



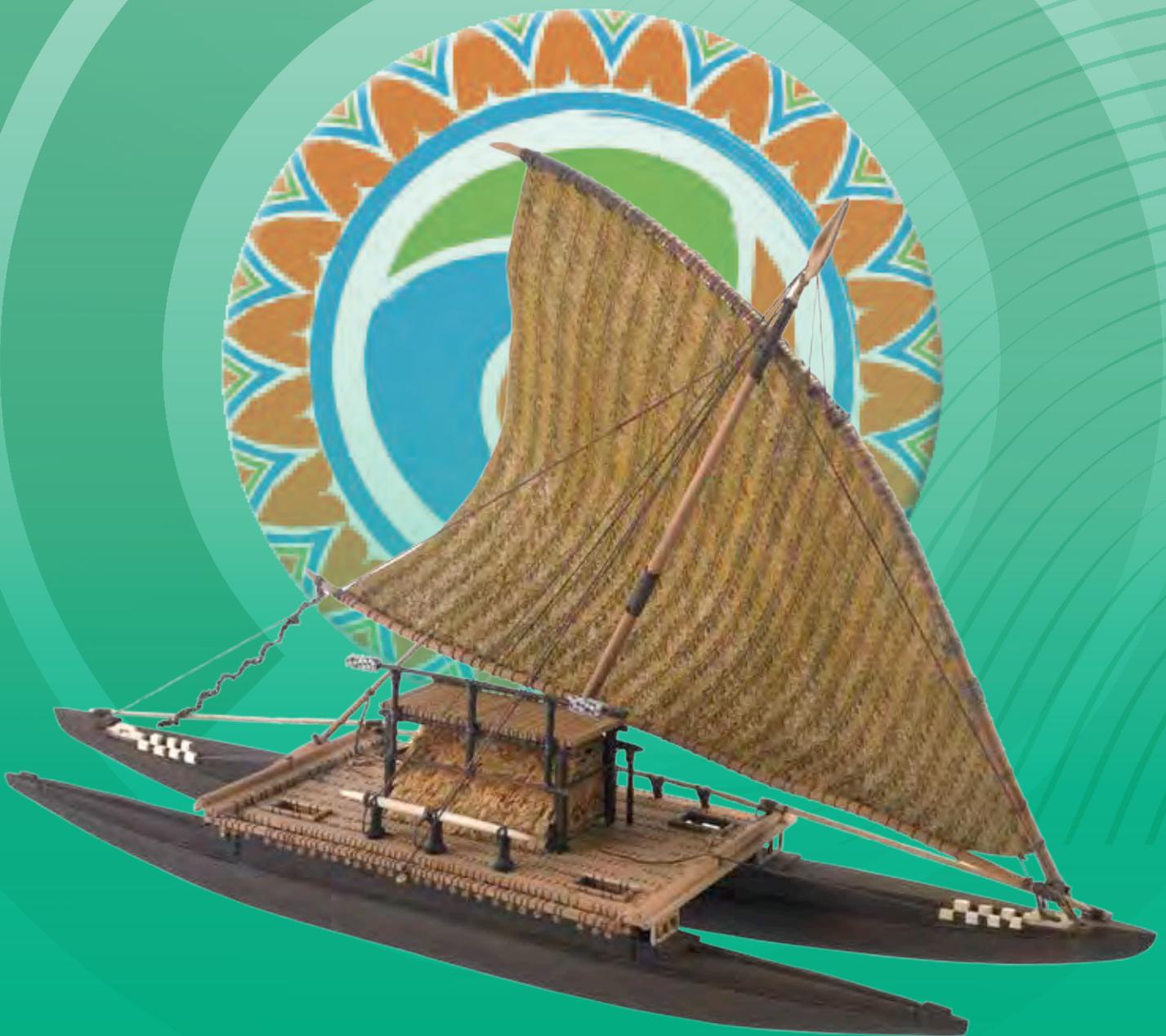
United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World
Heritage
Convention

Pasivika

Islands Connected
through Heritage





Pasivika

Islands Connected
through Heritage

Final Report

UNESCO Pacific World Heritage Workshop

Suva, Fiji, 27 – 30 November 2013

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Abbreviations

FAO:	The Food and Agriculture Organisation
FSM:	The Federated States of Micronesia
GIs:	The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ICH:	Intangible Cultural Heritage
ICOMOS:	International Council of Monuments and Sites
IUCN:	The Conservation Union
PHH:	Pacific Heritage Hub
PIMA:	The Pacific Islands Museum Association
SIDS:	Small Island Developing States
SSDNP:	Sigatoka Sand Dunes National Park
SPC:	The Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP:	The South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme
UCH:	Underwater Cultural Heritage
USP:	The University of the South Pacific
WHITRAP:	The World Heritage Institute for Training for Asia and the Pacific



Summary of Workshop Proceedings

1. The Pacific World Heritage Workshop took place in Suva, Fiji, from 27 to 30 November 2013. This was the fifth time that the Pacific countries and island territories met to discuss the World Heritage programme in the Pacific. The Workshop aimed to review progress in implementation of the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010–2015), from the previous Pacific Workshop held in Samoa in 2011, by taking into account the outcomes of the 2nd Cycle of Periodic Reporting and discuss other matters that are important to the Pacific heritage community.
2. The Workshop was funded under UNESCO/Australian Funds-in-Trust and received further financial assistance under the World Heritage Fund. Representatives of Pacific NGOs were sponsored by the Australian ICOMOS.
3. Approximately 60 participants attended the Workshop, including representatives from the Pacific region from Australia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Representatives of the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee, such as the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), ICOMOS Pacifika and IUCN Oceania, as well as representatives of regional agencies, including the University of the South Pacific (USP), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) also attended the Workshop together with the Pacific Islands Museum Association (PIMA). More than 20 observers took part in the discussions, including the French Embassy in Suva, FAO, the World Heritage Institute for Training for Asia and the Pacific (WHITRAP), UNESCO Category II Centre in China, GIs, as well as the organisations involved in culture and heritage activities in Fiji together with the iTaukei Trust Fund, National Trust of Fiji. The secretariat role of the Workshop was assumed by the Department of National Heritage, Culture and Arts of the Government of Fiji, the Pacific Heritage Hub (PHH), and UNESCO Apia.
4. The Workshop began with the traditional Fijian welcome ceremony (sevusevu) at the USP Japan ICT Lecture Theatre. The New Director of the UNESCO Office in Apia, Mr Etienne Clement, delivered his introductory remarks through a video message (Annex 1). He expressed his gratitude to the Fijian authorities and USP for hosting the Workshop and presented his vision related to the culture programme in the Pacific for the coming years, focusing on advocacy for culture and sustainable development, and the promotion of the UNESCO Conventions regarding culture.
5. This was followed by a keynote address by Mr Savenaca Kaunisela, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of iTaukei Affairs of Fiji (Annex 1). He recognised the importance of the indigenous culture as a source of identity of the Pacific people. Expressing his satisfaction on the steady progress in implementation of the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan, including the establishment of PHH and the inscription of the Levuka Historical Port Town in Fiji in 2013, he called on the participating countries and territories to continue to work together for the preservation, protection and promotion of the Pacific heritage. For that, he proposed to strengthen efforts in building partnerships among stakeholders, reviewing development policy and legislation in the culture and heritage sector, enhancing local communities; raising awareness and participation for heritage safeguarding, and increasing in-country capacities. The opening was concluded with a vote of thanks delivered by Ms Meretui Ratunabuabua, PHH Manager.

6. At the beginning of Session 1, Ms Maki Sakamoto, Associate Expert at the World Heritage Centre, made a presentation on the outcomes of the 2nd Cycle of Periodic Reporting (Annex 6). She highlighted five main factors affecting properties: invasive alien species, climate change and severe weather events, service infrastructure, loss of social and cultural use of heritage, and transport infrastructure. She also noted five training priorities: conservation, education, risk preparedness, visitor management and community outreach.
7. Mr Mikaele Vakasilimiratu, Master of Ceremonies for the Workshop, then introduced Mrs Elisabeth Erasito, Director of the National Trust of Fiji, as chair of Session 1. Session 1 was for country reports with the aim of recognising achievements, highlighting challenges and strategising opportunities. Although the participants had prepared country reports in advance which were presented throughout the Workshop between different sessions, during Session 1, the participants were divided into small groups to share information on the progress in his/her country in order to enhance interactions among the Workshop participants. Each group then presented the outcome of their discussions after the lunch break.
8. Session 2, entitled the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010–2015): A Reflection on the Implementation, was conducted by the Chair Dr Christophe Sand, President of ICOMOS Pacifika. Mrs Elisabeth Erasito presented the summary of the small group presentations. Drawing their attention to the vision in the 2015 Action Plan, “We share a dream that our Pacific Islands heritage is protected and enriched for future generations”, she highlighted the establishment of PHH as one of the key achievements in the past two years. She also noted several other achievements including the inscription of new sites in Palau (Rock Island Southern Lagoon in 2012) and Fiji (Levuka Historical Port Town, 2013) on the World Heritage List, the progress in the safeguarding of several sites on the Tentative Lists (Tonga, Kiribati, and PNG), the development of nominations (FSM, French Polynesia and Vanuatu), the preparation and endorsement of enabling policy and legislations (Fiji and Tonga), the synergy with the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) Convention, and the Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) Convention (FSM and Kiribati). She then summarised the challenges identified in the small group presentations. These challenges were related to climate change and development projects, institutional capacities, legal frameworks, management plans and human and financial resources. Mrs. Erasito noted the development and implementation of management plans of heritage sites as common challenges among Pacific island countries. She drew attention to the need to strengthen human resources for heritage management in terms of number of staff and delivery capacities. With regard to opportunities, Mrs. Erasito noted the positive outcomes of the participation of Pacific experts in capacity building activities held both in and outside the region, in particular, the on-going works by Pacific countries to establish national inventories that could provide a basis for a regional database, as well as the development of heritage education programmes targeting youth. She concluded her presentation by highlighting the need to establish short, mid, and long-term goals, from a regional perspective, to enhance the strategic approach of the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan.
9. Session 3, PHH: Key Regional Achievement of the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan, was conducted under the Chair of Mr John Tahinao, Director of the Culture Division of the Solomon Islands, and Ms Meretui Ratanabuabua, PHH Manager, presented a progress report on PHH Activities. The PHH activities carried out in 2013 included the establishment of a Steering Committee and the outcomes of its meetings in February and November 2013, participation in the World Heritage Committee meetings and other international meetings for partnership building, development of project proposals, and networking through the PHH Facebook and website. The positive outcome of the

Summary of Workshop Proceedings

information and communication activities of the PHH, in particular its Facebook outreach, were highlighted. With regard to future activities, she provided information on the Pacific Regional Training planned for Suva in February 2014 which will be followed by a Micronesia Workshop for Management Plan Development to be held in Yap, FSM, in April 2014. These activities will be funded under the UNESCO/Australian Funds-in-Trust. She informed participants of the recent endorsement by the PHH Steering Committee to strengthen their partnership with WHITRAP in China with a long term goal of seeking the status of a Category II Centre for PHH.

10. Session 4 was chaired by Ms Pulumaki'a Siulikutapu Ika, Deputy Director of the Culture Division of Tonga, on the 2014 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Conference (September, Samoa): World Heritage and Sustainable Development in the Pacific. Dr Akatsuki Takahashi, Programme Specialist for Culture at the UNESCO Office in Samoa, made a presentation on progress in the preparatory process towards the 2014 SIDS Conference, focusing on the outcome of the Nadi Round Table on Culture and Sustainable Development, and the reference to culture and heritage in the Barbados Outcome Document. She urged the participants to contribute to the celebration of the 2014 SIDS Year, and also to work with the focal points for the 2014 SIDS Conference in their respective countries in order to get the message of the heritage community reflected in the outcome of the conference. Mr Raymond Saolotoga Fasavalu at the Culture and Museum Division of Samoa provided updates on the preparatory works for the 2014 SIDS Conference carried out by the Samoan government as the host nation.
11. Session 5 was chaired by Dr Maj De Poorter, Department of Conservation, on the World Heritage Convention and other UNESCO International Cultural Instruments: Establishing a Regional Dialogue and Enhancing Links. In this session, Dr Akatsuki Takahashi provided a brief on UNESCO's heritage-related Conventions, identifying the links among them, and introduced some examples of initiatives linking the Conventions and their implications to the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (Annex 5). The participants noted the progress in the ICH Convention and expressed their interest in the forthcoming Meeting of the Pacific Biosphere Reserve Network (Nadi, Fiji, April 2014).
12. Session 6 was devoted to the topic of Sustainable Sea Transport: A University of the South Pacific research initiative on traditional navigation and seafaring, canoe building and management of associated heritage places as an opportunity for linking the World Heritage Convention to the ICH Convention. Ms Alison Newell of the Fiji Voyaging Society introduced her team and the history of seafaring in the Pacific and explained the background of the Sustainable Sea Transport Programme which aims to establish the most sustainable sea trading fleet in the world. Ms Amelia Bola and Mr John Kaitu'u, students in the Masters' course at USP specialising in sustainable sea transport, made a presentation on the Sustainable Sea Research Transport Programme that will look at policy and regulatory system, economic and financial mechanisms, and industry analyses on seafaring, construction, maintenance and training. The presentation included a video clip and a presentation by Mr Mausio highlighting the cultural linkages of recent voyages, in particular, with the island of Rotuma. The presentation emphasised the need for a long term and integrated approach, as well as a broad range of partners including the PHH.
13. Session 7 focused on Capacity Building. The participants discussed a range of means by which skills could be developed and knowledge shared in heritage management in the Pacific. Dr Anita Smith, Consultant, prepared a discussion paper, "Capacity Building Programme for the Hub", for this session. Drawing attention to the establishment of PHH in 2013 as a key achievement within the framework of the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan, as well as USP's potential to embed capacity building in

regional tertiary education programmes and provide a long term inter-regional training pathway, Dr Smith proposed several options as a model for PHH at USP. These included undergraduate and post-graduate qualifications, annual workshops combining face-to-face classes and online courses, web-based training with social media and mobile phone applications, fieldwork and internships with researchers or institutions, and workshops on writing funding applications. Dr Ron van Oers, Deputy Director of WHITRAP presented a brief on the activities of WHITRAP and expressed its readiness to consider strengthening its partnership with PHH in the area of capacity building.

14. Session 8 was entitled, *Thematic Dialogue: Realising the Past – Planning the Future*. Topics identified for the thematic dialogue were: Building capacity for World Heritage in the Pacific; Heritage education – Heritage in young hands; Youth and women’s participation in World Heritage activities; Mainstreaming World Heritage in national development plans; Effective protection mechanisms for safeguarding World Heritage sites by policies and legislation; Pacific nominations for the World Heritage List; Transboundary nomination, preparation and submission, Tentative Lists, creating and reviewing; and, Creating Pacific World Heritage visibility. The participants engaged in group discussions on topics that they chose to work on. Each group held discussions to identify activities in priority areas; identify responsible institutions; plot a timeframe; and determine indicators and implementation measures on the assigned topic. At the end of the discussions each group made a presentation.
15. At the completion of all the sessions, Ms Mary Rokonadravu, PHH Communications Specialist, presented a draft Outcome Summary of the 5th Pacific World Heritage Workshop on behalf of the drafting group (Annex 2). In going through the draft, participants discussed the sustainability of the PHH and elaborated a communiqué to the USP (Annex 3). Participants then endorsed the Outcome Summary in principle and agreed to do fine-tuning through email exchanges after the Workshop.
16. At the closing session of the Workshop, Mr Augustine Kholer, Director of the FSM HPO, presented a vote of thanks on behalf of all the participants. He expressed his gratitude to the Government of Fiji and UNESCO for organising the Workshop, and the Government of Australia and other sponsors for its support. He appreciated the Workshop as an important learning opportunity, strengthening a working relationship between the Micronesia region and USP, and commended the Government of Fiji, especially the team of the Department of National Heritage, Culture and Arts, and PHH/USP for their excellent work done for the Workshop.
17. Dr Akanisi Kedrayate, Dean of USP, then delivered her closing speech. Recognising the importance of heritage as the embodiment of the knowledge of humanity, she commended all the participants for their excellent work done during the Workshop. She made special mention of the remarkable work carried out by PHH since its establishment. And, she reaffirmed the commitment of USP to hosting PHH, while urging all the Working delegates to support the PHH as a regional facility for and by the Pacific people.
18. After the completion of the Workshop, the participants visited the Fiji National University Art gallery, thanks to arrangements made by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health in Fiji. There, the participants enjoyed a Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) Artists Exhibition called “Sokota” and performances. This was followed by a farewell dinner at the USP Oceania Centre. Delegates and Participants were presented with gifts by the Government of Fiji in recognition of their participation, and also for the bond that had been established and/or rekindled during the Workshop. In exchange, a few participants also presented gifts from their governments and institutions to the Government of Fiji as their token of appreciation.

Summary of Workshop Proceedings

19. In the margins of the Workshop, PIMA and ICOMOS Pacifika held their Board Meetings and AGM on the evenings of 27 November and 28 November, respectively, which were open to all Workshop participants who were interested in attending.
20. On 30 November, the Workshop participants undertook a field trip to the Sigatoka Sand Dunes National Park (SSDNP), a site that is on Fiji's Tentative List. The Participants were received by the park manager and rangers of SSDNP. Participants then received a brief on the Park's history and its tracks. They then took part in a short walk of Yatolekaleka, undertook a reforestation/tree planting activity, a "Tree Hugging" activity, and a "Tree of Lost Soles" activity. The rangers explained the significance of each activity.
21. The workshop participants then visited a traditional Fijian village (Nayawa in Sigatoka) known for its style of pottery. The participants took part and observed iTaukei ceremonies of welcome. The participants departed from the village after sharing a feast with the local chief and community.



Annex 1

Opening Remarks

Mr Etienne Clement
Director

UNESCO Office for the Pacific States

Excellencies

Ladies and gentlemen

Good morning

Excellence

Medames et monsieurs

Bonjour

Je suis Etienne Clément, le nouveau directeur du bureau de l'UNESCO à Apia, le bureau pour le pacifique.

I am the new Director of UNESCO Apia Office, the UNESCO Office for the Pacific States.

And I would like to welcome you to this very important Workshop on World Heritage that is taking place in Fiji today.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of Fiji and to congratulate the Government of Fiji and the people of Fiji for having their first World Heritage site included in the World Heritage List, the Levuka Historic City. This is a major event that we can all celebrate today during this very important Workshop. I would also like to thank the University of the South Pacific for providing the premises, and for the Pacific Heritage Hub for the preparatory work for this Workshop.

I have personally, over the last 29 years at UNESCO, very much been involved in cultural heritage. So the topic of this Workshop is very familiar to me. Therefore, it is with much regret that I cannot attend the Workshop today.

But, I would like to share with you some of my thoughts on the future of the UNESCO programme on cultural heritage and, in particular, on World Heritage for the next few years.

First of all, I would like to say that I firmly believe that culture and development are closely linked. And, I firmly believe that any national policies related to development must integrate the cultural dimension, and that means taking into account cultural diversity, whether it touches languages, oral expressions, traditional expressions, creativity, or artistic expressions. It is when integrating this dimension in development policies that these policies have the best chance to be implemented and owned by the populations of the countries concerned.

Je voudrais vous dire ma ferme conviction que le développement et la culture sont intimement liés. Après 29 ans de carrière à l'UNESCO, je suis convaincu que les politiques de développement qui ont des chances d'être mise en œuvre avec efficacité doivent intégrer une dimension culturelle, que ce soit la diversité culturelle en matière de langue, expressions et traditions ou le patrimoine

Culturel. Ces politiques, lorsque elles ont intégré la culture ont, et cela a été prouvé, plus de chances d'être comprise et adopté non seulement par le gouvernement mais également par la population.

The second aspect that I would like to share with you relates to the Conventions. With relatively limited budget, UNESCO is focusing its work on promoting the various Conventions in the field of cultural heritage. Of course, this includes the World Heritage Convention which is the topic of this Workshop, and also the 1954 Convention on Armed Conflict, the 1970 Convention on Illicit Traffic, and the 2001 Convention and the 2005 Convention on underwater cultural heritage and cultural diversity, respectively. My colleague, Dr Akatsuki Takahashi, who is representing me at the meeting, and I are dedicated to fostering the ratification of these Conventions by the Pacific States, as well as supporting the States in their implementation. For that, of course we will need some financial support.

Je voudrais vous dire que ma collègue Akatsuki Takahashi et moi sommes tout à fait déterminés à déployer des efforts en vue de la ratification des différentes conventions de l'UNESCO. Nous nous concentrons également sur la mise en œuvre du patrimoine mondial, qui fait l'objet de ce séminaire, mais également de la convention 1970 sur les trafics illicites, de celle de 2001 sur le patrimoine subaquatique et de celle de 2005 sur la diversité culturelle.

Ces deux aspects – culture et développement et Conventions- seront la ligne directrice de notre programme dans le domaine de la culture pour le bureau d' Apia en soutien aux états du pacifiques et à la société civile dans les prochaines années.

I would like to wish the best success for this meeting. Let me also take this opportunity to thank the Government of Australia for its financial support for this particular meeting.

I would also wish all the participants, whether they represent their government, non-governmental organisations, or whether they come here in an individual capacity, a successful meeting with, hopefully, very concrete outcomes.

Excellencies

Ladies and gentlemen

Excellence

Medames et monsieurs

Je voudrais terminer en vous remerciant, et en espérant avoir le plaisir de vous rencontrer en personne le plus tôt possible.

I hope that we have an opportunity to meet in person and work together soon.

Thank you very much and have a wonderful meeting.

Ambassador Savenaca Kaunisela

Fiji Government – Permanent Secretary, Ministry of iTaukei Affairs

Officials from the UNESCO World Heritage Office and the UNESCO Apia Office

Designated World Heritage Officials from Pacific Island Countries

Members of the UNESCO Advisory Bodies

International, Regional Partners & Experts in the field of World Heritage

Distinguished Guests

Ladies and Gentlemen

Welcome to All

NI SA BULA VINAKA AND VERY WARM WELCOME TO YOU ALL

It is my pleasure and indeed a great honour to deliver the keynote address at this UNESCO 5th Pacific World Heritage Workshop 2013.

First, let me take this opportunity to express the Government of Fiji's warm welcome to ALL of you, especially those who have traveled from afar and are first time visitors to our shores.

Second, let me convey our sincere thanks and acknowledge the United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation UNESCO for sponsoring this workshop in partnership with the Ministry of Education, National Heritage, Culture and Arts, the Australia Funds-in-Trust and the Pacific Heritage Hub for bringing together all of you, those caring and concerned cultural representatives, to this three days Regional Workshop.

Further, I also wish to acknowledge the presence of Advisory bodies to the World Heritage Committee, such as ICOMOS and IUCN, and regional partners such as ICOMOS Pacifica, SPC, USP, PIMA and others.

Recognition of Culture & Heritage in the Pacific

Ladies and Gentleman, we in the Pacific recognise that culture and heritage are the fabric of Pacific society; it is our source of identity. We take pride in, and assert ownership of, our rich and diverse traditional knowledge and cultural expression which defines and invigorates our society and reflects the balance between people and their changing environment.

We regard your gathering today as an opportunity to meet and discuss the issues we are facing in safeguarding our culture and our heritage in all its entirety, from tangible to intangible, moveable and immovable, and the knowledge and expression that accompanied them including our music, language, dance, ceremonies, handicrafts, musical instruments, painting, jewelry, costumes, design and architectural form mostly inherited from our ancestors.

Your attendance at this workshop is a testimony of your commitment to be part of a group of Pacific people aiming to resolve Pacific challenges through Pacific solutions.

We must applaud the progress we have made as a region, with the support of the international community, in enhancing the initiatives and commitment for raising the level of awareness on the importance of our culture and our heritage for a sustainable Pacific Community.

Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010 to 2015

Ladies/Gentlemen, the vision we had as reflected in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010 to 2015 is that “our Pacific Islands heritage is protected and enriched for future generations”. This augurs with your theme for this workshop, which is Pasivika: islands connected through heritage.

Since the inception of the Plan, our region has made some significant progress which we can all be proud of.

An important milestone achieved is the establishment of the Pacific Heritage Hub here at USP in September 2012 through the expressed commitment of UNESCO, and the Government of Australia in the provision of the necessary financial assistance under the Australian Funds-in-Trust.

We must also acknowledge the support of USP for the provision of campus facilities where the Pacific Heritage Hub is currently located.

The establishment of the Hub has brought closer to us the need to strengthen and increase communication networks, coordinate much needed training based on gaps identified and harness relevant donors to fund heritage projects of the region.

World Heritage Site Listings

Ladies/Gentleman, as of now, twelve of our sites have been inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List, and that includes Fiji’s first ever World Heritage Site, the Historical Port Town of Levuka (Fiji’s first Capital) that was approved during the June 2013 World Heritage Committee Proceedings in Cambodia.

Ladies/Gentleman, whilst we celebrate our achievements, we must realise that the pinnacle of our success is not so much in the inscription of these sites but the collaborative efforts envisaged in the journey itself.

It was the vision, the determination and the commitment towards a worthy course which was manifested in many ways, especially through the total commitment from staff, the support of our local communities and the willingness of those experts who provided the technical advice and management support we needed, that contributed greatly to the successful nomination of these sites.

Some of those experts are present in this meeting and I wish to express our warmest appreciation and gratitude to you all and we hope that our partnership will continue and be strengthened in the future.

Having said this, I would like to share with you an interesting quotation I read in one of the dailies last week, which reads as follows: “The value of one’s life is not measured by the amount of wealth or knowledge a person accumulates, but by the positive impact one’s life has on others and by leaving the world a better place”.

This, ladies and gentleman, is the essence of our journey, and even the course of the next three days.

Ratification of 1972 World Heritage Convention

Ladies/Gentleman, many of our small island nations have now ratified the 1972 World Heritage Convention, placing them on the world map.

The challenge we have as Pacific People is to ensure that the customary owners of land and seascape resources are able to experience and reap the maximum benefit emanating from its use in a more positive way.

I am sure you will agree with me that we in the Pacific regard indigeneity as inseparable from heritage. And, that heritage is holistic, embracing both tangible and intangible, is understood through our cultural traditions.

Heritage in the Pacific defines our cultural identity and remains inseparable from our social, economic and environmental well-being, now and for future generations.

The region contains a series of spectacular and highly powerful spiritually valued natural and cultural features of places. These places are related to the origins of the people, the land and sea, and other sacred stories.

The protection of our heritage must be based on respect for, and understanding and maintenance of, the traditional cultural practices that reinforces the relationship between communities, cultures and the environment that underpins sustainable development in a meaningful way.

World Heritage activities in the Pacific

Ladies and Gentleman, World Heritage activities in the Pacific is at its infant stage, but we must continue to learn from the experience of advanced Member States and at the same time propose strategies that take into account what I have mentioned above.

The workshop therefore is designed in such a way that more interactions and exchanges of ideas amongst participants will emanate a proper analysis of urgent needs and priorities in the region.

While we discuss challenging issues we commonly share, we should continue to forge our way forward and give priority to the protection, preservation, and development in view of the unrelenting forces of globalisation.

We should therefore encourage our governments to place central focus on culture and heritage, rather than pushing it to the periphery.

Interesting Events in Fiji

I, therefore, wish to share with you interesting events that are beginning to unfold here in Fiji, which could see an elevation of the emphasis on culture.

Fiji is undergoing a period of transformation at the political, social and economic level with the objectives of improving the quality of life for all Fijians.

After so many years, this government has finally shown commitment through human and financial resources to enhance the activities at the cultural sector.

Our 2013 Constitution has given prominence to the importance of culture and has made a commitment to highlight this in its preamble, with the recognition of the indigenous people and decedents of settlers and immigrants' unique cultures, customs, traditions and languages.

This recognition will pave the way for more development work, with the necessary resource allocation, for a vibrant culture sector in Fiji.

About this Workshop

This workshop is an excellent opportunity to engage the experts who are here with us, and I urge you all to rise above the challenges that are before us and be part of a campaign to make known our intentions.

I, therefore, wish to propose the following: 1) We should continue to build partnerships between communities, heritage and government agencies, regional organisations, educational institutions and non-government organisations to promote bilateral and multilateral co-operation that will enhance culture and heritage activities in the region; 2) We should propose and review development policies and legislation on the culture and heritage sector in the region, including access to benefit sharing within the larger development portfolio; 3) We should enhance local communities' awareness and participation in the preservation of their cultural and natural heritage; 4) We should increase in-country capacity at all levels, including local communities, to ensure effective management and protection of Pacific heritage sites in a way that takes into account and recognises local knowledge and conservation practices we have inherited from our forefathers over the centuries.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me sum up by saying that cultural heritage is the legacy of physical artifacts (cultural property) and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations.

It is unique and irreplaceable, which places the responsibility of preservation on the current generation now. It gives us a sense of unity and belonging. It helps us understand our past better. It helps introduce us to people with the same mind-set or values. It reminds us we are home.

Therefore, all grassroots organisations, government agencies, political groups and international bodies such as UNESCO must continue to work together to PRESERVE, PROTECT and PROMOTE our cultural heritage.

Ladies and gentleman, with these few words I wish you ALL a very enjoyable and meaningful three days of interactions.

I now have much pleasure in declaring the 2013 5th Pacific World Heritage Workshop officially open.

Vinaka Vakalevu

Annex 2

Outcome Statement

Recalling the Vision of the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010 – 2015 (Vision for 2015):

We share a dream that our Pacific islands heritage is protected and enriched for future generations;

Recalling the Preamble:

We, the people of the Pacific islands offer a unique contribution to the World Heritage community through the enormous wealth of cultural diversity, as well as of the island and marine biodiversity of our region, much of which is endemic, and covers one third of the earth's surface.

For us, indigeneity is inseparable from heritage. Our indigeneity has the following characteristics:

Heritage in the Pacific defines our cultural identity and remains inseparable from our social, economic and environmental well-being, now and for future generations;

Our heritage is holistic, embracing all life, both tangible and intangible, and is understood through our cultural traditions;

There is an inseparable connection between the outstanding seascapes and landscapes in the Pacific islands region, which are woven together by the rich cultural, historical and genealogical relationships of Pacific island peoples;

The region contains a series of spectacular and highly powerful spiritually-valued natural features and cultural places. These places are related to the origins of peoples, the land and sea, and other sacred stories;

The Pacific is a region of distinct and diverse responses to oceanic environments;

Protection of our heritage must be based on respect for, and understanding of the maintenance of the traditional cultural practices, indigenous knowledge and systems of land and sea tenure in the Pacific.

This extraordinary heritage, moreover, is often managed through traditional practices that reinforce the inseparable relationship between communities, cultures and environment that underpin sustainable development.

Considering that we are at the mid-point of the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010 – 2015;

Recognising that we are approaching the end of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Agenda and moving into the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), participants expressed strong support for the inclusion of Culture as an enabler and driver for sustainable development in the Post-2015 Development Goals (SDGs).

Noting our achievements since the establishment of the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010 – 2015, particularly since the 4th Pacific World Heritage Workshop 2011, Apia, Samoa:

- Completion of the national cultural policies in two countries: the Solomon Islands (2013) and Tonga (2013) with strong progress in national culture policy development in the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Palau.

- Increase in the ratification of international conventions providing enabling frameworks for culture and heritage; 2003 Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention – Federated States of Micronesia (2013), Nauru (2013), Samoa (2013) and Palau (2011) taking the regional total to eight Pacific States Parties.
- Submission of the draft serial nomination of the Nan Madol and Lelu as a World Heritage site by the Federated States of Micronesia (2013).
- Two new inscriptions into the World Heritage List: Palau's Rock Islands, Southern Lagoon (2012) and Fiji's Historical Port Town of Levuka (2013).

Post-inscription World Heritage activities include:

- Enlistment of East Rennell, Solomon Islands as a Marine Protected Area (MPA);
- Completion of the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (RSOUV) for two sites: Te Wahipounamu – South-west New Zealand and the New Zealand Sub-Antarctic Islands;
- Regional technical assistance – New Zealand providing assistance to the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA) for invasive species management;
- UNESCO/Australia Funds-in-Trust funding the establishment of the regional World Heritage facility, the Pacific Heritage Hub;
- Leveraging of private sector support for the development of heritage/culture infrastructure through marketing and access to national treasures (Vanuatu); and
- Inclusion of the Arthur Bernard Deacon Collection of manuscripts (MS 90 – 98) into the Memory of the World Register in 2013 (Vanuatu).

OPPORTUNITIES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Utilising this fifth workshop to discuss the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan, the following opportunities and lessons learned were noted:

The Pacific Heritage Hub (PHH), the World Heritage facility, envisioned and created by the Pacific States Parties and located at the University of the South Pacific in Suva, Fiji, is ideally positioned to facilitate and strengthen communications, networking, and capacity building opportunities in the Pacific region and it is unanimously agreed that its future, supported by a collective of Pacific States Parties, be toward its becoming a UNESCO Category 2 Centre, a first for the region;

It was recognised that there are many more opportunities for collaboration and exchange of knowledge and information that exist in the region but which have not been fully explored or harnessed;

Furthermore, there are sub-regional discrepancies in World Heritage activities which should be developed into opportunities for strong exchanges within the Pacific community;

Last but not least, the private sector should be leveraged as a strategic partner to invest in the heritage and culture sector, and experiences must be shared within the region.

COMMON CHALLENGES AND NEEDS

We recognise that the Pacific region continues to be the most under-represented region on the World Heritage List. In redressing this imbalance in representation and endeavouring to build upon the aforementioned achievements, the Pacific States Parties face major challenges and share common needs. These include:

- Strengthening of communications to address the limited awareness of Pacific cultural and natural heritage outside the region, and conversely, to address the limited awareness and appreciation for the World Heritage Convention within the region taking into account the large geographic area, isolation, connectivity and resource limitations of the region;
- Strengthening of human resources through strategic and innovative capacity building initiatives within and outside of the Pacific region in order to create a pool of experts, as well as well-informed and engaged decision-makers to improve capacities for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, particularly the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan;
- Addressing the emergence of increasing complexities in site management and governance, in particular, consultation, negotiation and conflict resolution between indigenous communities and responsible authorities, also with a view to optimise Access and Benefits Sharing (ABS) and Management of Ecosystems Assessment (MEA);
- Strengthening the Pacific Heritage Hub through technical-financial assistance to facilitate its function as a key facility for communications and knowledge management, capacity building, and partnerships for Pacific States Parties;
- Encouraging Pacific States Parties to maintain and expand consultation and dialogue discussing region-specific issues through support for the continuation of the Pacific World Heritage Workshop;
- Recognising the increasing importance of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies and operational activities to safeguard heritage resources for which strategic alliances with other overarching international instruments need to be sought;
- Exploring innovative strategies and partnerships for fundraising and revenue generation to support heritage conservation and management, both for institutions as well as on-site activities.

Annex 3

Communique to the Vice Chancellor of USP from the Workshop Participants

Dear Sir,

We, the participants of the 5th Pacific World Heritage Workshop at the University of the South Pacific, Suva – 27th – 29th November 2013, including representatives of Pacific Island State Parties, non-government organisations¹ and invited experts, express our appreciation of and support for the Pacific Heritage Hub.

The establishment of a Pacific Heritage Hub at the University of the South Pacific was agreed to by the participants at the 4th Pacific World Heritage Workshop in Apia, Samoa in 2011, who selected USP over SPC and SPREP. This was with the understanding that the Australian Government, through its UNESCO Funds-in-Trust, would support the establishment and first year of operation of the Hub, with the University of the South Pacific contributing space, IT and administrative support, and following this, the operations of the Pacific Heritage Hub would be fully supported by the University of the South Pacific for a further four years.

We are concerned to learn that the University of the South Pacific may not support the operation of the Pacific Heritage Hub following the conclusion of funding through the Australian Government Funds-in-Trust in March 2014.

Since its launch in February 2013, the Pacific Heritage Hub has achieved much, including the creation of a web site that is an invaluable resource for the Pacific governments and communities to access information, opportunities and networks to promote, protect and conserve our Pacific heritage. A communication and engagement strategy has been completed and a large number of funding applications submitted for specific projects. The staff of the Hub has worked tirelessly to achieve these outputs, but they reflect just the establishment phase of the Hub and many of the Hub's projects are yet to be implemented.

We therefore urge the University of the South Pacific to fund the operation and, in particular, the human resources of the Pacific Heritage Hub from March 2014 for the following four years as was agreed at the 4th Pacific World Heritage Workshop in 2011.

¹ Samoa, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, ICOMOS Pasifika, PIMA, IUCN, TCC, Australia ICOMOS, SPC, WHITRAP in China, National Trust of Fiji, Fiji Museum, Communauté de Communes des îles Marquises, Marquesan cultural and environmental Federation Motu Haka, Itutiu Rotuma Association, Pacific Voyaging Society representatives.

Annex 4

Workshop Documents

ITEM 3 Pacific Heritage Hub

1. UNESCO Pacific World Heritage Workshop held in Samoa in September 2011 unanimously endorsed the establishment of the Pacific Heritage Hub (PHH) at the University of the South Pacific (USP), Suva, Fiji. An Establishment Committee of the PHH, composed of representative from Australia, Fiji, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, ICOMOS, IUCN, SPC, SPREP, USP and UNESCO, was convened as agreed at the Samoa Workshop. Adi Meretui Raturabuabua was seconded from the Fiji Government to take up a position of PHH manager in September 2012.
2. The Australian Government concluded an MoU with USP in order to support the establishment phase of PHH in October 2012 with the initial funding of AU\$ 200,000. A team of PHH comprising of PHH manager, Communication Specialist, Programme Assistants was established during the course of 2012. PHH Office was arranged at the Oceania Centre for Arts, Culture and Pacific Studies at USP.



3. The first meeting of the Establishment Committee was held in Suva, from 26 to 27 February 2013. Under the chair of Mr Dwight Alexander (Palau) and Mr Peni Cavuilagi (Fiji) as Vice-Chair, the PHH Steering Committee endorsed PHH's vision and mission statement and objectives. The Meeting also endorsed the PHH Strategic Plan and the Communication Strategy for initial 18-month period, as well as its logo.
4. The PHH launching event was held on 26 February 2013 at the Oceania Centre for Arts and Culture Pavilion. It was opened by Prof. Rajesh Chandra, Vice-Chancellor and President of USP, and attended by H.E. Suzanne Wilson, Acting High Commissioner for Australia in Fiji. The UNESCO publication, "World Heritage in a Sea of Islands: Pacific 2009 Programme" (World Heritage series No. 34) was also launched on this occasion.
5. Since its official establishment, PHH has been actively engaged in its PHH's main areas of action, namely, knowledge management, capacity building, and partnership building/fund-raising. The PHH Facebook page was launched (February 2013) and a website was established (October 2013). The PHH's networking activities took advantage of USP's tele-conferencing facilities which connects to USP's campuses in other island states.
6. In terms of capacity building, PHH began internal consultations with USP academic teams from different disciplines in order to develop an under-graduate course on heritage management as part of the requirements of the MoU with the Australian Government. The formal establishment of such a course, however, requires certain institutional adjustments and approval by USP. Meanwhile, with the financial assistance under the UNESCO/Australian Funds-in-Trust, a Regional Training on Heritage Management Plan Development will be organised at USP in Suva by PHH in February 2014. This intensive training will leverage intellectual resources available at USP in heritage related areas, such as archaeology, history, environmental management, community development, gender and sustainable development, and will provide heritage managers from Pacific island states with training in developing management plans of the heritage sites in the Pacific.
7. With regard to partnership building, several project proposals have been developed and submitted to development partners, including the Pacific Islands Forum, the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Pacific Fund of the French Government. To foster partnerships with other key partners, the PHH manager undertook several missions to promote PHH in international forums, including the World Heritage Committee Meeting held in Cambodia in June 2013.
8. The 2nd Meeting of PHH Steering Committee was held in Suva on 25 and 26 November 2013 before the UNESCO Pacific World Heritage Workshop (Suva, 27 – 30 November 2013). The objective of this Meeting was to examine progress in the PHH activities in its above-mentioned three main areas of action. The outcome of this Meeting was reported by the Chair of the Steering Committee at the Pacific World Heritage Workshop in Suva.
9. With regard to the future activities of PHH that have been confirmed as of this moment, the above-mentioned Pacific Regional Training planned for Suva in February 2014 will be followed by a Micronesia Workshop for Management Plan Development to be held in Yap, FSM, from 14 to 19 April 2014. PHH will develop a module on the topic based on the above two activities for use at future capacity building activities in the Pacific. PHH Manager will provide more detailed information on other activities foreseen in 2014/2015 at the Pacific World Heritage Workshop in Suva.

ITEM 4

The Third UN International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) – Samoa, 1– 4 September 2014

1. **The Third UN International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS)** will take place in Apia, Samoa from 1 to 4 September 2014. The Conference will be held under the theme, “Sustainable Development of Small Island States through Genuine and Durable Partnerships”. The 2014 SIDS Conference will seek renewed commitments to SIDS, and it will identify priorities for sustainable development and the post-2015 development agenda. The Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA) and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation (MSI) will be examined to determine what progress has been made over the past twenty years and what challenges still exist. The period from **26 to 30 August 2014** before the 2014 SIDS Conference (an inter-governmental conference) is set aside for activities to be organised by civil society organisations.
2. The preparatory process was launched early this year. Regional Preparatory Meetings were held in Jamaica, Fiji, and the Seychelles, in July 2013. With regard to culture, the Round Table on Culture and Sustainable Development was held by UNESCO and UN ESCAP in Suva in cooperation with SPC, PHH and others, and in Nadi as side event for the Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting. The report was published and available online.
3. The outcomes of these meetings were recapitulated at the Inter-regional Preparatory Meeting (Bridgetown, Barbados, 26 – 28 August 2013). The outcome of the Barbados Meeting contains the following paragraphs that relate to cultural and natural heritage.

Paragraph 46: Measures to protect and preserve the natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage practices and traditional knowledge of SIDS have been inadequate.

Paragraph 77: SIDS possess a wealth of culture, which is a driver and enabler for sustainable development. In particular, indigenous bio-cultural heritage recognises the deep connections among people, culture, knowledge and the natural environment, and can meaningfully advance social development. We therefore call for increased resources for the development and strengthening of national and regional cultural activities.

Paragraph 113: We call for additional support to SIDS to facilitate their ratification of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing under the Convention on Biological Diversity as a means of ensuring the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and the transfer of appropriate technologies, taking into account the rights of SIDS over their own resources and technologies.

4. **The Global Preparation Process** involving non-SIDS Member States of the UN will be launched in early 2014. A Drafting Committee for the outcome document of the 2014 SIDS Conference will be established. Their work will commence based on the outcome document of the Barbados inter-regional meeting.
5. Also, the year 2014 has been designated by the General Assembly as the “**International Year of Small Island Developing States**” (resolution A/RES/67/206). The resolution “encourages all Member States, the UN system and all other stakeholders to take advantage of the Year to promote actions at all levels, including through international, regional and sub-regional cooperation, as appropriate, aimed at the achievement of sustainable development of SIDS.”

6. One of the objectives of the Year is to celebrate the rich cultural heritage of SIDS and the contributions the SIDS collectively can bring to the global community.

A Way Forward

7. The Pacific heritage community is encouraged to make inputs through national authorities to the Global Preparatory Process in order to get its message reflected in the outcome document of the 2014 SIDS Conference in Samoa.
8. It is also encouraged to contribute to the 2014 International Year of SIDS through activities with the aims of celebrating the Pacific heritage and addressing its link to the sustainable development of SIDS.



PHH team 2012-2013



Chief guests at the PHH launch

ITEM 5

World Heritage Convention and related Conventions and programmes

1. This document provides information on progress in the Pacific region on the promotion and implementation of international instruments and programmes related to the World Heritage Programme managed by UNESCO or other organisations.

Culture

2. With regard to the **UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) (2001)**, the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology organised a conference from 3 to 6 October 2013 at the Australian National University, Canberra, with the objective of encouraging the ratification of the UCH Convention by Australia. The Bureau of Arts and Culture of Palau will organise a UCH Training Course in Palau from 18 November to 6 December 2013 with funding approved under the UNESCO Participation Programme. As for future activities in this area, the Asia-Pacific Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage will be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, from 12 to 16 May 2014. UNESCO will convene sessions on the 2001 Convention and the UCH in Oceania. At the international level, the Operational Guidelines of the UCH Convention were approved by the States Parties during their meeting in May 2013.
3. As for the **UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)**, FSM and Nauru became parties to the ICH Convention in 2013. Samoa deposited the Instrument of Acceptance with UNESCO in November 2013 to become a State Party to the ICH Convention. In January 2012, UNESCO launched a project entitled, "Safeguarding ICH through the Strengthening of National Capacities in Asia and the Pacific", with financial assistance under the UNESCO/Japanese Funds-in-Trust. Within the framework of this project, the following workshops were held: ICH Ratification Workshop (Apia, Samoa, February 2012), ICH Implementation Workshop (Apia, Samoa, February 2013), ICH Implementation Workshop (Port Moresby, PNG, May 2012), ICH Inventorying Workshop (Goroka, PNG, October 2012), and ICH Inventory Workshop (Alotau, PNG, September 2013). The tenth anniversary of the ICH Convention was celebrated through various activities in a number of Member States, such as an event in Port Vila held by the Vanuatu Culture Centre in September 2013. At the regional level, the 3rd MSG (Melanesian Spearhead Group) Ministers Meeting of the Culture and Arts Meeting (MCAM), Port Moresby, October 2013, noted that MSG members agreed to strengthen efforts in the implementation of the ICH Convention. A partnership with UNESCO Category II Centres in Asia has been developed with positive outcomes. The International Training Center for the Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (CRIHAP), a Category II Centre in China, organised two capacity building activities in China for the Pacific States Parties (Beijing, December 2012 and Chengdu, July 2013). The Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific (ICHCAP), Category II Centre in the Republic of Korea, organised an annual Pacific Information and Networking Meeting (Rarotonga, Cook Islands, March 2012 and Port Vila, Vanuatu, May 2013). Discussions are on-going with the International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage (IRCI), Category II Centre in Japan, for future activities in the Pacific.
4. UNESCO promotes the **1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property**. The last regional workshop on this Convention was held in Nadi, Fiji in 2001. A Final report was published and is available online

at the UNESDOC database. Support was given to the Pacific Islands Museum Association (PIMA) for its web-site development including a virtual gallery. UNESCO commissioned PIMA to conduct an assessment survey on museums and World Heritage sites in the Pacific. Assistance was also extended to the Government of Samoa to produce a report, "Museum of Samoa: Past, Present and Future". At the regional level, the 3rd MSG (Melanesian Spearhead Group) Ministers Meeting of the Culture and Arts Meeting (MCAM) (Port Moresby, October 2013), approved that the CACM Terms of Reference should include heritage issues, and noted that the MSC Secretariat and UNESCO would coordinate a workshop on the 1970 Convention. At the international level, Draft Operational Guidelines were prepared for the 1970 Convention and reviewed at the first meeting of the newly established Subsidiary Committee in July 2013.

5. In relation to the **UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Cultural Properties in the Event of Armed Conflicts (1954) and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999)**, New Zealand became party to the 1954 Hague Convention in 2008 and has worked on satisfying domestic requirements in order to proceed with joining the two Protocols.² On 6 December 2012, the Cultural Property (Protection in armed Conflict) Bill was passed by the House and came into force in New Zealand on 1 July 2013. Subsequently, New Zealand deposited the Instrument of Ratification with UNESCO to join two Protocols in October 2013. As for awareness-raising and capacity in Pacific SIDS, Pacific experts (Palau and ICOMOS Pacifika) took part in the UNESCO Chair Programme on Cultural Heritage and Risk Management: International Training Course on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage (Kyoto, Japan, 2011 and 2012) organised by the Ritsumeikan University. The course provided training opportunities in cultural heritage risk management mainly related to natural disasters, but including a lecture on the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols. At the international level, the World Heritage Committee meeting held in Cambodia in June/July 2013 discussed possible Inter-Convention Cooperation between the Hague Convention and the 2nd Protocol of the Hague Convention, especially in terms of their registration systems.

Nature

6. **The Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme** is an Intergovernmental Scientific Programme aiming to set a scientific basis for the improvement of the relationships between people and their environment globally. For implementation of its interdisciplinary work at the national level, MAB relies on the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR). Biosphere Reserves (BR), the living laboratories for sustainable development, are sites established by countries and recognised under UNESCO's MAB Programme to promote sustainable development based on local community efforts and sound science.

The Pacific Biosphere Reserve Network – PacMAB – was established in December 2006 in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia. The network serves as a vehicle for exchange and cooperation among new and emerging Biosphere Reserves and national MAB focal points in the Pacific. The establishment of PacMAB followed the successful nomination of the region's first two Biosphere Reserves – Utwe in the Federated States of Micronesia and Ngaremeduu in the Republic of Palau – in 2005. Additionally, And Atoll in the Federated States of Micronesia was designated as the third BR in the Pacific in 2007. Some of the other proposed biosphere reserves in the Pacific region include: Savaii BR in Samoa, Eua BR in Tonga, Sogeru Plateau-Variarata in PNG. Very recently, UNESCO Jakarta, in collaboration with the Viet

² Two National Interests Analyses are available at: <http://www.mch.govt.nz/what-we-do/our-projects/completed/cultural-property-protection-armed-conflict-bill>

Nam MAB National Committee, successfully organised a Strategic Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Biosphere Reserves Networks with the theme, “Role of Biosphere Reserves in Shaping the Future: We Want for All” from 22 to 25 April in Hanoi, Vietnam. The MAB programme and UNESCO’s Apia Office are embarking on a fresh initiative to revitalise the Pacific Biosphere Reserve Network (PacMAB) primarily through a regional meeting in late April 2014 in Nadi. This meeting will help conceptualise the way forward.

- 7. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially Waterfowl Habitats** held its COP11 from 6 to 13 July 2012 in Bucharest under the theme, “Wetlands: home and destination”. Oceania, Australia, Fiji, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Palau and Samoa participated. Fiji took over from the Marshall Islands as Oceania’s representative in the Standing Committee. For the first time, in collaboration with SPREP and with funding assistance from the EU and UNEP under the “Capacity Building related to MEAs in ACP Countries” project, the Pacific undertook two visibility activities during the meeting. Delegations organised a Pacific exhibition booth and a side event, “My Pacific Home, My Islands, My Wetlands”. Australia’s Kakadu National Park, Oceania’s Preparatory Meeting in Palau in March 2013 and a New Zealand booklet were featured in the “Destination Wetlands – Supporting Sustainable Tourism” publication, which was launched at COP11. On 3 August 2013, Kiribati became the 166th Contracting Party of the Ramsar Convention, and the eighth from Oceania. Tonga and Vanuatu are also currently in the process of becoming Contracting Parties and are being



assisted by SPREP. To date, the region has 83 Ramsar sites covering more than 1,600,000 hectares. Two Australian Ramsar sites are also inscribed on the World Heritage List and three Australian sites are both Ramsar sites and UNESCO biosphere reserves.

8. COP11 of the **Convention on Biological Diversity** (CBD) was held in Hyderabad from 8 to 19 October 2012. During the meeting, a side event, "Pacific Voyage: Nature Protects if She is Protected", featured the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Samoa and youth from the Pacific. The event covered both success stories as well as challenges for the Pacific in achieving the **Aichi Targets**. It was also used to provide further information on the 9th Pacific Islands Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas, which will take place in Suva from 2 to 6 December 2013. Since the latest COP, a number of workshops have taken place in the Pacific. In July 2013, a Regional Workshop on the Preparation of the Fifth National Report (to be submitted by 31 March 2014) was held in Nadi, Fiji for the Pacific countries, with the financial report of the Government of Japan and in collaboration with SPREP. In August 2013, SPREP also hosted a training in Nadi on "Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) and Intellectual Property Rights". It addressed the risks related to the misappropriation of traditional knowledge and genetic resources, as well as the chances for indigenous and local communities to use ABS as a tool to safeguard ICH. With respect to the **Nagoya Protocol** on "Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation", two Pacific countries (Fiji on 24 October 2012 and the Federated States of Micronesia on 30 January 2013) are among the 20 total ratifications to date. The Protocol has also been signed by Australia, Palau and Vanuatu.
9. Climate Change is a cross-cutting theme. The most important and relevant issues to take note of in context of the Pacific World Heritage workshop is the recent Pacific Climate Change Roundtable held in Nadi from 3-5th July 2013. The theme of the meeting was "*Building Resilience to Climate Change through Collaboration*". The Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) is a bi-annual event established to coordinate and facilitate climate change dialogue and networking in the Pacific region. PCCR also facilitates the linking of global and regional stakeholders at the national and community levels. The PCCR was followed by a joint meeting of the 2013 **Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management & Pacific Climate Change Roundtable** (8–10th July). The key goal of the joint meeting was to consider the implementation of a systematic and integrated regional strategy for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Climate change Adaptation (CCA). The first Joint Meeting of the Pacific Platform for DRM and the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable was co-organised by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). The development of this integrated regional strategy for DRM and Climate Change (henceforth referred to as the 'integrated strategy') is part of a process now commonly referred to by DRM and Climate Change practitioners in the Pacific as the 'Roadmap'. These 'Roadmap' outputs are to be completed and presented to Pacific leaders in 2015. An integrated approach will be more effective in reducing the risks to sustainable development because it can make better use of existing national and regional capacities and resources to address multiple hazards or phenomena, whether climate-related or geological, sudden or slow onset.

A Way Forward

10. Pacific Member States are encouraged to prepare a strategy and action plan for their participation in the Conventions and programmes, taking into account priorities, needs and demands at the national level, and strengthening efforts in awareness raising, inter-ministerial cooperation, and capacity building in the respective areas in cooperation with UNESCO, UN agencies concerned and development partners.

ITEM 7

Capacity Building

1. The Issue and context:

- The Pacific World Heritage program has demonstrated a regional need for specialist skills for individuals, generic skills and knowledge for communities in World Heritage, and heritage protection and management in general. We need a clear direction on how best to achieve this.
- The Pacific Heritage Hub has been established as a regional focus for sustainable heritage management capacity building programmes.
- The University of the South Pacific offers the potential to embed capacity building in regional tertiary education programmes and provide a long-term inter-regional training pathway.

2. Pacific WH Action Plan includes the following actions:

- Increasing in-country capacity at all levels, inclusive of indigenous people, to develop best practices, management plans and arrangements to ensure effective protection of Pacific heritage sites in a way that takes into account and recognises traditional knowledge and conservation practices for land, air and sea
- Assisting in the development of in-country heritage expertise in the Pacific by supporting technical assistance, where requested, including the development of a network of partner institutions within the region capable of providing technical services in the area of heritage conservation in a coordinated and integrated way
- Building partnerships between communities, heritage agencies, regional organisations, educational institutions and non-government organisations in the region, including the promotion of multilateral, bilateral cooperation and twinning programmes between World Heritage sites and countries of the Pacific and beyond

3. Key questions for a regional capacity building programme:

- **Content:** *What is it that people need to know/learn?*
- **Method of delivery/training/capacity building:** *What is the best method or process to deliver the training/knowledge?*
- **Sustainability:** *How do we minimise resources and build and extend country and regional capacities, not just the capacities of individuals?*

4. Models of training we have used:

- **Regional Workshops**

For bringing people from different countries together for intensive training and sharing of information over a short period of time (1 – 2 weeks)

- **In-country training**

For government and/or national community training by outside professionals and organisations (commonly used in the development of tentative lists or nominations)

- **On-site informal training**

For local people and staff of museums, etc., as part of research or other projects, (e.g. archaeology in Vanuatu or Fiji)

- **UNESCO Pacific Training Programme and Conserving Pacific Places CD**

For the Pacific region, a heritage training CD, 'Conserving Pacific Places', was produced in 2004. The training process 'road-tested' established heritage assessment and management processes for their application in a Pacific cultural context. It is not well known because there was no focal point for distribution and promotion in 2004, and, at that time it was too early to apply new digital technologies. It could now be adapted for the distribution through the internet.

5. As a starting point we need to strive for capacity building that will:

- address current needs for knowledge and skills, and identify future needs
- build community, government and individual professional skill
- offer a range of learning options
- develop educational materials that can be used in multiple ways
- develop forums that are sustainable in achieving these objectives with limited resources.

6. How do we achieve this? What skills and knowledge are priorities?

ITEM 8

Thematic Group Work

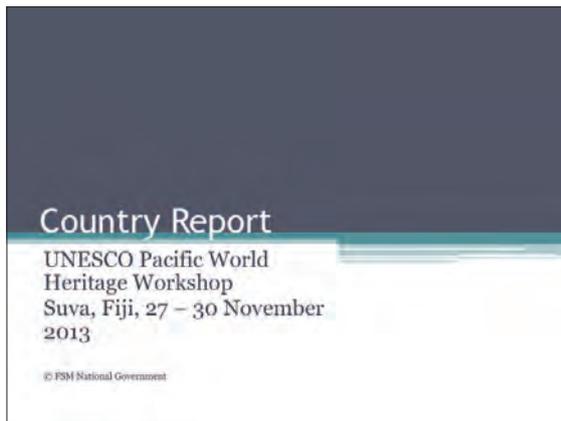
Proposed Topics

1. Building Capacity for World Heritage in the Pacific
2. Heritage Education (Heritage in Young Hands)
3. Participation of Youth and Women in World Heritage Activities
4. Mainstreaming World Heritage in National Development Plans
5. Effective Protection Mechanisms for Safeguarding World Heritage Sites: Policies and Legislation
6. Pacific Nominations for World Heritage List: Transboundary Nomination, Preparation and Submission of Nominations, Creation and Review of Tentative List
7. Creating Pacific World Heritage Visibility: ICT, Networking, Newsletter and Information Tools, PIMA and ICOMOS Pacifica
8. Management of Pacific World Heritage Sites
9. Building Partnerships: Communities, Heritage Agencies, Regional Organisations, Educational Organisations, NGOs, Regional and International Development Partners
10. Follow up of the 2nd Cycle of Periodic Reporting: Impact of Invasive Species, Climate Change, and Service Infrastructure Development Projects on Heritage Sites

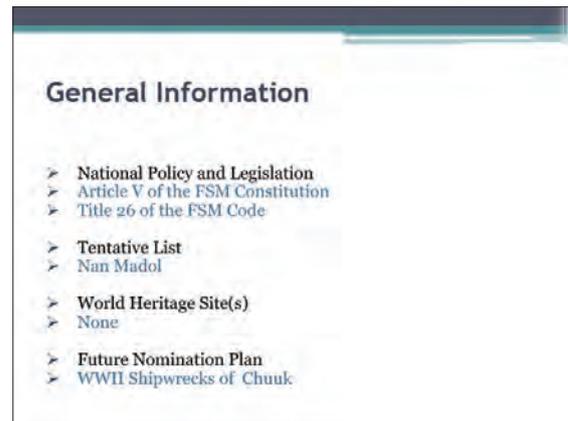
Annex 5

Presentations

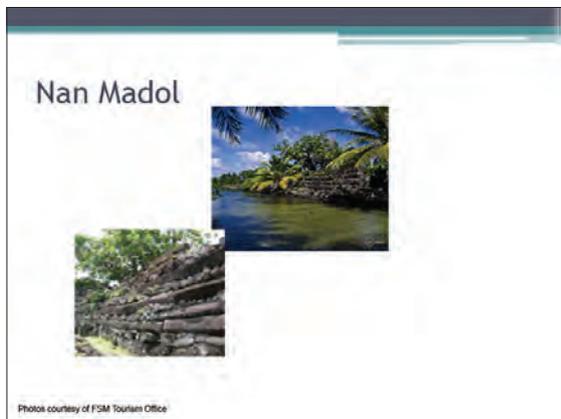
■ Country Report: Federated States of Micronesia



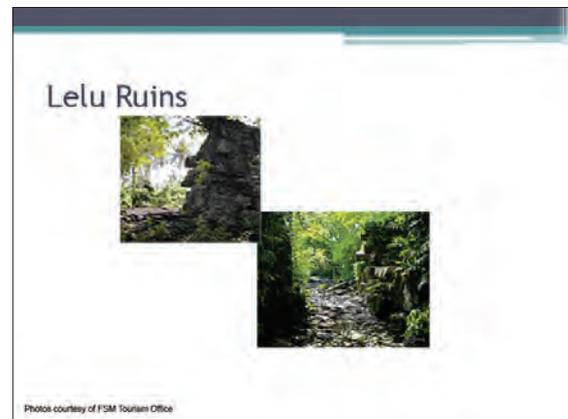
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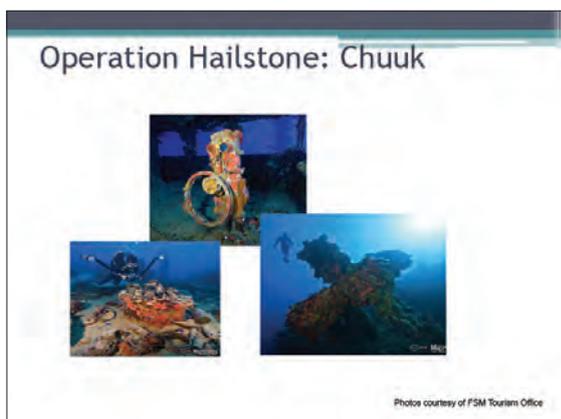
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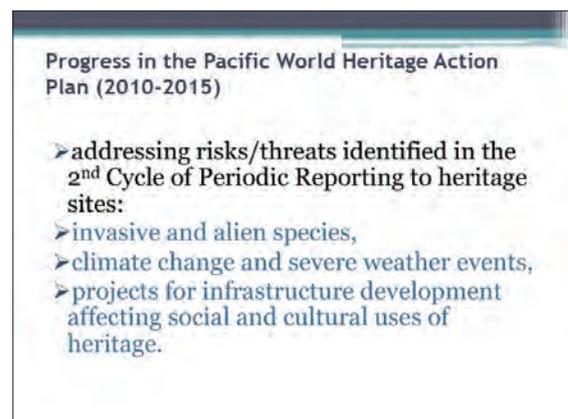
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Possible adjustments in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015)

- The FSM is on track with its action plan according to Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015).

slide 7

What's next?

- Complete draft serial nomination dossier based on analysis from the World Heritage Centre
- Coordinate with Palau in creating management plans for Yapese Stone Money Quarry/Bank trans-boundary site between Palau and Yap, FSM
- After recently ratifying the ICH Convention, consultation meetings and workshops with cultural stakeholders are now being planned to pave the way toward creating and adopting FSM's ICH National Policy

slide 8

Country Report: Republic of Fiji

REPUBLIC OF FIJI

Presenter: Mrs. Anaseini Kalougata
Department of National Heritage,
Culture & Arts

5th Pacific World Heritage Workshop
Suva, Fiji, 27-30 November 2013



slide 1

General Information

- 1. National Policy & Legislation**
 Fiji World Heritage Policy & Draft Fiji Heritage Decree
- 2. Tentative List - (3 sites)**
 - Sigatoka Sand Dunes (Nadroga Province)
 - Sovi Basin (Naitasiri Province)
 - Yadua Tabu Iguana Sanctuary (Bua Province)
- 3. World Heritage Site(s) – (1 site)**
 Levuka Historical Port Town - Inscribed as a cultural property under Criteria (ii) and (iv) in June 2013
- 4. Future Nomination Plan**
 To be progressed in 2015, depend on the Draft Fiji Heritage Decree



slide 2

Progress in Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015) updated at the 2011 Apia Workshop in light of the outcome of 2nd Cycle of Periodic Reporting

Activities at National Level	Activities	Proposed Timeframe	Implementation Status
1. Preparing and submitting nomination dossier for Levuka by 2010	Finalized the nomination dossier for Levuka	2010	100% Complete Feb 2012 - Nomination dossier submitted to UNESCO WH Center Sept 2012 - ICOMOS Site Evaluation of Levuka Feb 2013 - Additional information submitted to ICOMOS April 2013 - ICOMOS Evaluation & Recommendation received June 2013 - Levuka nominated as a World Heritage Site at the 37 th session of the World Heritage Committee in Cambodia
	Review and comment on draft management plan		100% Completed Dec 2010 - endorsed by Cabinet Feb 2013 - Reviewed as per recommendation by ICOMOS
Complete legal status framework for national World Heritage policy			90 % Complete Dec 2010 - Draft endorsed by Cabinet Feb 2013 - Submitted to UNESCO WH Center Feb 2013 - Reviewed as per recommendation by ICOMOS March to October 2013 - Consultation with key stakeholders Nov 2013 - Draft Fiji Decree in its final phase of vetting with the Solicitor General's Office, to be presented to Cabinet in Dec 2013



slide 3

Progress in Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015) updated at the 2011 Apia Workshop in light of the outcome of 2nd Cycle of Periodic Reporting (cont'd)

Activities at National Level	Activities	Proposed Timeframe	Implementation Status
2. Preparing and submitting nomination for 2nd site	Review Tentative List for natural and cultural site by examining sites from cultural mapping and protected area committee inventories National workshop - NGOs, Chiefs, Government Provincial workshop x 3 conferences	2010	Proposed Timeframe - 2015 (1) Not until the 'Levuka Way Forward Roadmap' is successfully implemented & there is Active Participation at all levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government/agencies/statutory authorities • Local Government • Indigenous communities (26 villages) • Townspeople • Schools • Churches • Private enterprise (2) Identification of 2nd site for World Heritage Nomination Steps: 1. Proposed Fiji Heritage Council invites public submissions/objections on the proposed site for nomination to the World Heritage List 2. Proposed Fiji Heritage Council makes recommendation to Minister 3. Minister proposes to Government based on recommendation from Fiji Heritage Council 4. If Government agrees, Fiji Heritage Council publishes a notice on newspaper 5. Decision by Government shall be final



slide 4

Progress in Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015) updated at the 2011 Apia Workshop in light of the outcome of 2nd Cycle of Periodic Reporting (cont'd)

Activities at National Level	Activities	Proposed Timeframe	Implementation Status
3. Seek technical advice on development of a legislative framework for National World Heritage policy.		2009	100% Completed Nov 2009 to July 2010 - Australian consultants engaged to work alongside local counterparts for the development of Legislation Dec 2010 - Draft endorsed by Cabinet Feb 2012 - Submitted to UNESCO WH Center Feb 2013 - Reviewed as per recommendation by ICOMOS March to October 2013 - Consultation with key stakeholders Nov 2013 - Draft Fiji Decree in its final phase of vetting with the Solicitor General's Office, to be presented to Cabinet in Dec 2013



slide 5

Possible Adjustments in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015

1. Implementation of 'Fiji Heritage Decree'
2. Implementation of ICOMOS Recommendation for Levuka
3. Implementation of 'Levuka Way Forward Roadmap'
4. Capacity Building programs for Current Personnel & Local community
5. Feasibility and Preliminary study for Nomination of 2nd site for new nomination



slide 6

CHALLENGES

- Awareness & understanding of World Heritage
- Site Management
 - Building application procedures → Conservation Code
 - Development application
- Implementation of Levuka Way Forward Roadmap(5c' s)
- Need for experts/specialists
- Infrastructure Improvement
- Community outreach programs
- Tourism and Visitor Management
- Promotion

slide 7

What's next?

1. **SITE LEVEL - LEVUKA**
 - State Celebrations
 - Logo & Branding of Levuka
 - Forums Established
 - Levuka and Ovalau Heritage Management Forum
 - Core Group
 - Beautification
 - Conservation and Landscape Plans
 - Fire and Safety Protection Plan
 - World Heritage in Young Hands Programs for Schools
 - Heritage Schools Infrastructure Maintenance Program
 - Establish Youth & Heritage Volunteer Program
 - Eco - museum Concept
 - Door to door community outreach program
 - Tourism and Visitor Strategy for Levuka
2. **NATIONAL LEVEL**
 - Review of Tentative List
 - Proposal for nomination of Natural site
 - Establishment of a Heritage Fund
 - Identification and Capacity Building for Local Specialists



slide 8

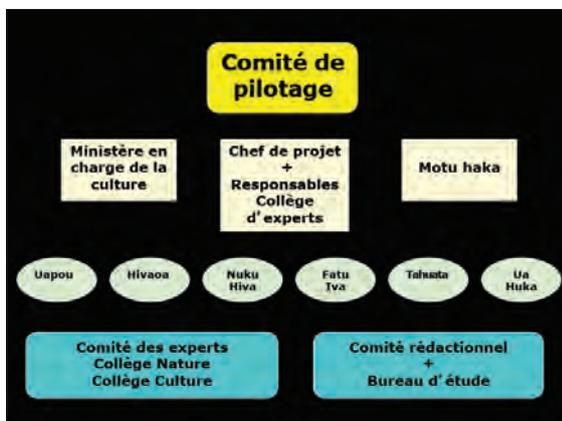
Country Report: French Polynesia (1)



slide 1



slide 2



slide 3



slide 4

1. La déclaration de la Valeur Universelle Exceptionnelle
2. La liste des sites pré-validée
3. Le calendrier prévisionnel

slide 5



slide 6



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slide 9



slide 10



slide 11



slide 12



slide 13



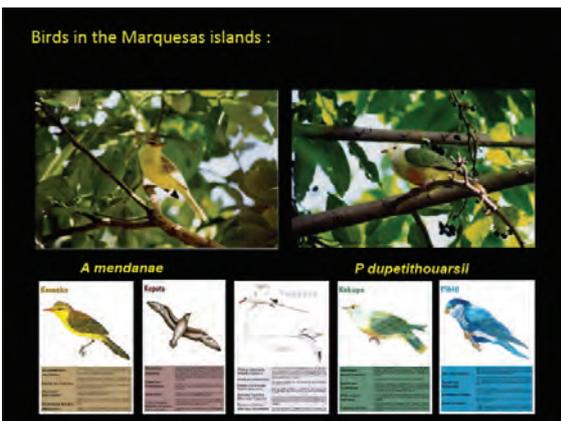
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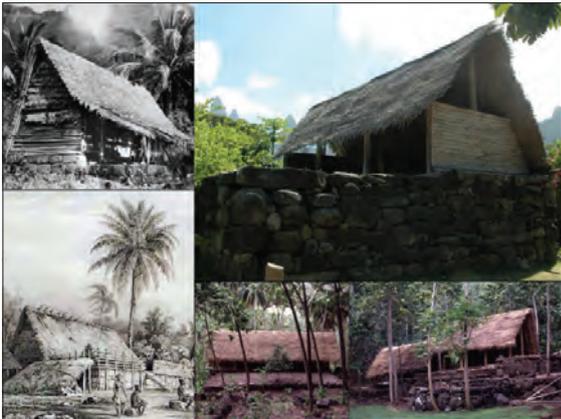
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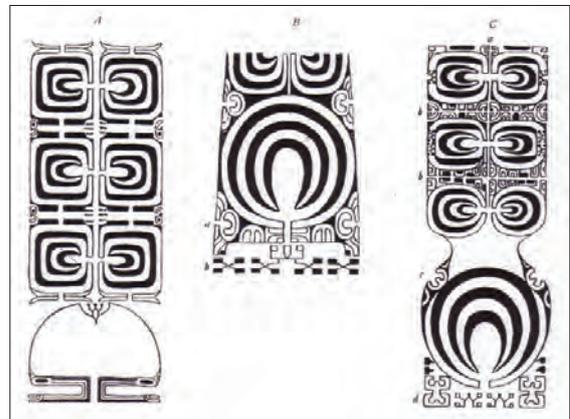
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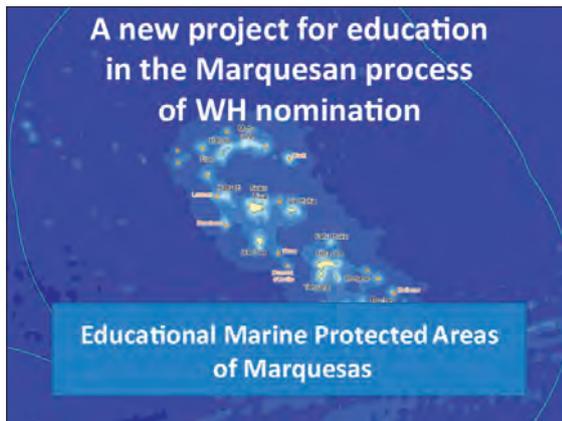


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Country Report: French Polynesia (2)



slide 1



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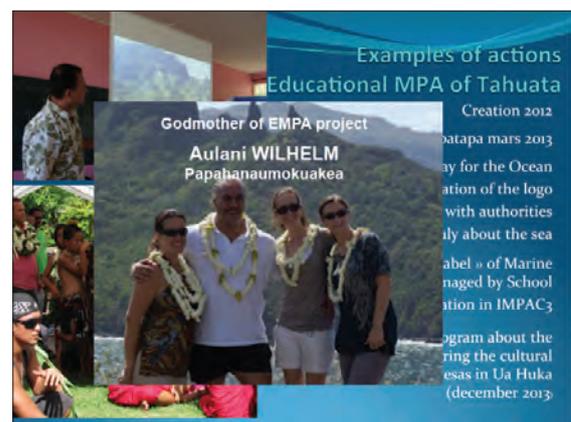
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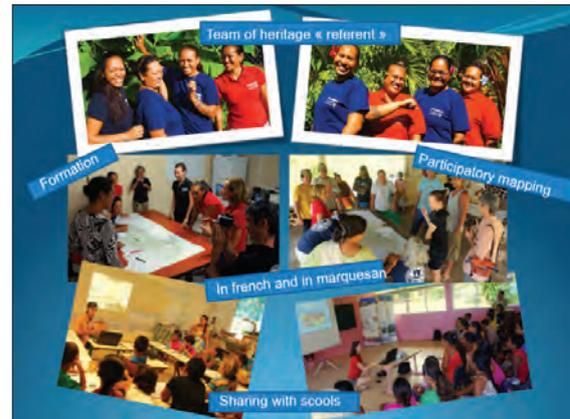
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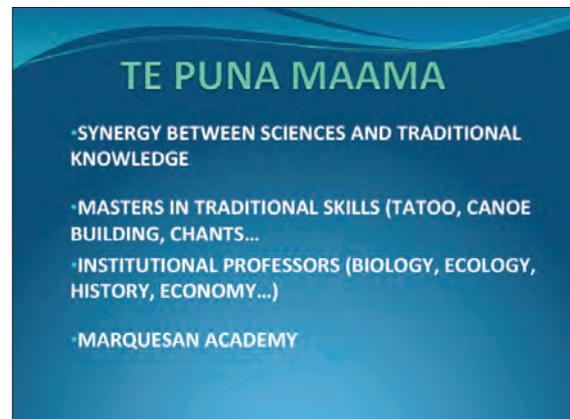
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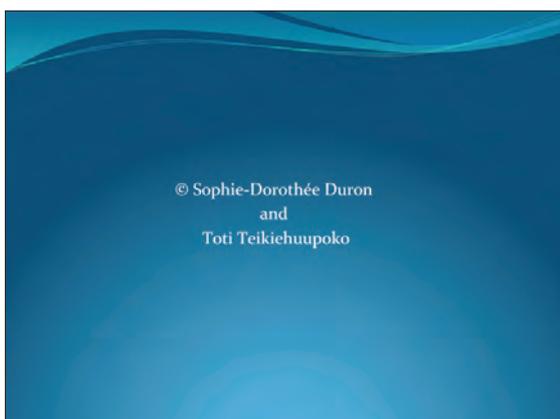
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slide 11

Country Report: Kiribati



slide 1

General Information

1. National Policy and Legislation- KDP 2010-2015
2. Tentative List- **none yet- still working on NNABAKANA site**
3. World Heritage Site(s)- **PIPA**
4. Future Nomination Plan- **Nnabakana site, UCH Flat reef fish traps, traditional mwaneaba and other cultural sites.**

slide 2

Progress in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015) updated in light of the outcome of 2nd Cycle of Periodic Reporting

*“Develop, with technical assistance, an EIA and permit system for **tourism operations in Natural and Cultural heritage sites**”*

ACHIEVEMENTS!

- A. PIPA allows both CULTURE and TOURISM included in the KANTON SURVEY for Development of PIPA entry base for tourists (under GEF project)
- B. Culture Division provides cultural mapping data to the Department of Tourism – highlighting both the Cultural and Natural sites and cultural protocol systems for the tourism department.

slide 3

HOWEVER

TOURISM and CULTURE have Challenges!

- a. No co-financing or consolidated fund under the cultural mapping activities between the two departments (Tourism and Culture) so the **sharing of information is limited!** – Networking and cooperation **between the 2 is poor.**
- b. **Private tour guides** provide their own cultural information (version) of the sites without consulting the office-
- c. **Nationalising Cultural sites** are not yet endorsed by the Government ..therefore the releasing of the data for most islands are maintained unreleased / preserved until the Cabinet approves all.

slide 4

Tourism operations in Natural and Cultural heritage sites

- **Recommendations:** a. Both Culture and Tourism to work together on mapping activities (co financing if acceptable) or to be under the same Ministry

or the need for the Heritage office for both Natural and Cultural to be formed under one consolidated heritage fund for better cooperation for sustainable tourism and not conventional.

slide 5

Achivements!

- *Facilitate the management of World Heritage sites through exchanges, work experience opportunities etc. -PIPA added to the World Heritage List in 2010.*
- “INTERGRATION OF CULTURE & TOURISM INTO NATURAL HERITAGE” under the GEF.
- More staff established- PIPA TRUST, General Manager, Awareness and Educational Officer, Accountant and Registry- and more staff for the Kanton PIPA base!
- KANTON MULTI DISCIPLINARY SURVEY TASK FORCE mission to Kanton from different ministries early 2013
- The Cartographer expert from Ministry of Lands and Survey assist the Culture by locating cultural and tourism potential sites using GPS and GIS layering.

slide 6

Achievements!

With technical assistance identify and assess cultural values in Kiribati and the process for nominating cultural properties.

Capacity Trainings:

1. 2011- Cultural mapping workshop SPC/EU Sigatoka
2. 2011 to 2012- NNABAKANA SPC /EU project on "Structuring the Cultural Sector in the Pacific for improved Human Development" with the local Consultant Mr Bwere Eritaia.
3. 2012- August Netherlands Fund In Trust - UNESCO WORKSHOP FOR DOCUMENTING CULTURAL HERITAGE IN KIRIBATI
4. 2013- JULY PIPA MPA (Marine Protected Areas) capacity training based on Management skills as Marine Protected Area managers for PIPA and MPAs in general - Training 22 – 31 July 2013- NOAA/ NEA/ HAWAII (MPA)
5. 2013- July to August- ACCU, NARA "Cultural Heritage Protection and Conservation training"

slide 7

NNABAKANA – EU/SPC ECHM project

Achievements on Capacity trainings!

◦ 2. 2012 to 2013-
NNABAKANA "STONE WARRIORS"

SPC /EU project on "Structuring the Cultural Sector in the Pacific for improved Human Development" with the local Consultant Mr Bwere Eritaia.

slide 8

NNABAKANA – EU/SPC ECHM project

Achievements!

- A. Full Documentation/ mapping and consultation done with the Communities on the site.
- B. Full report compiled & printed and ready for Launching in 2014
- C. 3 different POSTERS on A1 size with 50 copies each have been distributed for awareness and promotion at Tarawa, capital to Governments offices, NGOs, primary, Secondary schools and institutions.

slide 9

NNABAKANA – EU/SPC ECHM project

CHALLENGES!

- The acquittal report to be fully settled and cleared from Kiribati Ministry of Finance- complications of the project fund that deposited into the Consolidated fund of the Government
- Recommended to have the ECH fund administered within the Culture Division (implementing agency).
- The completion of the ECHM project report was delayed due to the Pass away of the Local Consultant (due to old age sickness).

slide 10

NNABAKANA – EU/SPC ECHM project

Recommendations from the Nnabakana community members

Proposed follow-up actions:

- Reconstruct the broken and lost Nnabakana
- Draft regulatory framework for the protection of endangered cultural heritage.
- Organize training workshops on Endangered Cultural Heritage Mapping for local communities.
- Identify elements of Endangered Cultural Heritage that need immediate preservation and conservation
- Declare Biken-te-inai and Teabuaeroa with its adjacent lagoon mud, and deep water and reef flat as a **Marine Conservation Area (MPA)**.
- Document all oral traditions, through publishing, transmission and storage for future generations.
- Publish the **Tabiteuean's** version of the story of Kaitu and Uakeia (This is requested by the community).

slide 11

NNABAKANA – EU/SPC ECHM project

Activities, status and remarks, PARTLY ACCOMPLISHED! Pg 13 of the ECHM report

4. **NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON MAPPING EXERCISE**
Facilitate a national consultation on mapping exercise. This is done only to the people of Tabiteuea, not on a national level.
5. Assist with **developing data storage mechanism** for heritage mapping which can be used for future mapping exercise- The DCMK shall be working on the technical aspect of the activity, putting data on a website, deposit in the National Archive and Libraries.
6. Assist with **developing appropriate heritage transmission materials** to benefit the current and future generations
The activity is pending accomplishing of technical aspects of the activity.
Partly accomplished , Work will start when funds are available.....

slide 12

NNABAKANA – EU/SPC ECHM project

RECOMMENDATIONS

pg 14 of ECHM Kiribati

- Establishing a cultural agencies on the islands...
- NATIONAL WORKSHOP for ECHM
- IDENTIFY ECH – Top priorities
- Document all OLD people oral stories in relation to Kaitu & Uakeia (warriors)
- Formulate appropriate by-laws for cultural protection (need for this legalities in Kiribati).
- Provide initial funding for reconstructing of the broken nnabakana
- More training opportunities for Cultural staff

slide 13

NNABAKANA – EU/SPC ECHM project

OTHER ISSUES from Culture Division

- Financial support for Launching of the ECHM Report on the site to co-finance with our recurrent cultural activity fund for 2014.
- Formerly request the re-extend of the Due date for EU/SPC Fund to fully accomplished the incompleted tasks for “Nnabakana- stone warriors” till next year hence the loss of the local consultant jeopardised the project- so we humbly request extended time to complete the task!

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CAPACITY TRAINING PROGRESS

3. 2012- August

Netherlands Fund In Trust - UNESCO

WORKSHOP FOR DUCUMENTING CULTURAL HERITAGE IN KIRIBATI

slide 15

UNESCO WORKSHOP FOR DOCUMENTING CULTURAL HERITAGE IN KIRIBATI

Hosted by the Culture Center & Museum (M&A),
The République of Kiribati

Center of World Heritage Studies,
University of Minnesota (CWHS/U of M)

August 9, 2012



slide 16

THE OBJECTIVE OF WORKSHOP

launching a capacity-building program & setting up a database for mapping cultural heritage:

- Review the cultural value assessment & records
- Test the pilot database system for the inventory
- Develop standard procedures for documentation
- Demonstrate the survey & the data input
- Operate the database of inventory;
- Prepare GIS/GPS cultural mapping for database;
- Monitor and periodic review of knowledge transfer

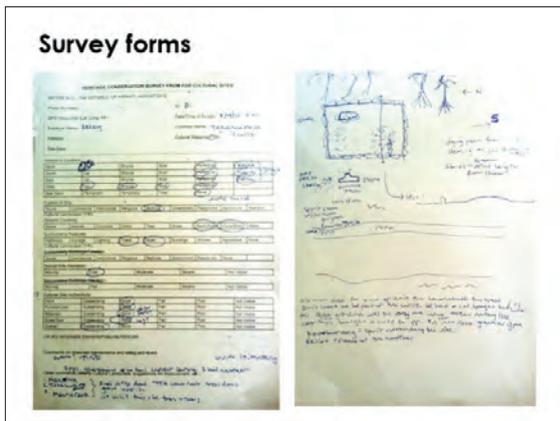


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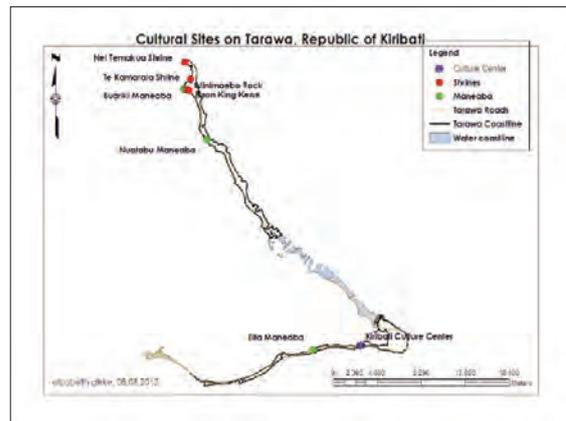
Field work flow

1. Take GPS coordinates for location map
2. Measurements in plan: (see diagram 1)
 - perimeter distances
 - perimeter to coral column
 - coral column to interior columns
 - distance between all interior columns.
3. Measurements in section:
 - circumference of wood columns
 - dimensions of coral column: (see diagram 2)
 - height of wood column:
 - length of roof ridge
 - distance to roof ridge
 - Trusses
4. Photograph:
 - exterior
 - site conditions
 - interior
 - floor material
 - Important or unique joints/details
5. Complete survey form
6. Enter in database

slide 18



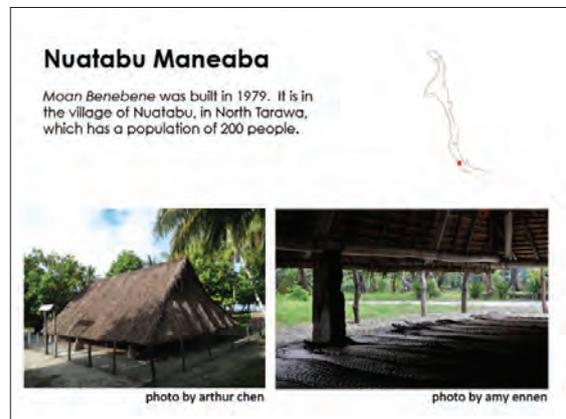
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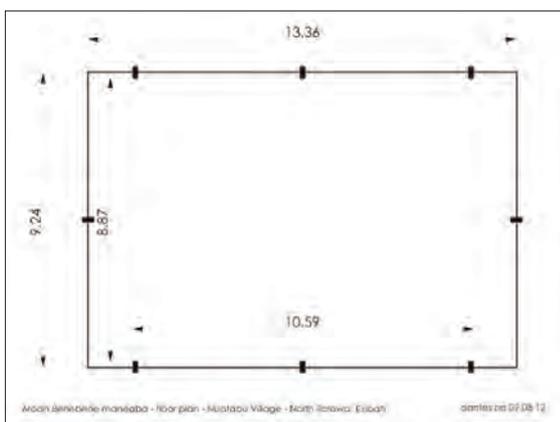
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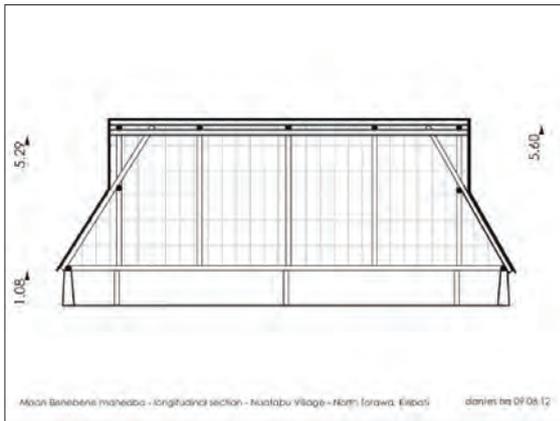
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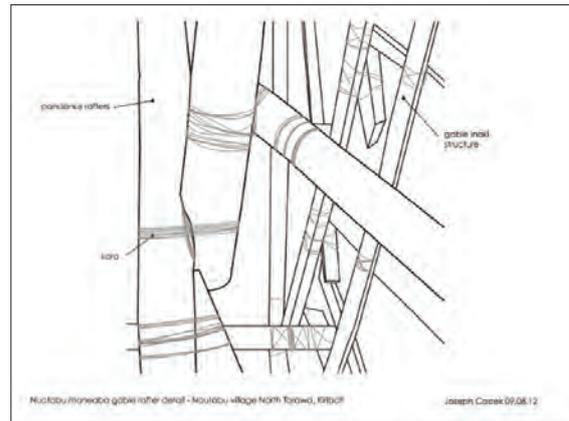
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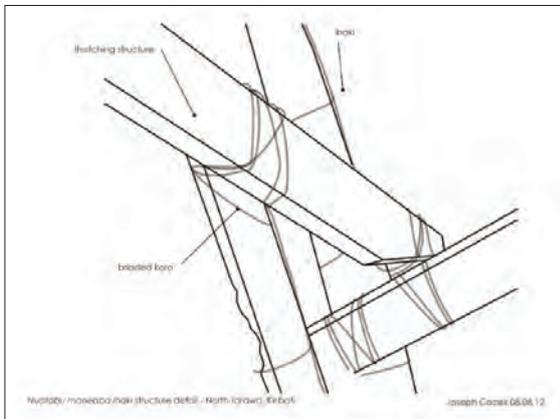
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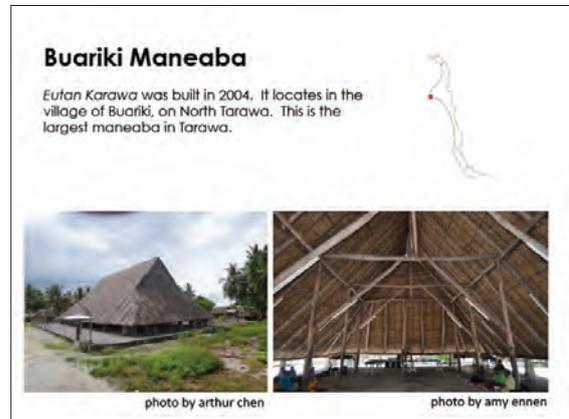
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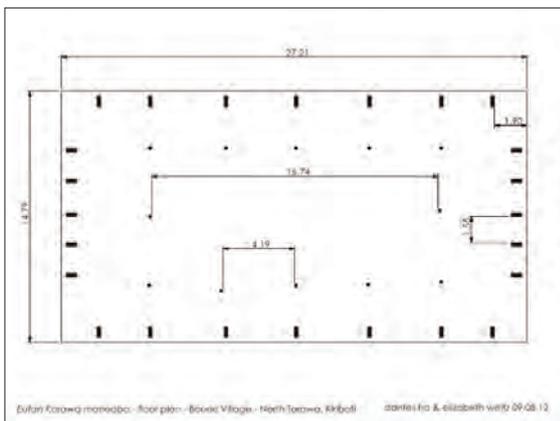
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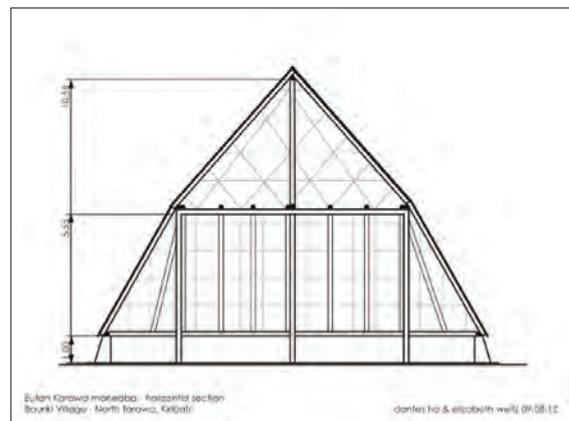
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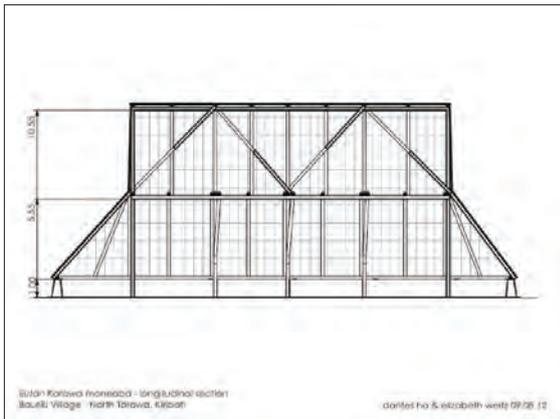
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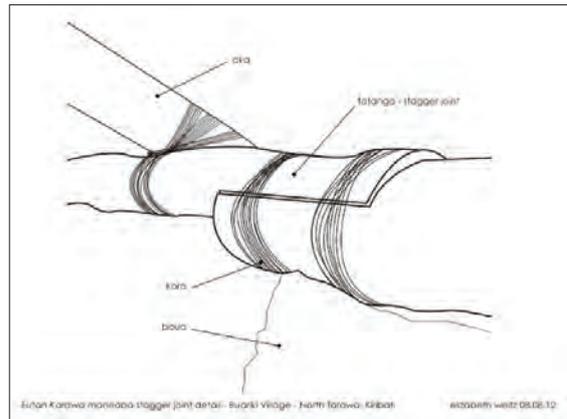
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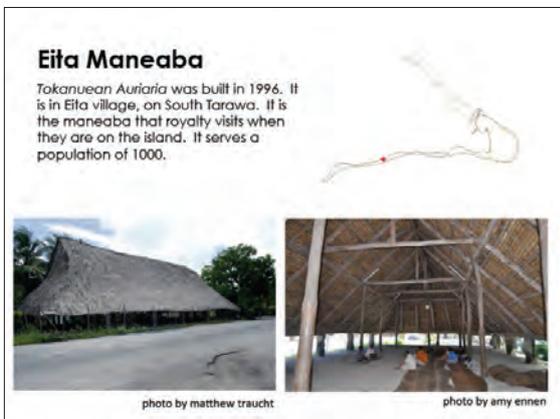
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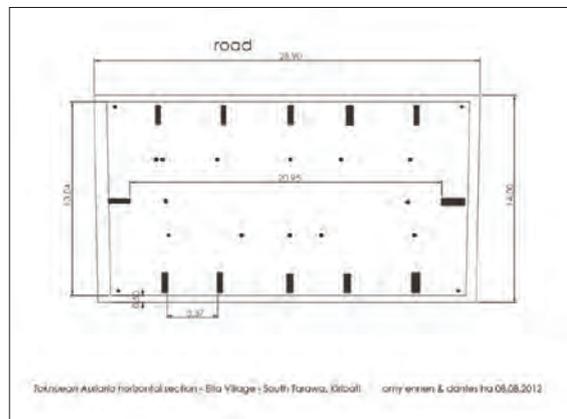
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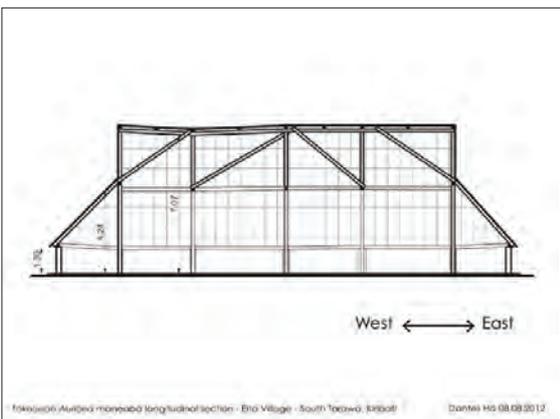
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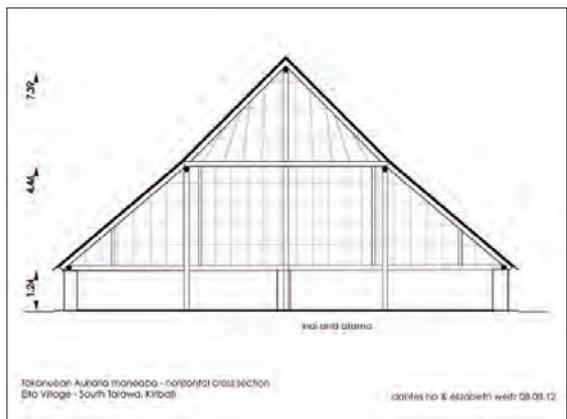
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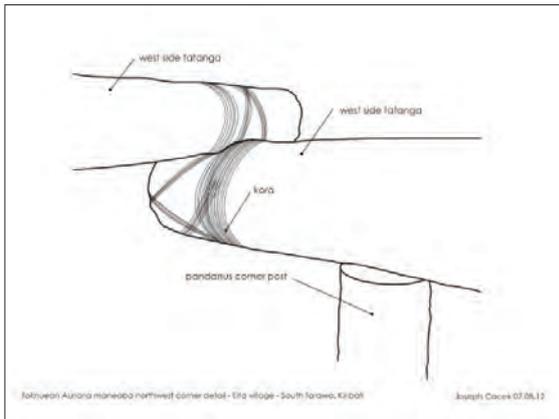
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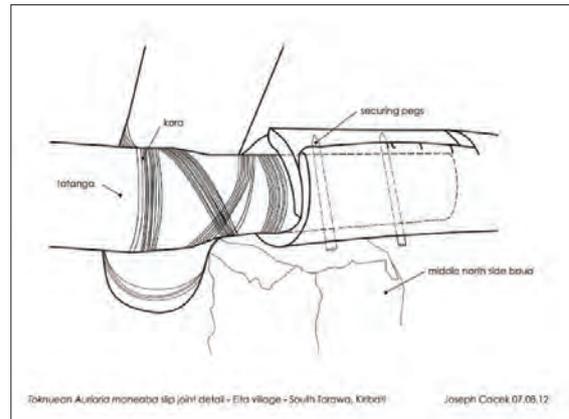
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Comparison Chart for 3 Maneaba

Nuafabu - Moan Benebene	Buariki - Eutan Karawa	Ela - Tokanuean Auriara
 Building Elements: Foundation/Floor: earth, atama, inai Structure: coral stone, no interior Joinery: kora, leather Truss (Roof System) Support: Ni, moan, fatanga, ke moan faubuki, ke kavaua n' kouyafu	 Building Elements: Foundation/Floor: concrete, inai Structure: coral stone, pandanus column Joinery: kora, aligaru Truss (Roof System) Support: ke fatanga ke baia ni mata, ke kavaua n' fatanga kouyafu	 Building Elements: Foundation/Floor: concrete, atama, inai Structure: coral stone, pandanus column Joinery: kora, cable ties, steel joint Truss (Roof System) Support: ke fatanga baivatai
Authenticity & Conservation Master Builder: Kouat Overall Outstanding Remarkable Features: higher quality of construction and local materials Maintenance: continued communal participation	Authenticity & Conservation Master Builder: Tereafa Iok-Iok Overall Outstanding Remarkable Features: large scale Maintenance: remove items not in use, reconsider materials choices	Authenticity & Conservation Master Builder: Ivan Senemama Overall Good Remarkable Features: resolves historical quality of original practice by bolt Maintenance: restore roofing boundaries, address noise and site concerns

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Field survey of 4 cultural sites

oral history, location, mythology and local belief associated with the significance of places

photo by arthur chen

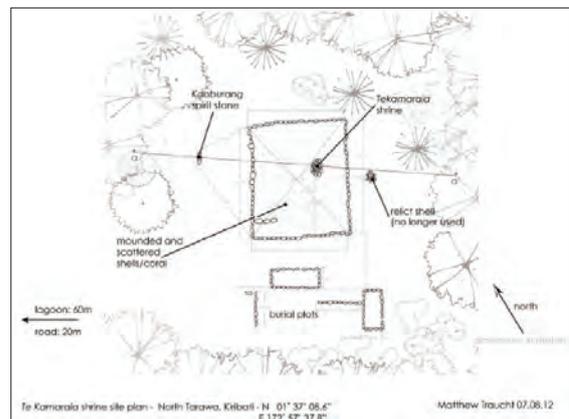
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Te Kamarara

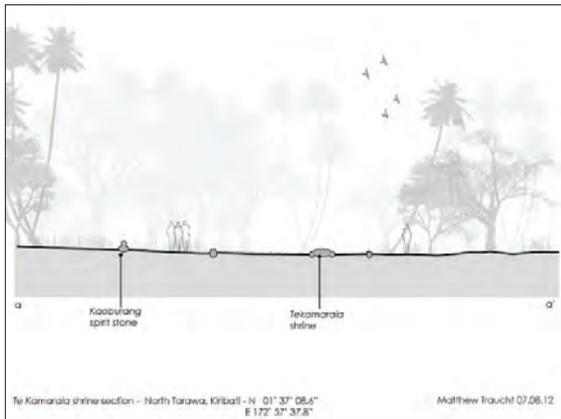
Spiritual site in North Tarawa associated with evil spirits. Comprised of a large shell where offerings are made, a bed of coral and shells, and a border of rocks. The site is a cleared area in a forest with at least three burial plots and a separate spirit stone known as Kaoburang. The site has been in use for several generations and continues to be utilized.

photo by amy ennen photo by arthur chen

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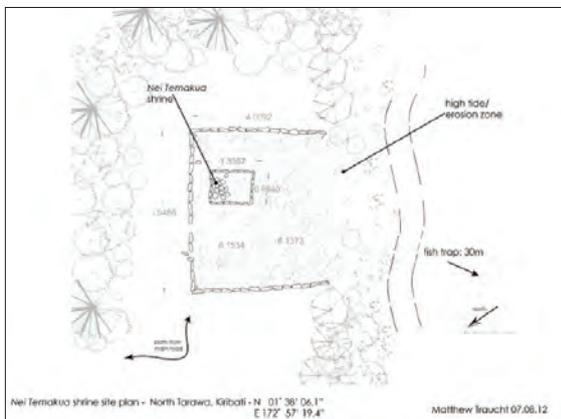
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Nei Temakua

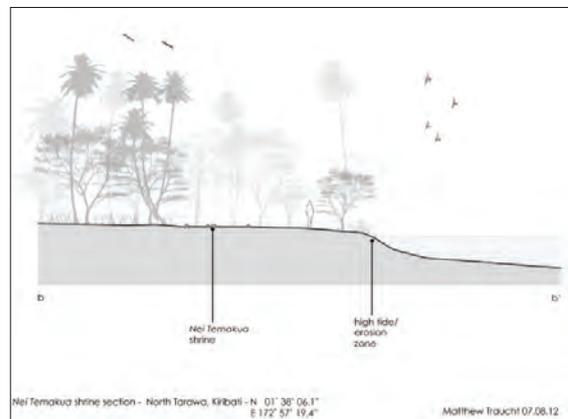
Spiritual site in North Tarawa associated with benevolent spirits and bountiful fishing harvests. Comprised of several sea shells enclosed within a larger bed of coral and shells and a border of rocks. The site is a cleared area adjacent to the sea; a visible fish trap approximately 25 meters offshore is associated with the site. The site has been in use for several generations and continues to be utilized.

photo by matthew traucht photo by arthur chen

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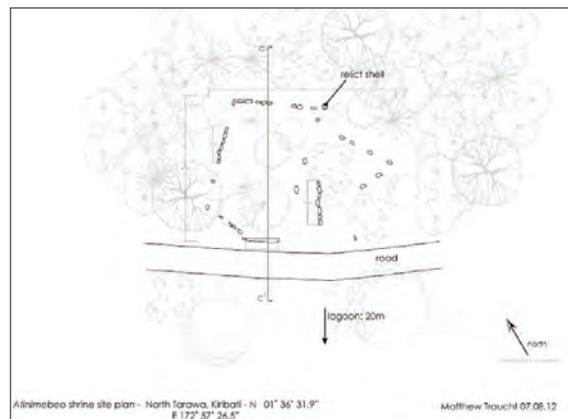
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Te Atinimaebo

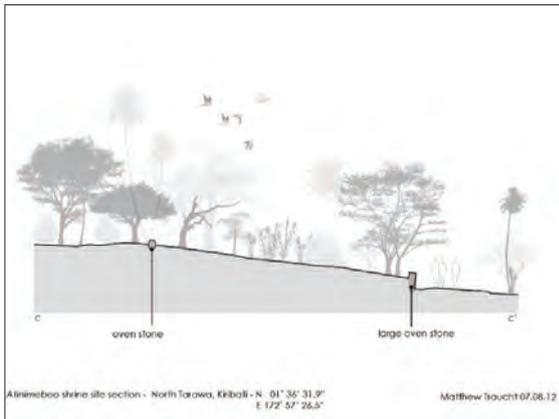
Mythical site in North Tarawa associated with the appeasement of an ancient king known as Belamatekaai. Comprised of several alignments of rocks to create an oven where fish were cooked. The site is located on the perimeter of Bauriki village in an overgrown, unused area near the main road. The site has no current usage and is not widely known or utilized by the local.

photo by amy ennen photo by matthew traucht

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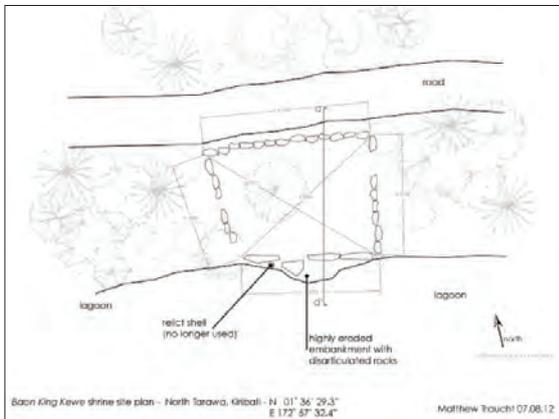
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Baon King Kewe

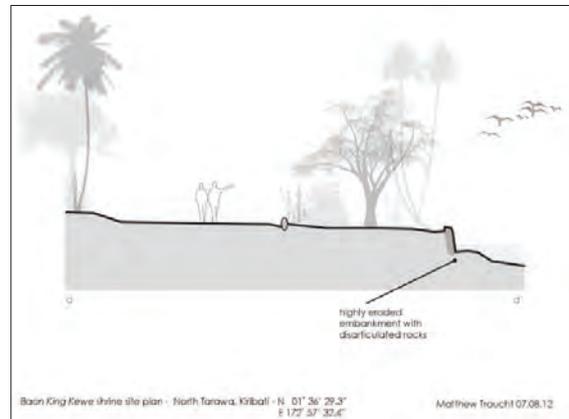
Mythical site in North Tarawa associated with the ancient king Kewe. Comprised of an enclosure of rocks that demarcate the location of a mythical event. The site is located on the perimeter of Bauriki village on an eroding seaside cliff near the main road. The site remains respected by the local population and requires stabilization.

photo by matthew trought photo by arthur chen

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Database

slide 54

Database entry

slide 55

**State of conservation:
cultural and environmental considerations**

"The most significant feature of the 1972 *World Heritage Convention* is that it links together in a single document the concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties. The *Convention* recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the **balance** between the two." - UNESCO



photo by amy ennen

photo by amy ennen

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General recommendations for heritage conservation in Kiribati

- Legal instruments of cultural heritage conservation
- Standard procedures for heritage classifications
- Priority of assessing heritage values
- Inter-governmental efforts in conservation, i.e. environmental agency, schools, police forces, etc.
- Networks of NGOs, civic leaders and volunteers
- Promote heritage conservation through designated events, media and educational programs
- Clear markings of interpretation at heritage sites
- Updated office technology for heritage management
- Need more junior staff and specialists for current conservation tasks

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Strategies for conservation management

- Establish balance between **change** and **continuity, development** and **conservation**
- **Create the public awareness** of the **setting** around the sites
- Make **zones** around sites so modern activities do not disrupt traditional character and use
- **Identify all resources around sites** so that they might be protected
- Provide **stewardship** for **natural systems** linked to cultural landscapes
- Implement long term **management** and **maintenance** strategies
- **Interpretive** goals should reflect the landscape's history and significance
- Continue to **refine** your **inventory** of significant sites
- Protect existing documentation through **data back ups** and **technological updates**

slide 58

Example: interpretive sign on site



photo by amy ennen

slide 59

**Specific recommendations:
cultural site rehabilitation**

- On coastal sites, provide **engineered erosion prevention** measures
- **Re-route roads** to prevent disruption to architectural features and cultural activities
- **Rehabilitate** cultural features so they are recognizable
- **Remove disruptive vegetation** for site **clarity** and **integrity**
- Maintain sites for **sanitation**
- Provide multi-lingual **interpretive signage** for visitors
- Develop a **responsive strategy** for maintenance routines
- Encourage the passing of **knowledge** and **skills** within the community

slide 60

The team



photo by anatati wilson

slide 61



INDIVIDUAL training for KIRIBATI CULTURAL OFFICER AND GIS EXPERT CARTOGRAPHER

2013- July to August- ACCU, NARA
"Cultural Heritage Protection and Conservation training"

slide 62

CULTURAL SITES GIS LAYERING



- On-site training "Cultural Landscape in the Asuka Area" - with cultural maps and coordinates of the sites.
- Management of GPS/GIS Data I & II- NNRICP

slide 63

Achievements!

- CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT training for**
 - both the Cultural officer and Cartographer to learn and to integrate GIS and GPS data into cultural site layers in national maps.
 - management of protection, preservation, collection
 - Tentative listing/nomination/inscription strategies and plans

slide 64

What has archived further! At ACCU

NARA

risk management, archaeological management and system, excavation formalities and management, exhibition of artefacts in museums, quarantine management on artefacts, preservation methods and management, database and	cataloging systems on artefacts and excavated items, photographic of artefacts for museum use and data collection, Mapping using the Methods and grid systems for registration of excavated sites and artefacts	Inscription strategies, Zoning and demarcation (buffer zones etc) Conservation methods on artefacts, Criteria on World Heritage submissions for inscriptions based on	the NARA : •Cultural properties •History of Shinto, Hindu and Buddhism •Palace history and museum •Institute Museum •Cultural landscapes
National Cultural Properties National Treasures World Heritage	•National cultural properties •Tentative listing	Understanding of	

slide 65

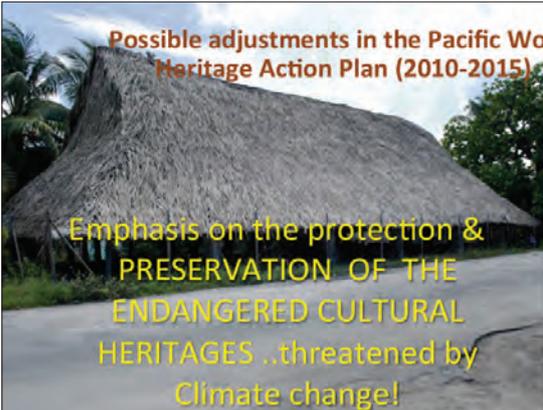
TENTATIVE LISTINGS

A. Still working on the NNABAKANA warriors (cultural site) for full documentation and SCIENTIFIC CARBON DATING to confirm actual dates.

B. To see possible tentative listings for the

- Traditional Mwaneaba of Kiribati (ICH and Local architectures) and
- Underwater Cultural Heritage- FLAT REEF FISH TRAPS

slide 66



Possible adjustments in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015)

Emphasis on the protection & PRESERVATION OF THE ENDANGERED CULTURAL HERITAGES ..threatened by Climate change!

slide 67

Further heritage action plan

- Establish Tentative Lists.
- Safeguard intangible cultural heritage by **Ratification**
- 10th July – Designated for Kiribati National Cultural Day (Cabinet decision 2012)
- FOCUS on MITIGATION or Revitalization support for ICH (cultural sites and monuments) threatened by CLIMATE CHANGE.

slide 68

What's next?

1

- ICH ratification
- **Ratification of DCE**
- **Ratification of UCH**
- Providing the concept paper for the Flat reef fish traps for KIRIBATI at the UCH conference 2014
- Currently the Culture is within the Ministry of Internal Affairs (former Ministry of Internal & Social affairs) – Lobbying to the Kiribati Government to include the name Cultural Affairs, the **Ministry of Internal & Cultural Affairs**

slide 69

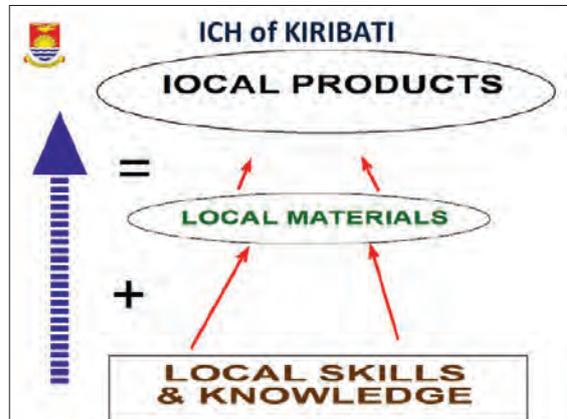
What's next?

2

PRESERVATION and SAFEGUARDING
of the Kiribati Traditional Mwaneaba
By preventing the **CLIMATE CHANGE**
THREATS
To Protect our
ICH



slide 70



slide 71

Plaiting, weaving, ornaments and clothes



garlands

skirts

LOCAL SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE

slide 72

Dancing, composing,



garlands

skirts & 'bee'

LOCAL SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE

slide 73

Twisting cord to make string and rope



LOCAL SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE

This slide features a dark blue background with a small UNESCO logo in the top left corner. The title 'Twisting cord to make string and rope' is at the top. Below it are two side-by-side photographs showing individuals in traditional attire twisting natural fibers into cord. A yellow triangle with three horizontal lines is on the left. At the bottom, a white box contains the text 'LOCAL SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE'.

slide 74

Local Medicine,



LOCAL SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE

This slide has a dark blue background with a UNESCO logo in the top left. The title 'Local Medicine,' is at the top. It contains two photographs: one of a person preparing a substance in a bowl and another of a person applying a substance to another person's back. A yellow triangle with three horizontal lines is on the left. At the bottom, a white box contains the text 'LOCAL SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE'.

slide 75

Canoeing & navigation



LOCAL SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE

This slide has a dark blue background with a UNESCO logo in the top left. The title 'Canoeing & navigation' is at the top. The main image shows a traditional outrigger canoe on a body of water with mangroves in the background. A yellow triangle with three horizontal lines is on the left. At the bottom, a white box contains the text 'LOCAL SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE'.

slide 76

Fishing



This slide has a white background with a UNESCO logo in the top left. The title 'Fishing' is at the top. It contains two photographs: one of people in a boat with a large fish and another of a person in a boat. The bottom of the slide is empty.

slide 77

Making eel traps



This slide has a white background with a UNESCO logo in the top left. The title 'Making eel traps' is at the top. The main image shows two people constructing a rectangular eel trap from woven materials. The bottom of the slide is empty.

slide 78

Coastal Erosion



This slide has a white background with a UNESCO logo in the top left. The title 'Coastal Erosion' is at the top. The main image shows a sandy beach with a tree whose roots are exposed and eroding, with driftwood nearby. The bottom of the slide is empty.

slide 79



slide 80



slide 81



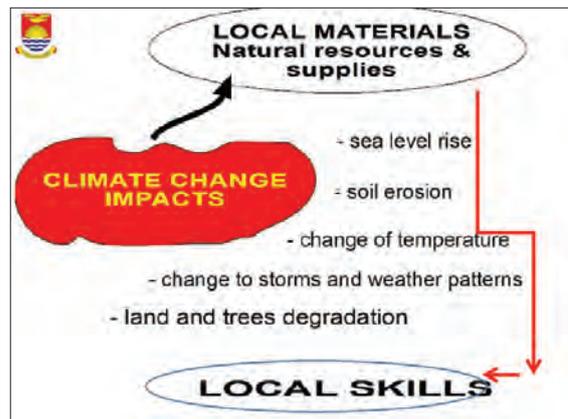
slide 82



slide 83



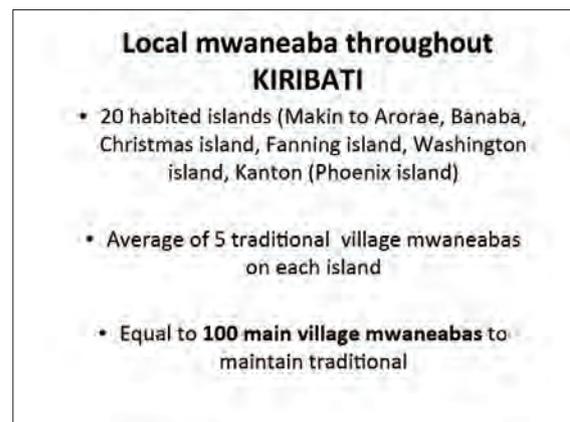
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slide 85



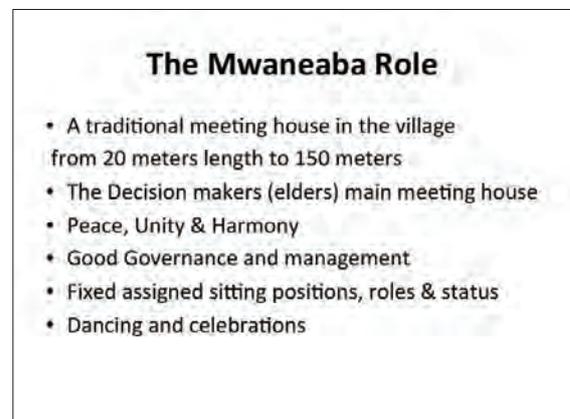
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slide 87



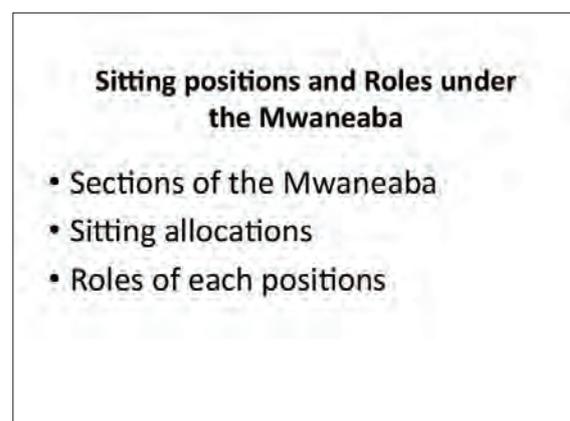
slide 88



slide 89



slide 90



slide 91

The STRUCTURES of the Mwaneaba

Every single parts of the Local Traditional Mwaneaba is an evidence of the continuity in the skills.

slide 92

The Local Mwaneaba is a model of an Anthropological MUSEUM

Constructive parts- frameworks, thatch, mats, strings.

Ceremonial activities- food presentation, formality, dancing & singing performances, games, traditional oratories

Exhibits and Demonstrates the Product of Skills and Knowledge

slide 93

Let's Join our Hands Together like Binding the knots

to re-enforce our PACIFIC CULTURAL HERITAGE!

KAM RABWA!

slide 94

Napier Art Deco historic precinct (2007):
A wonderful Heritage (= Outstanding) BUT.....

Doubt full WH criteria (- Universality) can be met
→ not actively pursued as a WH candidate



7

Department of Conservation
Te Pūkeko

slide 7

World Heritage Site(s)

- New Zealand ratified WHC in 1984
- 3 sites listed
- Department of Conservation leads on this work
– but with other stakeholders

8

Department of Conservation
Te Pūkeko

slide 8

Tongariro National Park
(listed in 1990, expanded to include cultural aspects in 1993)



9

Photos: H. Keys, K. Williams

Department of Conservation
Te Pūkeko

slide 9

Te Wahipounamu - South West New Zealand
(listed in 1986, expanded in size in 1990)



10

Photos: D. Flavell, H. Christophers, DOC

Department of Conservation
Te Pūkeko

slide 10

New Zealand's Subantarctic islands
(listed in 1998)



11

Photos: Murray Andrew

Department of Conservation
Te Pūkeko

slide 11

2nd Cycle of Periodic Reporting

- Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value (RSOUV) - 2012
 - Te Wahipounamu - South West New Zealand
 - New Zealand's Subantarctic Islands
- RSOUV for Tongariro National Park -working with iwi in the area; (2016 WH deadline)
 - Waitangi Tribunal report on Tongariro area (Nov 2013) which includes the WH site. Outcome of Treaty negotiations between Crown and Iwi will influence development of the RSOUV

12

Department of Conservation
Te Pūkeko

slide 12

Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015)
Thoughts:

- Implementation : reflect the Global Strategy
 - Listing Decisions based on SOUV
 - Decisions giving due weight to advisory bodies' recommendations
 - Conservation / Management
- NZ ready to assist Pacific Countries to reach their aspirations

13



Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atarauā

slide 13

What's next for Action Plan ?

- Multi – country collaboration ?
- Marine ?
- Synergies with Pacific Regional Invasive Alien Species programmes?
- Synergy with discussion at 9th Pacific Island Conference?



14

Photo David Mudge



Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atarauā

slide 14

Country Report: Palau

Palau-Country Report

UNESCO Pacific World Heritage Workshop
Suva, Fiji, 27 – 30 November 2013

Ilebrang U. Oikerill, Koror State Representative
for Palau UNESCO Commission

slide 1

General Information

- Palau National Policy and Legislation**
 - 2011 Ratified convention on Intangible Cultural Heritage
 - Proclamation to close EEZ toward Comprehensive Marine Sanctuary.
- Tentative List**
 - Trans-boundary Site - Stone Quarry Site, Ailal State, Palau – Yap, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM).
 - Ouballang ra Ngebedech (Ngebedech Terraces), Aimelilik State
 - Imeong Conservation Site, Ngeremlengul State
 - Tet el Bad (Stone Coffin), Ngarchelong State
- World Heritage Site**
 - 2012 - Successful inscription of Rock Islands Southern Lagoon for both cultural and natural significance.
- Future Nomination Plan**
 - Yapese Stone Money Quarry/Bank Trans-boundary between Palau and FSM
 - Will seek assistance to nominate terraces of Aimelilik State.

slide 2

Palau National Policy and Legislation

- 2011 Palau ratified UNESCO's Convention for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH).
 - Consultations planned with cultural stakeholder to create Palau's ICH Policy
- Executive Order - No. 334 – New Members of National Commission to UNESCO.
 - On May 14, 2013, appointed new members by His Excellency President Tommy E. Remengesau Jr.
- Recent Proclamation by President Remengesau to close off Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) toward the creation of Comprehensive Marine Sanctuary.
- Ongoing efforts to protect our environment
 - Protected Area Network
 - Shark Sanctuary
 - Micronesia Challenge

slide 3

World Heritage Site

- Inscribed *Rock Islands Southern Lagoon, Palau*, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (v), (vii), (ix) and (x) in 2012 for cultural and natural significance.**
- Possible through collaborative efforts between national and state to fulfill management plan requirements.



Ngerukewid Islands National Wildlife Preserve (2010) © Patrick Colin

slide 4

Nomination Timeline

- Palau submitted nomination for Rock Islands in 2007 on tentative list.
 - Assistance from Australian Government received for cultural component of nomination in 2009/2010.
- Final draft nomination submitted in January 2011
 - Nomination was deemed complete on April 2011.
- IUCN/ICOMOS evaluation mission on September 2011.



slide 5

Nomination Timeline (continued)

- Recommendations by advisory teams was integrated into nomination by February 2012.
- The decision was made on the inscription of the RISL on June 29, 2012.
- Updated Rock Islands Southern Lagoon Management Plan was endorse on July 30, 2012.
- Resolution passed by Koror State legislature on November 8, 2012.



slide 6

Progress of Implementation of Rock Island Southern Lagoon Management Plan

- March 2013:

- Completed a final report of the results of the bird diversity survey that was conducted in 2012.
- Completed a final report of the results of the megapode survey that was conducted .



Rock Islands Southern Lagoon is an important megapode refuge with up to 15% of the world population of the Micronesian Megapodes.

slide 7

Palau-Progress in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015)

- **Palau is on track with its action plan**
 - Nomination of Rock Islands Southern Lagoon inscribed on 2012.
- **2013 Received support from the World Heritage Fund :**
 - To "Review old nomination and compile data to complete the nomination of the trans-boundary site of Chelchol Ra Orrak, Wet el Daob Me A Wet el Beluu and the Mongyol Stone Money Bank."
 - January 2014 – consultation to begin for April 2014 workshop hosted by Yap, Federated States of Micronesia.
 - Submission of draft nomination to UNESCO World Heritage List is 31 October 2014
- **Ministry of Education received UNESCO funding**
 - To promote in education system to support the sustainability of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) to reinforce the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) program
- **Future Nomination to World Heritage List**
 - Seek assistance to nominate Aimeilik Terraces.

slide 8

Palau-Progress in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015)

Activities under Regional Level

- Activity 16. Enhance underwater cultural heritage protection as part of a holistic approach to heritage conservation in the Pacific by: Raising awareness of underwater cultural heritage;
- Palau Bureau of Arts and Culture received funding to conduct a regional underwater archaeology training from November 18 to December 06, 2013.



slide 9

Possible adjustments in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015)

Palau propose to include additional objective to the Plan to address natural disaster management plan training and regional workshop to address threats to our world Heritage site.

For Example:

- Palau was hit by Typhoon Bopha in 2012 and Typhoon Haylan in 2013. Both left devastating effect to our cultural, natural, and historical sites.
- Palau received UNESCO Emergency Fund for school destroyed by Typhoon Bopha in 2012.
- Pacific World Heritage Action Plan can include in its objective to address assessment and technical assistance toward restoring historical, cultural, natural sites threatened by natural disasters.

slide 10

Before Typhoon Bopha



slide 11

After Typhoon Bopha



slide 12

What's next for Palau?

1. Efforts to organize a workshop in Palau to develop a framework for heritage tourism early 2014. Developing a workshop on World Heritage-oriented tourism decision-making framework for Palau that can be adapted to other Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

In line with activity at Regional Level in Action Plan

1. A workshop on heritage based tourism development, management and promotion will be held during 2012 (Australia). Assess adequacy of existing sustainable tourism guidelines to protect and sustain natural and cultural heritage properties and if necessary develop new version adapted to Pacific context.
2. Also early 2014 there will be a workshop on development of a erosion-management decision support tool designed to have coastal experts work directly with community members, local government agencies and non-governmental organizations to share information and experience on coastal erosion/management issues. Technical assistance was also provided by the SPC/GIZ CCCPIR program with consultancy from SPC-SOPAC and NIWA, NZ.

In line activity at Regional Level in Action Plan

2. Regional workshop to strengthen the capacities to identify and respond to impacts of climate change should also address other key threats to Pacific heritage places identified in the periodic report and at the meeting and address all States not just low lying atolls.



slide 13

What's next for Palau?

3. Also next year, Bureau of Arts and Culture launching Oral History and Ethnography on Palau traditional canoe and seafaring. In 2016 Alingano Maisu to sail from Palau to Guam for the 11th Festival of Pacific Arts.. Canoe Paddling Association (NGO) is supporting the project.

In line with activity at Regional Level in Action Plan

9. Establish a regional dialogue to enhance links between the World Heritage Convention and the Convention for the Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage by establishing a project on traditional navigation and seafaring, canoe building and management of associated heritage places.
4. Palau Ministry of Education is implementing a pilot project to promote ICH at 6th Grade level in all public schools.

In line with activity at Regional Level in Action Plan

11. Develop World Heritage educational material for communities and schools including the expansion of World Heritage in Young Hands Programme throughout the region and linking it to the Pacific Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Programme/ NB include Web 2.0 - interaction and exchange and endorsed Cultural and Education Regional Strategy for the Pacific.

slide 14

Thank you Mesulang

QUESTIONS?



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Coastal Management Officer
Koror State Department of Conservation and Law Enforcement
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Fax: (680) 488-6683
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slide 15

Country Report: Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea Country Report

UNESCO Pacific World Heritage Workshop
USP, Suva, Fiji 27 to 30 November 2013

slide 1

PNG Constitutional Mandate

The **Fourth (4th) Goal** of the PNG's National Constitution:

"We the people of PNG declare our 4th (fourth) goal to be for Papua New Guinea's natural resources and environment to be conserved and used for the collective benefit of all, and to be replenished for future generations"

slide 2

We accordingly call for: -

- 1) Wise use to be made of our natural resources and environment in and on the land or sea under the land and in the air, in the interests of our development and in trust for future generations; and
- 2) The conservation and replenishment, for the benefit of ourselves and prosperity of the environment and its sacred, scenic and historical qualities; (Cultural) and
- 3) All necessary steps to be taken to give adequate protection to our valuable birds, fish, insects, plants and trees (Natural) .

slide 3

In Country Legislation Coverage

- Environment Act (2000): EIA/SIA Regulation, Mitigation Standards, Approvals, & Permitting
- National Parks Act (1984): Provision for Interim Protection (IPZ -12 months)Exclusive
- Conservation Areas Act (1978): Management & Control of Protected Areas (State)
- Fauna (Protection & Control) Act (1966): Management & Control of Community-based Protected Areas (TD/BU)
- International (Fauna & Flora) Trade Act (1978): Conservation of Cultural & Historical Importance underpinning (MOST)
- Crocodile Trade (Protection) Act (1978): Control of International Trade. Dead or live, by-products, parts or derivatives. Control & Management of Crocodile Exports

slide 4

Multilateral Environmental Agreements (Conventions, Treaties, & Protocols)

PNG ratified Conventions

- CBD (1993)
- CCD (2000)
- CITES (1973)
- RAMSAR (1971)
- Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural & Natural Heritage (1972)
- PNG ratified (1994/1997), Established National WHC (1999)

Other Agreements:

- Basel Convention on Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes & Their Disposal (1989)
- Protocol on Biosafety (Cartagena Protocol)
- POPs Convention
- Montreal Protocol
- SPREP Convention (1986)
- Apia Convention (1986)
- Waigani Convention
- Rotterdam Convention
- VIENNA Convention (1985)

slide 5

PNG World Heritage Foundation (Committee) Established (1999/2004)

1. PNG World Heritage Committee 8 x key Central/National Agencies & 5 x NGO partners:

National Agencies

1. Dept of Environment & Conservation (Chair)
2. Dept of Education
3. National Research Institute (NRI)
4. PNG National Commission for UNESCO
5. PNG National Museum & Art Gallery
6. PNG National Cultural Commission
7. I/PNG (Anthropology Stream)
8. Tourism Promotion Authority (TPA)

NGOs

9. World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
10. Conservation International (CI)
11. The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
12. Partners with Melanesia (PwM)
13. The Heritage Foundation (THF)

Creation of PNG World Heritage Committee (2004)

PNG World Heritage Secretariat established within DEC (2007)

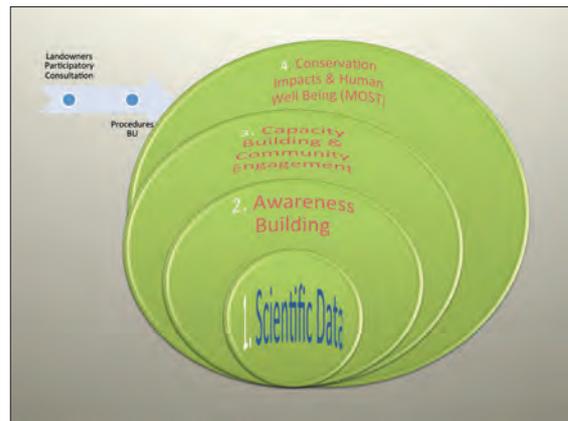
3-3 x positions established (approved & funded)

Two positions filled within DEC (2007/2010)

slide 6



slide 7



slide 8

PNG Tentative Listed World Heritage Sites (2006)

slide 9



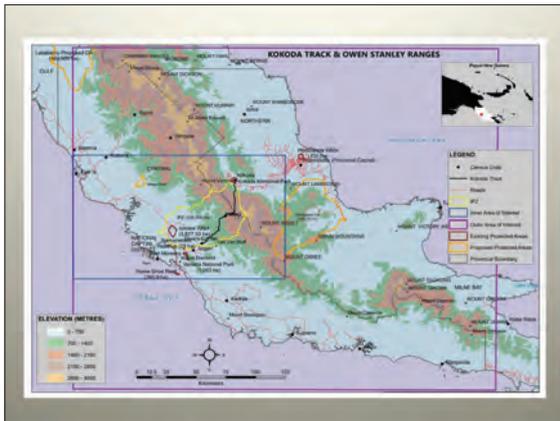
slide 10

- PNGs 7 x Tentative Listed Sites (2006)**
- Kokoda Track and Owen Stanley Ranges (Central & Ora) # OUV: VI, VII, X
 - Kikori River Basin/Great Papuan Plateau (Western, Gulf, SHP, EHP) # OUV: III, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX, X
 - Milne Bay Seascape (Pacific Jewels of Marine Biodiversity) # OUV: I, III, (VII, VIII, IX, X)
 - Trans-Fly Complex (trans-boundary) (RIP & Western) # OUV: III, V, VI, VII, X
 - The Sublime Karsts of Papua New Guinea, serial sites (1. Nakona (ENBP) # OUV: V, VII, VIII, IX, X; 2. Muller (SHP) # OUV: VII, VIII, IX, X & 3. Hindenburg Wall (Western/Fly River Province) # OUV: III, VII, VIII, IX, X
 - Upper Sepik River Basin (ESP) # OUV: I, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX, X
 - Huon (Bobongara) Terraces – Stairway to the Past (Morobe Province) # OUV: III, VII, VIII, IX, X

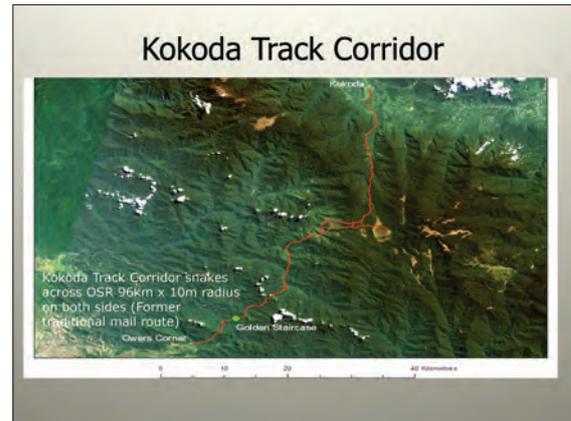
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1. Kokoda Track & Owen Stanley Ranges

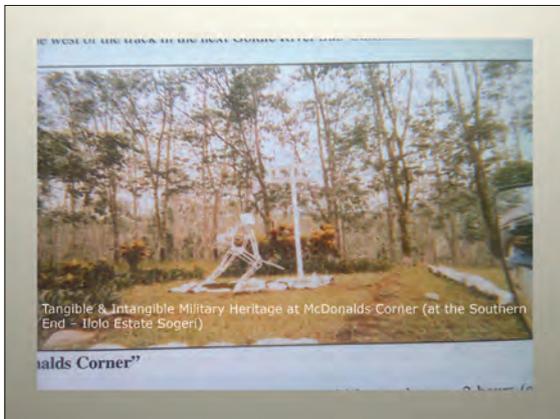
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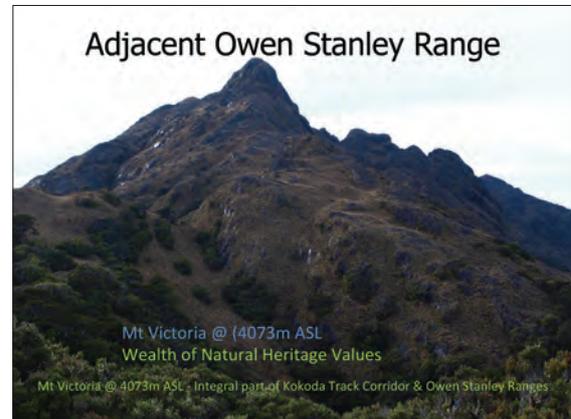
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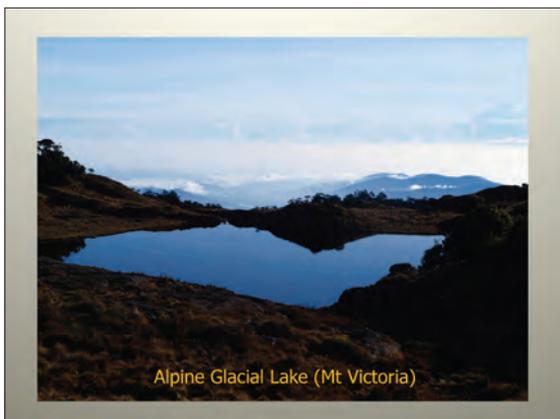
slide 14



slide 15



slide 16



slide 17



slide 18

2. Kikori River Basin

Great Papuan Plateau (Western, Gulf, Southern Highlands & Eastern Highlands Provinces)

slide 19

The area lies in the general subduction zone of the Indo-Pacific and Australasian Plates blessed with high degree of hydro-carbon concentration, Oil & Gas (Chevron 1992).

Oil Search Ltd is new Developer which estimates over 30-40 years or more years to go. Estimated income generation is US\$30billion.

Oil Search Ltd, promotes tax-credit schemes in assisting resource owners, institutions.

Environment Safe-Guard Actions:

- Regular environmental checks (M&E) and controls by Oil Search Ltd
- Joint Periodic competent Certification by DEC/Oil Search and Partners
- About five (5) Community-based Protected Areas (Lake Kutubu (June, 1992), Aired Hill (1987), Mt Bosavi, Libano_1 and Libano_2, established in and around the Corridors of the rich Oil & Gas Fields and along some 500 to 1,000 plus km pipeline running from Southern Highlands to the marine terminal in the Gulf.

slide 20

3. Milne Bay Seascape

Pacific Jewels of Marine Biodiversity

slide 21



Traditional Fishing Method - Coral - Milne Bay Seascape



Chaetodon melanostrigatus (colour pattern changes day and night)



Scolopsis bilineatus (the two diagonal lines change colour night and day)

slide 22

Milne Bay Seascape

(Pacific Jewels of Marine Biodiversity)

Area known as the largest Coral Triangle maritime province roughly 25 million hectares of eastern PNG

Contains 1.3 million ha of coral reefs in pristine unlike other areas in Indo-Pacific

Sparsely populated 70% live along the coast

Maintain traditional artisanal fishing rights and of the marine resources

Survey No. 1 (1997)

- 53 sites randomly selected
- The team encountered 362 species of coral plus 34 new species
- 837 species marine molluscs
- 1039 species of shore fishes three new to science
- Large marine vertebrates e.g. sharks dugongs, turtles abundant
- Area is as a Valuable Coral Reef Wilderness Area
- Recommended for MPA

Survey No. 2 (2000)

- 57 additional sites
- 438 species of coral - confirmed MBP as one of the richest places on the globe for corals
- Much of the observe coral cover was live with 50% percent of fresh surveyed appear in good to extraordinary condition
- 954 molluscs
- 1109 highest fish diversity of any area previously surveyed in Melanesia

slide 23



Cat's-Whiskers Zebrafish (*Pterois antennata*) Highly poisonous spines

slide 24

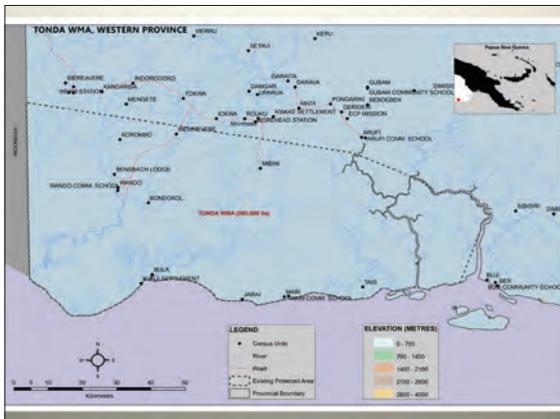


slide 25

4. Transfly Complex

Trans-boundary between
Wasur NP in Irian Jaya and
Tonda WMA in Western
Province, PNG.

slide 26



slide 27

Mixed Cultural and Natural Heritage Values

- Biggest CA Protected Area established (1975)
- Expansion northward
- Tri-Nation Wetlands Agreement formed (1997) between Kakadu NP Australia, Wasur NP, RP and Tonda WMA, PNG
- Bio-prospecting (Essential Oil) Accord (9)
- Free Trade Agreement with Indonesia
- Fish (Trapeziforms)
- Deer antlers
- RAMSAR Wetlands Site—protection of the Flyway (Flight-Path of Migratory birds south to north)
- ATSEA Marine Research Program
- Deer research
- Tourism (TNT)
- Border Agreement
- Conservation by Wildlife introduction regulations

slide 28

5. PNG Sublime Karst - Serial Sites




Nakanai Mountain Ranges
@ 2185m at the highest point

slide 29

5.1 Nakanai Mountain Ranges

RAP
Survey
(2009)

- Rugged rainforest covered the Central-Eastern interior of New Britain
- 2185m at the highest point
- Predominantly sub-lime karst formed by the erosion of soluble carbonate rocks

Some of the world's largest underground rivers follow through massive cave system

Collaboration between DEC, CI, ENPG & NGO (1995)

Aim to establish a Conservation Corridor over the forest encompass a WMA

slide 30

Mixed Cultural & Natural Heritage Values (2009 RAP Survey)

- Forests at 200m, 850m & 600m Unique biological diversity
- 36 x species of katyids 15 new species 1 new genus
- 34 x species of dragonflies – new in New Britain
- >100 x species of spiders – half of them new species

- 39 x species of herpetofauna
- 4 x new species of Frogs new to science
- 76 x species of mammals
- 4 x rodents new to science – 2 x rep new genera
- 69 x species of birds some endemic to New Britain (the Bismarck Archipelago)
- Rare Slaty-backed Goshawk – *Accipiter luteoschistaceus*
- Results of three Surveys encouraged efforts in nominating the region as a WH Area

slide 31



Long-neck Lyriid

Stag Beetle (*Cyclommatus eximius*)

Frog (Endemic)

Cuscus (*Phalanger orientalis*)

slide 32

5.2 Muller Range (RAP 2009)



Locality: Southern edge of Muller Range in central-western PNG identified as one of the three highest priorities areas by PNG CNA & more recently included on the Tentative World Heritage List.

slide 33

Muller Range RAP (...still counting)



Raggiana Bird of Paradise

Large green tree-frog (*Litoria* sp.)

3 x Camp Sites

- At 500m moor species combination
- At 1600m (wet, steep montane southern beach (Bathofagus) high levels of small mammals, many possums, LB echidna & TK
- At 2875m – sub-alpine fern land super montane forest, many orchids & rhododendrons, low animal diversity. Found many new species of ants, katyids, odonates, (dragonflies and damselflies) and spiders

Bio-Data

- 9 New Plants are discovered (2 described)
- 20 Frog species
- Total number discovered 100 to 140
- 100+ and other bird species with plumage patterns distinctly differ from other parts in PNG

slide 34



Neohyla microhylid frog (*Asterophrys* species) Muller Range

Feather tail Gilder (*Diastocherus* species) Muller Range

Fijian Ground Frog (*Ptychocheilichthys vittatus* - only found in 4 x large ls. Hatch directly from egg relatives in PNG, Solomon & Vanuatu)

slide 35



Orchid – *Dendrobium* sp. (Papua)

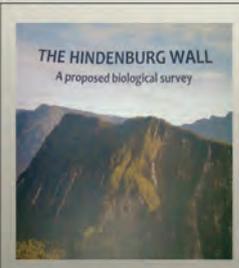
Orchid – *Bulbophyllum halianum*

Rhododendron sp.

Orchid – *Bulbophyllum graveolens*

slide 36

5.3 Hindenburg Wall



Location: Star Mountain of North Fly, Western Province, Papua New Guinea

Ecological Survey, February 2013

By Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

Funded by PNG Sustainable Development Program Ltd

slide 37



Cultural & Natural Heritage Values

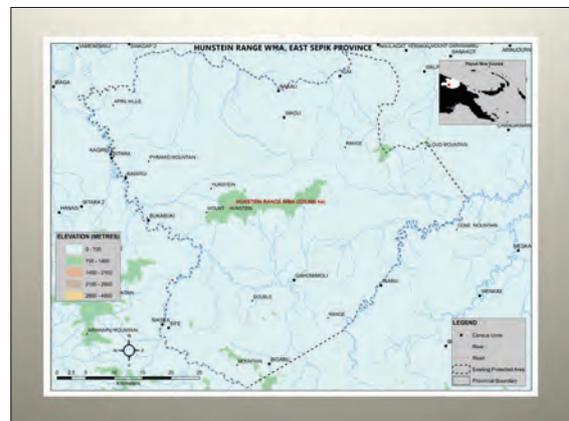
... Still Counting

- 66 types of birds
- 790+ species of plants
- 70+ species of birds
- 30+ species of mammals
- 40+ species of dragonfly
- 30+ species of frogs, lizards & snakes
- 12 species of fish
- 100+ species of butterfly
- 270 samples of ants
- 7 species of parasites

slide 38

6. Hunstein Range & Sepik Wetlands

slide 39



slide 40

Vast Sepik Plains

Mixed Cultural & Natural Heritage Values

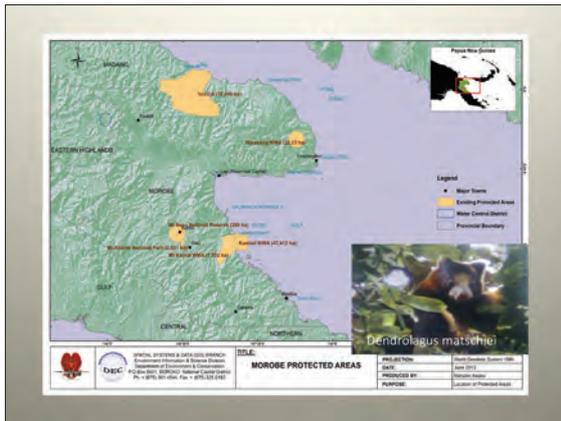
- Bio-prospecting & discovery of drugs which have medicinal values (*Janna & flora*) Eaglewood;
- Bio-technology, GMOs, DNA, Medical Supplements, Drug Manufacturing, Disease Resistant Drugs;
- Sustenance of Traditional Knowledge (TK) Sepik Carvings, cottage Industries, etc.
- Poverty eradication through sustainable Crocodile harvest (domestic & international trade)
- RB Eco-tourism
- Royalties & Tax Credit Scheme from resource development projects (Freda River)
- Climate Change effects devastation

slide 41

7. Huon Peninsula

Bobongara / Sialum Terraces – Stairway to the Past

slide 42



slide 43

Mixed Cultural & Natural Heritage Values

- Evolutionary geological landscape (layer terraces)
- Evidence of fault line
- Limestone Caves & fossil remains
- Human occupation 40-50 years ago
- TK based upon surrounding environment
- Pure stands of Kwila, Klinki & Hoop Pine trees
- Tree Kangaroos species (*Dendrolagus inustus* (*grilled*))

slide 44

Managed World Heritage Sites

slide 45

PNG's 1st World Heritage (2008)

slide 46

Conservation Status of Kuk WHS

Inscribed to World Heritage Listing (2008)

OUVs Criteria

- III
- IV
- V

slide 47

Evidence of Imprints

slide 48

Kuk EAS (2008)

Way Forward:	Site development proposals:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Periodic Reporting was done online under auspicious of Environment Australia & Wet Tropics • Transfer of Kuk land title • Formal in-country gazettal & declaration • Registration of Kuk landowner MC • Kuk Constitution to bind 4/5 clans • Kuk Management Plan • Kuk Management Rules, Guidelines, & Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Billboards at 3 locations • Visitors Centre near site • Access road to site • Small Kuk Management team (LLG level) • Kuk Advisory Body <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEC • NMAG • NCC • WHPG • LLG • Expert consultants

slide 49

Strategy for Future Nomination(s)

<p>1. Undertake RAP/CNA of existing Protected Areas e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonda & Transfly WMA • Hunstein WMA 	<p>3. Sites of no underground mineral or hydro-carbon potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nakanai, Muller, Hindenburg Wall • Huon Terraces
<p>2. Maintaining of continuous & on-going conservation efforts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kokoda & OSR • Kikori River Basin 	<p>4. Sites located at peaceful localities (provinces)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milne Bay Seascape (Jewels of the Marine Biodiversity in the Pacific)

slide 50

End

That's it, Em tasol

Bula Vinaka

slide 51

Slide 1: The World Heritage Criteria

- I. Represent a masterpiece as of human creative genius;
- II. Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design;
- III. Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- IV. Be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technology ensemble or landscape which illustrate (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- V. Be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures) or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;

slide 52

- VI. Be directly or tangibly associated with events of living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);
- VII. Contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- VIII. Be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
- IX. Be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
- X. Contains the most important and significant natural habitat for in-situ conservation of biological diversity including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

slide 53

World Heritage expansion in PNG

-  PNG National World Heritage Strategy developed (1999, 2004, 2006 to 2009 – reviewed periodically)
-  Early nominations dossiers prepared previously in (2004). (The Kuk Early Agricultural site, Eboogonea Moun. Terraces did not meet WHC criteria)
-  PNG's first World Heritage Strategic Workshop (2006) (UNESCO/WHC & PNG Co-funding)
-  DEC, the State Party Rep & Focal Point upon the passing the Govt. (NEC Decision No. 45 in 1994 played no part until 2002/2004)
-  Nominations made before 2006 were declined by UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Paris
-  Improved Kuk Nominations Dossier re-submitted (2006) (including the Tentative Listing of 7 x mixed sites prepared and submitted (2006))

slide 54

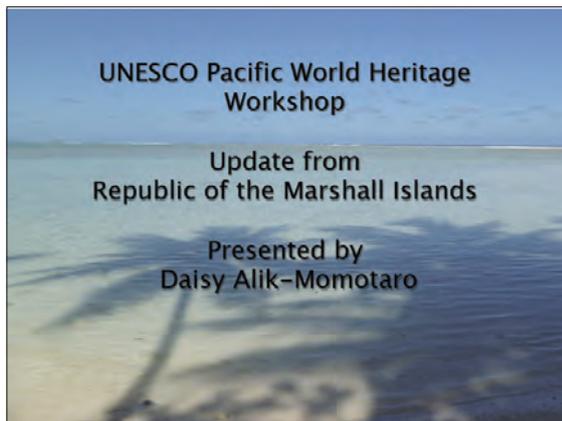
Milne Bay Seascape

(Pacific Jewels of Marine Biodiversity)



slide 55

■ Country Report: Republic of Marshall Islands



slide 1



slide 2



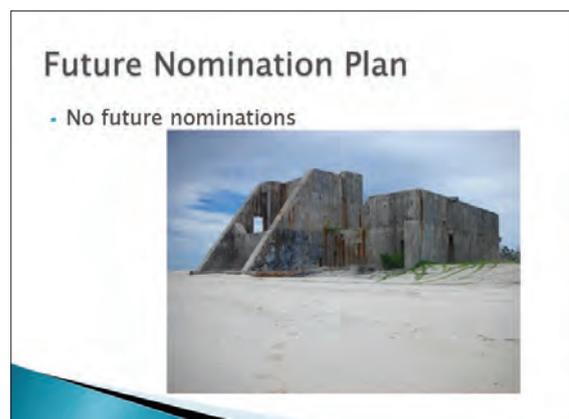
slide 3



slide 4



slide 5



slide 6

Findings

- Need assistance for capacity building
- Staffing
- Financial Resources



slide 7

Progress in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010–2015)

Updated in Light of the Outcome of 2nd Cycle of Periodic Reporting

- 2010 Bikini Atoll was inscribed on the World Heritage list
- June 24, 2011, Bikini Atoll Conservation Management Plan was created and submitted to major stakeholders for review

slide 8

Challenges

- Looting
- Failure to collaborate
- Follow through
- Follow up



slide 9

What's next?

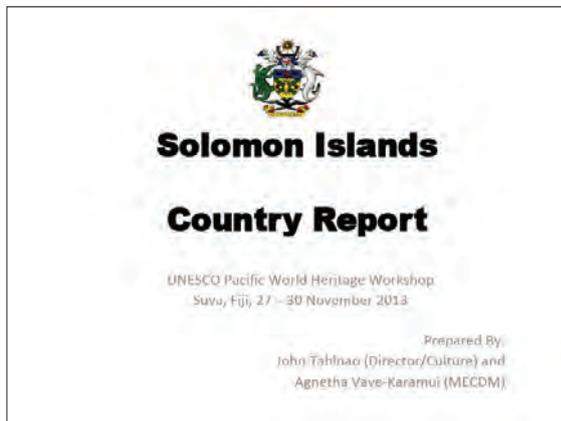
1. Updated underwater survey of Bikini Atoll
2. Terrestrial survey of Bikini Atoll by HPO
3. Soliciting funding to archive the material culture from the site.
4. Web site
5. Continued education/involvement of Bikinians

slide 10

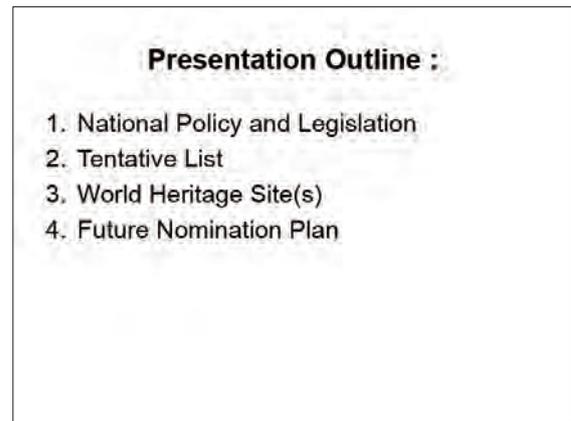
Thank you and Kommoltata!

slide 11

Country Report: Solomon Islands



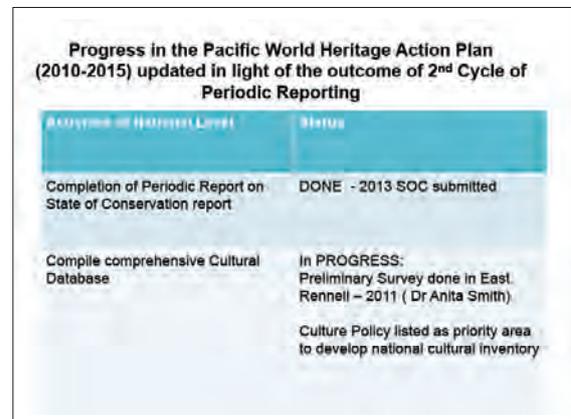
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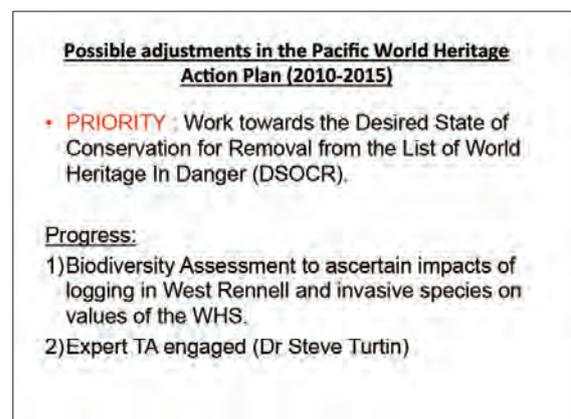
slide 3



slide 4



slide 5



slide 6

What's next?

- Undertake comprehensive impact assessment on current logging development in Rennell
- Need for Buffer zone?
- Clarify role of National and Provincial government management functions for the WH Site
- Finalise Management Plan/ complete respective Provincial Ordinance
- Empower Community Participation in management of Property
- Establish and declare WHS as Protected Areas under the PA Act.
- Prepare State of Conservation Report 2014
- Mobilise financial and technical support for strengthening WH Site Management in Solomon Islands – institutional strengthening

slide 7

Tangio tumas!



slide 8

■ Country Report: Tonga

Kingdom of Tonga
Mrs Pulupaki 'ASM Ika
Pacific World Heritage Workshop
Suva, Fiji 27 -30 November 2013

slide 1

General Information

1. National Policy & Legislation
Birds and Fish Protection 1915, Forests Act 1961, Tourist Act 1976, Polynesian Heritage Trust 1988, Fisheries Management 2002, Preservation of Objects of Archaeological Interest Act 2007, Environment Management 2010
National Cultural Policy – Cabinet approved on 18 June, 2013 then launching by Her Majesty Queen Nanaipau'u on 16 July, 2013.
2. Tentative List – Royal Tombs (Langi) and Ha'amonga (Trilithon)
3. World Heritage Site (s)
Work in progress
4. Future Nomination Plan
- Working in progress to submit tentative lists for inscription on World Heritage.
 - To include Whale Sanctuary and Ha'apai Group in Tentative List .

slide 2

Progress in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015
updated in light of the outcome of 2nd Cycle of periodic reporting

1. Approval of Tonga National Cultural Policy including 3 year National Cultural Implementation Plan.
2. Seek technical assistance to prepare management plan and risk preparedness plan while processing tentative list – Royal Tombs (Langi) and Trilithon (Ha'amonga).
3. Tonga Government approved 2 scholarships – undergraduate and post graduate on heritage management.
4. Ongoing – seeking technical and financial assistance for the development of a nomination of cultural sites. of a protective mechanism for the whale sanctuary.

slide 3

Progress in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010 – 2015)
updated in light of the outcome of 2nd Cycle of Periodic Reporting

5. Established working relationships with two local communities and land owners who look after Royal Tombs and Trilithon.
6. Approval two working committees for 1972 World Cultural Heritage Convention and 2003 Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage.

slide 4

Possible Adjustments in the Pacific World Heritage
Action Plan 2010-2015

Should include Tonga on Activities at National Level
 Key activities to be inserted :

1. Undertake a public awareness on World Heritage
2. Inventory of National Sites – To consult other state parties to share their experiences
3. Staff training Train staff on the World Heritage process
4. Workshop on preparing nominations and development of management plans
5. Workshop on site management, managing sites with the local communities in conservation strategies
6. Improving communication and networking to avoid duplication of duties by related cultural agencies.

slide 5

Possible Adjustments in the Pacific World Heritage
Action Plan 2010 – 2015

1. Raising awareness on cultural diversity convention and underwater cultural heritage convention.
2. Hold public consultations prior submit cabinet approval, Tonga ratification on the afore-said conventions.
3. Seeking funding assistance of Pacific Heritage Hub and USP for related capacity building activities.

slide 6

What's next?

1. Formulation of the Tonga National Cultural Legislation
2. Activate National Council and Other Committees on Culture that was approved by Cabinet .
3. Need to strengthen skills for conservation, protection and preservation needs of cultural and natural heritage.
4. Need to complete all requirements for our tentative lists (Royal Tombs and Trilithon) and submit by Feb 2015 to mark the Coronation as a major historical event
5. Capacity Building to complete nomination process

slide 7

What's Next?

5. Establish National Cultural Council as advisory board for all cultural sectors .
6. Establish working committees for the two conventions that Tonga has been signed to i.e 1972 World Cultural Heritage and 2003 Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage.
7. Awareness programme through media on the importance of conservation, protection and preservation of cultural natural heritage.
8. The Tongan Society and Culture is currently on trial by the Curriculum Development Unit.
9. To seek Technical assistance to prepare whale sanctuary and Ha'apai Group for Tentative Listing.
10. To ratify under 2001 and 2005 Conventions by end of 2015.

slide 8

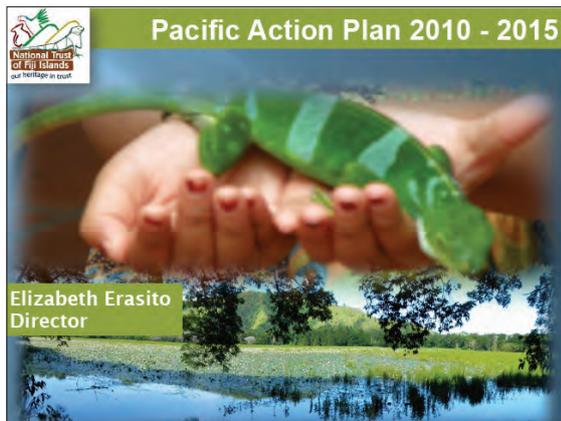
Acknowledgement

- Government of Fiji and all related cultural agencies, Government Ministries
- UNESCO Office Apia
- Pacific Heritage Hub manager and your team
- USP

Malo 'Aupito

slide 9

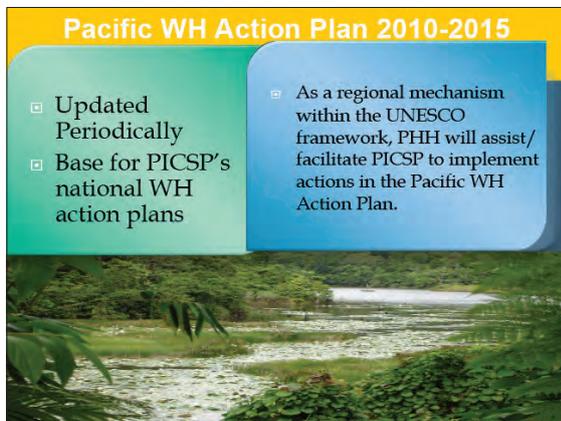
■ Summary of Progress in Implementation of the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010–2015) by Elisabeth Erasito



slide 1



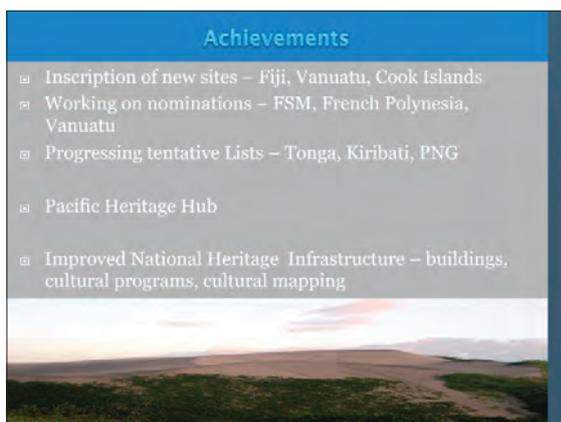
slide 2



slide 3



slide 4



slide 5



slide 6

Challenges

- Institutional capacity, legal mechanisms, human & financial resources, and inventories
- Climate change
- Environment & development assessments



slide 7

Challenges

Management Plans

- Affected by national/political events
- Adherence/Compliance to MPs at all levels – community, local, national
- Implementation of MPs – level of understanding & engagement
- Pressures of development

Heritage Tourism Plans/Assessments/Needs

Sharing information with communities – tiered approaches



slide 8

Challenges

Human Resources

- Staffing – number of in-country staff
- Capacity & training - do we have the capacity to absorb grants? Non-performance/delivery, slow progress
- Capacity for appropriate studies/feasibility/research/



slide 9

Opportunities/Recommendations

Capacity Building

- Implementation of the capacity building strategy
- Specific regional training initiatives – ACCU – any other?
- Report progress against this strategy

Working with other Conventions for Nature & Culture & SIDs

- Pacific Nature Conservation Conference
- CBD – PoWPA??
- IUCN ORO – WCPA/CEESP



slide 10

Opportunities/Recommendations

Assisting with National Inventories

- Identification, Statements of significance, Recording
- Database software/ Potential for regional database and information sharing

Linking with land use/marine use planning as tools for heritage planning, GIS spatial planning

Awareness – a regional plan? World Heritage in Young Hands – progress?



slide 11

Conclusion

Report specifically against the priorities identified by state parties

Establish short term, mid term and long term goals from a regional perspective



slide 12



slide 13

■ Presentation on the Pacific Heritage Hub (PHH) PHH Activities by Meretui Ratonabuabua, PHH Manager



slide 1



slide 2



slide 3



slide 4



slide 5



slide 6

Pacific Heritage Hub Establishment phase

- **Contract** between Australia and USP signed in August 2012
- PHH Manager engaged September 2012
- PHH office space at the USP Oceania Centre for Arts Culture and Pacific Studies, under Faculty of Arts Law and Education.
- 2 of 3 Project Assistants commenced October 2013
- **Consultants**
- Communications officer engaged to set up website targeted for June 2013 soft launch October 2013.
- IUCN Theme on Culture and Conservation seed funding to facilitate community exchanges on World Heritage sites September 2013.

slide 7

PHH Team 2012 - 2013

- Vilma Ratumadru (PA Admin Finance)
- Mary Rokonadravu (Communications, Branding consultant)
- Temalesi Waqainabete (PA Partnerships and capacity building)
- Ilana Korodrau (PA logistics support)
- Selal Yabaki (IUCN TCC community engagement Consultant)
- Mere Ratumbabua (PHH Manager)



slide 8

February 26th and 27th 2013

PHH Steering Committee
Inaugural meeting
Molikilagi Bure
USP address by Dean FALE,
Acting Director Dr Akanisi
Kedrayate.



Chief Guests at the PHH launch

Acting High Commissioner Ms.
Suzanne Wilson
And Vice Chancellor and President of
USP Professor Rajesh Chandra.



Images pacifcheritagehub facebook page

slide 9

PHH Steering Committee 2013

- Dr Frank Thomas - USP OCACPS
- Dr Jan Steffen - IUCN
- John Tahino - Solomons
- Dr Karen Stevenson - USP
- Samantha Burt - Australia
- Dr Elise Huffer - SPC
- Dwight Alexander - Palau (Chair)
- Dr Akatsuki Takahashi - UNESCO
- Elisaia Talouli - Samoa
- Bruce Jefferies - SPREP



slide 10

Networking and Partnerships

Live and Learn, UNICEF/UNESCO, UNESCO NZ Natcom, IUCN-Bio Pama SPREP, IUCN CEESP, WHITRAP China.
Theme on Culture and Conservation, IUCN Switzerland, Pacific Island Museums Association (PIMA), ICOMOS Pasifika, ICROM, ICHCAP Korea, UNESCO Samoa, UNESCO Australian Funds in Trust, UNESCO Paris, GEF PAS, ESD, OLPC, Vanuatu Cultural Centre, USP History Department, French Funds Pacific, GIZ, Pacific Arts Alliance, Melanesian Spearhead Group, Council of Arts and Culture, SID's/UNESCO, University of Melbourne, Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, Pacific Islands News Association, World Alliance in Arts Education, USP Research and International Office, USP Social Science Department, Pacific Resources for Education and Learning (PREL Hawaii),

slide 11

Networking and Advocacy

Korea
Intangible Cultural Heritage meetings
ICHCAP Category II centre meeting in
2012 and 2013 as ICHCAP board member
(term ended this year) linking ICH and
WH activities and raising the profile of
Pacific in the Asia Pacific region.
Now invited as advisor to Japan ICH
research Centre for two years.



40th World Heritage Anniversary Japan
World Heritage 40th Anniversary Kyoto,
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/news/3038/>

Vanuatu Land and Sustainable
development Conference

Cambodia 3rd Session of World
Heritage Committee held in Cambodia
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/3750M/Documenta>



slide 12

Advocacy and Awareness
 Fiji's listing of Levuka listed on World Heritage list
 Solomon Islands on the Heritage in danger list .

Pacific Inspire series
 International ICOMOS Day

Ken Mondai and partners PNG
 Partners with Melanesia

MSG 25th Anniversary Celebrations at USP




slide 14

Navigating a way forward

Challenges

Changes in USP leadership and reporting systems
 Formally recognized training courses under graduate and post graduate courses on offer at USP.

Sustainable funding immediate for the next five years (funding ends in March)

Governance and legal arrangements (Category 2 centre long term)

Communications
 Timely and correct information sent through to stakeholders.



slide 15

5 year plan

Secure sustainable funding for the Hub

Confirm priorities from the World Heritage action plan

Confirm Flagship projects
 Navigation, Stone money, traditional architecture and conservation.

Confirm training needs through completion of Training Needs Analysis

Secure funding for capacity building priorities.

YOUR INPUT NEEDED!

Vinaka vakalevu



slide 16

Capacity Building Programs for the Hub by Anita Smith



slide 1

+ The context

- Pacific World Heritage Program has identified a clear need for capacity building in relation to identification, nomination and management of places of potential OUV
- Establishment of the Pacific Heritage Hub as a regional focus for sustainable heritage management capacity building programs
- University of the South Pacific offers the potential to embed capacity building in regional tertiary education programs and provide a long-term inter-regional training pathway

slide 2

+ Key issues

- There is a need for increased skills and knowledge in cultural and natural heritage protection and management in the Pacific Island states
- Skills and knowledge need to be shared across the region
- There is a need for specialist heritage and conservation skills for individuals
- There is a need for communities to be able to access information and resources and to develop local capacity to manage heritage

slide 3

+ What are our strengths?

- The Pacific Heritage Hub provides a regional focal point for activities, funding, information, training etc
- A strong network of people and organisations established through the Pacific WH Program
- Partnerships with
 - Regional agencies (UNESCO Apia, SPREP, SPC etc)
 - Other Universities in and outside of the Pacific Island states
 - NGOs (ICOMOS Pasifika, PIMA, IUCN, WWF etc)
- There are many existing programs and models from which to draw and with which to partner (Asian Heritage Academy, Caribbean Capacity Building Program, UNITAR, UNESCO UCH training program etc)

slide 4

+ Some initial questions for a capacity building program

Delivery:

- In what ways can training be delivered?
- Are some models more suitable to our needs?
- What makes a capacity building program sustainable?

Content:

- What knowledge and skills are priorities? Now? In the long term?
- What is the best way to package course materials?

What have we learned already?

slide 5

+ What models have we used?

Regional Workshops:

bringing people from different countries together for intensive training and sharing of information over a short period of time (1 – 2 weeks)

Advantages:

- Good for delivering information and reaching agreements/consensus
- Build the network and foster sharing of skills and information
- Good for practical skills development where specifically focused on an outcome
- Benefit the host community/country by completing a project and providing income

Disadvantages:

- Ad hoc, often repetitive and do not build on each other
- Expensive in travel costs
- Poor capacity building outcomes where lack of opportunity to use or transfer skills at home
- Usually the only record of the training is a short report

slide 6

+ What models have we used?

In-Country Training

Workshop and field-based, intensive, for government and/or community led by outside professionals and organisations

Advantages

- Targeted to specific needs of the country or community
- Less travel costs than regional workshops
- Good for practical skills development where specifically focused on an outcome

Disadvantages

- Ad hoc
- Limited sharing of skills or benefits beyond country (unless a mechanism for sharing built in eg through online)
- Limited ongoing capacity building when targeted to tentative list or nomination development
- Usually the only record of the training is a short report

slide 7

+ What models have we used?

On-site informal training

For locals and staff of museums etc as part of research or other projects (e.g. archaeology in Vanuatu or Fiji)

Advantages:

- Low cost
- Provides employment while training
- Often local community involvement
- Ongoing where researchers return annually

Disadvantages:

- No accreditation or qualification
- Informal
- No mechanism for outside sharing skills or knowledge

slide 8

+ What has worked best?

The UNESCO Pacific Training Program (2004)

- Intensive workshop in two locations – skills and network development
- 'Road-tested' a heritage assessment and management process for its application in a Pacific cultural context
- Produced 'Conserving Pacific Places' CD - modules of training materials that were specifically for the region and could be used anywhere
- Teaching material was accessible at a number of levels - used for the undergraduate program at USP

Disadvantages

- not sufficiently well known – no focal point for distribution
- too early in the digital technologies and now outdated – could now web based

slide 9

+ What have we learned?

We need a model for capacity building that will:

- directly address current and future needs for knowledge and skills
- provides knowledge and skills in heritage management skills to underpin the sustainability of WH in the region
- builds community, government and individual professional skills
- has flexibility to respond to changing needs and circumstances
- is multivalent - offering a range of learning options and blends of face-to-face, online and other training formats
- develops educational materials that can be used in multiple ways and forums
- utilizes the advantages of online and digital technologies
- welcomes and utilizes (identifies and mobilises) people and organisations
- provides opportunities for qualifications through scaffolded learning and progression
- supports and trains the trainers directly and through mentoring programs
- developed with Pacific Island case studies, people, ideas and needs
- is sustainable, achieving its objectives with limited resources

slide 10

+ University models

USP undergraduate teaching (2008)

- Single unit in cultural heritage in history program
- Utilised existing training program (Conserving Pacific Places) + extra references
- Assessment task of developing a management plan for a local place
- Taught online with twice weekly email (pre-real-time chats)
- Very successful
- Potential pathway to post-graduate skills development

Could further units be integrated in existing USP program?

slide 11

+ University models

Deakin University Cultural Heritage and Museum Studies

- 2 year Masters of CH and 1 year Graduate Certificate in Museum Studies
- developing professional skill and generic
- blended online and face-face teaching
- relatively staff resource intensive
- dependent on continuing high enrolments

Could a similar model be used at USP through the Heritage Hub?

Perhaps in partnership or as a combined degree with other universities?

slide 12

+ University/ngo models

Caribbean Capacity Building Program

- Modules written for the program by external universities
- Content specifically related WH topics
- A good model in utilising the good will expertise and resources of other institutions
- Content is quite technical and not specifically focused on Caribbean

Would this be appropriate/possible for the PHH and USP?

slide 13

+ A model for the PHH and USP?

- Post-graduate qualification
- Teaching modules that can be offered cyclically to build toward a recognised qualification or on an as needs basis
- Annual group workshop face-to face plus online with social media
- Utilises web-based training, social media and mobile phone applications to create learning environments and sustain networks
- Integrates one-off ad hoc specialist training opportunities
- Provides mentoring through fostering an international research group
- Partnerships with regional agencies and ngo's
- Uses the outcomes of research to build case-study training material through blogs/facebook etc

slide 14

+

Online modules could include:

- Introductory module also for professional development for new employees in government and regional agencies
- Updated and web-based Conserving Pacific Places
- Fieldwork/internship with researchers or institutions
- International and regional conventions and agreements
- Writing funding applications

slide 15

+

How do we progress this?

- Pacific WH meeting – thematic discussion

Scoping study to identify:

- current opportunities and relevant offerings at USP
- and evaluate models using online training and social media
- existing accessible content that can be adapted or repackaged for a Pacific audience
- opportunities for partnership with organisations and other universities
- possibly for shared content and qualifications with other universities

slide 16

■ Sea Transport Research Programme by USP



slide 1



slide 2



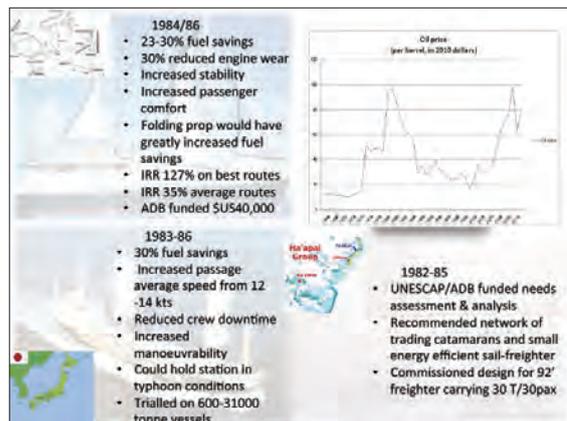
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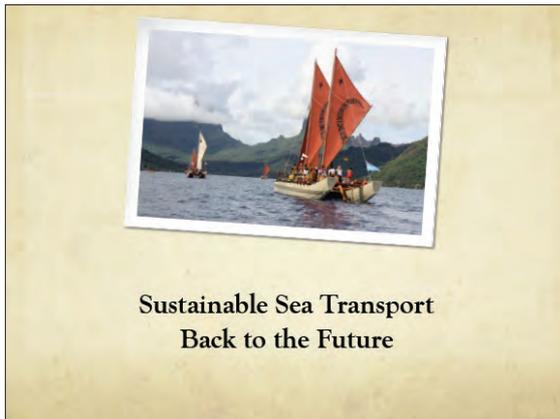


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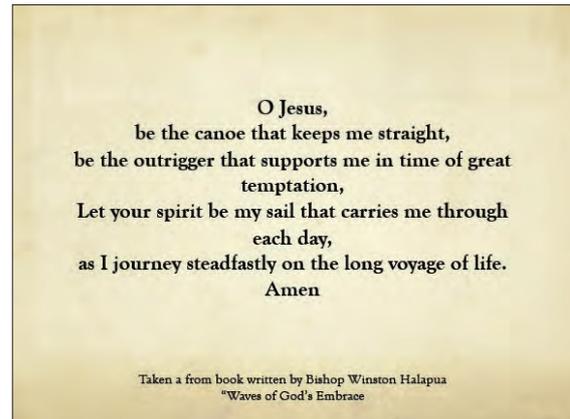


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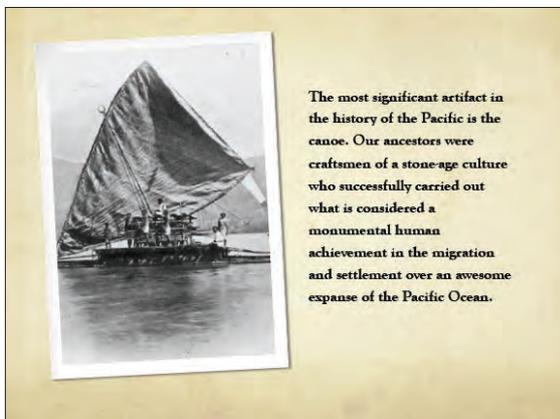
■ Sustainable Sea Transport: Back to the Future by Fiji Voyaging Society



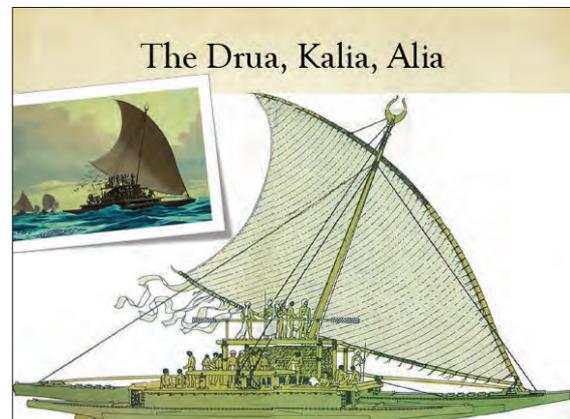
slide 1



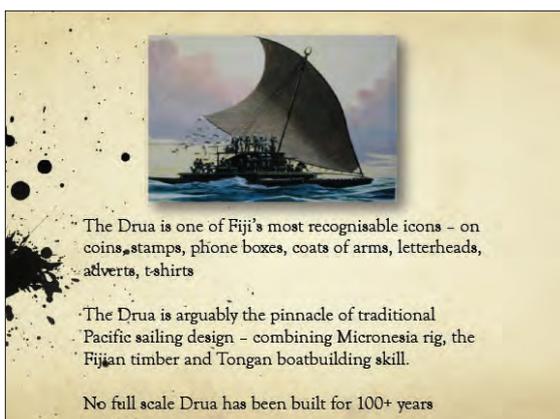
slide 2



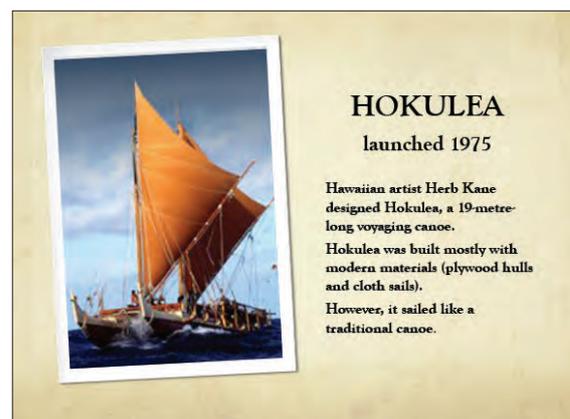
slide 3



slide 4



slide 5



slide 6



July 12th 2010
 Mau Piailug, master navigator, dies on his home island of Satawal in the Federated States of Micronesia, aged 78

The success of Mau's navigation sparked pride in the Hawaiian and Polynesian culture and a renaissance of voyaging, canoe building, and non-instrument navigation that has continued to grow

slide 7



In 2011 and 2012, 150 voyagers from Aotearoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomons, Tahiti, Tonga & Vanuatu set out on a voyage called Te Mana O Te Moana™ - The Spirit of the Ocean.

slide 8

Voyaging has taught us that our ancestors were great people who lived in tune with nature. Today we are a testimony of their skills, confidence, courage and intelligence in building and sailing these magnificent canoes, thousands of miles across a vast ocean to discover these islands.



slide 9



slide 10



slide 11

Vision



Sustainable sail-powered sea transport

Empowering the Pacific:

- a celebration of traditional culture, knowledge & skills
- a responsible Pacific solution to issues of fuel availability/price & climate change
- a modern adaptation to issues of sustainable sea transport

slide 12

Why Now

Ships are to Oceania as cars, rail and trucks are to continents.

- Globally, 90% of goods/resources transported by sea.
- Sea transport globally produces more CO₂ than Germany;
- produces more sulphur dioxide than all global cars and trucks;
- generates 27% of the world's nitrogen oxide emissions.

Oceania is more reliant on imported fossil fuel than any other part of the world - 95% (99% if PNG & Fiji excluded).

Fuel prices continue to rise.

Sea transport is critical (and increasingly expensive) to daily life in most Pacific Island Countries.

slide 13

GOAL

To establish the most sustainable sea trading fleet in the world:

■ a network of locally built, owned and operated sail-powered trading vessels, providing:

- ✦ environmental;
- ✦ social;
- ✦ economic
- ✦ cultural benefit

for current and future generations.

NOTE: All four criteria must be met if we are to be sustainable over time

slide 14



EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON SAIL MOTOR PROPULSION TA NO. 508-FIJ. FINAL REPORT.



Na Mataisau (1984)

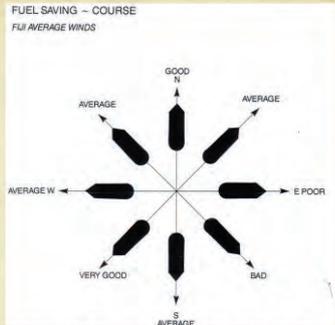
6 yr old, 300 ton passenger/cargo ship used for island work in Fiji. Retrofitted with auxiliary sailing rig - ADB/Southampton University project.

Results were impressive:

- 23 % fuel saving
- Incr stability = incr passenger comfort & safety, reduced engine wear, reduced roll.
- 30% overall engine wear reduction
- Feathering prop would = additional 30% saving
- Capable of pure sail

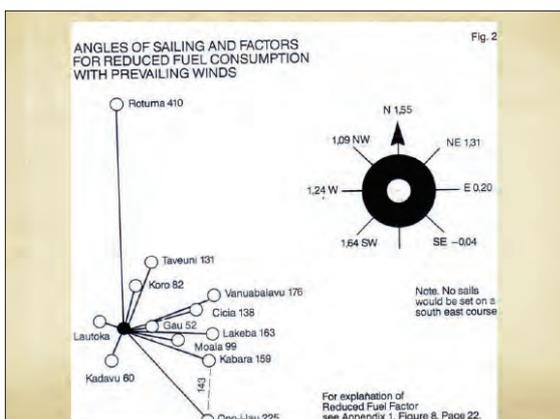
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FUEL SAVING - COURSE
FIJI AVERAGE WINDS

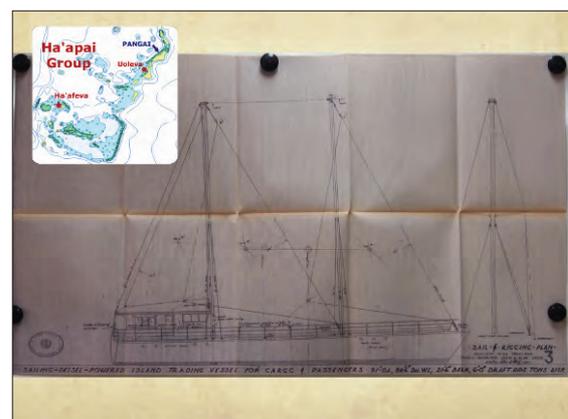


The research from Southampton University collected comprehensive wind and route data for all Fiji which is all still relevant today

slide 16



slide 17



slide 18

KEY LESSONS

- Vessels **MUST** be appropriate, affordable, accessible
- **MORE** than just technology – ownership, management, whole of industry approach
- **COLLABORATIVE** approach – include ALL stakeholders from outset
- **MUST** be commercially viable
- **HERITAGE** is critical



slide 19



Village Based Sail/Solar powered Canoe
4-10 tonne capacity

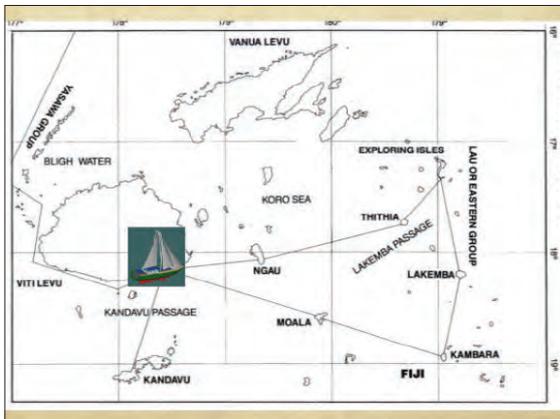


Greenheart vessel – 500 tonne capacity



B9 vessel – 3000 tonne capacity

slide 20



slide 21



slide 22



slide 23



slide 24



slide 25

SIDS Working Together: Structuring an Interregional Partnership for Culture by SPC

INTRODUCTION

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) face a specific set of economic, environmental and cultural challenges due to their small populations, geographic remoteness and government structures. However, they also possess rich cultural diversity. The creative imagination and strength of identity found in this cultural diversity is essential to the success of future human development. Cultural diversity, at a global level, supports critical thinking and creative solutions to society's modern problems, essential in today's complex and globalised economies and societies. The nurturing, promoting and conserving of SIDS' cultures should remain a top priority to small island states, as well as to the entire world.

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)'s Human Development Programme works to support cultural development in the Pacific region through assisting countries set their cultural policies, and mainstreaming culture into other sectors. It is the main implementing agency, along with member countries, of the Regional Culture Strategy: Investing in Pacific Cultures 2010–2020.³ From 2009 to 2013, SPC managed a European Union funded project entitled "Structuring the Cultural Sector for Improved Human Development." The project's objectives included: cultural policy development, promotion of cultural industries, heritage mapping and museum exchanges. As part of the fourth component, SPC implemented an exchange programme with the Pacific Islands Museum Association (PIMA) and the Museum Association of the Caribbean (MAC) that included staff, researcher and student exchanges.⁴ The exchange programme was evaluated by an external consultant to determine the potential to continue the partnership between PIMA and MAC.⁵ Through a culture sector stakeholder analysis in the Caribbean and the Pacific, SPC and the consultant recognised a need for wide-scale partnership on culture between the two regions,⁶ which would extend beyond a museum sector exchange programme. This discussion paper seeks to raise awareness of potential benefits of this partnership and offer suggestions on its structure and funding.

The idea to create an interregional partnership for the culture sector reflects opinions of culture sector stakeholders in both the Caribbean and the Pacific.⁷ Stakeholders from a range of organisations, both public and private, noted the need to develop a platform for cultural collaboration that brings together cultural producers, policy makers, heritage and museum managers, technical experts and support organisations. Although cultural networks exist in both regions, such as the Pacific Arts Alliance and the Creative Caribbean Network, their participation is often limited in scope, restricting the potential for holistic dialogue on culture. At both regional and interregional levels, a conduit is needed for increased networking between cultural stakeholders in different roles including production, policy creation and development.

3 http://www.spc.int/hdp/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=37&Itemid=44

4 Each exchange participant compiled a full report of their experience. The reports are available from SPC.

5 The consultant's report is available from SPC.

6 SPC foresees this partnership later expanding to incorporate the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea Islands (AIMS) region.

7 A stakeholder analysis in AIMS has yet to be conducted.

SPC recommends developing a network on culture that will create space for increased communication and learning at regional and interregional levels. The Pacific and the Caribbean SIDS continue to encounter the same or similar political, cultural and environmental issues, and can provide guidance to each other through a formalised network. Through a cultural partnership platform, stakeholders will increase awareness of sector priorities and constraints, build interest in culture through educational institutions and address issues through access to resources and experts. Eventually, the platform will provide a legal framework for implementation of interregional programmes on culture, conservation, development, policy and future concerns. Overall, the platform will increase visibility of the Pacific and the Caribbean culture sectors throughout the world and provide greater value for the role of arts and culture in society.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR A BROAD-BASED PARTNERSHIP

Cultural organisations, producers and policy makers in SIDS face similar challenges with regard to public support, commercialisation and management. Through their efforts to address these challenges, cultural experts and institutions in the Pacific and the Caribbean have gained experience and knowledge that could be usefully shared and built on. Creating a broad-based interregional partnership will link cultural stakeholders across the globe. By drawing on each other's experience and knowledge, stakeholders can better address both existing and new barriers to development, and assist in the advancement of the sector. Specifically, culture sector stakeholders will be able to:

- Provide support and lessons learned to each other on shared challenges.
- Share experiences and learning resources.
- Raise global awareness of challenges to cultural development and conservation in SIDS.
- Implement joint projects to address common problems.

The long-term goal of the interregional partnership is to protect, preserve, promote and develop culture in all SIDS for future generations, while raising awareness of the importance of culture throughout the world.

POTENTIAL STAKEHOLDERS

The broad-based partnership will include a range of culture sector stakeholders. The goal is to develop a partnership platform that will include, but also extend beyond, individual cultural producers and organisations to incorporate regional bodies interested in culture. These regional bodies, such as SPC and CARICOM, have access and capacity to influence regional and interregional policy dialogues and decisions on culture. They also can represent voices of all culture sector stakeholders. Many of these stakeholders have been consulted through evaluation of the SPC museum exchange programme or through an assessment of the Pacific culture sector conducted in 2011. The partnership platform will seek to engage with stakeholders including, but not limited to:

- Cultural producers such as artists, artisans, musicians, fashion designers, etc.;
- Support and development organisations;
- Public sector institutions and agencies, ministries and departments of culture, etc.;
- Multi-lateral institutions such as SPC, Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS), Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), UNESCO, the Association of Caribbean States, the Pacific Heritage Hub, the Pacific Arts Alliance, etc.;
- Policy Makers;

- Cultural Organisations, such as museums, cultural centres, trusts, etc.;
- Artists and producers' alliances and associations;
- Culture sector experts, such as cultural industries marketing experts and traditional knowledge or cultural intellectual protection lawyers;
- Educational institutions, with a key focus on the University of the West Indies and the University of the South Pacific;
- Nature-based and conservation organisations in countries where nature and culture are intimately linked; and
- Other regional and local universities and vocational or technical schools.

THEMATIC AREAS OF PARTNERSHIP

As a starting point, SPC suggests developing the partnership platform around four thematic areas: Cultural Policy, Cultural Industries, Museums and Heritage, and Conservation of Nature and Culture. These areas will broadly cover a range of culture sector issues while allowing for an organic development of partnerships and dialogue over time.

Cultural Policy

The cultural policy thematic area will focus on creating dialogue around current policy options and past policy implications. Specific stakeholders involved in this thematic area will be regional organisations; public sector partners; lawyers with expertise on cultural and heritage policies, traditional knowledge and intellectual protection; as well as representative cultural producers and actors. This partnership can be particularly useful as more countries conduct cultural mapping and needs assessments for the culture sector. The Caribbean could benefit from cultural mapping and policy implementation toolkits created by the Pacific, as well as learn from the Pacific's experience and knowledge of the process. Shared experiences and resources will also be valuable during creation of working papers, funding proposals and needs assessments. Partnerships will be particularly beneficial for development of potential European Partnership Agreements (EPAs). The Pacific can learn from experiences of the Caribbean in developing these agreements (notably the protocol on culture), and the two regions can potentially partner to lobby for improved agreement opportunities. The Caribbean and the Pacific can also partner around other pertinent policy issues such as misappropriation, movement of artifacts, repatriation, and customs and duty issues. Ultimately, the Caribbean and the Pacific can leverage the platform to create a transnational policy network as a basis for a long-term alliance between sectors in both regions. This could be further extended to the AIMS region in the longer term.

Cultural Industries

Cultural industries represent cultural goods and services that have intrinsic value as vectors of traditions, beliefs and expressions, as well as economic value when traded. These cultural goods and services have potential to be a significant driver of economic growth. Sharing technical expertise, market information and resources between the Caribbean and the Pacific will increase business opportunities for cultural producers to benefit from lucrative tourism and export markets. Both regions need improved business skills, proper design support and fully developed marketing and export organisations with increased support from the public sector. By sharing knowledge and resources between regions, cultural producers and development organisations that support them can leverage past experiences and improve access to markets. Together these improvements in industries will ensure transfer of knowledge from older generations to younger generations, preserving skills and traditions for years to come.

Museums and Heritage

Museums and heritage sites, including UNESCO World Heritage Sites, play a critical role in conserving and protecting traditional skills and culture, while also raising awareness of the cultures of the Caribbean and the Pacific. However, museums and heritage sites are critically underfunded and have insufficient resources to adequately staff and manage their institutions. Conservation of existing artworks and skills, and protection of traditional knowledge remain key issues in the culture sectors in both the Caribbean and the Pacific. The museum sector in both regions lacks technical expertise in conservation and preservation, specifically of wooden and textile artifacts. By leveraging existing expertise to address concerns at an interregional or global level, the platform will fill knowledge gaps and assist the sector in its growth and expansion. Existing experts could work through the network to build capacity of wider museum sector stakeholders, extending conservation practices through the regions by, for example, offering online courses or webinars. Additionally, legal and IP experts from both regions can network to share experiences and resources, as well as collaborate to raise awareness for cultural intellectual property protection at the global level.

Conservation of Nature and Culture

In both Caribbean and Pacific regions natural and cultural heritage are closely linked, but often conservation of nature programmes do not fully integrate cultural knowledge, beliefs and transmission tools in their design and implementation. Recently the Pacific region has established the Pacific Heritage Hub, whose mission is to bring natural and cultural heritage preservation and promotion together more systematically and facilitate the linkages between the conservation sector and the culture sector. Additionally, the close relationship between biodiversity, cultural diversity and cultural knowledge systems has been well documented. It is now established that environmental sustainability and sound development in both regions requires understanding and working intelligently within the cultural context, and drawing on knowledge of communities. This focus area will bring together local, national and regional conservation organisations with cultural practitioners and communities across regions to collaborate on strengthening conservation policies and programs, through improved integration of cultural dimensions.

STRUCTURING AN INTERREGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR CULTURE

Interregional and global partnerships can suffer from a lack of leadership, interest and resources if they are not properly managed or do not consider the interests of their members. These networks or partnerships often exist in writing only and their goals are not fulfilled. The aim of the proposed partnership is to create a dynamic network within which individuals and institutions can build their knowledge, address their challenges and share their experiences with like stakeholders. Additionally, SPC envisions that the network will eventually provide a platform for joint implementation of projects in the future.

SPC proposes the partnership begin through an online network. Within the network, individuals and institutions will be able to communicate through forums and working groups to share knowledge, resources and information. The partnership will be based around members who join the forum through the online platform. The goal is to garner a membership base that represents a wide range of culture sector stakeholders from all regions. It will be managed through one lead organisation in the Pacific and in the Caribbean and then if applicable, later in the AIMS region. Currently, SPC has made a commitment to this concept for the Pacific region. Potential leaders in the Caribbean could be CARICOM or ACS.

Each thematic area will be led by a coordinator appointed through or by the partner organisations, or sourced through regional universities such as the University of the South Pacific or the University of the West Indies. It is preferable for the coordinators to be compensated for this role through allocated funding in order to create accountability. The coordinators will oversee forums and dialogues, and information dissemination on his or her specific thematic area. Each year members and participants will assess the needs of participating institutions and individuals, and create forums based on their needs and interests. Coordinators will be responsible for encouraging dialogue and discussions, scheduling and hosting web conferences, gathering resources and sharing information.

This proposed structure for the SIDS Culture Network is based on other successful network based organisations, but should be considered a starting point for discussion. SPC is open to ideas and suggestions on structure and management of the partnership platform.

PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK and POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES

SPC believes there is an opportunity to develop this partnership platform for the cultural sectors through the Small Islands Development States (SIDS) framework. SIDS achieved recognition from the international community and the United Nations (UN) in 1992 as a set of countries dealing with specific constraints and vulnerabilities. From this initial declaration, international leaders adopted the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA) in 1994, and the UN Office of the High Representative of the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS) received a mandate from the UN General Assembly to engage in mobilisation and advocacy for international support and resources for the implementation of BPOA. In 2005, the Mauritius Strategy was developed to provide a framework for the implementation of BPOA. Although BPOA remains the “blueprint providing the fundamental framework for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States”, the Mauritius International meeting raised the emerging issue of culture, along with others such as trade, HIV/AIDS and graduation criteria of the UN for SIDS Least Developed Countries.

As part of the original BPOA, SIDSnet (www.sidsnet.org) was developed in 1997 to support collaboration, engagement and networking of SIDS at regional and global levels. The goal of SIDSnet is to assist SIDS in navigating intergovernmental processes within the context of the UN system and promote networking between SIDS on issues related to sustainable development. In 2012, SIDSnet.org was reorganised with funding from the Government of Spain to create a central knowledge management system and facilitate partnerships and motivating action in SIDS.⁸ There has also been a call to use SIDSnet to create connectivity and as a resource center for the exchange of knowledge between the academic community, the public sector, NGOs and other expertise.

SIDSnet is managed by the SIDS Unit of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). By bringing together SIDS, donors, NGOs, regional multilateral organisations and UN agencies, it aims to:

- Track international meetings and intergovernmental processes related to SIDS;
- Collate national data and statistical information towards assessment of countries; and
- Facilitate and motivate partnerships across thematic areas.

⁸ The transformation of SIDSNet was part of a UNDESA project, funded by the Government of Spain, titled “Capacity Development through Education for Sustainable Development and Knowledge Management for Small Island Developing States.”

SIDS Culture Beam

Despite the success of SIDSnet, thematic partnerships around culture are lacking at both regional and global levels. Within SIDSnet.org, culture itself is not a main theme listed within any country profile and there are no partnership opportunities linked to culture. To rectify this, SPC proposes development of a Culture Beam within SIDSnet.org. This proposal parallels the commitment to culture made within the Mauritius International Meeting and recent meetings in the Caribbean and the Pacific held in preparation for Barbados+20 to be held in Samoa in 2014.

Within the Mauritius Strategy, international leaders recognised the importance of culture in shaping identity and advancing sustainable development. Culture was identified as the fourth pillar of sustainable development, equal with environmental and economic sustainability. Specifically, international leaders made calls to commit to capacity building and strengthening coordination in the culture sector, in order to create cultural policies, develop and protect cultural heritage, build capacity for advocacy and marketing of cultural products, and increase investment and access to credit for the sector. The Strategy suggests meeting these goals through implementation of specific activities, such as cultural exchanges among SIDS and other countries, strengthened regional and interregional cooperation between SIDS, the development of broad-based partnerships, and increasing access to resources and expertise. Additionally, 130 countries have already signed the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions in 2005, which supports cultural diversity and protects cultural goods, services and activities as vehicles of identity and meaning.

Further conversations around culture development since the Mauritius Strategy have emphasised that partnerships continue to be weak, and there is a need to develop them within the post-2015 UN development agenda for SIDS. This includes the need to develop and strengthen understanding of culture as a tool for development among government and donor stakeholders. Public and donor stakeholders must be provided with a stronger evidence base of the importance and value of culture, in order to create political will for implementation of culture sector development.

The development of a specific Culture Beam on SIDSnet will work towards both formal and informal commitments⁹ made in the Mauritius Strategy. By building a specific network for the cultural thematic area within the SIDSnet platform, culture sector stakeholders can engage in regional and interregional dialogue on culture in an effective and efficient manner. Through the network, stakeholders can share resources on specific culture-related challenges faced by SIDS, as well as work together to build joint projects or partnership opportunities to address these constraints. The network will also benefit from increased traffic from culture sector stakeholders that have interest in other thematic areas.

Potential Activities

Activities within the new Culture Beam of SIDSnet should ultimately reflect the needs of members/participants of the network. However, SPC proposes some initial ideas including:

- **Resource Centre:** The Culture Beam will host a Culture Centre Resource Centre that will act as a hub and a means of connecting for SIDS organisations working in the culture sector. The resource centre will compile information and resources, including best practices and lessons learned, toolkits and methodologies, cultural mapping and cultural policy papers, responsible business models and other research in SIDS.

⁹ The informal commitments are those included in the culture panel notes of the Mauritius Strategy, such as establishing culture as the fourth pillar, increasing cultural exchanges, preserving local languages, increasing the positive coverage of SIDS in the media and improving the cultural industries.

- **Database and Need Assessment Survey:** Once established, the Culture Beam will periodically conduct an online survey to assess current needs and resources of each member. The needs assessment will identify tools and best practices that culture sector stakeholders require, and list available experts. This information will then flow into a searchable database hosted on the website. Members will be able to use the database to find organisations facing similar challenges or matching areas of expertise for formal or informal partnerships. An up-to-date database was noted as a key resource to be developed by many culture sector stakeholders during past sector evaluations.
- **Forums:** Forums will consist of online discussion groups focused on specific topics, which are based on member interest in each of the four thematic areas. The forums will be overseen by volunteer coordinators who will be responsible for engaging with members. Additionally, the coordinators will work with senior level stakeholders in each thematic area to create interest at all levels. Forums will be open to a variety of stakeholders including cultural producers, researchers, students, museum professionals and cultural think tanks, in order to keep the dialogue fresh and current. The forums will also be complimented by web conferences held on a semi-annual basis and potentially in-person workshops held at pre-existing conferences. Volunteer coordinators will be responsible for scheduling and hosting conferences that will be open to all stakeholders.
- **Lobbying:** By building relationships through the Culture Beam, culture sector stakeholders will increase their representation at regional and national levels. This will be done through increased awareness of challenges and constraints in the culture sector, as well as potential joint lobbying conducted through global partnerships.
- **Donor Coordination:** The Culture Beam will also seek to improve donor coordination through publicising all culture development projects by thematic and geographic area. Donor coordination has been pinpointed as a key issue in SIDS cultural development. The publication of projects will allow donors to understand the scope of existing projects and identify gaps in funding. Given adequate support, the Culture Beam can also support regional donor coordination groups and provide information on donor and aid procedures in the resource centre.

Ultimately, the network will increase awareness and involvement of relevant stakeholders in the development of the culture sector throughout SIDS. SPC foresees the network as a platform for later development of joint projects at regional or interregional levels. Such projects may include exchange programmes, capacity building trainings and artist-in-residence programmes.

POTENTIAL FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

There will be some costs for development of the Culture Beam within SIDSnet, although this proposal has been created to limit expenses. Costs will likely include initial conceptualisation and design of the Culture Beam, its launch, marketing and maintenance. Additional funding may be required for volunteer coordinators to enable them to work effectively. Potential funding sources include private foundations, public donors and corporate sponsorship.

Foundations

Funding from private foundations is usually best for culture sector projects. However, obtaining funding from private foundations can be challenging and often requires a personal relationship with a staff member. Most private foundations also have strategic objectives and will not consider proposals for projects outside those objectives. Private foundations to consider include:

- Small Island States Foundation: An independent private sector non-profit organisation that encourages and supports applied public policy research into the unique economic, environmental, social, and cultural challenges of sustainable development confronted by small island states, with a particular focus on economic development;
- The Christensen Fund: A private foundation that supports biocultural diversity;
- John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation: The foundation supports creative people and effective institutions committed to building a more just, verdant, and peaceful world. In addition to selecting MacArthur Fellows, the Foundation works to defend human rights, advance global conservation and security, make cities better places, and understand how technology is affecting children and society;
- Surdna Foundation: The foundation's Thriving Cultures programme supports the creation of sustainable communities through a number of culture related programmes;
- American Express Foundation: The foundation supports visionary non-profit organisations that preserve and enrich diverse cultural heritage, develop new leaders for tomorrow and encourage community service where their employees and customers live and work; and
- The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation: The foundation currently makes grants in five core program areas: Higher Education and Scholarship; Scholarly Communications and Information Technology; Art History, Conservation, and Museums; Performing Arts; and Conservation and the Environment.

Public Funding

The United Nations' endorsement of the addition of the Culture Beam to SIDSnet could mean strong support from the public sector. However, reporting requirements are often cumbersome and time between submitting an application and receiving funding can be long. Potential public donors include:

- United Nations departments or agencies such as UNDESA, UNESCO and UNDP;
- Global Island Partnership, a mechanism of the United Nations that supported the redesign of SIDSnet.org in 2011-12;
- European Union;
- Japan International Cooperation Agency;
- Individual country governments;
- French Embassy; and
- US Ambassador's Cultural Heritage Funds.

Corporate Sponsorship

Although funding for development of the network would most likely originate from a public or private foundation donor, corporate sponsors may fund specific activities. Both the Pacific and the Caribbean culture sectors have been able to obtain corporate sponsorship in the past, typically for high profile events. Some corporate sponsors to consider include: Fiji Airways, Fijian Holidays, Indicel, BSP, ANZ and Punjas in the Pacific, and BPTT, Whitco, BeMobile, Digicel, Angostura and individual rum distilleries in the Caribbean. Corporate sponsorship should be approached with a full understanding of the companies' missions and objectives to ensure that programmes do not provide conflicting messages to participants or audiences.

CONCLUSION and NEXT STEPS

Culture remains an important part of expression, identity, trade and sustainable development in SIDS. However, it is often overlooked in development strategies and many nations lack implementation or political will to leverage culture for development. Through the Culture Beam on SIDSnet, SPC and its partners seek to raise awareness of the potential of culture as a tool for development and of the necessity of incorporating culture into sustainable development strategies. The Culture Beam will connect cultural producers, experts, policy makers and other stakeholders around the world to leverage existing knowledge and resources for the growth of SIDS culture sectors.

SPC has created this discussion paper to highlight the need for greater dialogue on culture at regional and global levels. However, culture sector stakeholders in all SIDS regions must be involved in development and formation of this idea. As a next step, SPC will circulate this paper to raise awareness of potential opportunities for an interregional partnership on culture and gather feedback. SPC will also engage with regional bodies in the Caribbean, such as the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) and the Association of Caribbean States (ACS). Importantly, SPC and partners will need to discuss the Culture Beam concept in detail with the UN SIDS Unit and SIDSnet managers. If stakeholders can come to an agreement, the Culture Beam on SIDSnet could be launched at the Barbados +20 Conference to be held in Apia, Samoa in 2014.

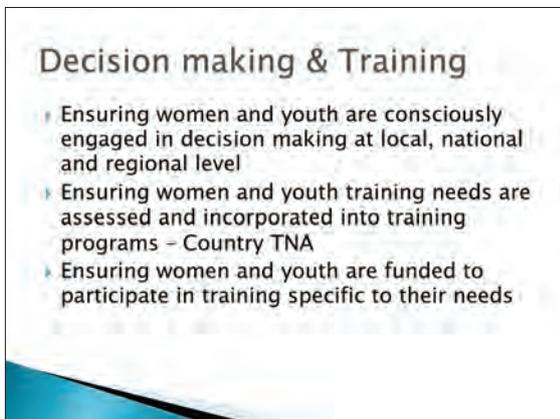
■ Youth and Women



slide 1



slide 2



slide 3



slide 4



slide 5

slide 6

■ Management of Pacific Heritage



slide 7



slide 8



slide 9

■ Periodic Reporting

Periodic Reporting

Vanuatu, PNG, Fiji, PIMA, IUCN CEESP
TCC, PHH, Rotuma, WHITRAP

slide 1

- There is a form to fill on line every six years.
- www.whc.org for country reports email to
- wh-periodicreporting@unesco.org.
- Last report 2011.
- Next due in 3 years time all state party/focal points to email the WHC for username and password then you can access.
- Easy to fill in multiple choice questionnaires.

slide 2

- Heads of Department need to endorse and sign off the PR.
- Information is security protected.
- PHH and WHITRAP may ask to use results for capacity building strategy.

slide 3

- Building partnerships: Communities, Heritage Agencies, Regional Organisations, Educational Organisations, NGO's, Regional and International development partnerships.

slide 4

Building Partnerships

- Identify partners for your project can be from NGO's, Private sector, Corporate, Companies, Academics, Universities
- Branding and logo if you can.
- Devise the TOR scope of sponsorship on offer.
- Agree on sponsorship incentives
- They want to know what are they going to get out of it. How do you link to their product.
- Make an MOU or agreement to bind parties

slide 5

- ie Sports,
- Trust fund like Fiji water in Sovi with CI and NTF, Vanuatu Frankfurt University, cultural management and social science in French.

slide 6

Priority areas

- Strengthen the PHH for sustainable funding
- Capacity building
- Increase in the number of local consultants
- developing

slide 7

Link activities

- Cross cutting thematic areas.
- Ie Navigation, Marae, Traditional architecture
- Capacity building for universal training unlimited primary school to retirees.
- Use social media ie adopt a Gorilla campaign and shell

slide 8

Responsible Institution

- PHH
- Governments take ownership and leadership
- Government allocation in national budget. Government commitment and ownership ie MOU with MSG group, PIFs

slide 9

Timeframe

- Start now
- Ongoing report back online on email to the Pacific WH focal points
- Melanesian Arts Festival dates
- at MSG meetings dates.
- PIFs meeting dates

slide 10

Indicators

- Monitoring and Evaluation on
- No of partnerships and MOU's formed
- No of \$ committed
- No of tripartite local partnerships
- No of regional/ multinational partnerships formed

slide 11

slide 12

■ Managing Heritage in National Development



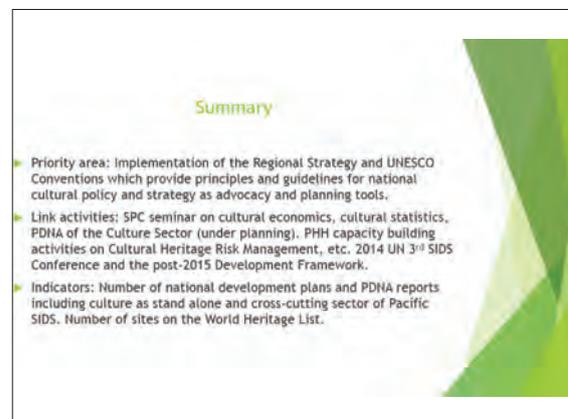
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slide 2



slide 3



slide 4

Annex 6

UNESCO Presentations

■ Outcome of the 2nd Cycle of Periodic Reporting by Maki Sakamoto, World Heritage Centre

Implementing the World Heritage Convention in the Pacific

Maki Sakamoto UNESCO World Heritage Centre
The Pacific World Heritage Workshop
Suva, Fiji 27 – 30 Nov 2013

UNESCO World Heritage Centre
1972 World Heritage Convention
1975 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
2005 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
2009 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

slide 1

■ The Pacific Islands are...

- Formous wealth of cultural diversity
- Contains powerful spiritually-valued natural features and cultural places
- Distinct and diverse responses to oceanic environment

slide 2

■ Key issues found at the 2nd Cycle of the Periodic Reporting

- **Management plans/systems**
- **More sustainable financial and human resources**
- **Community involvement and benefit sharing**
- **Better regional cooperation**

slide 3

■ Management plans/systems

- In some cases, there is confusion between management plans and master plans, guidelines, standards and regulations.
- Management system is **layered at national, regional, and property levels. (local communities including indigenous people and landowners)** It must show **how they are coordinated.**
- Management systems / management should be **linked with the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)** and should **address the factors affecting the properties OUV** including sudden ecological and geological events (i.e. disasters), impacts of tourism, and buildings and development.

slide 4

■ More sustainable financial and human resources

- Need for effective mechanisms for fund allocation to property needs
- Better use of **tourism income and partnership** should be explored, considering the high awareness of various stakeholders in the region
- **Training** capacity in conservation, education, risk preparedness and **transfer of expertise** to local community

slide 5

■ Better regional cooperation

- Network of focal points and site managers developed through the implementation of Periodic Reporting
- States Parties agreed that the network should be maintained
- Site managers find it useful to **exchange information** regarding how to deal with factors affecting properties

slide 6

Community involvement and benefit sharing

- Community should be more involved in the management of properties and decision-making process



- To encourage better community involvement, **capacity-building of communities and benefit-sharing** should be encouraged to enhance their sense of **stewardship** in management of properties

slide 7

The Kyoto Vision: A Call for Action

The Kyoto Vision, produced at the Closing Event, briefly reviews the achievements of the past 41 years of the World Heritage Convention, and the importance of people-centred conservation of World Heritage. It concludes with a Call for Action, appealing to the international community to, among other things, ensure effective involvement of local communities, indigenous peoples, experts and youth in all facets of World Heritage conservation.

A Sustainable Earth and the Role of World Heritage

We, the participants gathered at Kyoto, on the occasion of the Closing Event of the Celebrating 41st Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, wish to acknowledge the generous hospitality and intellectual leadership of the Japanese authorities in providing a forum to reflect on the achievements, present issues and future evolution of this unique international conservation treaty.

We reaffirm the centrality of the theme adopted by the General Assembly of the States Parties to the Convention and by the World Heritage Committee for the Fortieth anniversary, namely "World Heritage and Sustainable Development: the Role of Local Communities". The relationship between World Heritage and local communities is indeed at the heart of the Convention and its fundamental to address the challenges currently facing all regions of the world, through increasing demographic and development pressures, global financial crisis and climate change.

We recall, in this context, the outcome document of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development "The Future We Want" (Rio de Janeiro, June 2012) and the "Vision and Strategic Action Plan for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention 2012-2022" adopted by the 38th General Assembly of States Parties (UNESCO, 2011), as well as the identified actions and goals from special expert and consultative meetings organized in all regions of the world.

A Sustainable Earth and the Role of World Heritage

We are conscious of the enormous challenges our planet is facing in order to ensure its sustainability and of the need for a transformative change to be reflected in the post-2015 development agenda, which would take into consideration the broader picture of human progress beyond GDP.

We are convinced that a people-centred conservation of the world's cultural and natural heritage is an opportunity to provide critical learning models for the pursuit of sustainable development and for ensuring a harmonious relationship between communities and their environments. The concept of heritage is fundamental to the logic of sustainable development as heritage results from the dynamic and conscious interaction between communities and their environment. Heritage sustains and improves the quality of life of people, as reflected in the relevant internationally recognized policies such as the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the achievement of which is beneficial to both cultural and natural heritage.

The acknowledgement, conservation and development of the world's cultural and natural heritage, and the equitable sharing of the benefits deriving from issues, enhance the vitality of places and belonging, maintain respect for others and sense of collective purpose, which in turn, attention should be paid to the evolving character of cultural and social contexts relevant to World Heritage, which will inevitably lead to the emergence of new groups of interest and concerns. This new approach and these considerations will require the building of capacities and education of relevant actors, from institutions and policy-makers to heritage practitioners and communities and networks. Communities, in particular, should be empowered to harness the benefits of heritage society through specific awareness-raising initiatives, skills development programmes and the establishment of networks. They should be fully involved in management and conservation activities, including in reducing risks from disasters and climate change. Attention should also be given to the development of sustainable tourism as one of the sources of economic benefits and empowerment for local communities, and the generation of cultural amenities by visitors.

A Call for Action

For 40 years, the World Heritage Convention has embodied the global ideal and vision of conservation. While continuing to emphasize the importance of protecting a selection of outstanding sites important for all cultures, it is also recognized as necessary to include wider dimensions arising from new emerging

slide 8

Pacific Action Plan 2010-2015

Based on the outcome of Periodic Reporting, focus more on major factors and training needs identified through periodic reporting

- Five Major Factors affecting properties**
 - Invasive/alien species
 - climate change and severe weather events
 - services infrastructure
 - loss of social and cultural use of heritage
 - transportation infrastructure
- Five five training priorities**
 - conservation
 - education
 - risk preparedness
 - visitor management
 - community outreach



slide 9

THANK YOU



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

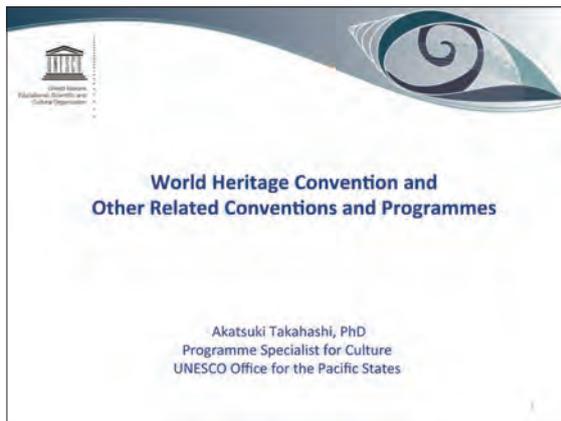
Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture



World
Heritage
Convention
Convention
du patrimoine
mondial

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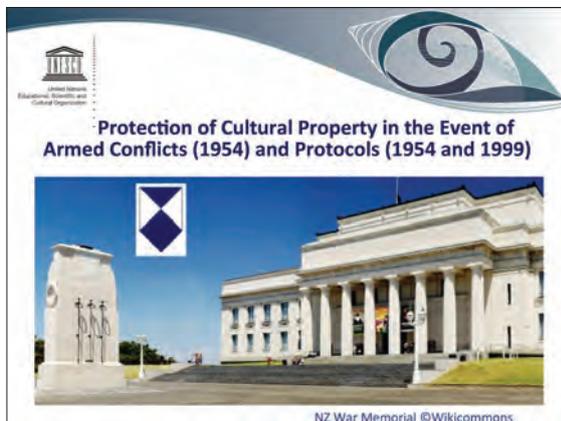
■ UNESCO on World Heritage Convention and Other Related Conventions and Programmes by Akatsuki Takahashi, UNESCO in Apia



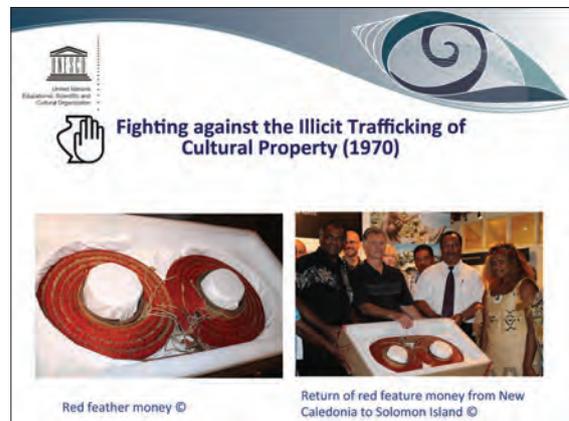
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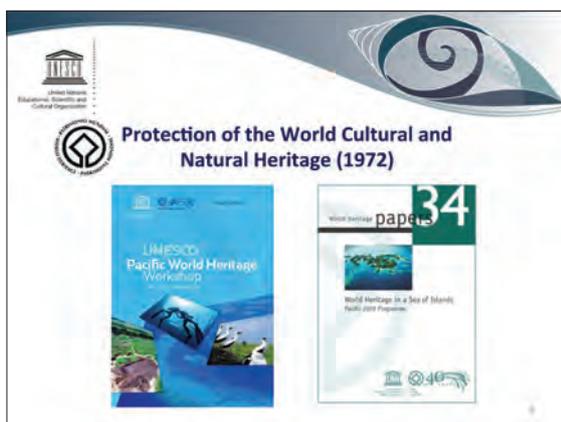
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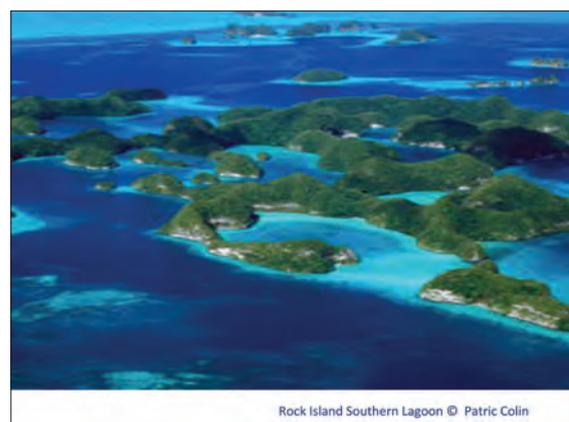
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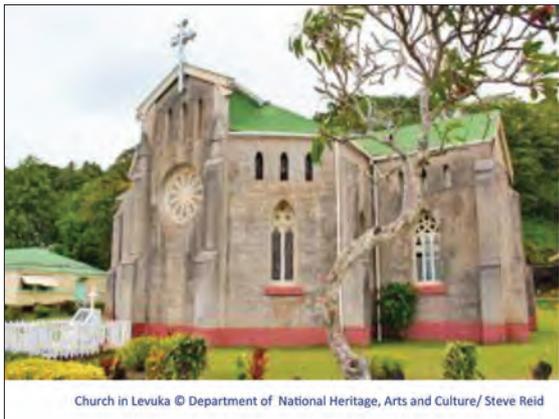
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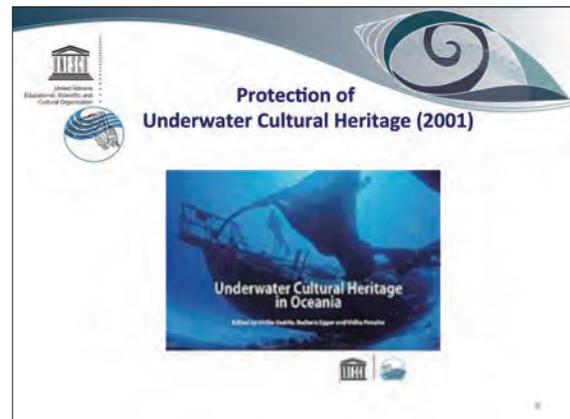
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slide 6



slide 7



slide 8



slide 9



slide 10



slide 11



slide 12



slide 13



slide 14

	1984 Hague	1979 Protocol of Hague	1994 Protocol of Hague	1979 ICH Trafficking	1972 World Heritage	2003 Underrepresented	2003 ICH	2009 OCE
Australia	1984			1989	1974			2010
Cook Islands					2009			
Fiji					1990		2010	
Kiribati					2000			
Marshall Islands					2002			
Micronesia					2002		2013	
Nauru							2013	
NZ	2008	2013	2013	2007	1984			2007
Niue					2001			
Palau					2002		2011	
PNG					1997		2008	
Samoa					2001		2013	
Solomon Islands					1982			
Tonga					2004		2010	
Turvalu								
Vanuatu					2002		2010	
Total	2	1	1	2	14	0	8	2

slide 15

slide 16



slide 17

slide 18



A Way Forward

- Prepare a national strategy and action plan with priority
 - awareness raising
 - inter-ministerial cooperation
 - capacity building

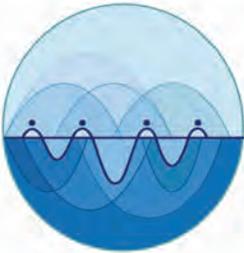
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2014 SIDS Conference
(1-4 September, Apia, Samoa)

Akatsuki Takahashi, PhD
Programme Specialist for Culture
UNESCO Office for the Pacific States

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UN Conference on
Small Island
Developing States
Apia, Samoa | 2014

slide 21



Round Table on Culture and Sustainable Development
(Nadi, July 2013)



slide 22



Interregional Preparatory Meeting
(Barbados, August 2013)

- Paragraph 44: Natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage and traditional knowledge.
- Paragraph 75: Indigenous bio-cultural heritage.
- Paragraph 111: Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Paragraph 112: Forest.

slide 23



The Global Preparation Process in 2014

- The global preparation process involving non-SIDS member states of the UN to be launched in early 2014.
- A Drafting Committee for the outcome document to be established.
- The Committee's work to be based on the Barbados outcome document.

slide 24



2014 International Year of SIDS

- i. Build momentum towards the 2014 SIDS Conference in Samoa.
- ii. Mobilize international interest and support for sustainable development in SIDS.
- iii. Highlight the achievement and resilience of SIDS in overcoming unique development challenges.
- iv. Celebrate the rich cultural heritage of SIDS and the contributions the SIDS collectively can bring to the global community.

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A Way Forward

- To make inputs through national authorities to the Global Preparatory Process in 2014.
- To contribute to the 2014 International Year of SIDS through activities at country/regional levels.

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Annex 7

Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010–2015¹⁰

Updated at the UNESCO Pacific World Heritage Workshop (Apia, Samoa, Sep 2011 and Suva, Fiji, Nov 2013)

Vision for 2015

We share a dream that our Pacific Islands' heritage is protected and enriched for future generations.

Preamble

We the people of the Pacific Islands offer a unique contribution to the World Heritage community, through the enormous wealth of cultural diversity, as well as of the island and marine biodiversity of our region, much of which is endemic, and covers one third of the earth's surface.

For us, indigeneity is inseparable from heritage. Our indigeneity has the following characteristics:

- Heritage in the Pacific defines our cultural identity and remains inseparable from our social, economic and environmental well-being, now and for future generations;
- Our heritage is holistic, embracing all life, both tangible and intangible, and is understood through our cultural traditions;
- There is an inseparable connection between the outstanding seascapes and landscapes in the Pacific Islands region, which are woven together by the rich cultural, historical and genealogical relationships of Pacific Island peoples;
- The region contains a series of spectacular and highly powerful spiritually-valued natural features and cultural places. These places are related to the origins of peoples, the land and sea, and other sacred stories;
- The Pacific is a region of distinct and diverse responses to oceanic environments;
- Protection of our heritage must be based on respect for and understanding and maintenance of the traditional cultural practices, indigenous knowledge and systems of land and sea tenure in the Pacific.

This extraordinary heritage, moreover, is often managed through traditional practices that reinforce the inseparable relationship between communities, cultures and environment that underpin sustainable development.

Noting our achievements since the creation of the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2004 – 2009, including:

¹⁰ This Action Plan for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Pacific in the period 2010–2015 was developed by Delegates of Pacific States Parties and territories at the World Heritage Regional Workshops of Cairns (Australia, October 2008) and Maupiti (French Polynesia, November 2009).

ANNEX 7 Pacific World Heritage Action Plan

- Twelve Pacific islands countries (out of fifteen) have ratified the Convention, including Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu;
- Nine States Parties have submitted their Tentative Lists, including Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu;
- Three properties from Pacific Small Islands State Parties are now inscribed on the World Heritage List, i.e. Kuk Early Agricultural Site, PNG; Chief Roi Mata's Domain, Vanuatu, in addition to East Rennell, Solomon Islands, which was inscribed in 1998;
- Four Properties from Pacific territories of non-Pacific State Parties are now inscribed on the World Heritage List, i.e., Lagoon of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated Ecosystem, France, in addition to Hawaiian Islands Volcanos, USA; Henderson Island, UK; and Rapa Nui, Chile, which had been inscribed prior to 2004;
- A greatly increased awareness and understanding of the World Heritage Convention has been achieved;
- A regional network of heritage practitioners has been developed; and
- A shared long-term vision on World Heritage for the region was established and communicated, through the so-called "Pacific Appeal"¹¹.

Common Challenges to the Pacific region

We recognise that the Pacific region continues to be the most under-represented region on the World Heritage List. In redressing this imbalance in representation and endeavouring to continue to build on the aforementioned achievements, the Pacific Island States face major challenges. These include:

- Limited awareness of Pacific cultural and natural heritage outside the region;
- Lack of adequate representation of the unique and special heritage of the Pacific on the World Heritage List;
- Large geographic area, isolation and resource limitations that restrict access to information and assistance, and the ability of Pacific people to contribute to global forums;
- The character and scope of the UNESCO and the World Heritage Convention administration for the Pacific region, which masks some of the specific important national and regional heritage issues;
- Some people are represented by States Parties outside the region (UK, France, USA, Chile) which can limit their ability to have sites inscribed on the World Heritage List;
- Limited financial and human resources, skills and capacities within communities, and institutions to adequately manage the region's cultural and natural heritage;
- A need for increased awareness within communities of the great value that the World Heritage Convention contributes to the protection and vitality of cultural and biological diversity;

11 *The Appeal to the World Heritage Committee from Pacific Island State Parties*, also known as the "Pacific Appeal", was developed by Pacific delegates at the February 2007 Pacific World Heritage workshop held at Waitetoko Marae (Tongariro) in New Zealand. It is annexed to Document WHC-07/31.COM/11C, accessible online from: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/31COM/documents/>

- Political instability and a lack of good governance, which are significant barriers to heritage conservation in general, and World Heritage implementation in particular;
- Greater external challenges and threats in the Pacific than in most other regions of the world, with less capacity to respond to their impacts. Examples of these external influences include climate change, financial instability, globalisation of society and economy, technological development, commercialisation, energy supply and demand, natural disasters and tourism growth;
- Climate change is of particular concern because the Pacific region is especially vulnerable to its impacts and faces many difficulties in adapting to and mitigating its effects;
- The impacts on the environment and resources (both tangible and intangible) are widespread and sometimes difficult to monitor (e.g. spread of pests and diseases), which can limit our ability to protect heritage.

Goal and Main Actions

In the face of these challenges, our goals are to strengthen the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Pacific Island region and increase local, regional and global awareness, recognition and support for the conservation of the unique cultural and natural heritage of the Pacific in a way that takes into account the traditions, aspirations, opportunities and challenges of its people.

With a view to attaining these goals, and keeping in mind the “Strategic Objectives” (the Five “Cs”)¹² adopted by the World Heritage Committee, we have identified the following “Main Actions” as a framework for implementing the Convention in our region:

Main Actions

1. Encouraging dialogue between communities, agencies and organisations within and outside the Pacific region to identify, promote and protect the region’s outstanding cultural and natural heritage to the global community.
2. Enhancing local communities’ awareness of the benefits of preserving their cultural and natural heritage, and encouraging community participation (particularly by youth and women) in all stages of the World Heritage process.
3. Supporting successful nominations for representation on the World Heritage list, by increasing in-country capacity to identify suitable potential sites and prepare nomination dossiers that fully meet the requirements of the World Heritage Convention.
4. Increasing in-country capacity at all levels, inclusive of indigenous people to develop best practices, management plans and arrangements to ensure effective protection of Pacific heritage sites, in a way that takes into account and recognises traditional knowledge and conservation practices for land, air and sea.
5. Assisting in the development of in-country heritage expertise in the Pacific by supporting technical assistance, where requested, including the development of a network of partner institutions within the region capable of providing technical services in the area of heritage conservation in a coordinated and integrated way.

¹² See reference to the five Strategic Objectives in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (version January 2008), paragraphs 25 and 26, accessible online from: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>

ANNEX 7 Pacific World Heritage Action Plan

6. Building partnerships between communities, heritage agencies, regional organisations, educational institutions and non-government organisations in the region, including the promotion of multilateral, bilateral cooperation and twinning programs between World Heritage sites and countries of the Pacific and beyond.
7. Assisting communities to develop and implement environmentally sustainable economic growth through heritage-related enterprises
8. Sharing information and data bases related to heritage (through properly informed consensus), through regional strategies and communication networks that link island communities.
9. Supporting the development and implementation of effective policies and legislation for heritage by Governments in the region, including access and benefits sharing within the larger development portfolio.
10. Establishing sustainable financing arrangements to support the effective conservation of Pacific heritage, building on other available funding sources and in-kind contributions.
11. Sustaining the ongoing consultative process by bringing together representatives of the Pacific Islands States and Territories on a regular basis.

Specific and detailed activities to give concrete implementation to the above “Main Actions” – at regional and national levels – have been identified by the Pacific Delegates at the Maupiti Workshop in November 2009, and are provided in the annexed table.



Note: Updated information provided in country reports submitted to the Pacific World Heritage Workshop (Apia, 5–9 September 2011 and Suva, 27 – 30 November 2013) has been added to the following tables:

Activities at regional level	Corresponding Main Action	Relevant Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
		Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-building	Communication	Community						
1. A workshop on heritage based tourism development, management and promotion will be held during 2012 (Australia). Assess adequacy of existing sustainable tourism guidelines to protect and sustain natural and cultural heritage properties and if necessary develop new version adapted to Pacific context.	2,3,4,6,7,10		2	1			Advisory Bodies	World Heritage Funds	ALL	ALL	2013	New publication on tourism in PNG with assistance of Australia. Workshop in Palau in March 2014 with Netherlands FIT support
2. Regional workshop to strengthen the capacities to identify and respond to impacts of climate change should also address other key threats to Pacific heritage places identified in the periodic report and at the meeting and address all States not just low lying atolls.	4		2	1			SPC/					Regional Course on Heritage Management (February 2014) and Micronesia Workshop (April 2014) With Australian FIT support
3. Develop a pilot field program to identify the impacts of coastal erosion on archaeological sites on small, low lying islands to provide data for the development of a conservation kit for communities to identify, record, collect and conserve cultural material eroding from coastal archaeological sites. (linked to Roi Mata) (linked to UNESCO SandWatch Programme).	4		1				UNESCO Apia Office / UNESCO WHC					Workshop in Tuvalu with support of SPC
4. Sub-regional training workshop(s) and direct technical assistance on developing nominations to ensure inscriptions of sites and management plans.	3,4,5,9	2	2	1			UNESCO Apia Office	World Heritage Fund and Japan	Solomon Islands; Others			Capacity building workshops in Cook Island and Niue supported by Japan FIT for SIDS
5. Sustainable funding mechanism – Revise draft feasibility study based on consultations in Maupiti and disseminate it to states parties for review together with proposed steps forward.	10	1	1	1	1	1	(World Heritage Centre / Apia Office)				2010	Sustainable funding now a PHH responsibility
6. Workshop on-site management – Managing sites with the local communities – exchange of the experiences Workshop to share experiences on the integration of indigenous and other local communities in conservation strategies for heritage sites, focusing on marine sites.	1,2,4,5,6,7,8		2	1			UNESCO Apia Office	co-funding	Niue, Palau, Samoa, Rapa Nui, FSM, French Polynesia, RMI, Tonga	French Polynesia	2010–2011	A series of workshop being held since 2010
7. Develop regional network on local and Pacific-wide links of Marae Taputapuātea / Te Po Complex and the Marquesas archipelago through a research on sites connected, followed by a conference with neighboring countries to choose sites to be nominated and discuss how to manage them.	1,3,8	1	2		2	2	Ministry of Heritage French Polynesia / Ministry Environment of New Caledonia	co-funding	France, Hawaii and others		2010–2011	Taputapuātea workshop in November 2011 in French Polynesia

Activities at regional level	Corresponding Main Action	Relevant Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
		Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-building	Communication	Community						
8. Polynesian Heritage Conference - WH Nominations in French Polynesia and sharing of knowledge amongst islands - tangible and intangible elements.	2,6,8	1		2	2		Different Ministries of French Polynesia	co-funding	France, US, New Zealand, Chile and others.	French Polynesia	2010-2011	Taputapuata workshop in November 2011 in French Polynesia
9. Establish a regional dialogue to enhance links between the World Heritage Convention and the Convention for the Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage by establishing a project on traditional navigation and seafaring, canoe building and management of associated heritage places.	1, 4, 8	2	2	2	1	2	UNESCO Apia Office				2002-2015	ICH safeguarding workshops with Japan FIT
10. Develop a 'plain language' publication for public use on the World Heritage Convention for translation by PICTS into local languages.	8			2	1		Cook Islands/ UNESCO Apia Office	Australia / New Zealand			2010-2011	
11. Develop World Heritage educational material for communities and schools including the expansion of World Heritage in Young Hands Programme throughout the region and linking it to the Pacific Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Programme/ NB include Web 2.0 – interaction and exchange and endorsed Cultural and Education Regional Strategy for the Pacific.	1,2,3,4, 5,8,9			2	1	2	States Parties/ UNESCO Apia Office	World Heritage Funds / NZ	ALL	WHC and States Parties	2010-2011	On-going within the framework of ESD by Apia Office
12. Develop a Pacific Heritage Research program and plan that includes the identification of research themes relevant to the region to provide background material for trans-national, serial nominations.	3	1					New Zealand/ UNESCO Apia Office					PHH responsibility
13. Establish a Hub for Pacific Heritage to strengthen and increase communication networks, coordinate training opportunities and bring together donors and projects. The Hub TOR will be established by the Management Committee of regional agencies and state party representatives.	1,2, 5, 8	2	2	2	1	2	UNESCO Apia Office / Australia	Australia / USP	ALL		2010-2012	PHH established in February 2013 at USP
14. Carry out exchanges and placements using the model implemented through the African World Heritage Fund for individuals involved in the development of nominations and management of World Heritage properties.	5, 6		2	1			UNESCO Apia Office				2009-2015	PHH established in February 2013 at USP

Activities at regional level	Corresponding Main Action	Relevant Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
		Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-building	Communication	Community						
15. Establish a Pacific Heritage Academy to provide regional professional and vocational training in cultural and natural heritage management. The Academy should link to existing technical, academy and university education programs in the region. Models to be explored should include 'virtual' academy, locating the academy at USP with partner universities and agencies within and around the region, flexible unit and course delivery, providing both short term accredited intensive training opportunities, work placements and longer term professional education linked to undergraduate and post graduate tertiary education. The Academy will also include a regional mentoring program including exchanges and placements using the model implemented through the African World Heritage Fund for individuals involved in the development of nominations and management of World Heritage properties. Specific activities include: 1) the establishment of a steering committee with representatives from UNESCO Apia, SPC, ICOMOS Pasifika, PIMA, IUCN Oceania, SPREP (UNESCO Apia to follow up); 2) The establishment of terms of reference for a feasibility study (Steering committee). Models for the Academy. Commission a feasibility study (WHC); and 3) The review and implementation as appropriate of the recommendations of the feasibility study (steering committee).	3, 4, 5, 8		2	1	2		World Heritage Centre / UNESCO Apia Office / Australia	Australia (scoping study)	ALL		2010-2012	PHH established in February 2013 at USP
16. Enhance underwater cultural heritage protection as part of a holistic approach to heritage conservation in the Pacific by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness of underwater cultural heritage • Encouraging ratification of the Underwater Cultural Heritage Convention by member states • Seeking assistance for related capacity building activities (e.g for management, underwater archaeology, policy and legislative frameworks). 	4		2	1			Kiribati		ALL		2012-2015	Palau UCH Training Course (Nov 2013)

Activities at regional level	Corresponding Main Action	Relevant Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
		Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-building	Communication	Community						
17. A volume in the World Heritage Papers series on the Pacific 2009 Programme will be prepared and published before the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee in June 2012. The publications will include the interviews and case studies on themes related to community, diverse values and interconnected histories and capacity building.	8		2	1			World Heritage Center / UNESCO Apia	Australia			2012-2015	World Heritage Series No 35: World Heritage in a Sea of Islands – Pacific 2009 published in 2013
18. Follow up of the Periodic Reporting process: Regional Factors 1. Invasive and alien species 2. Climate change and severe weather events 3. Service infrastructure 4. Loss of social and cultural uses of heritage 5. Transport infrastructure Training Priorities 1. Conservation action 2. Education 3. Risk preparedness 4. Visitor management 5. Community outreach	3	2	1					ALL		2012-2015	Completed in 2011	

Actor	Activities at National Level	Corresponding "Main Actions"	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	Heritage properties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-building	Communication	Community						
COOK ISLANDS	Submit Tentative List 1. Complete inventory of national sites 2. National workshop (5 days) inviting ICOMOS 3. Develop OUV statements 4. Draw up List and submit	3,4	1					Ministry of Culture	World Heritage Fund			2010	
	Establish a World Heritage web page 1. Establish a World Heritage web page on the Ministry of Culture website 2. Simplify World Heritage Convention and translate to Cook Islands Masi	1,2,8				1		Ministry of Culture	Ministry of Culture			2010	
	Undertake a public awareness program on World Heritage	2				1	2						
	Train staff on the Focal ministry in the World Heritage process 1. Investigate the development of an exchange programme for information/knowledge including through staff exchanges in NZ (Tongariro) and AUS (Kakadu) with Cook Islands heritage managers (3-6 months) 2-4 people. 2. Investigate mentoring programmes using NZ and AUS heritage managers on a 2 weeks attachment to the Cook Islands.	3,4,5			1			Ministry of Culture	New Zealand, Australia, World Heritage Fund			2011-2013	
	Prepare a nomination for a trans-boundary cultural site	3,4	1					Ministry of Culture				2015	

Actor	Activities at National Level	Corresponding "Main Actions"	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	Heritage properties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-building	Communication	Community						
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA	Prepare and submit a nomination dossier (technical expertise / resources)	3	1									Draft nomination file submitted to UNESCO in Sep 2013	
	Undertake a comparative analysis to establish the OUV of Nan Madol and Lelu Ruins	3	1									Completed	
	Develop management plans for Nan Madol and Lelu Ruins	4		1								Mission of Japan Consortium visited Nan Madol site in February 2011 in order to prepare an assessment survey. Information material on Nan Madol for awareness raising and promotion of the site is being finalised by Japan Consortium and FSM. A mission of the Director of UNESCO Apia Office carried out in 2011 resulted in UNESCO financial assistance to FSM for archaeological research and emergency intervention at Nan Madol site. First FSM Heritage Board Meeting planned for 2014.	
	Workshop/training on preparing nomination and development of management plan		1	1	1	1	1	Samoa, UNESCO Apia, World Heritage Centre	World Heritage Fund			2010	Workshops held in 2012 and 2013 in Ponhpei with Japan FIT support

Actor	Activities at National Level	Corresponding "Main Actions"	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	Heritage properties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-building	Communication	Community						
FIJI	<p>Preparing and submitting nomination for Levuka by 2010</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise the nomination dossier for Levuka Review and comment on draft management plan Complete legal statute framework for natural World Heritage policy 	3	1				Department of Culture and Heritage/Australia, New Zealand, consultants	World Heritage Fund, Fiji Government			2010	<p>1. 100% Complete <i>Feb 2012</i> – Nomination dossier submitted to UNESCO WH Center <i>Sept 2012</i> – ICOMOS Site Evaluation of Levuka <i>Feb 2013</i> – Additional Information submitted to ICOMOS <i>April 2013</i> – ICOMOS Evaluation & Recommendation received <i>June 2013</i> – Levuka nominated as a World Heritage Site at the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee in Cambodia.</p> <p>2. 100% Completed <i>Dec 2010</i> – endorsed by Cabinet <i>Feb 2013</i> – Reviewed as per recommendation by ICOMOS</p> <p>3. 90 % Complete <i>Dec 2010</i> – Draft endorsed by Cabinet <i>Feb 2012</i> – Submitted to UNESCO WH Center <i>Feb 2013</i> – Reviewed as per recommendation by ICOMOS <i>March to October 2013</i> – Consultation with key stakeholders <i>Nov 2013</i> – Draft Fiji Decree in its final phase of vetting with the Solicitor Generals Office, to be presented to Cabinet in Dec 2013</p>	
	<p>Preparing and submitting nomination for 2nd site</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Review Tentative List for natural and cultural site by examining sites from cultural mapping and protected area committee inventories National workshop – NGO's, Chiefs, Government Provincial workshop X 3 Conferences Government – sustainable development committee National youth workshop 	4	1	2			Department of Culture and Heritage/	World Heritage Fund, Fiji Government			2010	<p>Proposed Timeframe – 2015</p> <p>1. Not until the 'Levuka Way Forward Roadmap' is successfully implemented & there is Active Participation at all levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government/agencies/statutory authorities Local Government Indigenous communities (26 villages) Townspeople Schools Churches Private enterprise <p>2. Identification of 2nd site for World Heritage Nomination Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Fiji Heritage Council invites public submissions/objections on the proposed site for nomination to the World Heritage List Proposed Fiji Heritage Council makes recommendation to Minister Minister proposes to Government based on recommendation from Fiji Heritage Council If Government agrees, Fiji Heritage Council publishes a notice on newspaper Decision by Government shall be final 	

Actor	Activities at National Level	Corresponding "Main Actions"	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-building	Communication	Community						
FIJI	Seek technical advice on development of a legislative framework for National World Heritage policy.	4,9									2009	100% Completed <i>Nov 2009 to July 2010</i> – Australian consultants engaged to work alongside local counterparts for the development of Legislation <i>Dec 2010</i> – Draft endorsed by Cabinet <i>Feb 2012</i> – Submitted to UNESCO WH Center <i>Feb 2013</i> – Reviewed as per recommendation by ICOMOS <i>March to October 2013</i> – Consultation with key stakeholders <i>Nov 2013</i> – Draft Fiji Decree in its final phase of vetting with the Solicitor Generals Office, to be presented to Cabinet in Dec 2013.	
FRENCH POLYNESIA (FRANCE)	Site management workshop – managing sites with the local communities – exchanges of experiences.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8		2	1		2	Ministry of Heritage + Environment + New Caledonia	Co-funding		2010-2011	Ongoing	
	Survey of the cultural and natural sites of the Marqueses Islands.	1,3	1			2	2	Ministry of Heritage + Environment	Co-funding		2010 -2011	Ongoing	
	Implementing a preliminary consultation process with all the concerned peoples for the inscription on the World Heritage List of two Polynesian heritage sites: Taputapuatea/ Te Pô, Opoa Valley and Marqueses Islands.	2, 6, 7			2	2	1						A series of workshops and consultations held since 2010
	Polynesian heritage conference, World Heritage nomination in French Polynesia and the sharing of knowledge amongst islands, tangible and intangible elements.	2,6,8	1				1	Ministry of Heritage	Co-funding		2010 - 2011		
	Structure regional Web on the links (local and Pacific-wide) of Marae Taputapuatea.	1,3,8	1			2		Ministry of Heritage	Co-funding		2010-2011		
	Investigate the possibility of holding a Pacific Heritage Workshop in a small island country (e.g. French Polynesia).	1,11					1				2010		

Actor	Activities at National Level	Corresponding "Main Actions"	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-building	Communication	Community						
HAWAII	Exchange indigenous technical expertise and monitoring program design among coral reef sites in the Pacific (New Caledonia, GBRMPA, PIPA, PMNM).	1,5,8,10	1	1	1	1	1	NOAA, PIPA	Co-funding			2012	
	Seek partners to participate in World Sail (2012-2015) to continue voyaging traditions and connections among Pacific peoples and beyond.	1,2				1	1	'Ohana Wa`a	Co-funding			2010-2013	
	Hold in-country workshops to explore the potential advantages and disadvantages of seeking additional WH designations in Hawaii.	2,3	1			1	1	National Park Service, NOAA	Co-funding			TBD	
	Facilitate networks and gatherings among indigenous experts involved in on-site cultural use planning and restoration of sites.	1,2,4,5,8	1	1	1	1	1	Cultural organisations	Co-funding			Initiate in 2011	
	Support transboundary site nomination for Taputapuatea, Te Moana Nui a Kiwa etc.	1,6		1		1						TBD	
	Assist with site restoration needs of other Pacific states (e.g. Raiatea) based on the work being done in Hawaii.	1,4,5,6		1	1	1	1	Cultural organisations	Co-funding			TBD	
	Investigate the potential for a serial nomination with other Pacific Island states.	1,2,6	1	1		1		National Park Service, NOAA				Ongoing	
	Share experiences and information between other oceanic country states between the cultural advisory group for Papahānaumokuākea (PMNM) and other like groups or organisations.	1,2,4,5	1	1	1	1		NOAA	Co-funding			Ongoing	Initiate with Marquesas in 2010
	Implement actions under the recent sister-site agreement between Papahānaumokuākea (PMNM) and Phoenix Islands (PIPA) MPAs to enhance heritage protection.	1,6,8,10	1	1	1	1		NOAA	NOAA, PIPA, CI, NEAQ		Hawaii, Kiribati	Initiated in 2009	Identified 2010 priorities; seeking funding.
	Conduct comparative research and on-site investigations of similar cultural sites (Hawaii, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Tonga, Cook Islands, Tonga, Samoa etc.).	1,8	1	1		1		University of Hawaii, NOAA, other Pacific states	Co-funding		TBD	Initiate in 2010	
Initiate partnerships for climate change research and monitoring and their impacts to heritage	1	1	1	1	1		NOAA, PIPA	Co-funding			2011		

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KIRIBATI	Develop, with technical assistance, an EIA and permit system for tourism operations in Natural and Cultural heritage sites.	3		1				Australia					
	Facilitate the management of World Heritage sites through exchanges, work experience opportunities etc.	4,7		1	2								PIPA added to the World Heritage List in 2010.
	With technical assistance identify and assess cultural values in Kiribati and the process for nominating cultural properties.	5	1										Cultural Mapping ongoing since 2005
	Establish Tentative List.												In Progress E.g. Te Abakana (a cultural civil war site dated back to the 1660).
	Safeguard intangible cultural heritage.												Ratification in processing.
NAURU	Strengthen heritage preservation with priority on Intangible Cultural Heritage – inventory-making, ratification of the ICH Convention and nomination.												ICH Safeguarding Workshop held in 2011.

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			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-building	Communication	Community						
NIUE	Financial assistance for Tentative List preparatory ground work	3,5	1					Department of Community Affairs	World Heritage Fund, GEF, UNDP, National Budget			2010	
	Capacity building through a visit by four national heritage committee members to undertake an observation tour to see sites in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands	4,6			1			Department of Community Affairs	World Heritage Fund, GEF, UNDP, National Budget			2012	Ongoing.
	Legislation to cover tangible/intangible cultural and natural heritage, plus policies and guidelines	9	1	1				Department of Community Affairs	World Heritage Fund, GEF, UNDP, National Budget			2010	Ongoing.
	Local workshops to increase awareness of heritage matters	2				1	1	Department of Community Affairs	World Heritage Fund, GEF, UNDP, National Budget			2013	Ongoing.
	Youth group familiarisation tour to Tongariro heritage park in New Zealand	2,4					1	Department of Community Affairs	World Heritage Fund, GEF, UNDP, National Budget			2011	Ongoing.
NEW CALEDONIA (FRANCE)	Share experiences and information with GBRMPA to share information on marine park management.	4,6		1				Australia & New Caledonia		GBR & NCR		2009	Signing of a Declaration supporting the sustainable management of the Coral Sea between Australia and France (New Caledonia (10 March 2010, Canberra)
	Develop an inventory of terrestrial natural sites in New Caledonia.	3	1					GIP-CEN	Internal & NGOs			2011	First workshop to review the implementation of the "Regional Wetlands Action Plan for the Pacific Islands" (August 2010 in Noumea, New Caledonia)
	Seek external support to identify a national heritage list of potential World Heritage cultural sites in New Caledonia and WF.	5	1					ICOMOS France, IUCN France, New Caledonia, PR,WF	New Caledonia		New Caledonia, WF	2011	Coordinate to produce a list of sites.
	Share experiences in the integration of indigenous communities in development and implementation of management plans for World Heritage properties.	1,8		1			1	Australia & New Caledonia	SPREP, SPC, State Parties			2009	Ongoing in each site – for example the northern province: about fifty sessions about three hundred people mobilised
	Seek financial support and technical expertise for World Heritage from State Parties with external territories in the Pacific region.			1	2			ICOMOS AUS, NC, France		New Caledonia	New Caledonia	2013	
	Share experiences and information with GBRMPA with an extension to Hawaii	4.6	1	1	1		1	New Caledonia steering committee	New Caledonia & AIUS				Coordination to be implemented.

Actor	Activities at national Level	Corresponding "Main Actions"	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	Heritage properties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-building	Communication	Community						
NEW ZEALAND	Submit a nomination for a cultural property	3	1								Feb-10		
	Investigate the potential for a serial nomination with Pacific Island states		1										
	Assist the Cook Islands to ratify the World Heritage Convention by July 2009	5, 6	1									completed	
PALAU	Seek assistance (technical/financial) for preparation of the Rock Islands nominations by September 2009	3	1								Sep-09	Rock Islands Southern Lagoon inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2012	
	Submission of the transboundary Yapese Stone Money nomination.	3	1								Feb-09	Nomination file was considered by the Committee in June 2011 but was deferred	
	Implementation of Yapese Stone Money management plan	4		1								Ongoing with international assistance under World Heritage Fund	
	Meetings of Palau National Commission for UNESCO with state resource management agencies and community members about World Heritage process	6			1		1					Completed	
	Review the tentative list and identify priority sites	3	1									Plan to seek assistance to nominate Imeong Cultural Village and Aimeliik Terraces	

Actor	Activities at national Level	Corresponding "Main Actions"	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	Heritage properties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
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PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Establish on-going professional skills training in heritage management & conservation planning through regional programmes	2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10			1			PEZ, Papua New Guinea, National Commission, NCC	WH Fund, WTMA, DEWHA, DEC (PNG)	WTMA, Kakadu NP	2010-2012	On-going	
	Request WHC for Preparatory Assistance for nomination dossiers of sites on the Tentative List	3.9	1	1			1	PNG, National Commission, NCC	WH Fund, PNG National Commission, NCC, DEWHA, DEC	Papua NewG, Port Moresby	2010-2012		
	Develop Institutional Arrangements for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention including establishment of PNG National World Heritage Committee for national Government endorsement and approval	4,6,9,10	1					DEC, NCC, National Commission, UPNG, TPA, NM & AG	National stakeholders – AEC, NCC, National Commission	PNG, Port Moresby/DEC	2010	Planned Establishment of PNG National (World) Heritage Committee to be formalised and names of members to be published in official gazette	
	Resource PNG National World Heritage Committee and Secretariat for effective and better communication and implementation of heritage programmes with regional & international partners for sharing of information & data	1,2,6,8			1	1		DEC	DEWHA, DEC	DEC – PNG	2010	Planned AFIT and PPSLP funding secured for PNG's initial National Heritage Programme of Work (PoW)	
	Facilitate education and awareness programmes and activities with local communities, provincial government and national government agencies and other key stakeholders for sites on the World Heritage Tentative List	1,2,4,6,7			2	1	1	DEC	WH Fund, DEWHA, DEC, NGOs, National Commission	Prov-Govt, communities	2010-2015	Planned establishment of the Secretariat for the National (World) Heritage Committee within DEC	
	Review and update for World Heritage Tentative List Sites on PNG's tentative list	3	1										Ongoing with international assistance under World Heritage Fund
	Initiate Education and Awareness Activities around sites on PNG's tentative list	3,5			1	2							
	Develop a two-year mentorship project whereby a DEC Heritage Officer will, under guidance, undertake a management planning process aimed at fulfilling the World Heritage Committee's 2008 recommendations relating to the Kuk Early Agricultural Site.	2,4,5,6,9		1	1			PNG DEC with funding & mentorship support from DEWHA	DEWHA	Kuk Early Agr. Site	DEC, PNG, Kuk, Varirata National Park	2010-2012	Planned
	With funding assistance from National Stakeholders, DEC through Heritage Secretariat Office will facilitate for a consultant to be engaged to undertake and develop a Management Planning process aimed at fulfilling the World Heritage Management Committee's 2008 recommendations relating to the Management Plan for Kuk World Heritage Site.			1									Completed

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Development of Institutional Arrangements for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention	5	1					NPO				Planned	
	Increasing in-country capacity at all levels in a way that takes into account and recognises traditional knowledge and conservation practices for land, air and sea.	4			2	1		HPO			2010/2011		
RMI	Developing in-country heritage expertise	5						HPO			2010/2011	RMI sent RMI Bikini Local Government to training on World Heritage Convention and HPO staff to UNITAR training. RMI continues to send staff from Bikini Atoll local government and RMI HPO to trainings offering skills and knowledge in cultural resource management.	
	Building partnerships between communities, heritage agencies, regional organisations, educational institutions and non-governmental organisations in the region	6						HPO			2010/2011	RIM HPO has a strong relationship with HPO throughout the Pacific, as well as several international institutions and the U.S. National Park service. We also partner with local non-profit organisations, the local museum, to build capacity for all aspects of cultural heritage management.	
	Assisting communities to develop and implement environmentally sustainable economic growth through heritage-related enterprises	7						HPO			2010/2011	RMI HPO has requested assistance for a "feasibility study" to look at potentialities for sustainable tourism at Bikini Atoll local government.	
	Implementation of the Management Plan of Bikini Atoll Nuclear Tests site, World Heritage Site in RMI <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soliciting international professional interest in an underwater survey of Bikini Atoll, the Unexploded Ordinance, oil and an archaeological inventory Terrestrial survey of Bikini Atoll for land resources, historic structures, etc. Soliciting funding to archive the material culture from the site, including documents, photographs and relevant documentation from the testing. Web site, which would provide visitor access to the remote site. Continued education/involvement of Bikinians in Bikini Atoll WHS, trips featuring elders and youth to the atoll. 							HPO			2011-2015	RMI has engaged Bikinian elders and youth in the Management Committee and generated discussion about perceived and real benefits from Bikini's status as a WH site. The Management Committee is largely comprised of members of the Bikinian community. RMI HPO hosted ICH Safeguarding Workshop and gathered 30 representatives from outer atolls, traditional experts and artists and community leaders to discuss and strategise preservation and protecting of traditional knowledge.	

Actor	Activities at National Level	Corresponding "Main Actions"	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	Heritage properties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-building	Communication	Community						
SAMOA	Conduct the comparative analysis for the 2 sites in the Tentative List to determine and confirm the OUVs for nomination process 1. Comparative analysis (natural and cultural) 2. National forum to present recommendations of OUVs of sites to all stakeholders 3. Archaeological study of sites by the national university of Samoa	3	1					Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment				2010	Archaeological survey by NUS and ICOMOS Pacifica in 2013
	Conduct community consultations for all stakeholders (different levels – district, village, national) 1. Consultation with all village mayors, councils (chiefs – Alii me Faipule) and community groups 2. National consultation to confirm views/comments from communities etc. and to present Samoa's nomination and the process of community	2,3,4,6,9		2	2				World Heritage Fund			2010	Consultation in 2011
	In-country workshop on the nomination process 1. Preparation of management plans 2. What is involved in the nomination process	3,4	2	2	1				World Heritage Fund/ Australia			2010	
	Undertake a comparative analysis of natural values for the two tentative list sites to establish OUV	3,5	1										
	Hold an in-country workshop on preparation of the nomination dossier	3	2		1								
	Hold an in-country workshop on preparation of a management plan	4		2	1								Completed in 2011.
	Develop WH awareness materials for schools and communities	5				1	2						

Actor	Activities at National Level	Corresponding "Main Actions"	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	Heritage properties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-building	Communication	Community						
SOLOMON ISLANDS	Completion of periodic report on the conservation state of East Rennell World Heritage site, and Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Values	1,2,3,9	1	1	1		1	National commission	National and DEWHA			2010	Completed.
	Compile a comprehensive cultural site Data-base	2,3,4,5,8,9	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	National and World Heritage Fund			2014	
	Establish national and provincial legislation for protection of cultural and natural heritage, including policy frameworks, processes and regulations	9		1				MCT, MECM, RenBel Prov	National, WWF, POWPA, DEWHA			2013	National Cultural Policy under preparation which includes a thematic area for the development of legislations that addresses cultural heritage issues.
	World Heritage & Protected Area Governance strengthening at tri levels (National, Provincial, East Rennell community)			2	1		2	Nat. Com.MCT, MECM, RenBel Prov, East Rennell	DEWHA			2013	Improved national institutional network and support in terms of finances by the national government, technical skilled human resources, and research and inventory. Need to have buffer zone in the western part of the property. Need to have the proposed Provincial Ordinance that aims at regulating the management of the property be in place. Threat from logging on the west side of the property is evident that might have adversely affected on some values of the property. Management of property by government agents to be on site rather than from Honiara. To ensure that the Stop Notice dated 8rd August 2011 given by MECDM is upheld by the logging company. To revisit the existing Management Plan and submit it to the cabinet for endorsement. To further strengthen the existing mechanisms that are either not working or not doing enough to contribute to the management of the site.
Promotion of heritage through national, provincial and local tourism & marketing plans						1	Nat. Com, MCT, MECM, RenBel Prov, East Rennell	DEWHA			2013		

Actor	Activities at National Level	Corresponding "Main Actions"	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	Heritage properties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity-building	Communication	Community						
TONGA	Build a strategic plan for culture and national cultural policy	2,4,6,7,8		1				Ministry of Education and Culture, Tonga Tradition, SPC	Local and World Heritage Fund			2011	Tonga Culture Policy endorsed by the Cabinet in 2013.
	Develop management plans for heritage sites	2,6,7,9		1	1	1	1	Ministry of Education and Culture, Tonga Tradition committee, Communities				2012	
	Establish a national register of sites and surveys	1,2,6,7		1	1	1	1	Ministry of Education and Culture, Tonga Tradition				2013	
	Seek technical and financial assistance for the development of a nomination of cultural sites	3	1					Australia				2010	Ongoing with international assistance under World Heritage Fund.
	Seek technical and financial assistance for the development of a protective mechanism for the whale sanctuary	4		1									
TUVALU	Create World Heritage awareness and educational materials for communities	2				2	1						
	Hold a training workshop in World Heritage for government agencies involved in cultural and natural heritage	5			1								
	Prepare a nomination for a site on the tentative list	3	1										
VANUATU	Strengthen capacity of State Party to implement the World Heritage Convention	2			1								
	Develop a National Heritage Action Plan (technical assistance)	4		1									
	Heritage and tourism training for World Heritage site managers	7			1								
	Assistance for the development of the Roi Mata Cultural Tour to improve income generation	7		2			1		Australia			2010	Lelepa Office opened in 2013 with UNDP support

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5TH PACIFIC WORLD HERITAGE WORKSHOP
27th – 30th November 2013
SUVA, Fiji

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Wednesday, November 27, 2013

8:00 am – 8.50am	REGISTRATION				
9:00 am – 10.00am	Venue: USP JAPAN ICT THEATRE	OPENING CEREMONIES [Mr. Mikaele Vakasilimiratu – Master of Ceremonies] Traditional Welcome Ceremony (Sevusevu) Introductory Remarks: Mr. Etienne Clement, Director, UNESCO Pacific Office, Apia. Introduction of Keynote Speaker: Mr. Sipiriano Nemani [Secretariat] Keynote Address: Chief Guest – Permanent Secretary Ministry of iTaukei Affairs Vote of Thanks: Ms. MereTui Ratunabuabua, Pacific Heritage Hub, Manager			
10:00am – 10:15am		PHOTO SESSION			
10:15am – 10:30am		MORNING TEA			
10:45 am – 12:00pm		SESSION 01: [Item 1] Country Reports – <i>Recognizing achievements highlight challenges and strategizing opportunities.</i>	GROUP WORK Cluster 1: Makasoi [Australia, Nauru, Samoa Vanuatu,] Cluster 2: Jale [FSM, Kiribati, New Zealand, Solomons]	Groups to discuss: *major achievements only *challenges/needs And identify: *opportunities *lessons learnt *areas of	CHAIRPERSON Ms. Elizabeth Erasito Director National Trust of Fiji (FIJI) RAPPORTEUR: Ms. Mary Rokonadravu (PHH Communications Advisor) (PHH – USP)

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			Cluster 3: Tagimoucia [Fiji, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands, French Polynesia]	improvement.	Pacific Studies Teaching Assistants (OCACPS-USP)
			Cluster 4: Bua [Palau, Papua New Guinea, Tonga]		
12:00 pm – 1:30 pm		LUNCH BREAK			
1:30 pm – 3:00 pm		Country Reports – cont'd Presentations by Clusters Discussion	GROUP WORK CLUSTER PRESENTATIONS <i>Makosoi</i> <i>Jale</i> <i>Tagimoucia</i> <i>Bua</i>	Groups to present : *major achievements only *challenges/needs *opportunities *lessons learnt *gaps & areas of improvement	CHAIRPERSON Ms. Elizabeth Erasito Director National Trust of Fiji (FUJ) RAPPORTEUR: Ms. Mary Rokonadravu (PHH Communications Advisor) (PHH – USP) Pacific Studies Teaching Assistants (OCACPS-USP)
3:00 pm – 3:20 pm		AFTERNOON TEA			
3:20 pm – 4:00 pm		WRAP-UP OF DAY 1 SESSIONS Housekeeping Matters CLOSE OF DAY 1	CHAIRPERSON & RAPPORTEUR Wrap-Up MC & SECRETARIAT Housekeeping matters	Summary of discussions	MASTER OF CEREMONY
5:00 pm – 7:00 pm	OCACPS Conf. RM	DRAFTING GROUP MEETING.			
5:00 pm – 8:00 pm	FALE MEETING ROOM	Pacific Islands Museum Association (PIMA) Board Meeting (open to all participants)			

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Thursday, November 28, 2013

8:00 am – 8:30am	Arrival of Participants for DAY 2				
8:30am – 8:50am	Housekeeping Matters (Secretariat) RECAP of DAY 1 Session (MC)				
8:55am – 10:30am	Venue: FACULTY OF BUSINESS & ECONOMICS POST GRADUATE LECTURE THEATRE	<p>SESSION 2: [Item 2]</p> <p>Pacific Action Plan 2010 – 2015 <i>A Reflection</i></p> <p>Discussion</p>	<p>SAMOA DELEGATE [Host of 4th Pacific World Heritage Workshop] Mr. Elisaia Talouili</p>	<p>A summary of Achievements by Pacific Countries as per plan since 2011 Workshop in Samoa</p>	<p>CHAIRPERSON: Dr. Christophe Sands President ICOMOS (NEW CALEDONIA)</p> <p>RAPPORTEUR: Ms. Mary Rokonadravu PHH Communications Advisor & PHH TEAM (PHH - USP)</p> <p>Pacific Studies Teaching Assistants (OCACPS-USP)</p>
10:30am – 10:50am		MORNING TEA			
10:55am – 11:30am		<p>SESSION 3: [Item 3]</p> <p>Pacific Heritage Hub – <i>Key regional achievement of the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan: the way forward.</i></p> <p>Discussion</p>	<p>PACIFIC HERITAGE HUB MANAGER Ms. MeretuiRatunabuabua</p>	<p>Implementation of PHH Strategic Objectives; Challenges and Needs; Post 2013 Priorities.</p>	<p>CHAIRPERSON: Mr. John Tahinao Director Culture Division (SOLOMON IS.)</p> <p>RAPPORTEUR: Ms. Mary Rokonadravu PHH Communications Advisor & PHH TEAM</p>

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				(PHH - USP) Pacific Studies Teaching Assistants (OCACPS-USP)
11:35am -12:30pm	<p>SESSION 4: [Item 4]</p> <p>2014 SIDS Conference, Samoa – <i>World Heritage & sustainable development in the Pacific.</i></p> <p>Discussion</p>	<p>UNESCO APIA OFFICE Dr. Akatsuki Takahashi Samoa Delegate</p>	Preparation for 2014 SIDS Conference and the International Year for SIDS 2014.	<p>CHAIRPERSON: Ms. Pulupaki’a Siuilikutapu Ika Deputy Director Culture Division (TONGA)</p> <p>RAPPORTEUR: Ms. Mary Rokonadravu PHH Communications Advisor& PHH TEAM (PHH - USP)</p> <p>Pacific Studies Teaching Assistants (OCACPS-USP)</p>
12.30pm – 1:30pm	LUNCH BREAK			
1:45pm – 2:30pm	<p>SESSION 5: [Item 5]</p> <p>World Heritage Convention and other UNESCO International Cultural Instruments – <i>Establishing a regional dialogue and enhancing links.</i></p>	<p>UNESCO Dr. Akatsuki Takahashi Ms. Maki Sakimoto</p>	Brief on each convention; identify the links; examples of international initiative linking the conventions; implications on the Pacific WH Regional Plan	<p>CHAIRPERSON: Dr. Maj De Poorter Department of Conservation (NZ)</p> <p>RAPPORTEUR: Ms. Mary Rokonadravu PHH Communications Advisor& PHH TEAM (PHH - USP)</p> <p>Pacific Studies Teaching Assistants (OCACPS-USP)</p>

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<p>2:35pm – 3:15pm</p>		<p>SESSION 6: [Item 6] Sustainable Sea Transport – <i>Research initiative on traditional navigation and seafaring, canoe building & management of associated heritage places: linking the WH Convention to the Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention.</i></p>	<p>UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC Sustainable Sea Transport Research Programme Ms. Alison Newell</p>	<p>Explain initiative; current activities and accomplishments; geographic concentration of programme; linking to WH Convention; future plans – lessons for PICs</p>	<p>CHAIRPERSON: Ms. Meretui Ratanabuabua, PHH Manager (FIJI)</p> <p>RAPPORTEUR: Ms. Mary Rokonadravu PHH Communications Advisor & PHH TEAM (PHH - USP)</p> <p>Pacific Studies Teaching Assistants (OCACPS-USP)</p>
<p>AFTERNOON TEA</p>					
<p>3:15pm – 3:30pm</p>					
<p>3:30pm – 4:30pm</p>		<p>SESSION 7: [Item 7] Capacity building – <i>Range of means by which skills could be developed and knowledge shared.</i></p>	<p>INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT Dr. Anita Smith</p> <p>WHITRAP Mr. Ron van Oers</p>		<p>CHAIRPERSON: Ms. Akatsuki Takahashi Programme Specialist for Culture (UNESCO)</p> <p>RAPPORTEUR: Ms. Mary Rokonadravu PHH Communications Advisor & PHH TEAM (PHH - USP)</p> <p>Pacific Studies Teaching Assistants (OCACPS-USP)</p>
<p>4:30pm – 5:00pm</p>		<p>WRAP-UP OF DAY 2 Activities</p> <p>Housekeeping</p> <p>CLOSE OF DAY 2</p>	<p>CHAIRPERSON & RAPPORTEUR Wrap-Up</p> <p>MC & SECRETARIAT Housekeeping matters</p>	<p>Summary of discussions.</p>	

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5:00pm – 8:00pm

OCACPS
Conf. RM**DRAFTING GROUP MEETING.**FALE
MEETING
ROOM**ICOMOS Pasifika BOARD MEETING & AGM**

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Friday, November 29, 2013

8:00 am – 8:30am	Arrival of Participants for Day 3										
8:30am – 8:50am	Housekeeping Matters (Secretariat) RECAP of DAY 2 Session										
8:55am – 10:30am	Venue: FACULTY OF BUSINESS & ECONOMICS POSTGRADUATE LECTURE THEATRE	<p>SESSION 8: [Item 8]</p> <p>Thematic Dialogue: <i>Realizing the past – planning the future</i></p>	<p>THEMATIC GROUP WORK TOPIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Building capacity for World Heritage in the Pacific; *Heritage Education (Heritage in Young hands) *Youth & Women participation in world heritage activities; *Mainstreaming world heritage in national development plans; *Effective protection mechanisms for safeguarding world heritage sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Policies → Legislations *Pacific nominations inscribed on WH List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Transboundary nomination → Preparations & submitting nominations → Creating and reviewing tentative list. *Creating Pacific World Heritage visibility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ICT 	<p>GROUP ASSESSMENT</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1368 730 1684 976"> <tr><td>1. Identify priority area(s)</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Link activities/strands</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Responsible institution</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Timeframe</td></tr> <tr><td>5. Indicators</td></tr> <tr><td>6. Implementation measures.</td></tr> </table>	1. Identify priority area(s)	2. Link activities/strands	3. Responsible institution	4. Timeframe	5. Indicators	6. Implementation measures.	<p>CHAIRPERSON: Dr. Anita Smith Independent Consultant. (AUSTRALIA)</p> <p>FACILITATOR: Dr. Christophe Sands (ICOMOS PASIFIKA)</p> <p>RAPPORTEUR: Ms. Mary Rokonadravu PHH Communications Advisor & PHH TEAM (PHH - USP)</p> <p>Pacific Studies Teaching Assistants (OCACPS-USP)</p>
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6. Implementation measures.											

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Pasivika: Islands connected through heritage</i> 2013</p>										
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Network established → Newsletter & information tools → PIMA & ICOMOS Pacifica <p><i>*Management of Pacific World Heritage Sites;</i> <i>*Building partnerships: communities, heritage agencies, regional organization, educational & NGOs;</i> <i>Bilateral partnerships (regional & international)</i> <i>* Bilateral Partnerships</i></p>							
10:30am – 10:50am	MORNING TEA									
10:55am – 11:30am	<p>SESSION 8: [Item 8]</p> <p>Cont'd</p>	<p>THEMATIC GROUP WORK</p> <p>Refer to Topics Above</p>	<p>GROUP ASSESSMENT</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>1. Identify priority area(s)</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Link activities/strands</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Responsible institution</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Timeframe</td></tr> <tr><td>5. Indicators</td></tr> <tr><td>6. Implementation measures.</td></tr> </table>	1. Identify priority area(s)	2. Link activities/strands	3. Responsible institution	4. Timeframe	5. Indicators	6. Implementation measures.	<p>CHAIRPERSON: Dr. Anita Smith Independent Consultant. (AUSTRALIA)</p> <p>FACILITATOR: Dr. Christophe Sands (ICOMOS PASIFIKA)</p> <p>RAPPORTEUR: Ms. Mary Rokonadravu PHH Communications Advisor & PHH TEAM (PHH - USP)</p> <p>Pacific Studies Teaching Assistants (OCACPS-USP)</p>
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<p>11:35am -1:00pm</p>		<p>SESSION 8: [Item 8] Presentation & Discussion</p>	<p>THEMATIC GROUP PRESENTATIONS</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1. Identify priority area(s)</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Link activities/strands</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Responsible institution</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Timeframe</td></tr> <tr><td>5. Indicators</td></tr> <tr><td>6. Implementation measures.</td></tr> </table>	1. Identify priority area(s)	2. Link activities/strands	3. Responsible institution	4. Timeframe	5. Indicators	6. Implementation measures.	<p>CHAIRPERSON: Dr. Anita Smith Independent Consultant. (AUSTRALIA)</p> <p>FACILITATOR: Dr. Christophe Sands (ICOMOS PASIFIKA)</p> <p>RAPPORTEUR: Ms. Mary Rokonadravu PHH Communications Advisor & PHH TEAM (PHH - USP)</p> <p>Pacific Studies Teaching Assistants (OCACPS-USP)</p>
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<p>1.00pm – 2:00pm</p>	<p>LUNCH BREAK</p>										
<p>2:05pm – 3:30pm</p>		<p>SESSION 8: [Item 8] Presentation & Discussion.</p>	<p>THEMATIC GROUP PRESENTATIONS</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>1. Identify priority area(s)</td></tr> <tr><td>2. Link activities/strands</td></tr> <tr><td>3. Responsible institution</td></tr> <tr><td>4. Timeframe</td></tr> <tr><td>5. Indicators</td></tr> <tr><td>6. Implementation measures.</td></tr> </table> <p>Consolidate all responses and present at resolutions for the Suva workshop 2013</p>	1. Identify priority area(s)	2. Link activities/strands	3. Responsible institution	4. Timeframe	5. Indicators	6. Implementation measures.	<p>CHAIRPERSON: Dr. Anita Smith Independent Consultant. (AUSTRALIA)</p> <p>FACILITATOR: Dr. Christophe Sands (ICOMOS PASIFIKA)</p> <p>RAPPORTEUR: Ms. Mary Rokonadravu PHH Communications Advisor & PHH TEAM (PHH - USP)</p> <p>Pacific Studies Teaching</p>
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		Assistants (OCACPS-USP)
3:15pm – 3:30pm		AFTERNOON TEA
3:30pm – 4:30pm		CLOSING CEREMONIES Presentation of Draft Outcome Summary for 2013 Suva workshop: Delegate Vote of Thanks and Response: Mr. Augustine C. Kohler (FSM) CLOSING SPEECH: Dr. Akanisi Kedrayate (FALE DEAN) USP
5:00pm – 6:30pm	OCACPS Conf. RM	DRAFTING GROUP FINALISING DRAFT WORKSHOP REPORT
6:30pm – 9:00pm	OCACPS PAVILION	DELEGATES VIEW ART EXHIBITION AT FNU CAMPUS, RAIWAI 5 TH PACIFIC WORLD HERITAGE WORKSHOP DELEGATES COCKTAIL DINNER AT OCACPS PAVILION, USP.

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Saturday, November 30, 2013

7:00am – 7:30am	ALL PARTICIPANTS CONVERGE AT SUVA MOTOR INN			
7:35am – 10:30am	BUS departs for the Sigatoka Sand Dunes National Park (SSNDP) Refreshments provided in Bus. <i>Greeted by SSNDP Officials</i>			
10:45am- 1.35pm	Venue: SIGATOKA SAND DUNES NATIONAL PARK	FIELD TRIP	SSNDP MANAGER Mr. Jason Tutani	<i>A brief introduction on the Park's history and its tracks.</i>
		Briefing and Welcome	Designated Park Rangers	<i>Department of National Heritage, Culture & Arts Staff (FUI) to coordinate.</i>
		Map Board Introduction		
		Yatolekaleka	Designated Park Rangers	<i>Short Walk around the Park along the Yataga Lookout, Driodrio Forest Tour, Ua Lookout, Beach Walk, Mahogany Forest</i>
		Dry Forest Reforestation Programme	SSNDP Park Rangers	<i>Boost reforestation work at SSNDP</i>
		"Tree Hugging" Activity or "Tree of Lost Soles" Activity	SSNDP Park Rangers	<i>Save Forests initiative</i>
	END OF PROGRAMME Depart for Nayawa Village			
2:35pm – 3:35pm	LUNCH (NAYAWA VILLAGE, Nadroga – beside Sigatoka Town)			
4:00pm – 6:00pm	Depart for Suva (Delegates travelling to Nadi – TBD)			

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MAP OF 5TH PACIFIC WORLD HERITAGE WORKSHOP LOCATION (USP_SUVA)

DAY 1 SESSION - 27th November, 2013
ICT LECTURE THEATER USP

DAY 2-3 SESSION - 28 - 29th November, 2013
FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS THEATER USP

OCEANIA CENTRE
Final (3rd) Farewell Night, Cocktail and Dinner Venue.
29th November, 2013

OCACPS Conference Room.
27th, 28th & 29th
Draft Group Meeting Place

PACIFIC HERITAGE HUB

Map labels: THE LECTURE THEATRE, COMMERCIAL CENTRE, ANZ STADIUM, MAIN GATE, MCDONALD'S RESTAURANT - COSTLESS, PEDESTRIAN GATE, WATER GATE, COLLEGE HALL, CAMPUS, WALKWAY, DRIVEWAY.

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BRIEF ON SIGATOKA SAND DUNES NATIONAL PARK FIELD TRIP.

The Sigatoka Sand Dunes National Park was established in 1989 to protect a unique oceanic landscape of natural and cultural importance. The Park is Fiji's first National Park.

To date, the Park remains one of Fiji's most iconic treasures. Its educational, aesthetical and recreational values continue to attract thousands of visitors every year.

Your Tour Programme: Yatolekaleka (1hr Walk)

Yatolekaleka in the local Nadroga dialect means 'the short walk'. This is a quick explorative and scenic walk that gives visitors a chance to experience the plants, the sand and the surf of the Sigatoka Sand Dunes National Park.

Cost of Programme: \$10.00 per person



		Time
	Participants will be met by Ranger who will be facilitating their tour of the Park	5 minutes
Map Board Introduction	A brief introduction on the Park's history and its tracks	5 minutes
Yataga Lookout	Yataga means 'Hill top'. The first stop of the tour. The group get to view the tracks and key places of the Park.	Walk to Lookout: 15minutes Stopover: 5 minutes
Driodrio Forest	Driodrio means 'Darkness', the second stop. The group will participate in the Park's Dry Forest restoration program.	Walk to Forest: 15 minutes Stopover: 25 minutes
Ua Lookout	Ua means 'the waves'. The third stop of the tour. This is quite a scenic lookout.	Walk to unstable dunes: 15 minutes Stopover: 5 minutes
Beach Walk	The group then walks along the beach front on route to the Visitors' Information Centre (VIC).	Beach Walk: 15 minutes
Mahogany Forest	In the Mahogany Forest, groups will participate in either a 'tree-hugger' making activity or the 'tree of lost soles' activity.	Stopover: 20 minutes Return to VIC: 5 minutes
Total Walk		1hr 30 mins

Be Prepared to walk:

Wear a hat, Bring sunscreen, Wear closed solid shoes, Cool clothes, Carry drinking water and most importantly bring your Sense of Adventure

Annex 9

List of Participants

Member States

1	Australia	Ms. Samantha Burt Deputy Director Marine and International Heritage Branch Wildlife, Heritage and Marine Division	samantha.burt@environment.gov.au
2	Federated States of Micronesia	Mr. Augustine C. Kohler Secretary - General FSM National commission for UNESCO Acting Director National Archives, Culture & Historic Preservation Office	kusgoose@hotmail.com
3	Fiji	Ms. Anaseini Kalougata Senior Project Officer Levuka Department of National Heritage, Culture and Arts	heritageofficer_levuka@yahoo.com
4	French Polynesia	Mr Georges Teikiehuupoko President Motu Haka (Fédération culturelle et environnementale des îles Marquises)	totiteiki@yahoo.fr
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6	French Polynesia	Ms. Sophie Duron Directrice Polynésie française de l'Agence des Aires Marines Protégées	sophie-dorothee.duron@aires-marines.fr
7	Kiribati	Mr. Natan Itonga Officer-in-Charge Culture Division	natitonga@hotmail.com
8	Marshall Islands	Ms. Daisy Alik Momotaro Secretary of Internal Affairs	moiasec@gmail.com
9	New Zealand	Dr. Maj De Poorter Senior International Partner Liaison Officer Strategic Partnerships Team Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai	mdepoorter@doc.govt.nz
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11	Papua New Guinea	Mr Vagi Renagi Genorupa Department of Environment and Conservation	vgenorupa@dec.gov.pg vgenorupa5@gmail.com
12	Samoa	Mr Raymond Saolotoga Fasavalu Acting Assistant CEO Culture & Museum Division	s.fasavalu@mesc.gov.ws
13	Solomon Islands	Mr John Tahinao Director Culture Division (PHH SC member)	kalsa.solomons@gmail.com

ANNEX 9 List of Participants

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16	Vanuatu	Mr Marcelin Abong Director Vanuatu Cultural Centre	abong.marcelin@vanuatu culture.org

Advisory Bodies

1	ICOMOS	Ms Kerime Danis DIRECTOR - HERITAGE Australia ICOMOS Secretary & International Day on Monuments and Sites Coordinator	kerimed@cityplan.com.au
2	ICOMOS Pacifica	Dr Christophe Sand President	Christophe.sand@iancp.nc

Regional Agencies

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3	SPC	Dr Elise Huffer Cultural Adviser Human Development Programme	EliseH@spc.int

NGOs

1	PIMA	Ms Tarisi Vunidilo Secretary-General	tarisi.vunidilo@gmail.com
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Observers

1	WHITRAP	Mr Ron Van Oers Deputy Director	whitrap.rvo@gmail.com
2	Consultant	Dr Anita Smith Independent consultant – Heritage, Archaeology, Training, Research	anitas100@hotmail.com
3	FAO	Mr Rudolf Hahn Chief Technical Adviser	Rudolf.Hahn@fao.org
4	Teaching Assistants for Pacific Worlds (Pacific Studies – USP)	Ms Rosie Rafai Teaching Assistant	rafai_r@usp.ac.fj
5	Teaching Assistants for Pacific Worlds (Pacific Studies – USP)	Ms. Vilimaina Navila Teaching Assistant	navila_v@usp.ac.fj
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7	Fiji Museum	Mr. Sakiusa Katawai Field Research Officer	rocksfel@yahoo.com.au
8	Ministry of Education	Mr. Waisake Tuicakau EO Art & Craft	Waisake.tuicakau@govnet.gov.fj

9	Ministry of Education	Ms Sisilia Vurewa A/EO Social Science	vurewas@gmail.com
10	iTaukei Trust Fund Board	Mr. Mikaele Sela Project Officer (Culture & Heritage)	mikas@itaukeitrustfund.com.fj
11	iTaukei Affairs Board	Ms Vika Lewaravu Administrative Officer	vika.lewaravu@govnet.gov.fj
12	iTaukei Affairs Board	Ms. Ana Tagivetaua Assistant Roko Tui Lomaiviti Provincial Office	
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15	National Trust of Fiji	Ms. Elisabeth Niumataivalu Information Communications Officer	eniumataivalu@nationaltrust.org.fj
16	Pacific Studies – University of the South Pacific	Mr. Simone Sevudredre Postgraduate Student Pacific Studies	simisevudredre@yahoo.com
17	Department of National Heritage Culture & Arts	Ms. Maraia Vakasilimiratu Senior Cultural Enterprises Officer	maraia.vakasilimiratu@govnet.gov.fj
18	Department of National Heritage Culture & Arts	Mr. Vereniki Nalio Acting Senior Cultural Development Officer	vereniki.nalio@govnet.gov.fj
19	Ministry of iTaukei Affairs	Ms. Elina Rakuita Field Officer	elina.rakuita@govnet.gov.fj
20	Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development	Mr. Jerry Ubitau Assistant District Officer Lomaiviti.	
21	IUCN CEESP	Ms. Selai Yabki Consultant	selaitcc@gmail.com
22	PIMA	Tuliana Cirivakayawa	julieciri@gmail.com
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Fiji Government (Workshop Secretariat)

1	Fiji	Mr Sipiriano Nemani Department of National Heritage, Culture & Arts Ministry of Education, National Heritage, Culture & Arts	snemani@govnet.gov.fj
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ANNEX 9 List of Participants

Pacific Heritage Hub (Workshop Secretariat)

1	PHH	Ms Mary Rokonadravu	rokonadravu_m@usp.ac.fj
2	PHH	Ms Temalesi Waqinabete	waqainabete_tm@usp.ac.fj
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4	PHH	Ms Vilma Ratumudu	ratumudu_v@usp.ac.fj

UNESCO

1	UNESCO in Apia	Dr Akatsuki Takahashi Programme Specialist for Culture	a.takahashi@unesco.org
2	UNESCO HQs	Ms Maki Sakamoto Associate Expert World Heritage Centre	m.sakamoto@unesco.org



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World
Heritage
Convention