effective.	National Govts. WHC Funding partners		

Activities	Subactivities	Outcomes	Who	Resources	Priority/timing
4.2 Address specific threats in sites and potential WH sites to prevent loss of values. (National responsibility)	4.2.1 Identify sites where the core values are threatened, and develop a clear plan for addressing those threats.		Countries and territories with support from SPREP, ICOMOS – Australia and Pasifika		
	4.2.2 Facilitate plan implementation.	The values of sites and potential sites are not destroyed by threats.	Country/ territory with partner support.		
4.3 Develop models for management plans that can be used in Pacific island countries and territories (PICTs).	4.3.1 Identify existing model plans and make available to PICTs.	Management planning is more cost effective, and the resulting plans are more useful.	Natcom coms – Focal points within the country All National Governments		
	4.3.2 Work with one or more real sites and develop a plan for them, and then disseminate models based on that work.		IUCN/ICOMOS for advice. Eg. New Caledonia. Vanuatu – conservation plan and locally owned plan.		

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CAPACITY BUILDING

5 To identify clear priorities and means for each country to improve their implementation of the convention.					
5.1 Develop an implementation plan for each country, drawing from the Regional Action Plan, with a few high priority actions.	5.1.1 Provide support for the development of implementation plans.	Countries are in a position to develop an implementation plan (resources, knowledge, appropriate process decided).	PICTs and WHC		2005
	5.1.2 Place a model implementation plan onto UNESCO website (eg Fiji)	PICs able to use the lessons learned in other countries.	UNESCO; Fiji; Asia Pacific Focal Point		2005
	5.1.3 Investigate options for twinning states parties to develop national implementation strategies	Helpful advice on call	Fiji PNG+?		2005
	5.1.4 Each country develops its implementation plan	Implementation plans actioned.	PICTs		2005-6 Review Oct 2006
	5.1.5 Resources needed for implementation of the action plan identified and sourced.	The country has access to the necessary resources to implement its action plan.	PICTs and WHC/UNESCO – Apia		2006
6 Improve capacity of people involved in heritage conservation in PICs.					
6.1 Develop appropriate approaches to WH management capacity building that suit the Pacific region, and implement them.	6.1.1 Compile models for capacity building with clear information on advantages, disadvantages and needs for the use of each model (including training, infrastructure development, information access, mentoring support for managers, twinning programmes between sites, etc) which are suited to the countries concerned, and which will result in long term capacity increase in the country.	Those designing capacity building programmes are considering the full range of possible ways to address the capacity building need, can choose an appropriate means more efficiently, and the resulting capacity building is more effective.	Asia Pacific Focal point for compilation of databases to see what is available and for networking in consultation with WHC Paris.		
	6.1.2 Develop technical training modules or programs for local people in PICTs to allow them to improve their management of local sites, and increase regional capacity for World Heritage Convention implementation.	Capacity development for site management at the local level. Reduced dependency on external heritage consultants. Development of a Pacific regional team with heritage management skills and experience in WH processes.	Deakin University		Commencing 2005

Activities	Subactivities	Outcomes	Who	Resources	Priority/timing
	6.1.3 Implement the training course on managing the impacts of tourism on WH places.		Australia, Vanuatu WH Centre; UNESCO – Apia; APFP proposal to extend beyond Fiji and Vanuatu		
	6.1.4 Develop permanent academic resources for WH in the region through designating “UNESCO Chairs” – eg Deakin University etc.		WHC and academic institutions		
	6.1.5 Investigate opportunities for World Heritage Tourism Programme to focus attention on the Pacific.		World Heritage Centre		
	6.1.6 Improve donor funding awareness to the recipient countries through better communication and networking.		UNESCO Apia		
	6.1.7 Strengthen WH awareness with more emphasis on community awareness and legal ownership for more participation.		UNESCO Apia		
	6.1.8 Improve information on ICOMOS, IUCN sub-regional development programs.		ICOMOS – Pasifika, new IUCN office		
6.2 Identify key capacity gaps in individual countries and develop a programme to do the necessary capacity building. NB: can use national periodic reports as the basis.	6.2.1 See the action plans and the national capacity self-assessment items above.	Key capacity gaps have been filled.	All National governments. Training opportunities identification through APFP and WHC		
6.3 Integrate WH managers into existing training, networking, and other capacity building processes that would meet their needs, including integrating PIC managers into WH meetings in other areas.	6.3.1 Use the Asia Pacific Focal Point to identify and disseminate information on opportunities and facilitate incorporating of Pacific WH people into those programmes.	Opportunities to benefit from existing activities are used to the full.	APFP; WHC; Deakin University, SPREP, ALL National Governments		
	6.3.2 Identify partner funding to support the use of those opportunities.				

Activities	Subactivities	Outcomes	Who	Resources	Priority/timing
7	Improve administration of the World Heritage Convention within States Parties and across the region.				
7.1 Compile and analyse the available or potential models for managing the World Heritage process within countries – Eg. How to nominate a national world heritage contact person, using Asia Pacific Focal Points, UNESCO Apia, World Heritage Centre, National Committees, taking into account traditional legal and ownership structures.	7.1.1 Add to UNESCO and APFP website examples of the various national committee models that have been used.	A menu of models for countries to use and adapt.	UNESCO		2005
	7.1.2 Undertake an analysis of various models and their advantages, disadvantages and develop a summary document for use by countries.	PICs able to make a sound assessment of World Heritage national management models that suit their needs	WHC		2005
	7.1.3 Investigate whether existing committees can take on WH responsibilities eg CBD committees etc.		Each nation		2005
	7.1.4 Create resource kit for WH national contact people in each country.	Centralised source of WH resources	UNESCO Apia; WHC; National WH contact person		2005/6
	7.1.5 Carry out training workshops at national and or regional level on the WH Convention and its procedures				
	7.1.6 Announce and circulate new Operational Guidelines when published.		WHC		November 2004
	7.1.7 Investigate using conference calls or other effective means to work and communicate with countries.	WHC/UNESCO responsive to issues raised by the Pacific in relation to World Heritage, and supportive of Pacific initiatives to resolve those issues according to their needs.	WHC/UNESCO Apia to develop a schedule for these.		April 2005
7.2 Improve access and support for French language speaking Pacific countries to World Heritage.	7.2.1 Include French translations at workshops and meetings		WHC; UNESCO Apia; French speaking nations and territories		Dependent on funding
7.3 Provide examples of engaging local people in site management	7.3.1 Identify examples that would be useful (e.g. NZ Historic Places, Kariori Rahui, Nga Whenua Rahui programme in NZ, Australian experiences, South Pacific Biodiversity Conservaiton Programme, International Waters Programme).		NZDOC, DEH - Australia, SPREP		2005
7.4 Select and draft heritage legislation governance arrangements in individual PICs.	7.4.1 Place models and policies for legislation on website Eg Australia ICOMOS/IUCN/UNESCO etc legislative guidelines	Countries have access to available information that can assist them in drafting their governance arrangements.	Australia ICOMOS/IUCN/UNESCO Apia		

Activities	Subactivities	Outcomes	Who	Resources	Priority/timing
	7.4.2 Identify expert volunteers to assist legislative drafting for heritage conservation		UNESCO Apia		
	7.4.3 Draft legislation	Legislation drafted.	Kiribati Fiji, SI		
7.5 Assist countries to integrate the responsibilities they have for nominated sites into national legal and governance processes.	7.5.1 Have an expert from another country who has been involved in WH implementation spend a period in the country working with the locals to analyse the integration needs. This could build on wider legislative reviews within countries.	WH responsibilities are fully integrated into wider government processes.	UNESCO Apia Natcom to follow up the report for National governments. WHC UNESCO; Australia and NZ		
	7.5.2 Provide support for the process of deciding how to integrate (e.g. funding for a national workshop). Select an appropriate arrangement.	An appropriate integrative governance arrangement has been selected.			
	7.5.3 Provide support for implementation of national legislation (e.g. funding for the establishment of a national committee). Implement the arrangement.	The governance arrangement is in place and operating well.			
7.6 Undertake awareness programmes and provide information to increase political and bureaucratic support for world heritage administration and implementation.	7.6.1 Hold workshops to explain the benefits and share positive stories from other regions. Use information gathered in other activities.	There is political and senior public service support for ongoing implementation of the Convention, increasing political commitment and financial support for World Heritage objectives. Key individuals have the necessary understanding of the Convention and its processes, sources of support, and potential approaches to implementation to make good decisions. National decision makers supportive of World Heritage and with full understanding and commitment on how to progress at the local or national level.	UNESCO Apia; WHC; relevant nations nominating		

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	7.6.2 Develop commitment from politicians via UNESCO/Expert adviser visits.		1. UNESCO/ Expert adviser visits Palau: End 2004 Niue: tentative lists Mid Jan 2005 Kiribati: tentative list August 2005 NC: Coral Reef meeting end 2005 Cook Islands: World heritage Mid 2005 French Polynesia: Mid 2005 to meet customary land owners of Mopiti Island		2005
	7.6.3 Visits by decision makers within the region.		Niue: Education initiatives Marshall islands: WH Committee operations.		
	7.6.4 Facilitate a series of different events for leaders from Pacific nations to discuss involvement in WH for the protection of traditional and environmental heritage values		NZ and WHC. Requests: Study tour for New Caledonia (French Polynesia, W&F?) FSM Traditional leaders		
7.7 Create one or more clear points of contact in each country for the WH Centre or UNESCO Apia office.	7.7.1 Nominate national World Heritage contact person in each country and territory.	The WH interaction with countries and territories is efficient, and information from the Convention reaches the right people in the country.	Each nation		2005
	7.7.2 Ensure that material is circulated to territories as well as states parties		UNESCO Apia and WHC UNESCO Apia and WHC		UNESCO
7.8 Clarify systems for communications between UNESCO Commissions and PICTs.	7.8.1 Resolve the means to ensure swift and accurate communications between national World Heritage contact and UNESCO Commission	Swift and accurate communication	Each nation		2005
7.9 Clarify and strengthen the regional process(es) that will facilitate WH work at the regional level.	7.9.1 Clarify the role of the UNESCO offices within the region (Apia, NZ, etc)	Regional support accessible to countries in pursuing WH objectives.	UNESCO Apia; NZ and WHC		April 05
	7.9.2 Clarify the regional political responsibilities for the WH (SPREP, SPC)		SPREP SPC		April 05

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7.10 Appoint a specific World Heritage Officer in UNESCO Apia Office	7.10.1 Secure funding for duration period of 2009 program.	Support and information provision, coordination and linking countries provided by regional position focused on World Heritage.	UNESCO	WHC will explore avenues for funding a position.	2005
	7.10.2 Follow up on 2003 Meeting commitment in relation to funding an Apia based World Heritage Officer (made at General Conference of UNESCO Dec 2003)		UNESCO		Dec 04
7.11 Integrate Paris-based support into larger project	7.11.1 Secure funding for duration of 2009 program		UNESCO		2005
7.12 Extend UNF/WHC/CI World Heritage Partnership Fund to the Pacific.	7.12.1 Develop and submit to the partners a project proposal.		CI; WHC; SPREP		Dec 2004
7.13 Provide regular follow up support to PICs after they become a party to the Convention.	7.13.1 UNESCO staff regularly visit each country to provide practical support - in association with key events	Countries continue to be actively connected into the UNESCO WH processes.	UNESCO – can use expert adviser visits as highlighted		1 per year
7.14 Provide basic information and support for those individuals who are responsible for WH administration and decision-making.	7.14.1 Decide on possible options: Regional workshop National WH Contact person provides short training course in-country and others		UNESCO – Apia; PICs national WH contact person.		
	7.14.2 WH expert advisor/volunteer on exchange from another country spends time with the manager sharing knowledge	Friendly network development	ICOMOS Volunteers programme, UNESCO, UN Volunteers		
	7.14.3 Develop materials on APFP and UNESCO websites	Resources onto APFP and UNESCO Pacific page	APFP UNESCO - WHC		

Activities	Subactivities	Outcomes	Who	Resources	Priority/timing
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COMMUNICATIONS

8 Improve community and decision-maker support for site conservation					
8.1 Develop and/or strengthen community programmes that provide concrete benefits from conservation activities.	8.1.1 Identify sites and potential sites in which community and decision-maker support needs to be strengthened.	Communities and decision-makers strongly support the existence and conservation of their WH site(s).	National Governments		
	8.1.2 Identify the key determinants of support, and identify ways to generate benefits that would increase support (economic, social, political)	WH sites are contributing optimally to economic and social needs of communities. Economic and social needs are being met in a way that is positive for heritage conservation	WHC		
	8.1.3 Develop and implement programmes that will generate those benefits. (could be tourism etc)				
8.2 Develop and implement education and communication programmes for young people, communities, and other stakeholders.	8.2.1 Provide access to a range of tools such as ASPnet Pacific case studies, Pacific Heritage in Young hands, etc for education on the need for site conservation.	There is growing understanding of and support for heritage conservation in the wider community.	WHC		
	8.2.2 Develop information resources/awareness kits with general WH and conservation information.		National Governments		
	8.2.3 Integrate education and communication activities with other existing activities such as using Small Islands Voice and Barbados + 10 forums to influence youth and to lobby decision makers in governments.		UNESCO Samoa		
9 Strengthening partnerships for financial and technical capacity building.					
9.1 Developing a network of those agencies and individuals who can contribute to implementation of the WHC in the PICs.		WH managers can tap into the widest possible range of sources for advice, information, and other forms of assistance.	UNESCO Samoa		?
9.2 Identify and provide technical assistance to countries where required	9.2.1 Evaluate the feasibility of applying TNC's E5S (planning tool) into national WH efforts	WH managers able to apply an appropriate planning framework efficiently and effectively	IUCN and CI		12 mths

Activities	Subactivities	Outcomes	Who	Resources	Priority/timing
	9.2.2 Develop ICOMOS Pasifika and other suitable volunteer projects in Pacific region.	Connect volunteers and possible projects	Each nation Niue, Deakin University		
9.3 Use the Asia Pacific Focal Point for WH to act as a dissemination point for information about WH, and to actively connect needs and providers, including by developing databases on training available, volunteers and organisations. This will be mirrored by the WHC Webpage for the Pacific.		Pacific WH managers have a one-stop shop for connecting to sources of advice, information and support.	DEH Australia; World Heritage Center		6 mths
9.4 Advisory bodies and other key players to strengthen their roles, and identify projects and programmes to support the PICs.	9.4.1 Clarify relative roles of the advisory bodies and key players.	Advisory bodies and other key players are contributing optimally to the implementation of WH in the Pacific.	ICOMOS -Pasifika; ICOMOS - Australia; ICOMOS – International; ICCROM; ICOM/PIMA; IUCN; DEH Australia		
	9.4.2 Strengthen the ability to fulfil that role, including by identifying activities to support PICs in WH related activities.				
9.5 Identify potential funding opportunities to support WH related activities including direct support sources, volunteers, use of professional societies, Advisory Bodies, etc..	9.5.1 Develop an integrated regional proposal for donors out of the priorities identified by countries during the 2004 Pacific World Heritage Workshop.	The resources available to WH managers are adequate for the highest priority needs. Lack of resources is not causing permanent loss of values.	WHC; UNESCO Apia; SPREP		

Activities	Subactivities	Outcomes	Who	Resources	Priority/timing
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MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10 Monitor and evaluate progress					
10.1 Measure Pacific World Heritage Action Plan progress.	10.1.1 Hold a monitoring workshop in two years to evaluate progress of the Pacific Action Plan.				Oct 2006
	10.1.2 Website tracking system – on the World Heritage Pacific Webpage.		WH Centre APFP		

List of Participants

World Heritage – Pacific 2009 17-22 October 2004, Tongariro, New Zealand

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