1. Introduction

1.1 - State Party
Samoa

1.2 - Date of ratification of the World Heritage Convention
28/08/2001

1.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Reporting

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage

1.4 - Primary government authorities responsible for the implementation of the Convention

- Tuiolo Schuster

  Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
  Executive Office

- Elisaia Talouli
  Corporate Services Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
  Assistant CEO

1.5 - Other key institutions responsible

- Sina Malietoa
  Assistant Chief Executive Officer
  Ministry of Education Sports & Culture

1.6 - Comments
work of the convention is carried out by the National WH Committee, comprising of various government ministries, corporations, and NGOs

2. Inventories / lists / registers for cultural and natural heritage

2.1 - Cultural Heritage (Level and Status)

National	Process commenced
Regional / provincial / state	Process commenced
Local	Process commenced
Other (please provide details in 2.7)	

2.2 - Natural Heritage (Level and Status)

National	Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state	Process completed or continually updated
Local	Process commenced
Other (please provide details in 2.7)	

2.3 - Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the State Party?
Inventories/lists/registers capture some of the diversity of cultural and natural heritage.

2.4 - Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified <u>cultural</u> heritage?
Inventories / lists / registers are not actively used for the protection of cultural heritage.

2.5 - Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified <u>natural</u> heritage?
Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the protection of natural heritage.

2.6 - Are inventories / lists / registers used for the identification of properties for the Tentative List?
Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.

2.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to inventories / lists / registers of cultural and natural heritage (questions 2.1 to 2.6)
inventories have been completed to a large extent. Cultural is a bit complicated given that most are located on customary lands; there is also a clear absence of adequate legislation for the protection of such sites. Natural is ok as most are on government land; however there is an issue of reconfirming some given the magnitude of survey works to be carried out for confirmation.

3. Tentative List

3.1 - Potential future nominations (Property name / anticipated year of nomination)

Manono, Apolima Nuulopa islands; and / not known /
Fagaloa Bay - Uafato /Tiavea Conservation Zone / not known /

3.2 - Tools used for a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value

Meetings to harmonize Tentative Lists within your region

3.3 - Level of involvement in the preparation of the Tentative List

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional / provincial / state / government(s)	Not applicable
Local government(s)	Good
Other government departments	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities / residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Good
Local industries	Not applicable
Non Governmental Organization(s)	Good
Consultants / experts	Good
Site manager / coordinator(s)	Not applicable

3.4 - Was the authority(ies) listed in question 1.4 responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?
Yes

3.5 - If not, what authority(ies) is responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

MNRE / www.mnre.gov.ws

3.6 - Do you intend to update your Tentative List within the next six years?
Yes

3.7 - Comments
we are working on an approach to a comparative analysis of the 2 sites, and this was done by approaching possible donors who are also our local stakeholders. we have also revisited the sites with the view of re-confirming with communities their selections

4. Nominations

4.1 - Property

Comment
we have submitted 2 sites for our Tentative List - - Manono, Apolima, Nuulopa Islands - as a cultural landscape (Criteria III & IV); and - Fagaloa Bay - Uafato Tiavea Conservation Zone - as a mixed site (Criteria V, VII & IX)

4.2 - Involvement in recent nominations

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional / provincial / state government(s)	Not applicable
Local government(s)	Not applicable
Other government departments	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities / residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Good
Local industries	Not applicable
Non Governmental Organization(s)	Good
Consultants / experts	Fair
Site manager / coordinator	Not applicable

4.3 - Perceived benefits of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List

Strengthened protection of sites (legislative, regulatory, institutional and / or traditional)	Some benefit
Enhanced conservation practices	High benefit
Catalyst for wider community appreciation of heritage	High benefit
Improved presentation of sites	High benefit
Enhanced honour / prestige	Some benefit
Increased funding	Some benefit
Additional tool for lobbying / political influence	Some benefit
Stimulus for enhanced partnerships	Limited benefit
Increased recognition for tourism and public use	High benefit
Stimulus for economic development in surrounding communities	High benefit
Others (please provide details in 4.4)	

4.4 - Comments
conservation aspect is foremost, drawn from the mandate of MNRE, and especially in the wake of development going on around the country. There is also the need to boost tourism and to help establish some income earning benefits for communities. And then there is also the need for wider protection of our cultural and natural heritage.

5. General Policy Development

5.1 - Legislation

Title	Year	Link to source
Robert Louis Stevenson Fondation Act	1991	🖼
Village Fono Act	1990	🖼

Comment

5.2 - Legislation not listed in 5.1

Planning and Urban Management Act / 2004 / National / both to a large extent / www.mnre.gov.ws

5.3 - Comment
The PUM Act provides for a development consent (DC) to be carried out for any development. This provides the ministry (MNRE) the opportunity to check whether any of the identified sites are going to be affected. On the other hand there is no legislation specific to the identification of heritage, be it natural or cultural.

5.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulations) adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage?
The legal framework is inadequate for the identification, conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

5.5 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulations) for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage be enforced?
There is no effective capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework.

5.6 - Other International Conventions adhered

5.7 - Implementation of International Conventions into national policies
There is limited coordination and integration.

5.8 - States Party's policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities
There are no specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities but this is being achieved on an ad hoc basis.

5.9 - Integration of heritage into comprehensive / larger scale planning programmes
There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

5.10 - Comments

the absence of a specific legislation for heritage protection makes it hard to ensure protection where required. And that is why any consideration of the status of protection for the sites is seen to be done on an adhoc basis. The PUM Act 2004 make reference to developments that may affect sites identified under the National list. There is also the issue of funding to be considered

6. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

6.1 - To what degree do the principal agencies / institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of this heritage?

There is some cooperation between the principal agencies / institutions for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but improvements are possible.

6.2 - To what degree do other government agencies cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of natural and cultural heritage?

In general, cooperation exists between other government agencies and the principal agencies / institutions for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but there are still deficiencies.

6.3 - To what degree do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

There is limited cooperation between different levels of government for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

6.4 - Are the services provided by the agencies / institutions adequate for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties in your country?

There is some capacity to conserve, protect and present World Heritage properties but significant deficiencies remain.

6.5 - Comments

Cooperation in that most of the authorities that matter are in the NHC. However the absence of clear legislations may be seen as the cause of limited cooperatioin between ministries and the various levels of government There is also the issue of a number of agencies involved, with overlapping jurisdictions, and a competitiveness that frequently lead to inefficiencies and rancorous differences.

7. Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

7.1 - Is there a research programme or project specifically for the benefit of World Heritage properties?

There is some research specifically addressing World Heritage.

7.2 - Research projects

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7.3 - Comments

there are studies carried out by the National University of Samoa mainly on the archeology side. Thewre are also studies that have a bearing on heritage, eg i) Flora Survey of Togitogiga National Park. ii) Geological & Archeological Survey of Togitogiga National Park, iii) Fresh water Survey of Samoa, iv) Butterfly of Samoa, v) Oral & Cultural Traditions of Samoa.

8. Financial Status and Human Resources

8.1 - Sources of funding

National government funds	Minor source of sustained funding
Other levels of government (provincial, state, local)	Not applicable
International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	Minor source of fixed term funding
International multilateral funding (e.g. World Bank, IDB, European Union)	Not applicable
International bilateral funding (e.g. AFD, GTZ, DGCS, GEF, etc.)	Not applicable
NGOs (international and / or national)	Not applicable
Private sector funds	Not applicable
Other (Please specify in 8.6)	Not applicable

8.2 - Involvement of State Party in the establishment of foundations or associations for raising funds and donation for the protection of World Heritage
No

8.3 - National policies for the allocation of site revenues for conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage
No

8.4 - Is the current budget sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?

The available budget is inadequate for basic conservation, protection and presentation and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to conserve and protect cultural and natural heritage.

8.5 - Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?

A range of human resources exist, but they are below optimum to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage.

8.6 - Comments

heritage work is generally covered under the local budget. There need to be a strong campaibn for funds to carry out the required work. Otherwise we will continue to rely on the convention for funds to push our nominations through. However granting success, then it will be at a different level. There is increase in conservation areas, mostly on customary lands, make s monitoring hard.

9. Training

9.1 - Formal training / educational institutions / programs

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9.2 - Training needs

Conservation	High priority
Education	High priority
Promotion	High priority
Interpretation	Medium priority
Administration	Low priority
Visitor management	Low priority
Community outreach	High priority
Risk preparedness	High priority
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Medium priority
Other	

9.3 - Does the State Party have a national training/ educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation?

There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation but there are some deficiencies in implementation.

9.4 - Comments

need to be assessed, especially with regards to the Covention. But there are training needs already identified at the broader level with regards to environmental conservation in general and of which natural heritage for Samoa is involved. There is a need to formalize some sort of capacity building program. Public awareness is a good start

10. International Cooperation

10.1 - Cooperation with other States Parties

Participation in other UN programmes

10.2 - Twinned World Heritage properties with others

No

10.3 - Comments

very limited opportunities for exchange

11. Education, Information and Awareness Building

11.1. Media used for World Heritage sites promotion

11.1.1 - Publications

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
National

11.1.2 - Films / TV

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
National

11.1.3 - Media campaigns

Information
Awareness Raising
National

11.1.4 - Internet

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
National

11.1.5 - Postage stamps, medals

Not applicable

11.1.6 - World Heritage Day

Not applicable

11.1.7 - Translation and diffusion of publications made available by the World Heritage Centre

Not applicable

11.1.8 - Other (please specify in 11.1.8)

Not applicable

11.1.9 - Comments

mainly for promotion and public awareness. Committee is now working on a World Heritage Day

11.2. Education, Information and Awareness Building

11.2.1 - Strategy to raise awareness among different stakeholders

There are strategies to raise awareness about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage but there are some deficiencies in implementation.

11.2.2 - Level of general awareness

Private Sector	Fair
Youth	Poor
Communities living in/around heritage sites	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Decision makers and public officials	Poor
Indigenous peoples	Not Applicable
General public	Poor

11.2.3 - Does the State Party participate in UNESCO's *World Heritage in Young Hands programme*?

The State Party participates in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme.

11.2.4 - Level of frequency of activities

Courses for teachers for the use of the *World Heritage in Young Hands Kit*	Once
Courses/activities for students within the school programmes	Never
Youth Forums	Never
Skills-training courses for students	Never
Organized school visits to World Heritage properties/cultural and natural sites	Once
Activities linked to heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs/Associations	Never
Other (comment below)	

11.2.5 - Comments

will confirm from our MESC counterparts but still a lot of work to be done

12. Conclusions and Recommended Actions

12.1. State Party's implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*

12.1.1 - Identification of heritage

Identification of heritage
Inventories capture some of the diversity of cultural and natural heritage.
Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.

12.1.2 - National Inventories

National Inventories
National : Process commenced
Regional / provincial / state : Process commenced
National : Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state : Process completed or continually updated

12.1.3 - Tentative List

Tentative List
Yes

12.1.4 - Legal framework

Legal framework
There is no effective capacity/resources to enforce legislation and / or regulations for the identification, conservation and protection of heritage.

12.1.5 - Implementation of international conventions within national policies

Implementation of international conventions within national policies

12.1.6 - Communities

Communities
Local communities / residents: Good
Level of involvement / consultation of local landowners: Not applicable
Level of involvement / consultation of local industries: Good
Local communities / residents: Good
Indigenous peoples: Not applicable
Landowners: Good

12.1.7 - Larger-scale planning

Larger-scale planning
There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

12.1.8 - Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation
There is limited cooperation between different levels of government for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

12.1.9 - Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

Scientific and Technical Studies and Research
There is some research specifically addressing World Heritage.

12.1.10 - Financial status

Financial status
The available budget is inadequate for basic conservation, protection and presentation and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to conserve and protect cultural and natural heritage.

12.1.11 - Human resources

Human resources
A range of human resources exist, but they are below optimum to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage.

12.1.12 - Training

Training
There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation but there are some deficiencies in implementation.

12.1.13 - International cooperation

International cooperation
Participation in other UN programmes

12.1.14 - Education, Information and awareness building

Education, Information and awareness building
Private Sector : Fair
Youth : Poor
Communities living in/around heritage sites : Fair

12.2. Actions for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* (identified from table 12.1).

12.2.1 - Please select the top issues (up to six)

Please refer to question 5.2

12.3. Priority Actions Assessment

12.3.2 - Priority actions assessment

Answers provided have not outlined any serious management need.

12.3.3 - Additional actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention

13. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

13.1 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?
Yes

13.2 - Please provide suggestions for improvement:
note that these comments are based on the experience of the National Committee.

13.3 - Please rate the level of support from the following entities for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire

World Heritage Centre	Fair
UNESCO (other sectors)	No support
UNESCO National Commission	Fair
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	Fair
ICCROM	Not applicable
ICOMOS national / regional	Not applicable
IUCN national / regional	Not applicable

13.4 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?
Most required information was accessible

13.5 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from the previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Good
Advisory Bodies	No follow-up
State Party	Not applicable
Site Managers	Not applicable

13.6 - Comments
i note that this will be the first report given that the previous one was not through. however we hope there will be no more hiccups in the reporting process adequate and confirms the under-resourced Samoa is in facilitating the WHC locally. It is a real challenge now to address issues identified as a result of this update

14. Thank you