

Final Report

Pacific Heritage

Workshop

Koror, Palau
30 August – 1 September 2017

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United Nations
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UNESCO Office for the Pacific States
Apia



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Abbreviations

BSP	Blue Shield Pasifika
CC	Climate Change
CRO	Cultural Resource Officer
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
ICOMOS	International Council of Monuments and Sites
PAL	Palau Association of Libraries
PKO	Peace Keeping Operations
PHH	Pacific Heritage Hub
PUCHP	Pacific Underwater Cultural Heritage Partnership
RMI	Republic of Marshall Islands
RISL	Rock Islands Southern Lagoon
SC	Steering Committee
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UCH	Underwater Cultural Heritage
UNITWIN	University Twinning
USP	University of the South Pacific

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Workshop Proceedings

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Final report

The three-day Workshop was organized jointly by UNESCO and the Ministry for Community and Cultural Affairs in Palau. It brought together government officials in charge of heritage protection from eight member states and one territory in the Pacific, the Pacific Heritage Hub (PHH) at the University of the South Pacific (USP), International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Australia, ICOMOS Pasifika, and Blue Shield Pasifika (BSP), the University of Guam as an associate member of UNESCO/University Twinning (UNITWIN) Network for Maritime Archaeology as well as several key stakeholders in Palau. The objectives of the Workshop were to share information on the progress in implementing the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2016-2020, to promote the Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) Convention and the Hague Convention and its Protocols among Pacific island nations, and to enhance capacity for heritage safeguarding with an integrated approach.

Day 1

The opening of the Workshop was attended by high officials of Palau, including Ngirakebou Roman Bedor, High Chief of Ngchesar State, Hon. Faustina K. Rehuher-Marugg, Minister of State, Hon. Baklai Temengil-Chilton, Minister for Community and Cultural Affairs, Dr Patrick Tellei, President of Palau Community College.

In her opening remarks, Hon. Temengil-Chilton, Minister for Community and Cultural Affairs, extended her warm welcome to the delegates and experts attending the Workshop. She recognized the critical importance of UNESCO's normative instruments related to heritage protection and their contribution to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). She encouraged the delegates from "the Large Ocean States" (with their territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) that is almost 100 times larger than their total island area) to actively engage in the Workshop discussions, sharing experiences and learning from each other.

Ms NISHA, Director of UNESCO Office for the Pacific States, expressed her gratitude to the Palauan authorities for hosting this event as an equal partner of UNESCO. She pointed out that the Workshop was an opportunity to reflect upon heritage in relation to a variety of social, human, scientific, technological and economic issues, as well as moral or ethical considerations in the light of the complex globalized context of development.



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Ms Sunny Ngirmang, Director of Palau Bureau of Cultural and Historical Preservation, facilitated the Workshop.

Session 1: UNESCO Presentation

Ms Akatsuki Takahashi, Programme Specialist for Culture at the UNESCO Office for the Pacific States made a presentation, outlining the objectives and programme of the Workshop. Congratulating for the steady progress in the Pacific in particular the recent inscription of Taputapuātea in French Polynesia on the World Heritage List, she emphasized the importance of trans-boundary cooperation in the region. She underlined the importance that women and men equally enjoyed the right to access, participate and contribute to cultural life and benefited from heritage-related activities. The participation of youth was also highlighted in connection with youth empowerment and employment. Responding to this presentation, Hon. Marugg pointed out the importance of inclusiveness of the regional actions related to Pacific heritage connecting Pacific island nations and territories.

Session 2: Country Reports

The delegates from Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Solomon Islands, Tonga and Guam presented a country report. Each presentation contained updated information on the heritage safeguarding measures at country level including cultural policy and legislation, progress related to the World Heritage sites and those on the Tentative List, and the ratification of UNESCO Conventions, as well as national budget allocated for heritage preservation. This financial information was requested in the light of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 Indicator (11.4.1).



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Following that, two special presentations were made by the Palau Association of Libraries (PAL) and the University of Guam.

The country presentations and discussions reflected the fact that the Pacific countries were developing in an increasingly complex, interdependent and dynamic regional and global environment. The lively interactions among the delegates following the presentations showed the need to learn and understand the cultural and socio-economic context in order to address issues related

to heritage preservation for sustainable development in the region. The delegates were pleased to learn about the good progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan at the national level, while acknowledging the ongoing efforts in relation to new nominations and the endangered sites in the region. A variety of issues was discussed, including; well-being indicators being developed in the Melanesian region, buffer zone determination in the context of Pacific island states, property rights in relationship to heritage management, costs and benefits of tourism in relation to heritage protection, mutual reinforcement between traditional customary law and the formal state law, sustainable funding mechanisms for heritage management, cultural policy and legislation for securing stable financial resources, government commitment to heritage protection based on the ratification of UNESCO Conventions, trans-boundary nomination development connecting Pacific island nations and territories, the place of cultural authorities within the framework of national government structure, diverse UCH and its relevance and benefit to the Pacific community.

Day 2

Session 3: Status Report

The second day of the Workshop began with an official message of Mr Atachi, Governor of the Koror State that was delivered by Ms Jennifer S. Olegeriil, Chief of the Department of Conservation and Law Enforcement of the Koror State. This was followed by the presentation of a status report on the Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL), the site inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2012. The thorough presentation of the implementation of RISL management plan and outcomes inspired the delegates. In her response to the presentation, Hon. Rehuher-Marugg acknowledged all the staff and experts that were involved in the nomination development for their hard work at that time and their continued work to maintain the integrity of the site. Hon. Temengil-Chilton, also commended the Koror State for its excellent work qualified as a best practice, and confirmed the Ministry's commitment to a focus on the historical and cultural sites within RISL under the management plan. The delegates shared the view of the importance of collaboration and coordination among key stakeholders including government, specialised agencies, communities and partners for the sustainable heritage management. Some delegates proposed an exchange programme for Pacific island rangers to learn from each other and from the Palauan Rangers in particular.

To conclude Session 1, Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) delegate made a presen-

tation, which informed of the recent appointment of twenty-two Cultural Resource Officer (CRO) in local government administration as a focal point for culture. RMI also expressed its keen interest in the preservation of UCH in Bikini Atoll, the World Heritage site in RMI. The delegate shared his view on the importance of youth in heritage preservation and their participation in the revitalization of traditional navigation systems and the sustainable sea transport project.

The guidelines for country presentation for this Workshop requested a specific information on government budget per year for heritage safeguarding. This was requested in relation to SDG Indicator 11.4.1 related to total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage. The figures and the way they were presented varied among the countries, depending on the priority that government accords on the heritage sector as well as the availability of information and statistics across the different Ministries and the public/private sectors. The presentation of Fiji was able to provide an overview of the total budget not only of the Ministry concerned by also of Levuka municipality, the Fiji Museum and the National Trust of Fiji. The presentation by the Koror State Government that is in charge of the Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL), the World Heritage site in Palau, provided information on revenues generated through RISL permitting process, which increased from USD 7 million in 2012 to USD 13 million in

2015 as a result of RISL's inscription on the World Heritage List in 2012. The delegate of Guam stated that the total government annual budget for heritage safeguarding of Guam, a territory of the US, would be approximately USD 15 million if one considered all the agencies and departments that receive public funds. She also provided information on the existing funding mechanisms such as the Tourist Attraction Fund (TAF). TAF that receives hotel occupancy taxes has been used to restore historic monuments and sites in Guam. However, generally speaking, the presentations revealed the small percentage of national budget of Pacific SIDS allocated to the heritage sector compared to other sectors of the nation's economy. The delegate of the Cook Islands which has an independent Ministry dedicated to culture, unlike some other Pacific islands where the culture portfolio is attached to another portfolio such as education, tourism, and internal affairs, reiterated the importance of convincing politicians and leaders to prioritize culture as the important sector for sustainable development.

Session 4: UCH Convention

Session 4 began with an introductory presentation by the UNESCO Office for the Pacific States. This was followed by the presentation of Dr Bill Jeffery at the University of Guam, which is also an associate member of UNESCO/UNITWIN Network for Maritime Archaeology. His presentation highlighted the wealth of Pacific UCH reflecting the strong connection of Pacific community to its ocean, and the specificity of Pacific UCH that integrates the tangible remains and intangible knowledge. The numerous fish weirs across the Pacific islands were

presented as important living UCH uniquely belonging to the Pacific peoples. He pointed out the risks of the prevailing misunderstanding of UCH that has a narrow focus on shipwrecks, marginalizing the indigenous UCH in the region. On the other hand, the risks of fuels and mines remaining at some of the World War II-related UCH in the region were presented together with information about the ongoing mitigation projects. The Australian National Shipwreck Database (<http://environment.gov.au/heritage/historic-shipwrecks/australian-national-shipwreck-database>) was provided as a useful tool for a regional cooperation in this area.

In responding to the information presentations, a variety of issues was discussed, including; Use of a Marine Park system to protect and manage cultural and historical resources such as UCH within its boundary, Challenge facing Pacific islands related to ocean border control to prevent illegal movement of cultural objects, Community oriented approach for UCH management to engage with local community for offshore sites monitoring, Partnership with diving operators and dive guides to enhance data collection and sharing with the cultural authorities in Pacific island states, Application of Annex of the UCH Convention as international recognized good practice in states-non-parties in Pacific.

FSM delegate informed the ratification of the UCH Convention in the near future, while Palau delegate provided information on the current measures in place to protect UCH as Palau Lagoon Monuments and the permit systems administered by the President Office.

Session 5: Hague Convention

Session 5 was devoted to the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflicts and its Protocols (or the Hague Convention). The Session began with the two presentations by the UNESCO Office for the Pacific States; one on the introduction to the Hague Convention and its Protocols and the other the role of these instruments in protecting cultural properties in the Pacific. The first UNESCO presentation highlighted a renewed attention to the Hague Convention in the context of the current international environment as an instrument with a broader scope covering both heritage sites and cultural institutions. The preventive feature starting at peace time in the event of conflicts was emphasized in order to better understand the approach taken by the Hague Convention. It also provided information on the outcome of the first Pacific Workshop on the Hague Convention held in Suva in November 2017. The presentation informed the initial response of the delegates articulating their respective countries would be more willing to ratify the Hague Convention if it covered natural disasters, not just armed conflicts

The second presentation on the relevance of the Hague Convention to Pacific SIDS made by Mr Porcelli, Law Fellow at the UNESCO Office for the Pacific States, covered numerous methods in which the Hague Convention is application to Pacific SIDS. The protection of cultural property during peacetime was explained and several instances wherein

the Hague Convention and the Second Protocol mentioned cultural property protection in times of peace were noted, including a citation to the Preamble of the Hague Convention, which states, “such protection cannot be effective unless both national and international measures have been taken to organize it in time of peace.” Through this explanation and corresponding textual citations, detailed attention was paid to ensuring that delegates understood that the Hague Convention and its Protocols deal with the protection of cultural property in times of peace. Furthermore, Mr Porcelli noted that the wording of the Hague Convention states the mandate of the Convention is to protect cultural property in the event of an armed conflict, reflecting the reality that the Hague Convention is not only applicable “during” an armed conflict but also in times of peace as a prerequisite to armed conflict protection.

After his presentation, the delegates engaged in a debate and discussion, wherein numerous questions and topics were further explored. The questioning was raised on how the Hague Convention could be applicable to the Pacific region if the Pacific has never experienced armed conflict after World War II in 1945. Mr Porcelli referenced specific armed conflicts that have occurred in the Pacific after World War II, including the Bougainville Conflict, Tribal Warfare in Papua New Guinea, and Civil War in the Solomon Islands, to illustrate that there has in fact been armed conflict in the Pacific region. In addition, he mentioned the potential for renewed armed conflict in the Pacific region, given the threats posed by outside actors waging battles in the Pacific.

Afterwards, the delegates queried why the Hague Convention should be adopted in the Pacific region if it had apparently failed to successfully protect cultural property in armed conflicts in Iraq and Syria. The Director and Mr Porcelli responded that the issue was not a textual fault of the Convention but of a lack of appropriate implementation at the domestic level and the fact that not all member states of UNESCO had ratified and implemented the Second Protocol. In addition, the delegates voiced their concerns that other UNESCO cultural conventions, such as the 1972 World Heritage Convention and the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, were seen as priorities over the Hague Convention. The delegates also mentioned that the term “armed conflict” in the Convention was a sensitive term that they disfavored. One delegate noted that if the term armed conflict was not in the title of the Convention, that it would have already been successfully ratified and adopted in their domestic system. Lastly, the delegates conveyed that if the Hague Convention formally covered natural disasters, then it would be much better received in the region.

In subsequent discussions, some delegates again made reference to the 1954 Hague Convention and communicated their concerns that the Pacific region had been host to numerous, foreign colonizers throughout history. These colonizers frequently imposed their foreign laws on the domestic systems of the Pacific SIDS. The colonization of Palau by Spain, Germany, Japan and then trusteeship under the United States was

discussed. Considering this history of foreign intervention and imposition of foreign laws, the delegates articulated that the 1954 Hague Convention might be regarded by some as a European law, formed in Europe and applicable to European circumstances, that was not particularly suited to circumstances in the Pacific and that (like other laws in former times) was being introduced into the Pacific.

This was followed by the presentation by the Blue Shield Pasifika (BSP), focusing on the recent activities in its establishing phase, and future perspective as a regional organization of BS, equivalent for culture which the Red Cross is for humanitarian actions, with the aims to developing Disaster Risk Reduction strategy for addressing risks for cultural heritage and institutions (museums, libraries and archives) associated with both natural and human-induced disasters

Lively discussions and evolving views marked Session 5, including; clarification of legal actions among signature, ratification, acceptance, accession, holistic perception of heritage shared by Pacific peoples, no major conflicts initiated by Pacific peoples themselves, more urgent need for preparedness for natural disasters (including climate change impact) rather than human-induced disasters, effectiveness of international judicial systems addressing the issues related to Pacific region, absence of military forces in US-affiliated states and territories vs. the expansion of military facilities in the region, prioritization on ratification among different UNESCO Conventions, complementarity and synergy among different UNESCO Conventions,

Importance of establishing national systems before ratifications, need for awareness raising and stakeholder consultations on the Hague Convention both at national and re-

gional levels, Possible training on International Humanitarian Law in the Pacific countries contributing to UN Peace Keeping Operations (PKO).



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Day 3

Session 6: PHH and Capacity Building

Adi Meretui Ratunabuabua, as the former PHH manager, presented a PHH progress report that was discussed at the PHH Steering Committee (SC) Meeting held on 29 August 2017 in Koror. The PHH Progress Report provides a variety of PHH activities and the positive impact on expanding the heritage community in the Pacific islands. While acknowledging the continued support of USP as a current host of PHH, the Report identified how to secure the sustainable funding as one of the biggest challenges facing the PHH. This was followed by the presentation by USP on the proposed PHH/USP Professional Certificate in Heritage Management Programme that would be launched in September 2018. This Programme is a blended education combining online classes, residential workshop and research project and has a possibility of inter-university credit exchange and international accreditation. The proposed Professional Certificate Programme received the enthusiastic support from the delegates. The delegate endorsed the PHH report and the recommendation of the PHH SC Meeting, including the preparation of a letter to USP, requesting to host the PHH till 31 December 2020. In the meantime and as recommended by the PHH SC Meeting, Pacific countries were requested redouble their efforts to ensure sustainable funding to PHH in order to re-open the position of the PHH manager. The delegates also agreed that the SC members would start negotiating the

hosting arrangements of PHH after December 2020 with other regional organisations and agencies.

Session 7: Role of NGOs

On the role of NGOs, Dr Anita Smith made a presentation on the activities of ICOMOS with its focus on the ICOMOS Pasifika and Australia, and their role in advocacy, developing guidelines and good practices for integration of heritage policies as well as its advisory role for the World Heritage Convention. She explained that ICOMOS Pasifika was one of ICOMOS's International Scientific Committee and provided a platform for Pacific heritage professional community who share common issues on heritage management. Hon. Muragg and Adi Meretui who were the founders of ICOMOS Pasifika provided the background on the establishment of ICOMOS Pasifika and its assistance that resulted in the successful inscription of RISL in 2012. They encouraged the delegate to join ICOMOS Pasifika to expand this to Heritage. The outcomes of the group discussion were then presented in plenary and shared with other delegates for feedback.

Session 8: Group Discussion by Themes

The group that discussed DRR and CC recommended to; i) develop DRR strategy of the culture sector for inclusion in the DRR Plans at the national level, ii) develop capacity building programme of police and other law

The group that discussed Youth, Communication and Education recommended to;

i) involve youth in research and education related to the history of cultural heritage and its evolution, ii) preserve and promote Maori language in the Cook Islands and other Pacific islands with the use of computer applications.

The group that discussed UCH recommended to; i) formulate knowledge about the different types of UCH and commence work on a UCH database for the Pacific, ii) integrate ICH and UCH programme activities, iii) work cooperatively in training programmes including USP and University of Guam and other institutions toward a Pacific-wide UCH Capacity Building Programme, v) initiate an NGO to develop a UCH Network to coordinate and implement UCH projects through the Pacific UCH Partnership (PUCHP) formed at the SIDS Conference in Samoa, vi) raise awareness about UCH in the Pacific and specifically considering the development of a 30-minutes video for public consumption.

The group that discussed Creative Industries and Tourism in relation to Heritage recommended to; i) expand the good practice in promoting sustainable heritage-based tourism through heritage trails, home stays, traditional activities such as cooking, farming, fishing, sustainable funding through permit fees, craft sales, tour fees, hotel room tax, departure tax, etc. ii) encourage local stewardship of heritage-based tourism involving not only the tourism sector but also the education sector and local community.

Session 9: A Way Forward

At the final discussion, the delegates agreed to continue to monitor progress in the implementation of the updated Action Plan for 2018-2020 as presented at the Workshop. A consensus was emerged to support the organization of a next Pacific Workshop in 2020 when the current Action Plan will come to an end. Such a workshop may be better held in Hawaii to coincide with the Festival of Pacific Arts and Culture in order to be cost-effective. However, the countries were encouraged to organize a workshop in each sub-region even before 2020 in order to ensure rigorous monitoring of the Action Plan implementation. As a possible funding source, UNESCO Participation Programme was suggested and the issue of internal process for prioritization among applications from different sectors was discussed. UNESCO also suggested integrating the identified priority activities to get reflected in the National Development Plan to secure national budget, while making efforts in obtaining complementary funding from development partners and bilateral/multilateral agencies, UN agencies including UNESCO.

The Workshop concluded with the vote of thanks by Mr Augustin Kohler from FSM on behalf of the delegates. He expressed his deep appreciation to the traditional leaders and authorities in Palau for hosting this Workshop. Ms NISHA at UNESCO also expressed her profound gratitude to the Palauan authorities and congratulated the delegates for their active participation and contributions based on passion and solidarity in relation to heritage protection in the Pacific.

Annex 1: List of Participants

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Countries

	Country	Name	Title	Email
1	Australia	Ms Cate McElroy	International Heritage Section, Department of the Environment and Energy	Cate.McELROY@environm ent.gov.au
2	Cook Islands	Mr Anthony Turua	Secretary, Ministry of Cultural Development	anthony.turua@cookislan ds.gov.ck
3	Fiji	Ms Adi Meretui Ratunabuabua	Principal Cultural Officer, Department of Heritage and Arts, Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts	merefiji@outlook.com
4	Fiji	Ms Ana Kalougata	Department of Heritage and Arts, Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts	heritageofficer_levuka@y ahoo.com
5	FSM	Mr Augustin Kohler	Secretary-General, FSM National Commission for UNESCO	kusgoose@hotmail.com
6	Marshall Islands	Mr Wallace Peter	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs	wallace.iakwe@gmail.com
7	Palau	Ms Sunny Ngirmang	Director, Palau Bureau of Arts and Culture	Bac_reg@palaunet.com
8	Solomon Islands	Mr Trevor Maeda	Senior Conservation Officer, Environment and Conservation Division-Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology	trevor.maeda@gmail.com
9	Tonga	Mr Semisi Tongia	Principal Program Officer Focal Point for Tonga World Heritage Culture Division Ministry of Infrastructure and Tourism	semisitongia5@gmail.com

Non-Self-Governing Territories

1	Guam	Ms Lynda B. Aguon	Guam State Historic Preservation Office	lynda.aguon@dpr.guam.gov
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Participants (Palau)

	Name	Title	Agency	Email
1	Dr. Yimnang Golbuu	CEO	Palau International Coral Reef Center	ygolbuu@gmail.com
2	Ngirakebou Roman Bedor	Ngirakebou, High Chiefm Ngchesar State	Council of Chiefs	
3	Gov. Adachi or designee	Governor	Koror State Government	
4	Dr. Patrick Tellei	President	Palau Community College	tellei@palau.edu
5	Faustina K. Rehuher Marugg	Minister	Ministry of State	imuul@palaunet.com
6	Olympia Morei	Director	Belau National Museum	bnm@palaunet.com
7	Representative of Governors Association		Governors Association	
8	King Sam	Special Assistant to the Minister	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism	esuroi1@gmail.com
9	Dir. Andrew Tabelual	Director	Bureau of Administration, MOE	
10	Fuber Obichang	PAN Coordinator	Protected Areas Network Office	

NGOs

1	ICOMOS Australia	Ms Anita Smith	Member	Anita.smith@latrobe.edu.au
2	ICOMOS Pasifika	Ms Adi Meretui Ratunabuabua	Member	merefiji@outlook.com
3	Blue Shield Pasifika	Ms Adi Meretui Ratunabuabua	President	merefiji@outlook.com

Regional Intergovernmental Organisations

1	USP/PHH	Tuinawi Rakuita	School of Social Science	Tuinawi.rakuita@usp.ac.fj
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UNESCO Partners

1	UNITWIN for Maritime Archaeology	Mr Bill Jeffery	Assistant Professor, Archaeology Division of Humanities, College of Liberal arts and Social Sciences, University of Guam	Billjeffery@gmail.com
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Observers

1	ICOMOS Australia	Anita Smith	Member	Anita.smith@latrobe.edu.au
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UNESCO

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Workshop Secretariat

1	Palau HPO	Ms Sunny Ngirmang	Director, Palau Bureau of Cultural and Historical Preservation	Bac_reg@palaunet.com
2	Palau HPO	Mr Calvin Emesiochel	Deputy HPO	Bac_arch@palaunet.com
3		Ms Souang Tellei	Rapporteur	

Annex 2: Programme of the Workshop

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Time	Day 1 Wednesday, 30 August 2017	Day 2 Thursday, 31 August 2017	Day 3 Friday, 1 September 2017	Day 4 Saturday 2 September 2017
8:30	Registration	Recap	Recap	
9:00-10:00	Opening Session Opening remarks (Hon. Baklai Temengil, Minister for Community and Cultural Affairs) Opening remarks (Ms NISHA, Director, UNESCO Office for the Pacific States)	Session 3: Status Report – Rock Island Southern Lagoon World Heritage Site management by Koror State Department of Conservation and Law Enforcement (Jennifer Olgeriil) RMI presentation.	Session 6: PHH and capacity building PHH presentation Discussions	Field Trip (Optional) Rock Island Southern Lagoon
10:00-10:30	Group photo - Morning tea	Morning tea	Morning tea	
10:30-11:00	Session 1: UNESCO Presentation UNESCO presentation (Akatsuki Takahashi)	Session 4: UCH Convention UNESCO presentation Protection of UCH in the Pacific (Bill Jeffery, UNITWIN for Maritime Archaeology at University of Guam)	Session 7: Role of NGOs ICOMOS and Pacific (Anita Smith, Australia ICOMOS and ICOMOS Pasifika)	
11:00-12:30	Session 2: Country Report Australia Cook Islands Fiji	Response by FSM (Augustin Kohler) Response by Palau (Sunny Ngirmang)	Session 8: Group discussion by theme	
12:30-13:30	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	
13:30-14:30	Continued FSM Solomon Islands Tonga	Session 5: Hague Convention UNESCO presentation Activities of Blue Shield Pasifika (Adi Meretui Ratunabuabua)	Presentation by group	
14:30-15:00	Afternoon tea	Afternoon tea	Afternoon tea	
15:00-17:00	Continued Guam University of Guam Palau Association of Libraries	The Role of Hague Convention in the Pacific (Ronald Porcelli, Law Fellow, UNESCO in Apia) Presentation by countries (Voluntary) Discussions	Session 9: A Way Forward Summary (Drafting Group) Closing Session Closing remarks (Palau) Closing remarks (UNESCO) Vote of thanks (Participant)	
Evening	Drafting Group Meeting Reception	Drafting Group Meeting	Drafting Group Meeting Reception	



Annex 3: Final Report of the Steering Committee Meeting of Pacific Heritage Hub

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Steering Committee Meeting of Pacific Heritage Hub

(Koror, Palau, 29 August 2017)

Final Report

The three-day Workshop was organized jointly by UNESCO and the Ministry for Community and Cultural Affairs in Palau. It brought together government officials in charge of heritage protection from eight member states and one territory in the Pacific, the Pacific Heritage Hub (PHH) at the University of the South Pacific (USP), International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Australia, ICOMOS Pasifika, and Blue Shield Pasifika (BSP), the University of Guam as an associate member of UNESCO/University Twinning (UNITWIN) Network for Maritime Archaeology as well as several key stakeholders in Palau. The objectives of the Workshop were to share information on the progress in implementing the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2016-2020, to promote the Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) Convention and the Hague Convention and its Protocols among Pacific island nations, and to enhance capacity for heritage safeguarding with an integrated approach.

Session 1: PHH Progress Report

The Programme Specialist for Culture at the UNESCO Office for the Pacific States in Apia made a presentation on the PHH Progress Report on behalf of PHH as the PHH representative was absent. The Director of the UNESCO Office in Apia complemented her presentation by underlining the responsibility of the SC to steer PHH that was created at the request of Pacific member states in 2012. She further reiterated the important role of culture, history, language and identity play in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). She also emphasized the shared responsibility with Pacific member states not only for the implementation of PHH activities but also for resource mobilisation for PHH.

The participants then provided feedback to the presentation. These feedback included,

among others, the need to develop a backup plan to ensure the implementation of priority activities even without funding support, the need to explore possibility of accessing to the funds related to climate change, the need to develop a strategy to cooperate more closely with national educational institutions, the need to explore possibility of paring young volunteers from developed countries with volunteers from Pacific island states to reinforce human resources of PHH, the possibility of rotating PHH among different agencies in Pacific island states in the future, and the need for more information to properly evaluate the PHH delivery in the past four years. The participants agreed to the need to enhance the ownership of PHH by Pacific member states in order to make PHH the genuine regional facility “by and for Pacific island nations”.

Session 2: USP/PHH “Professional Certificate in Heritage Management”

The UNESCO Office for the Pacific States made a presentation on the USP/PHH proposal for Professional Certificate in Heritage Management Programme on behalf of PHH as the PHH manager was absent. The participants responded to the presentation by congratulating PHH/USP for this new Programme which will be first of its kind in the South Pacific region. Blending online learning, residential workshop and project work, the Programme aims to cater the specific needs of Pacific island states for linking the heritage preservation to sustainable development. The participants then requested clarifications on some aspects of the Programme, including the financial implication of the establishment of this new Programme to the contributing Pacific island states to USP, the entry level qualifications, the possibility of inter-university credit exchange and recognition, the availability of fellowship, the desirability of developing additional modules on different UNESCO Conventions in culture besides the World Heritage Convention and Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), the exact role of PHH in the Programme. Some of the participants emphasized the advantage of creating an opportunity for the students to work together as a team on a same project instead of doing a project work individually.

The Chair provided information on the two-year professional certificate course already managed by the University of Guam with technical and financial support of the US National Park Service. This course is open to heritage professionals from the US affiliated countries and territories in the Pacific with the aims to recognise mainly local heritage managers working the Historical Preservation Office. Under the criteria developed by Dr Mauritio Rufino, Director of FSM HPO, 10-year working experience in the relevant field is considered as equivalent to BA. The programme contents are enriched by utilising a vast network of the specialised institutions such as the University of Oregon, San Diego University, US National Preservation Institute, etc. External resource persons are also brought in for field works carried out by a team of students. Palau mentioned that the sharing of experiences in the professional certificate course in the northern Pacific and the new USP/PHH programme could contribute to the mutual learning, and will benefit the constructive development of both courses.

The participants agreed to forward the above feedback to USP/PHH for clarifications and consideration for follow up.

Session 3: PHH Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2020

UNESCO Office for the Pacific States made a presentation on PHH Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2020 on behalf of PHH as the PHH representative was absent. She explained that the PHH Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2020 presented in the document was based on the priority activities at the regional level the responsibility for which were assigned to PHH. In order to avoid confusion, the participants agreed to eliminate those that were not assigned to PHH from the document. The participants then provided feedback to the following activities;

Activity 1: Secure sustainable funding for PHH.

Request PHH to provide proper budget and its breakdown of USD 50,000 per year that was indicated as minimum target to secure PHH operations.

Activity 2: Develop a regional cultural heritage register and database or model for heritage registers to be adopted by national agencies.

Request to provide detailed information on “Ground Work” planned for 2018-2020 and its financial implication. Recommend to explore innovative funding mechanisms to support the activity in sustainable manner.

Activity 3: Promote trans-boundary nominations.

Tonga which initially proposed this activity provided background information for this activity that aimed to develop a trans-boundary nomination for the ancient fortress in Wallis and Futuna and in Tonga and that, due to the other priority of Tonga, this activity may take some time to be implemented. The participants then requested PHH to develop a PHH communication strategy with a view to enhancing its advocacy work to fostering the value of shared heritage in the Pacific.

Activity 5: Establish a register of legal experts for cultural heritage law.

Request PHH to provide detailed information on “Ground Work” planned for 2018-2020 with budget.

Activity 12: Study to review the economic benefits/impacts of World Heritage inscription and Activity 13: Promote the value of heritage in context of sustainable tourism

Recommend to speed up the implementation of this activity to make the proposed study available in 2018 and utilise it for Activity 13.

Activity 15: “Lessons from the Pacific: Sustainable Use of Resources and the Resilience of Pacific Island Communities” (Publication and social media campaign)

Request more detailed information on activities planned for 2018-2020.

The participants recommended that an evaluation of PHH be included in the Action Plan 2018-2020.

Session 4: A Way Forward

The participants agreed to the following as an outcome of the meeting;

- Congratulate the achievements of PHH as a regional mechanism by and for Pacific peoples;
- Note the financial sustainability remains a challenge for PHH;
- Encourage Pacific countries to take more responsibility for resource mobilisation for PHH as a shared responsibility;
- Recommend the host agreement with USP that ended in March 2017 be extended to December 2020;
- Recommend that PHH SC and Pacific member states engage discussion with other agencies and organisation regarding the PHH hosting arrangement after Dec 2020;
- Recommend an evaluation of PHH's operation in the past four years in terms of its success and challenges in order to articulate its objectives and a way forward, making recommendations concerning the hosting and financial sustainability.

The PHH representative joined the concluding session of the Meeting. He was first briefed of the summary of the Meeting dis-

cussions. He provided his feedback to some of the queries on the new Professional Certificate in Heritage Management Programme made by the participants during the day. He informed the renewed commitment of USP to PHH and PHH-led new Professional Certificate Programme which would be cross-credited with BA course in the Pacific studies at the Oceania Centre of USP. He explained that the financial implication of the new Programme would be minimal, as the Programme is considered as the existing Pacific studies.

The participants agreed to finalise a report of the Meeting by mid-September 2017. A formal communication to the Vice Chancellor of USP will be prepared to inform him of the summary of the outcome of the PHH SC Meeting, requesting additional information on the questions that remained unanswered at the Meeting.

Annex 1: Meeting Agenda

Tuesday 29 August 2017	Session	Presenter	Document
8:30	Registration		
9:00-9:30	Opening Welcome Remarks by Chair	Facilitator Chair (Palau)	
9:30-10:00	Session 1: PHH Progress report	PHH rep	PHH Progress Report
10:00-10:30	<i>Group Photo and Coffee Break</i>		
10:30-11:00	Session 2: USP/PHH “Professional Certificate in Heritage Management”	PHH rep	Proposed Programme Overview of Professional Certificate in Heritage Management
11:00-12:30	Session 3: PHH Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2020	PHH rep	Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2016-2020 with update on progress and work plan 2018-2020
12:30-13:30	<i>Lunch</i>		
13:30-14h30	Session 4: A Way Forward		
14:30-15:00	Closing		
15:00-16:00	<i>Report preparation and production</i>		

Annex 2: List of Participants

Countries

	Country	Name	Title	Email
1	Australia	Cate McElroy	International Heritage Section Department of the Environment and Energy	Cate.McELROY@environment.gov.au
2	Cook Islands	Anthony Turua	Secretary, Ministry of Cultural Development	Anthony.turua@cookislands.gov.ck
3	Palau	Sunny Ngirmang	Director, Palau Bureau of Arts and Culture	Bac_reg@palaunet.com
4	Tonga	Semisi Tongia	Principal Programme Officer, Focal Point for Tonga World Heritage, Culture Division, Ministry of Infrastructure and Tourism	Semisitongia5@gmail.com

PHH/USP

1	PHH/USP	Tuinawi Rakuita	School of Social Sciences	tuinawi.rakuita@usp.ac.fj
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NGOs

1	ICOMOS Australia	Anita Smith	Member	Anita.smith@latrobe.edu.au
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UNESCO

1	UNESCO in Apia	NISHA	Director	NISHA@unesco.org
2	UNESCO in Apia	Akatsuki Takahashi	Programme Specialist for Culture	a.takahashi@unesco.org
3	UNESCO in Apia	Ronald Porcelli	Law Fellow	r.porcelli@unesco.org

Annex 3: PHH Progress Report

UNESCO Pacific World Heritage 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 (host country), Palau (Micronesia group), Samoa (Polynesia group), Solomon Islands (Melanesia group), ICOMOS, IUCN, SPC, SPREP, SUP and UNESCO, was convened as agreed at the Samoa Workshop. Adi Meretui Ratunabua was seconded from the Fiji Government to take up a position of PHH manager in September 2012.

The Australian Government concluded a MoU with USP in order to support the establishment phase of PHH in October 2012 with the initial funding of AUD 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.

The first meeting of the Steering Committee was held in Suva, Fiji, 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 Com-

munication Strategy for initial 18 months period as well as its logo. 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.

Since its official establishment in February 2013, PHH has been actively engaged in its main areas of action, namely, knowledge management, capacity building, and partnership building/fund-raising. The PHH Facebook page was launched in February 2013, while the PHH manager undertook several missions to promote PHH in international forums, including the World Heritage Committee Meeting held in Cambodia in June 2013. Several project proposals were developed and submitted to development partners.

The 2nd Meeting of PHH Steering Committee was held in Suva in November 2013 before the UNESCO Pacific World Heritage Workshop (Suva, 27 – 30 November 2013). The Steering Committee examined progress in the PHH activities and the PHH manager presented the PHH progress report at the Pacific World Heritage Workshop for its endorsement. Based on the discussion, the delegates agreed to issue a communique to the Vice Chancellor of USP, requesting USP to fund the PHH operation and, in particular, the human resources of the PHH till March 2017.

Following this, USP continues to host PHH until now. Since July 2014 when Adi Meretui Ratunabuatua, the PHH manager, returned to the Fiji Government, the PHH manager's position has then been frozen without necessary funding. The PHH operation has been placed under the supervision of Dr Cresantia Frances Koya-Vakauta and one Programme Assistant at the Oceania Centre for Arts, Culture and Pacific Studies.

Despite the above challenge, PHH, with the assistance of the former PHH manager and the current PHH supervisor, has managed to maintain its operations until now. As a UNESCO-supported regional facility based at the Oceania Centre for Arts, Culture and Pacific Studies at USP, PHH also engaged in activities that supported the institution and the USP Community. At the national level, PHH also engaged with Fiji, a host country, through the Department of Heritage and Arts and other culture and heritage agencies.

The list of the recent PHH activities is attached. The key activities included, among others; Pacific Regional Training for Management Plan Development (Suva, Fiji, February 2014), Micronesia Workshop for Management Plan Development (Yap, FSM, April 2014), Side Event "Culture and Development: Heritage and Creativity for SIDS Sustainable Development" at the 3rd UN International Conference for Sustainable Development in SIDS (Apia, Samoa, September 2014), and the UNESCO Regional Meeting on the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2016-2020 (Suva, Fiji, December 2015). PHH has also been developing a new "Heritage Certificate Program" to address the needs for professional training for her-

itage managers in Pacific SIDS. The programme "Professional Certificate in Heritage Management" is planned for roll out in 2018.

PHH will also be an important implementation partner for the Workshop on Heritage/ Environmental Impact Assessments for the Pacific Island States (Suva/Levuka, Fiji, 20-28 November 2017) by WITRAP, Category II Centre in Shanghai, China.

PHH's proposed focus for 2018 are as follows:

- Focus on seeking and securing funding for 2018 - 2020 period
- Concentrate on Professional Certificate in Heritage Management; (a) begin programme development i.e. course writing; (b) work with countries to confirm first cohort participants; (c) roll out programme with first cohort in July 2018
- PHH Publications (at least 2)
- Regional study/research (at least 1)
- Continue with Inspire Series Seminars and Presentations
- Continue to assist with secretariat services and support where required

Without doubt, the establishment of PHH has made a positive impact on the heritage protection and capacity building in the Pacific island region. Development partners have approached PHH that has a regional mandate and academic support rather than the national authorities that are often busy with managing their own national heritage programme and policy issues. For the time being, PHH is the only entity that can be entrusted with multi-national and regional projects related to heritage protection in the Pacific island region.



Vision: Our Pacific islands cultural and natural heritage is restored, enriched, cherished, and protected for present and future generations.

Mission: To inspire, guide and build capacity of Pacific peoples to safeguard their cultural and natural heritage, including intangible cultural heritage, for enhanced sustainable development by: advocating for increased recognition of, and support for, the unique and diverse cultural and natural heritage of the Pacific; facilitating implementation of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.

Objectives: The Pacific Heritage Hub will:

- be a hub for knowledge management and information production, accumulation, sharing and dissemination on, and for, cultural and natural heritage management in the Pacific;
- promote an integrated approach to the cultural and natural dimensions of heritage;
- facilitate the coordination of capacity-building through training and education across the region; increase awareness of the Pacific Islands region, its unique heritage and special needs within the international heritage community and to the global community.

How: The above objectives will be pursued by:

- strengthening the promotion of heritage values and heritage-related communication through a strong online presence and the use of traditional media of radio, print and television;
- creating and managing online tools, networks and communities;
- encouraging and facilitating states parties' implementation of UNESCO World Heritage Convention by engaging communities and stakeholders;
- providing guidance and coordination through mainstreaming of heritage into national and regional policies, legislation and development plans;
- developing and maintaining networks and partnerships at the community, national, regional and international levels collaborating actively with regional and international organisations and initiatives dealing with cultural and natural heritage, including the Pacific Islands Roundtable on Nature Conservation;
- advocating for integration of cultural and natural heritage institutions and practices at the national level;
- supporting cultural and natural heritage institutions to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 noting in particular the relevance of contributing to strategic goals and targets;

Appendix: List of the PHH activities

PHH Participation

- Pacific Regional Training for Management Plan Development. Suva, Fiji (February 17 – 21, 2014)
- Palau Heritage Tourism Workshop, Palau. (10 – 14 March, 2014)
- IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) Steering Committee Meeting. Bangkok, Thailand (16th – 22 April, 2014)
- Micronesia Workshop for Management Plan Development. Yap, FSM (7 April – 11 April, 2014)
- 5th Melanesian Festival of Arts and Culture, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea (28 June – 11 July, 2014)
- Side Event “Culture and Development: Heritage and Creativity for SIDS Sustainable Development” at the 2nd UN International Conference for Sustainable Development in SIDS (Apia, Samoa, September 2014)
- Workshop on the Revitalization of Indigenous Architecture and Sustainable Building Skills in the Pacific. Apia, Samoa (November 3 – 7, 2014)
- Workshop on Preparation of Nomination Files for UNESCO World Heritage List - Korea National Commission for UNESCO (January 28 – 30, 2015)
- First Sub-Regional Information Meeting for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Pacific - “Revitalizing Dormant ICH Data in the Pacific” (16 April – 18 April, 2015)
- Book Launch – “Underwater Cultural Heritage and Small Island Developing States – 3rd UN International Conference on Small Island Developing States (Apia, Samoa, 1 – 4 September, 2014) (27 May, 2015)
- FIJI/China WHITRAP WORKSHOP - “Planning for the Conservation and Development of Historic Towns and Urban areas” (July 27 – August 7, 2015)
- First Pacific Regional Training for Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage in Pacific Small Island Developing States (Port Vila, October 2015)
- Regional Meeting on the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2016-2020 (Suva, Fiji, December 2015)
- Symposium on culture and development held at 12th Festival of Pacific Arts and Culture (Guam, May 2016)
- PHH and OCACPS –USP Presentation to Council of Pacific Arts and Culture held at 12th Festival of Pacific Arts and Culture (Guam, May 2016)
- PHH and OCACPS –USP Presentation to Culture Ministers Meeting held at 12th Festival of Pacific Arts and Culture (Guam, May 2016)
- ADB, SPC and Pacific Youth Council Regional Workshop on Research for Improving Employment Opportunities in the Pacific Islands, Invited presentation on “an introduction to Pacific Research Approaches (May 9 – 12, 2016)
- PHH-PYC Initiatives Presentation to Pacific Youth Council General Assembly held at SPC Nabua, Suva Fiji (19 – 23 June 2017)

Co-hosted events & activities

- Melanesian Spearhead Group 25th Anniversary, USP – Laucala Campus (18 – 20 March, 2013)
- International ICOMOS Day Celebration, 18 April, 2013 – Professor Konai Helu Thaman (UNESCO Chair for Teacher Education and Culture)
- International Bird Migration Day – May 16, 2013 (Partnership with Birdlife Fiji and Nature Fiji)
- PACIFIC INSPIRES PUBLIC SEMINAR SERIES - Friends of Melanesia, Mr. Ken Mondiai
- 7 July, 2013
- International ICH Day, October 2013 – Video Link with Vanuatu Kaljoral Senta – Vanuatu Sand Drawing
- Cultural Economics Conference (USP, Suva, 20 -21 March, 2014)
- Culture and Education – Curriculum Mapping Workshop (Suva, May 1 – 2, 2014)
- 17th Pacific Islands Round Table (PIRT) for Nature Conservation Annual Meeting (Nadi, 15 May, 2014)
- Council of Pacific Arts Meeting (SPC, Suva, 27 – 29 May, 2014)
- English Intensive Program, School of Language, Arts and Media (USP, September 22, 2014)
- USP OPEN DAY, 9 August, 2013 (Partnership with ICT USP)
- USP OPEN DAY, 8 August, 2014.(Partnership with Oceania Centre for Arts Culture and Pacific Studies)
- USP OPEN DAY, 7 August, 215 (Partnership with Oceania Centre for Arts, Culture and Pacific Studies)
- USP OPEN DAY, 29 July, 2016 (Partnership with National Archives of Fiji)
- USP OPEN DAY, 28 July, 2017 (Partnership with Fiji Museum)
- Vanuatu I The Calling – USP's response to devastation of Tropical Cyclone Pam (Partnership with Oceania Centre for Arts, Culture and Pacific Studies)
- 39th Pacific Circle Consortium Conference (USP, Suva, 1 – 4 July, 2015)
- Faculty of Arts, Law and Education Postgraduate Symposium, USP Bure (USP, Suva 6 – 7 November, 2017)
- International Women's Day, March 10, 2016 - Photo Exhibition and Publication. (Partnership with Australia High Commission, Fiji Women's Rights Movement, National Archives of Fiji, USP, UN Women, The Poetry Shop Fiji and Moana Loa)
- Vueti Viti – USP's response to devastation of Tropical Cyclone Winston (Hosted by Oceania Centre for Arts, Culture and Pacific Studies)
- FIJI POST DISASTER NEEDS ASSESSEMENT [PDNA 2016] – Culture and Heritage: Cross-Cutting Sector (March 29 – April 19, 2016)
- Blue Shield Pasefika (BSP), 6 April, 2016 (PHH presentation and tour of Oceania Centre Gallery)
- RE-LAUNCH OF PACIFIC INSPIRE SERIES: Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development | Whose culture? Whose voices? (USP, Suva, May 19, 2016) - Book Launch and Poetry Reading (Partnership with Pacific Youth Council, 4/4 Quarters and The Poetry Shop, Fiji)

- Epeli Ha'uofa Memorial Dance Festival (USP, Suva, 16 -18 June, 2016) (Hosted by Oceania Centre for Arts, Culture and Pacific Studies)
- Faculty of Arts, Law and Education Postgraduate Symposium (ICT, USP, Suva, 4 – 5 November, 2016)
- PACIFIC INSPIRE SERIES: The Ancient Hill Forts of Fiji: Recent Research in Ba and Bua – Professor Patrick Nunn (17 February, 2017) (Partnership with Fiji Museum)
- PACIFIC INSPIRE SERIES: Poetry Reading and Panel Discussion | Professor Konai Helu Thaman, Dr. Cresantia Koya-Vaka'uta and Kathy Jetnil-Kijiner (February 17, 2017)
- PACIFIC INSPIRE SERIES: MISA 4 THE PACIFIC – To Save Our Shores (14 March, 2017) (Partnership with Marshall Islands Student Association)
- Public Lecture Series: Churches in Conversation with Society on Issues that Matter | Panel Discussion. 2017 – 2018. (Partnership with Pacific Theological College and Pacific Regional Seminary)
- UNODC - Anti-Corruption Seminar: Anti-Corruption and SDG's. 26 April, 2017. (Partnership with UNODC, UNDP, PYC, Washington & Lee University, Virginia, USP and PHH) Topic: "Why Sound Anti-Corruption Policies and Legislations Matter in Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 16"
- UNODC - Anti-Corruption Panel Discussion: Anti-Corruption and SDG's. 11 August 2017 (Partnership with UNODC, UNDP, PYC, Washington & Lee University, Virginia, USP and PHH). Topic: "A dialogue on Justice, Peace and Strong Institutions: The Role of Youth in Promoting Integrity, Transparency and Accountability"

Annex 4: Proposed Programme Overview

Title: Professional Certificate in Heritage Management

Start Year: 2018



The Professional Certificate in Heritage Management provides work placed learning opportunities for participants involved in a range of heritage fields. The programme is designed to strengthen professional capacity, community engagement and build knowledge of and skills in good practice and professional values necessary for the safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage for enhanced sustainable development in the Pacific islands. The programme is designed to be offered on a cohort basis arranged to specific groups of Pacific practitioners offered in flexible modes of delivery on a part-time basis and spread over a 1-year period of study.

There is no current training or formal course/qualification available for culture and natural heritage practitioners in the region and for this reason, participants will be early, mid-career and experienced heritage practitioners from the 22 Pacific islands and territories served by the Pacific Heritage Hub at USP.

The Professional certificate allocates for prior learning and experience in the areas of heritage management and comprises six required courses, three of which are compulsory with the remaining selected from electives in key need areas. The capstone course in the certificate is the final completion course; a practicum comprised of field-based research at the organization or institution at which

the participant is based. In the case where the participant is not working for a culture or heritage organization, the field component would be at a recognized national site.

This program is designed to be completed on a part-time basis, through the successful completion of a series of courses delivered in a variety of blended modes. This includes an introductory face-to-face one-week residential school/ workshop at Laucala, followed by blended –online delivery.

Each course will be worth 2.5 credit points with a cumulative credit point accreditation of 15 which is the equivalent of one Postgraduate (400-level) course at USP. The USP student learning hours of 20 -25 hrs. per credit point will be adhered to.

The Pacific Studies course code of PA will be used with a designated additional P to indicate Professional certification i.e. PAPXX.

The programme does not duplicate any existing course or programme on offer at USP or other regional institution and has been tailored to meet the specific Heritage Management needs of the region as determined by PHH Training Needs Analysis (2013) and ongoing consultation with stakeholder parties.

Programme Learning Outcomes

The proposed programme provides participants with both theory and practice with hands on learning opportunities for workplace projects and independent problem-based action research. Participants will attain a broad understanding of the interdisciplinary field of heritage work bringing together aspects of culture, indigeneity, history, ecology, economics, tourism and sustainable development.

Graduates of the Professional Certificate in Heritage Management will be able to:

- Reflect critically on heritage management practices, including their own
- Demonstrate the knowledge and skills of a professional heritage practitioner
- Identify, analyse and problem-solve heritage management issues and challenges
- Demonstrate an understanding of the role of cultural/natural heritage in the conservation and safeguarding of Pacific island identity and cultural memory, including past and current use of heritage
- Apply practical skills in the management of cultural heritage and/or natural heritage in the Pacific
- Undertake ethical, applied research in the fields of cultural/natural heritage management and sustainable tourism practice
- Develop and manage heritage projects; and
- Communicate Pacific heritage issues appropriately to a range of audiences.

Graduate Attributes

The USP Professional Certificate in Heritage Management integrates and embeds USP Graduate Attributes. They will be resourceful, investigative, confident heritage administrators, managers and leaders who are ethically and socially aware of the civic responsibility that heritage management and conservation entails.

Graduates are expected to demonstrate:

- Professionalism: A deep understanding and personal commitment to cultural and natural heritage work in the Pacific and for the professionalization of the heritage workforce in the Pacific and beyond.
- Ethical & Reflective Practice: A value for ethical global, regional and local considerations in heritage management and conservation and the skills and aptitude to engage in reflective ethical heritage practice.
- Critical and Creative thinking: Exercise critical judgment and apply innovative ideas to problem solving and working in diverse teams in Pacific island contexts.
- Communication Skills: Clarity and coherence in communicating ideas as well as listen and negotiate effectively.
- Teamwork: A sense of personal responsibility and contribution in diverse teams and respectful of others views and perspectives.
- Pacific Consciousness: Commitment to the broad vision of sustainable Pacific societies and awareness of the critical contribution that cultural and natural heritage work makes to the national, regional and global pursuit of sustainability.

Generic Skills

The USP Professional Certificate in Heritage Management is designed to produce graduates with the knowledge, skills and attitude; ethical inclination, critical and creative thinking required for the effective management of safeguarding and conservation of heritage resource initiatives in the Pacific islands and region.

Generic skills include: Ethical inclination, critical and creative thinking, problem-solving, written and oral communication, teamwork, leadership, Pacific consciousness.

Independent learning skills and basic research skills

Research is an important skill and is embedded in all the new courses listed for this programme. The RSD Framework will be incorporated into all course assessments. Participants will learn about and engage in heritage research as well as elements of academic research. They will engage in action research in the final practicum course.

Program/Major outline

Recommended courses for the PCHM comprise 6 courses (3 required courses (core) and 3 electives) which may be completed within 1 year of part-time study. 2 courses will be offered in Semester 2, 2018. These are highlighted in the table below.

Course Code	Course title	Credit points Learning hours
PAP01	Introduction to Heritage Management (core) <i>Offered in S2 2018</i>	2.5 credit points 76 learning hours
PAP02	Heritage Conservation in the Pacific (core) <i>Offered in S2 2018</i>	2.5 credit points 76 learning hours
PAP03	Cultural Heritage Stewardship & Sustainable Development in the Pacific (elective) (2019)	2.5 credit points 76 learning hours
PAP04	Natural Heritage Stewardship & Sustainable Development in the Pacific (elective) (2019)	2.5 credit points 76 learning hours
PAP05	Planning & Practice for the Cultural Curator (elective) (2019)	2.5 credit points 76 learning hours
PAP06	The Economics of Heritage Management (elective) (2019)	2.5 credit points 76 learning hours
PAP07	Sustainability Issues in Heritage Management & Tourism (elective) (2019)	2.5 credit points 76 learning hours
PAP08	Heritage Project Management (elective) (2019)	2.5 credit points 76 learning hours
PAP09	Practicum: Field research (core) (2019)	2.5 credit points 76 learning hours

Additional Notes

The first two courses are at benchmark level indicative of the introduction to heritage work in the Pacific and global context. Learning outcomes are reflective of this.

Participants will choose three (3) additional courses from the optional list below in line with their current professions. The elective courses are at milestone level indicating that the courses move beyond baseline acquisition of knowledge to higher levels of understanding and application bringing in relevant skills and competencies/literacies required by current heritage practitioners. Learning outcomes are reflective of this.

Final exit course: The final Practical field research course is at capstone level indicative of the higher levels of critical and creative inquiry through place-based action research. Learning outcomes are reflective of this.

The programme has been designed in review of comparative programmes offered elsewhere and in direct response to the 2013 PHH Training Needs Analysis.

Course Listing¹

PAP01 Introduction to Heritage Management (Core)		2.5 Credit Points
Semester 2, 2018	Blended Mode	Regional Campuses
		Duration: 4 Weeks

This course will introduce participants to the diverse forms of heritage management in the Pacific and the multiple functionality that both cultural and natural heritage plays in defining, reinforcing and contributing to sustainable development in the Pacific islands. The significance and scope of heritage resources in the contemporary Pacific and the wider global context will be discussed. They will review a number of strategies in responsive heritage leadership and management necessary for effective stakeholder engagement and good practice in the area of cultural heritage management.

Course Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this course, participants will demonstrate an understanding of a range of heritage concepts and issues. They will be able to:

- Critique a range of Pacific forms of heritage sites of cultural and natural heritage resources; including; places, objects, tangible and intangible heritage; and, recent developments in cultural/natural heritage studies designed to enable a deeper understanding of these resources;

¹ These to be fine-tuned in consultation with PHH Steering committee recommended Heritage scholars and practitioners in October 2017 for course writing early in 2018 (Feb – May).

- Explain the role of cultural/natural heritage in the conservation and safeguarding of Pacific island identity and cultural memory, including past and current use of heritage; and, various perceptions, value of and understandings of cultural/ natural heritage in the Pacific and other indigenous communities, as well as the global community;
- Discuss the significance of heritage leadership and sustainable heritage management in the Pacific; and,
- Explain concepts of power and agency in contemporary heritage management; and, the relationship of these with dominant heritage discourse.

This will comprise 1 – 2 week intensive residential school at Laucala (face-to-face delivery) followed by 2 - 3 weeks of online delivery. Total duration of course = 4 weeks.

PAP02 Heritage Conservation in the Pacific (Core) 2.5 Credit Points

Semester 2, 2018 Blended Mode Regional Campuses Duration: 4 Weeks

In this course, participants will be introduced to a range of heritage management approaches in the conservation, access to and management of cultural and natural heritage. Participants will gain an insight into responsive approaches based on shifts in global and regional philosophical changes as well as Pacific political, social, economic, cultural and environmental needs. They will also gain hands-on learning opportunities to review the UN Heritage nomination process and submission requirements.

Course Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this course, participants will have developed an understanding of and implications for good practice in heritage conservation. They will be able to:

- Compare and contrast a range of interpretations of conservation and safeguarding of cultural/ natural heritage sites and artifacts in the Pacific including Indigenous Knowledge and Intellectual Property Issues;
- Discuss contemporary concerns, challenges and good practice in sustainable development and resilience approaches in the management of cultural/natural heritage; and,
- Explain UN Heritage Nomination processes and submission requirements.

PAP03 Cultural Heritage Stewardship & Sustainable Development in the Pacific (Elective) Semester 1, 2019 Blended Mode Regional Campuses Duration: 4 Weeks

In this course, participants will learn about the concept and practice of stewardship from the dual perspectives of indigenous communities and national heritage safeguarding institutions. They will develop an understanding of and implications for good practice in cultural heritage management and conservation in the Pacific islands and beyond.

Course Learning Outcomes:

Participants will demonstrate applied working knowledge and skills to plan, manage and implement problem-solving approaches to investigate and address emerging issues in the safeguarding and conservation of cultural heritage. They will be able to:

- Compare and Contrast dimensions of Pacific understandings and global interpretations of culture, and cultural heritage;
- Describe and discuss current models of practice and challenges in Cultural Heritage Management for Sustainable Development in SIDS; and,
- Apply problem-solving approaches to stakeholder engagement in national stewardship initiatives in the Pacific islands in the specific area of cultural heritage management.

PAP04 Natural Heritage Stewardship & Sustainable Development in the Pacific (Elective) 2.5 Credit Points Semester 1, 2019 Blended Mode Regional Campuses
Duration: 4 Weeks

In this course, participants will learn about the concept and practice of stewardship from the dual perspectives of indigenous communities and national heritage safeguarding institutions. They will develop an understanding of and implications for good practice in natural heritage management and conservation in the Pacific islands and beyond.

Course Learning Outcomes:

Participants will demonstrate applied working knowledge and skills to plan, manage and implement problem-solving approaches to investigate and address emerging issues in the safeguarding and conservation of natural heritage. They will be able to:

- Compare and Contrast dimensions of Pacific understandings and global interpretations of culture, and natural heritage;
- Describe and discuss current models of practice and challenges in Natural Heritage Management for Sustainable Development in SIDS; and,
- Apply problem-solving approaches to stakeholder engagement in national stewardship initiatives in the Pacific islands in the specific area of natural heritage management.

PAP05 Planning & Practice for the Cultural Curator (Elective) 2.5 Credit Points
Semester 1, 2019 Blended Mode Regional Campuses Duration: 4 Weeks

Prerequisite: Current professional/ volunteer role in a museum, heritage site or other collection-holding institution/ repository. In this course, participants will learn about the multiple roles of the cultural curator. They will acquire knowledge and skills in archiving, recording and exhibition of cultural artifacts and exposed to case-studies of past and current challenges and good practice in the representation of culturally significant sites and objects of tangible and intangible cultural value. Coverage includes community and stakeholder engagement and the use of technology and media to enhance curatorial practice.

Course Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this course, participants will have developed an understanding of and implications for good practice in cultural curatorship. They will be able to:

- Appraise past and current curatorial practice in the archival, recording and exhibition of cultural artifacts in the Pacific and wider global context;
- Discuss representations and misrepresentations of Pacific artifacts in relation to cultural context and significance to specific cultural communities for whom these hold meaning;
- Plan for and engage in community and stakeholder engagement in specific projects and initiatives; and,
- Effectively use technology and media as partners in managing professional cultural curatorial practice.

PAP06 The Economics of Heritage Management (Elective) 2.5 Credit Points
Semester 1, 2019
Blended Mode
Regional Campuses
Duration: 4 Weeks

In this course, participants will learn about the economic dimension of heritage practice. They will be introduced to the concepts of cultural economy, cultural and creative industries, and cultural statistics; and, will develop an understanding of the interrelated nature of these to heritage conservation, safeguarding initiatives, sustainable heritage tourism and economic development.

Course Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this course, participants will have developed an understanding of the economics of heritage management and implications for good practice. They will be able to:

- Demonstrate an understanding of cultural economy, creative/ cultural industries, cultural statistics, and sustainable heritage tourism;
- Relate the heritage work that they do with relevant regional policies and frameworks;
- Explain the importance of cost-benefit analysis/feasibility analysis of conservation, safeguarding and heritage management in the Pacific; and,
- Conduct field-site discussions with members of the wider community on the socio-cultural costs incurred by communities in relation to heritage site and conservation initiatives, heritage tourism benefits and challenges and other emerging issues of interest and in line with participants 'line of heritage work.

PAP07 Sustainability Issues in Heritage Management & Tourism (Elective) 2.5 Credit Points Semester 2, 2019 Blended Model Regional Campuses Duration: 4 Weeks

In this course, participants will learn about the inherent relationship between heritage management, tourism and sustainable development in the Pacific. They will also learn about marketing and branding of heritage tourism in and for the Pacific islands and will learn how to develop action plans for collaborative work with tourism departments/authorities to ensure issues of authenticity and informed community consent are adhered to as well as general ethical heritage practice concerns and challenges.

Course Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this course, participants will have developed an understanding of Heritage Tourism and implications for good practice in Heritage Management. They will be able to:

- Explain the relationship between culture, heritage and contemporary tourism including cultural tourism and ecological tourism;
- Discuss the interdependence of tourism and heritage sectors;
- Demonstrate an understanding of contemporary issues in the development and management of cultural and heritage tourism products in the Pacific region/islands in relation to sustainable economic development; and,
- Develop a simple Action Plan for Heritage Tourism initiative in-country.

PAP08 Heritage Project Management (elective) 2.5 Credit Points Semester 2, 2019 Blended Mode Regional Campuses Duration: 4 Weeks

In this course, participants will learn about the importance of sustainable funding in safeguarding and conservation initiatives. They will be introduced to a number of key funding agencies, funds, trusts and foundations accessible to Pacific island heritage institutions and national project initiatives. Participants will have hand-on learning opportunities to review, discuss and work on funding proposals for a specific in-country project that is aligned with their specific area of heritage work.

Course Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this course participants will demonstrate working knowledge and skills in Heritage Project Management. They will be able to:

- Demonstrate an understanding of sustainable heritage funding and identify a number of key funding opportunities available to heritage practitioners and institutions in the Pacific;
- Complete select funding application forms, develop a project management plan and monitoring and evaluation checklist, maintain financial records and complete acquittals, and complete project reports; and,
- Negotiate and maintain relationships with donor agencies.

PAP09 Practicum: Field Research (Capstone) 2.5 Credit Points**Semester 2, 2019****Blended Mode****Regional Campuses****Duration: 4 Weeks**

This final course comprises the required practical research based component in the Professional certificate. This course is the capstone course for the certificate. Participants must have successfully completed all other required courses before enrolling in this course. Prior to registering for this course, participants must demonstrate their ability to make appropriate on-site arrangements for the successful implementation of the action-research project.

Course Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this course, participants will have demonstrated the synthesis of all learning that has taken place in previous courses. They will be able to:

- Design, develop, implement and self-assess a small scale on-site action research project related to their specific professional area of work in heritage management;
- Compile an ePortfolio of continuous assessment and personal philosophy of practice statement as well as final research paper and on-site assessment observation forms; and,
- Complete the exit-assessment paper for completion of the program.

Timeline of Discussions & Developments**2013**

- PHH Steering committee communiqué released in Feb 2013 clarifying the role and function of the hub in meeting specific heritage needs and priorities in the 22 member states and territories.
- PHH Training needs analysis conducted of member state parties and national heritage needs.
- Various meetings conducted with Dr. Karen Stevenson (Director OCACPS) and PHH in 2013 on Heritage Management programmes and courses. Discussions resumed in 2015 at the OCACPS Programme Advisory Committee which had been established in 2014
- On-going discussions within OCAPS about specific streams (multi-disciplinary) within PG Dip in Pacific Studies Programme
- PHH Steering committee communiqué released in Nov 2013 and the annual report for that same year reiterated the need for capacity building facilitated by PHH and through OCACPS at USP

2014

- PHH reduced to two support staff with the non-renewal of contract of PHH manager & communications specialist.
- OCACPS Programme Advisory Committee established and first meeting held on July 30 at Molikilagi Bure. Future and sustainability of PHH was raised and the ability to meet its mandate.

- Dr. Vaka'uta asked to oversee the management of the hub and to assist Acting Director Dr. Gegeo to fine tune and actively seek out funding opportunities
- Dr. Vaka'uta held discussions with Steering Committee Chair and the then Director Department of Culture, Heritage & the Arts, Ministry of Education Mr. Peni Cavuilagi on the education and training expectations of member states and PHH within the University system. The idea of the Professional Certificate was discussed at this meeting.

2015

- Dr. Gegeo, Dr. Vaka'uta & PHH staff met with Akatsuki Takahashi UNESCO Specialist for Culture (Apia Office) on potential funding bids and PHH projects and initiatives including capacity building, research & publication. The Professional certificate was discussed and USP regulations and processes clarified.
- OCACPS Programme Advisory Committee met on 22 May at Molikilagi Bure. A general report on PHH progress was presented and the Professional Certificate was discussed in line with the Institute of Education's model for the Professional Certificate in School Leadership. Dr. Vaka'uta was tasked with undertaking scoping of the IOE background papers and details and drafting relevant documentation for the usual USP process.
- Draft papers tabled for discussion at OCACPS BOS on July 16, 2015.

2016

- In May, at the Festival of Pacific Arts and Culture (FESTPAC) held in Guam, Dr Vaka'uta presented to the Pacific Council of Arts and Culture and the Pacific Culture Minister's Meeting. Outcome was support for the Professional Certificate and the BA Major in Pacific Studies
- FALE Business Plan 2016 – 2018 includes Professional Certificate programme

2017

- In May, Dr Vaka'uta met with Akatsuki Takahashi UNESCO Specialist for Culture (Apia Office) on the need for hosting of the PHH Steering committee. UNESCO inquired as to the progress towards ensuring that the Professional certificate is processed through USP academic clearance system and offered in 2018.
- Pacific Studies Programme Advisory met in June and endorsed the processing of the Professional certificate through USP quality assurance checks
- OCACPS BOS second review of PCHM documents for FASQC processing
- Submission to FASQC
- USP attendance confirmed to attend the upcoming UNESCO Workshop in August (Palau) to present on updates and progress towards Professional Certificate.

Contact

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Annex 5: PHH Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2020

The Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2016-2020 includes a table containing several priority activities at a regional level assigned to PHH/USP. The table has been updated with the columns on “Progress during 2016-2017” and “Workplan for 2018-2020” as follows:

	Activities at a Regional Level	Goals	Initiative taken by	Potential Funding sources/Partnerships	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
1	Secure sustainable funding for PHH	1,2,3,4	All	WHITRAP, HIST, SPREP, Japan, UNESCO	Minimum PHH operations have been maintained with USP's in-kind funding.	Target to secure at least US\$ 50,000 per annum for PHH operations.
2	Develop a regional cultural heritage register and database or model for heritage registers to be adopted by national agencies	2,3,4	PHH	HIST to support IT training, ICCROM, SPREP, IUCN	Consultations with heritage experts have been carried out.	Ground work to begin in 2019 and a regional training workshop to be conducted in 2020.
3	Promote trans-boundary nominations	4	PHH	France, Tonga	“Taputapuātea” in French Polynesia/France inscribed on the World Heritage List in July 2017. Palau-Yap/FSM trans-boundary nomination development is progressing well. No progress in the initial idea of Tonga/Wallis Futuna-France trans-boundary nomination.	PHH to continue to provide support through its communication/information activities via social media.
5	Establish a register of legal experts for cultural heritage law	2.4	PHH	SPC, USP School of Law, IUCN Oceania Regional Office, Fiji Environmental Law Association	Consultations with heritage experts have been carried out.	Ground work to begin in 2019 and a regional training workshop to be conducted in 2020.

	Activities at a Regional Level	Goals	Initiative taken by	Potential Funding sources/Partnerships	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
6	Organise a regional roundtable on heritage at regional festivals	1.3	SPC, PHH	South Pacific Arts Council, Melanesian Spearhead Group, member states, UNDP, Equator Initiative, UNESCO	Forum on Culture and Sustainable Development organised by SPC held in Guam in May 2016 at the Festival of Pacific Arts and Culture included sessions focusing on tangible, intangible and natural heritage and PHH/USP made presentation at the Forum. PHH and Pacific Youth Council (PYC) identified national festivals for a publication project. National youth representatives are currently reviewing the heritage components of the festivals.	Roundtable on heritage and culture to be planned at regional festivals 2018-2020. PHH- PYC "Celebrating Pacific Heritage through Festivals" to be published in 2018.
8	Regional exchange programme for heritage managers	1,2,3	PHH	Australia, NZ, other PIS, WH sites in SIDS, Canada, IUCN, CEESP	PHH provided coordination services for exchange of heritage managers among Pacific SIDS with partners in Asia.	PHH coordination services to be provided.
10	Support development of USP graduate certificate programme for heritage management	3,4	PHH	USP, SPC	USP Pacific Studies Programme Advisory met in June 2017 and endorsed the processing of the Professional Certificate in Heritage Management Programme through USP quality assurance checks.	Course development begins in Feb 2018 and roll out expected in 2018/2019.
12	Study to review the economic benefits/impacts of World Heritage inscription	2,3	PHH	UIS, ICOMOS, IUCN	Fiji and NZ governments have been invited to participate in UIS SDG 11.4.1 Heritage Statistics Pilot Survey launched in July 2017.	The issue also to be addressed through PHH/USP Professional Certificate in Heritage Management

	Activities at a Regional Level	Goals	Initiative taken by	Potential Funding sources/Partnerships	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
13	Promote the value of heritage in context of sustainable tourism	2,3	PHH	SPTO		Roundtable and a panel discussion at USP in 2020 to be proposed.
14	Regional study of vernacular architecture (publication, DVD, surveys and typological studies)	2,4	PHH	UNITWIN partnering with Caribbean (University of West Indies) in cooperation with USP, ICOMOS.	"Safeguarding Indigenous architecture in Vanuatu" published by UNESCO in 2016 with PHH/USP input.	PHH to continue to its efforts in partnership building and fund raising.
15	"Lessons from the Pacific: Sustainable Use of Resources and the Resilience of Pacific Island Communities" (Publication and social media campaign)	1,2,3	PHH	UNDP, SPC Pacific Way		Publication and Social Media Campaign planned 2018 – 2020.

Note:

Goal 1: Pacific communities are actively engaged in conserving their heritage.

Goal 2: Pacific heritage is valued and effectively protected and managed.

Goal 3: The protection and conservation of Pacific heritage is supported by partnerships and cooperation of government agencies, regional and international organisations, NGOs and communities.

Goal 4: The Pacific nations have the capacity to successfully nominate and effectively manage their World Heritage sites.

Annex 4: Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2016 – 2020

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United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World Heritage Convention

PACIFIC WORLD HERITAGE ACTION PLAN 2016 – 2020¹

Updated at the Pacific Heritage Workshop

(Koror, 30 August – 1 September 2017)

¹ The Draft Pacific Action Plan 2016 - 2020 was developed and approved by delegates from Pacific States Parties and territories at the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan meeting, Suva, Fiji, 1-4 December, 2015.

Vision for 2020

Pacific Island heritage is protected and enriched for current and future generations

Preamble

We the people of the Pacific offer a unique contribution to the World Heritage community, through our enormous wealth of cultural diversity, as well as the island and marine biodiversity of our region which 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 first Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2004 - 2009 and second Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010 - 2015, including:

- Two Pacific Island countries have ratified the Convention, bringing the total to twelve countries (out of fourteen) including Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu;
- Eight States Parties have submitted their Tentative Lists, including Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu. With Fiji and Solomon Islands this brings the total to ten States Parties;

- Seven properties from Pacific Small Islands State Parties are now inscribed on the World Heritage List, i.e. Kuk Early Agricultural Site, Papua New Guinea; Chief Roi Mata's Domain, Vanuatu; Bikini Atoll Nuclear Test Site, Marshall Islands; Phoenix Islands Protected Area, Kiribati; Rock Islands Southern Lagoon, Palau and Levuka Historical Port Town, Fiji in addition to East Rennell, Solomon Islands, which was inscribed in 1998;
- Five 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; and Papahānaumokuākea, USA, in addition to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, USA; Henderson Island, UK; and Rapa Nui National Park, Chile, which had been inscribed prior to 2004;
- The Pacific Heritage Hub has been established at the University of the South Pacific;
- A shared long-term vision on World Heritage for the region was established and communicated, through the so-called "Pacific Appeal"¹.

Recognizing the Strategic Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda adopted by the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2015, call the international community to "Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage", highlighting that the conservation of natural resources drives sustainable development and that the World Heritage Convention is an important tool to achieve these goals.

Recalling the SAMOA Pathway Outcome Document of the 3rd UN International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (Samoa, September 2014) recognizes that SIDS possess a wealth of culture, which is a driver and an enabler for sustainable development. In particular, indigenous and traditional knowledge and cultural expression, which underscores the deep connections among people, culture, knowledge and the natural environment, can meaningfully advance sustainable development and social cohesion, strongly supporting the efforts of SIDS to promote cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and international cooperation in the cultural field in line with applicable international conventions, in particular those of UNESCO and to develop and strengthen national and regional cultural activities and infrastructures, including through the network of World Heritage sites, which reinforce local capacities, promote awareness in SIDS, enhance tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including local and indigenous knowledge, and involve local people for the benefit of present and future generations.

¹ 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/>

Common Challenges to the Pacific region

We recognize 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;
- 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, globalization 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.

Aims and Goals

The aims of the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2016-2020 are:

- To increase community, national, regional and global awareness of the heritage of the Pacific nations and the contribution of Pacific Island and Ocean heritage to sustainable development;
- To strengthen the foundation for sustainable implementation of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention in the Pacific states and territories;

- To build global recognition and support for conservation of the unique heritage of the Pacific through increasing representation of the heritage of the Pacific region on the World Heritage List.

Our pathway to achieving these aims has four key goals:

1. Pacific communities are actively engaged in conserving their heritage.
2. Pacific heritage is valued and effectively protected and managed.
3. The protection and conservation of Pacific heritage is supported by partnerships and cooperation of government agencies, regional and international organizations, non-government organizations and communities.
4. The Pacific nations have the capacity to successfully nominate and effectively manage their World Heritage sites.

Specific activities to achieve these goals at regional and national levels have been identified by Pacific delegates at the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan meeting, Suva, Fiji, 1-4 December, 2015.

Proposed Regional Level Activities

(see ANNEX 1 for a description of each proposed activity)

Activities at a Regional Level	Goal/s	Initiative taken by	Potential Funding Sources/Partnerships	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
1. Secure sustainable funding for the Pacific Heritage Hub (PHH)	1,2,3,4	All	WHITRAP, HIST, SPREP, Japan, UNESCO	Minimum PHH operations have been maintained with USP's in-kind funding.	Target to secure at least US\$ 50,000 per annum for PHH operations.
2. Develop a Regional Cultural Heritage Register and Database or model for Heritage Registers to be adopted by national agencies	2,3,4	PHH	HIST to support IT training ICCROM, SPREP, IUCN	Consultations with heritage experts have been carried out.	Ground work to begin in 2019 and a regional training workshop to be conducted in 2020.
3. Promote Trans-boundary Nominations	4	PHH	France, Tonga	"Taputapuātea" in French Polynesia/France inscribed on the World Heritage List in July 2017. Palau-Yap/FSM trans-boundary nomination development is progressing well. No progress in the initial idea of Tonga/Wallis Futuna-France trans-boundary nomination.	PHH to continue to provide support through its communication/information activities via social media.

Activities at a Regional Level	Goal/s	Initiative taken by	Potential Funding Sources/Partnerships	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
4. Complete a Regional Thematic Study of places associated with Traditional Voyaging and Navigation	2,4	ICOMOS	World Heritage Fund, France	Fund-raising efforts have been made but no concrete result thus far.	Resource mobilisation efforts to be redoubled.
5. Establish a Register of Legal Experts for Cultural Heritage law	2,4	PHH	Fiji Environmental Law Association SPC, USP School of Law, IUCN Oceania Regional Office	Consultations with heritage experts have been carried out.	Ground work to begin in 2019 and a regional training workshop to be conducted in 2020.
6. Organise a regular Roundtable on Heritage at Regional Festivals	1,3	SPC, PHH	South Pacific Arts Council, Melanesian Spearhead Group, member states, UNDP, Equator Initiative, UNESCO, WHC	Forum on Culture and Sustainable Development organised by SPC at the Festival of Pacific Arts and Culture (Guam, May 2016) included sessions focusing on tangible, intangible and natural heritage and PHH/USP made presentation at the Forum. PHH and Pacific Youth Council (PYC) identified national festivals for a publication project. National youth representatives are currently reviewing the heritage components of the festivals.	Roundtable on heritage and culture to be planned at regional festivals 2018-2020. PHH- PYC "Celebrating Pacific Heritage through Festivals" to be published in 2018.
7. Regional Capacity Building Programmes for site managers, communities, government officials	1,2,3	UNESCO	ICCROM, ICOMOS, SPREP, IUCN, WHITRAP, HIST USP	Preparatory works for WITRAP regional training on Environmental/Heritage Impact Assessment are underway held in Fiji in Nov/Dec 2017.	Follow up activities to be supported.

Activities at a Regional Level	Goal/s	Initiative taken by	Potential Funding Sources/Partnerships	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
8. Regional exchange program for heritage managers	1,2,3	PHH	Australia, NZ, other Pacific Island countries, WH sites in other regions Canada, IUCN, CEESP	PHH provided coordination services for exchange of heritage managers among Pacific SIDS with partners in Asia.	PHH coordination services to be provided.
9. Training on risk management and impact assessment and climate change mitigation for cultural heritage	2,3	UNESCO	ICCROM, WHITRAP, ICOMOS, Blue Shield, SPREP	First regional training on DRR of cultural heritage was held by UNESCO (Port Vila, Vanuatu, November 2015).	Follow up actions to be supported.
10. Support development of USP Graduate Certificate Programme for Heritage Management	3,4	PHH	USP	USP Pacific Studies Programme Advisory met in June 2017 and endorsed the processing of the Professional Certificate in Heritage Management Programme through USP quality assurance checks.	Course development to begin in Feb 2018 and roll out expected in 2018/2019.
11. Mainstreaming World Heritage in National Development Plans (regional and national)	3,4	National stakeholders, Ministers of Planning and Culture		Culture has been incorporated the National Development Plans of all Pacific SIDS.	Efforts to be made to expand the window of opportunity to further influence the planning of other sectors.
12. Study to review the economic benefits/impacts of World Heritage inscription	2,3	PHH	UIS, ICOMOS, IUCN	Fiji and NZ governments have been invited to participate in UIS SDG 11.4.1 Heritage Statistics Pilot Survey launched in July 2017.	The issue also to be addressed through PHH/USP Professional Certificate in Heritage Management Programme.

Activities at a Regional Level	Goal/s	Initiative taken by	Potential Funding Sources/Partnerships	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
13. Promote the value of heritage in context of sustainable tourism	2,3	PHH	SPTO		Roundtable and a panel discussion at USP in 2020 to be proposed.
14. Regional study of vernacular architecture (publication, DVD, surveys and typological studies)	2,4	PHH	UNITWIN partnering with Caribbean (University of West Indies), USP in cooperation with USP, ICOMOS	"Safeguarding Indigenous architecture in Vanuatu" published by UNESCO in 2016 with PHH/USP input.	PHH to continue to its efforts in partnership building and fund raising.
15. 'Lessons from the Pacific': sustainable use of resources and the resilience of Pacific Island communities (Publication and Social Media Campaign)	1,2,3	PHH	UNDP, SPC Pacific Way		Publication and Social Media Campaign planned for 2018-2020.
16. Preparing Conservation Management Plans for Pacific World Heritage sites and sites on Tentative Lists	1,2,3	States Parties	WHITRAP	Projects in this area have been underway in several countries including Fiji, FSM, Tonga.	States parties continue to engage in this area.

Acronyms

CEESP	Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy
HIST	International Centre on Space Technologies for Natural and Cultural Heritage
ICHCAP	International Information and Networking Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region
PHH	Pacific Heritage Hub
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SPTO	South Pacific Tourism Organisation
USP	University of South Pacific
WHITRAP	World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region

Summary of National Level Activities Proposed by Member States
(see ANNEX 2 for details of country priorities and proposed activities)

Activities at a National Level	Goal	Initiative proposed by:	Notes
Community awareness raising programme for heritage conservation, management and/or World Heritage	1,3	Kiribati, PNG, FSM, Cook Islands, RMI, Tuvalu, Tonga	
Sharing of information on heritage sites through publication, education and/or signage	2,3	Kiribati, Cook Islands	
Increasing the institutional cooperation of government ministries and agencies to support and enhance the protection of heritage	2,3	PNG, Solomon Islands, RMI, Tonga	
Promoting respect for customary practices and decision making in heritage protection and management	1,2	PNG, Solomon Islands	
Increasing effectiveness and coordination of policy and legislation for protection of heritage	3	PNG, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga	
Capacity building/training in heritage management for communities and officials	2,3	Kiribati, PNG, Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Tonga	
Building capacity for heritage protection and management through increased staffing and/or professional training on World Heritage	2,3	Cook Islands, Tonga	
Developing of national inventories/registers and databases for storing and sharing information about heritage places	2,3	Kiribati*, Cook Islands, Tonga	* Technical assistance application to be submitted
Undertake a cultural mapping programme	2,3	Kiribati	
Managing threats to heritage including invasive species, climate change, developments, logging, mining	2,3	Solomon Islands*, Tonga, New Zealand	*East Rennell World Heritage property
Developing a risk management strategy for heritage sites	2,3	Kiribati, Tonga	
Building in risk preparedness through training	2,3	Tonga	
Fostering community-based tourism management plans	2,3	Solomon Islands	
Developing, reviewing and updating Tentative Lists	3,4	PNG, FSM*, Tuvalu, Tonga, New Zealand (further assessment of existing Tentative List)	* Tentative List submission for Chuuk Lagoon -Discuss potential for transboundary nomination with Wallis
Developing successful World Heritage nominations	4	Kiribati (Ten Nnabakana Project) * PNG (Kokoda and Nakanai Ranges, Huon Peninsula, Bobugara) FSM (Stone Money Transboundary) Tonga (Tombs of the Tongan Kings)	* Technical Assistance Application
Ratify the world Heritage Convention	4	Nauru* Tuvalu	* Technical Assistance Application for National Action Plan
Increase intra-regional cooperation for management of World Heritage sites	2,3,4	PNG and Solomon Islands*, Tonga	Sharing information on Action Plan for Kuk
Foster synergies between World Heritage Convention and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements	3,4	New Zealand	

ANNEX 1: Brief Description of Proposed Regional Activities

Proposed Activities	Brief Description
1. Secure sustainable funding for the Pacific Heritage Hub	<p>The Pacific Heritage Hub (PHH) was established at the University of the South Pacific (USP) in 2014. The Australian Government funded the initial two years of the operation of the Hub. USP now hosts the Hub but ongoing support is not guaranteed beyond 2015. A sustainable and ongoing funding mechanism for the operations of the Hub either at USP or elsewhere is needed from 2016 and will be essential to support implementation of the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2016-2020.</p> <p>The Steering Committee of the PHH, comprised of representatives from Pacific Island Member States, will recommend to USP to support activities of PHH for next 5 years. Should USP not continue to host PHH, an alternative host organization will be sought and SPREP, SPC and IUCN ORO (Oceania Regional Office) will be approached by the Steering Committee.</p>
2. Develop a Regional Cultural Heritage Register and Database or model for Heritage Registers to be adopted by national agencies	<p>Currently few of the Pacific Island nations have cultural heritage registers or systematic digital data bases to store information about cultural heritage places to underpin the identification, protection and management of cultural heritage and the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.</p> <p>National cultural heritage registers are urgently needed especially for archaeology, traditional buildings and indigenous architecture and built heritage in general. To assist countries to develop national registers for cultural heritage it is proposed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training* at the regional level in site recording and assessment and data base development • Develop a model data base and recording process for cultural heritage that is appropriate to the needs of the region and can be adopted by national governments. <p>National governments will first need to identify what they need in the database and report back to PHH, who will coordinate development of the project, identification of the consultant to develop the data base in consultation with Pacific nations. PHH and Member countries should investigate and liaise with existing portals such as that of the Pacific Invasives Partnership (https://www.sprep.org/Pacific-Invasives-Partnership/invasive-partnerships) that may be adapted to or provide models for cultural heritage. An initial research phase will also identify software that would be suitable for the region to standardize databases.</p> <p>*Note: ICCROM is a potential training provider.</p>
3. Promote Transboundary World Heritage Nominations	<p>Three transboundary/transnational serial World Heritage nominations are proposed for further discussion and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yapese Stone Money Transboundary World Heritage nomination (Palau and FSM) to be finalized and submitted in January 2017 • Research to identify the potential of a serial nomination for a fortress site in Wallis and Futuna that is historically linked to Tonga and Wallis and Futuna and Rotuma (Fiji) and possibly Samoa where there are similar fortresses. • Promote the development of a serial nomination of whale sanctuaries in Tonga, Niue and elsewhere as appropriate. 2016 is the Pacific Year of the Whale and creates unique opportunities for promoting protection and conservation. SPREP has mandate for marine biodiversity overall. To be discussed with SPREP and in Hawaii at the IUCN World Conservation Congress, September 2016.

Proposed Activities	Brief Description
4. Complete a Regional Thematic Study of places associated with Traditional Voyaging and Navigation	A regional thematic study of places associated with traditional navigation and voyaging is proposed to scope the potential of places under this theme to be World Heritage and form the basis for serial World Heritage nominations. Support and potential funding for an initial scoping study is to be sought from ICOMOS. The initial research could be presented for discussion at the Canoe Summit at the 12 th Festival of Pacific Arts in Guam in May 2016 and followed up at the IUCN World Conservation Congress, Hawaii, September 2016.
5. Establish a Register of Legal Experts for Cultural Heritage law	A Register of Experts in Cultural Heritage Law, including local and international lawyers, is to be developed and hosted by the Pacific Heritage Hub to provide information for Member States reviewing, developing or implementing new policy and/or legislation for the protection of cultural heritage. PHH will coordinate the project and seek support from Law Societies, USP and Regional organisations such as the NGO Centre for Environmental Law and Community Rights (CELCOR) Inc, based in Papua New Guinea and IUCN ORO.
6. 6. Hold a regular Roundtable on Heritage at Regional Meetings and Festivals	Organise an initial roundtable on heritage at 12 th Festival of Pacific Arts, Guam, May 2016.
7. Regional Capacity Building Programmes for site managers, communities, government officials	Specific national, sub-regional and region programmes for capacity building and training in response to needs identified by Member States to be developed by, and funding sought through, the Pacific Heritage Hub.
8. Regional exchange programme for heritage managers	'Learning lessons from other sites': The PHH investigate possibilities for capacity building and training of site managers through twinning opportunities, placements and visits to World Heritage sites that are well managed/less well managed to learn for example representatives from the Cook Islands to visit World Heritage sites in New Zealand or Australia.
9. Training on risk management and impact assessment and climate change mitigation for cultural heritage	PHH to identify existing opportunities for training workshops and available resources for Risk Management and Impact Assessment especially through SPREP and with UNESCO Apia approach ICCROM to hold a regional disaster and risk management training workshop [to build on Vanuatu workshop held in 2015].
10. Support development of USP Graduate Certificate Programme for Heritage Management	Member States and regional organisations to support the development of a Graduate Certificate in Heritage management at USP through tabling of the programme at the meeting of 3rd Pacific Ministers of Culture Meeting in Guam, May 2016. Through the SPC review of the Regional Culture Strategy: Investing in Pacific Cultures 2010-2020, advocate for the USP programme to be one of the activities of the Strategy. Note: HIST, China has indicated that they will offer a scholarship for Masters/PhD for a Pacific student.
11. Mainstreaming World Heritage in National Development Plans (regional and national)	Collaborate on SAMOA Pathway outcomes [no funding, only process]

Proposed Activities	Brief Description
12. Study to review the economic benefits/impacts of World Heritage inscription	PHH to seek funding for research to that will bring together data from existing studies of the economic benefits and impacts of World Heritage inscription for example in where available for Australian, New Zealand, Palau, Vanuatu and others.
13. Promote the value of heritage in context of sustainable tourism	To identify and promote that value of World Heritage sites for landowners and communities, PHH (or other) undertake research looking at visitation and success of Green Tax in Palau and other case studies providing evidence of the economic and cultural value of tourism at World Heritage sites.
14. Regional study of vernacular architecture (publication, DVD, surveys and typological studies)	Graduate student research to survey religious built heritage in the Pacific, including traditional or customary architecture and churches leading to a publication and development of conservation plans or guidelines (with ICOMOS Pasifika).
15. 'Lessons from the Pacific': sustainable use of resources and the resilience of Pacific communities	Publication and Social Media Campaign to promote the customary practices leading to sustainable uses of resources and the resilience of Pacific communities. The World Conservation Congress, Hawaii September 2016 and Guam Festival of Pacific Arts in May 2016 provide an opportunity to promote the project seek partners and funding.
16. Preparing Conservation Management Plans for Pacific World Heritage sites and sites on Tentative Lists	State Parties in partnership with WHITRAP to develop model conservation management plans that may be adapted for use in World Heritage sites and sites on Tentative Lists. A partnership for capacity building is already being developed between Fiji and WHITRAP in relation to the Levuka World Heritage site.

ANNEX 2: Country Priorities and Proposed Actions

AUSTRALIA

Priorities and Actions at the National Level	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
1. Implement the Kokoda Declaration with Papua New Guinea: finalise activities under the 2 nd joint understanding and implement the Environment Pillar with Commonwealth Environment Protection Agency.	Up to AUD 25 million has been invested in the Kokoda Initiative.	Continue to implement the Kokoda Initiative.
2. Provide support to Pacific Island countries on the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).	AUD 120,000 has been allocated.	Continue to support activities in this area.
3. Provide core funding, policy support and capacity building for the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP).	Assistance to SPREP was provided as planned.	Continue to support SPREP.

COOK ISLANDS

Priorities and Actions at the National Level	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
1. National Inventory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Cultural Heritage Database Research Publication of oral histories relating to sites Signage at sites 	Progress has been made on Tentative List development. Marae Moana was approved as one of the world's largest marine park in 2017. National Culture Policy and Strategic Plan 2017-2030 are being finalised, including a heritage component.	Organise a capacity building workshop for government officials and outer island cultural leaders during 2018-2020.
2. Public Awareness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops in the Pa Enea (site identified is a serial site located on 5 islands and linked to the Taputapuetea site in French Polynesia) Publish materials for school Promotion on local media 	National Sustainable Development Plan 2016-2020 includes Goal 14, ensuring the preservation of Cook Islands Maori heritage, history and develop Cook Islands culture, language, local knowledge and arts.	Continue to support public awareness activities.
3. Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff training and up-skilling Regional Exchange programmes Heritage managers training Training for communities 	Government officials and heritage managers took part several training opportunities on the topic concerned.	Continue to support training activities.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA (FSM)

Priorities and Actions at the National Level	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
1. Coordinate the completion and submission of the Yap Stone Money nomination.	Progress has been made in developing a nomination file.	Final dossier to be submitted to UNESCO in 2018.
2. Continue educational awareness programme in Pohnpei and Yap about the benefits of preserving cultural and natural heritage.	Progress has been made in educational awareness programme in Pohnpei and Yap through workshops and information/communication activities.	Coordinate with UNESCO, experts and partners with a view to removing Nan Madol from the World Heritage List in Danger.
3. Assist in drafting and submitting to the FSM Congress a resolution for adoption and ratification of the Underwater Heritage Convention.	Resolution has been developed in 2017.	Ensure follow up on resolution and lobbying.

REPUBLIC OF FIJI

Priorities and Actions at the National Level	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
1. Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promulgation, implementation and enforcement of the Fiji Heritage Bill Management Plan implementation (Levuka World Heritage site) 	Public consultation was completed by Standing Committee on Social Affairs on Draft Heritage Decree with key stakeholders and public in Levuka and Suva. Decree to be presented to Fiji Parliament in December 2017. Allocation of budgetary provision to Levuka by Department of Heritage for 2016 onwards for implementation of key projects was approved.	Conduct awareness on the Fiji Heritage Bill. Upgrade 80 historical buildings in Levuka affected by Cyclone Winston. Conduct awareness session on other UNESCO Conventions on heritage.
2. Capacity Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training local community to engage in management Professional heritage conservation training 	Levuka Tour Guide Training Workshops and Levuka Town Planning Scheme Workshop were held in 2016. WHITRAP workshop on heritage/environment impact assessment is planned for Nov/Dec 2017 in cooperation with PHH/USP.	Continue to support activities in this area.
3. Sustainable tourism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site facilities and services for education and awareness Visitor management 	Four main entry signs were installed within the World Heritage boundary. Two new brochure were launched. Levuka Tour Guide Training was conducted, and visitor arrival survey was carried out in 2016.	Continue to support activities in this area.

GUAM

Priorities and Actions at the National Level	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
1. Coordinate with other entities to develop a National Development Plan, linking the various Cultural Heritage Plans.		Resources include State Historic Preservation office, Guam Legislature, Guam Visitors Bureau, Guam Preservation Trust, Guam Museum, Department of Chamorro Affairs, Hagatna Foundation, Historic Village District Foundation, etc.

KIRIBATI

Priorities and Actions at the National Level	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
<p>1. Ten Nnabakana (stone warrior) Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be launched to the Island Council and the community of Tabiteuea Meang Technical Assistant needed to conduct scientific research purpose (Carbon dating of Te Nnabakana) National consultation & Awareness training on procedures & processes to include Te Nnabakana (stone warrior) in the World Heritage site 	<p>Launching of the project was completed towards end of 2016. The Government delegation team led by the Minister of Internal Affairs together with Senior Cultural officer and other government officials visited the island and did celebrated the launching of the project to the Island Council, the communities and people of Tabiteuea Meang island.</p> <p>Technical assistant – we have requested SPC to assist in providing TA and financial assistance. Still awaiting for assistance.</p> <p>National consultation and awareness training has not yet been conducted.</p> <p>No funding available. Need TA to assist in the training.</p> <p>Dissemination information on Te Nnabakana has also been carried out using brochures, published report book and posters as well as in other trainings offered by the Culture and Museum division in islands been visited.</p> <p>The Island Council is seeking legal advice for inclusion of Te Nnabakana protection under the Island Council BYE LAW.</p>	<p>By 2018-2019 Scientific work on Carbon dating to be carried out and completed.</p> <p>By 2018-2019, sought funding and National Consultation will be carried.</p> <p>By 2018-2019 restoration work on broken stones need to be completed</p> <p>Protection and safeguarding of Te Nnabakana site will be included under the Island Council BYE LAW in 2018-2019.</p> <p>By 2019-2020, Te Nnabakana will be included under the world heritage site listing.</p>
<p>2. Capacity Building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on appropriate knowledge and skills for Culture & Museum staff (propose staff exchange on Cultural mapping in Fiji) Training awareness to the community on safeguarding and protection of Cultural Heritage sites and Intangible Cultural Heritages in Kiribati Training awareness on Cultural World Heritage Conventions and procedures and processes for World Heritage nomination and listing TA on Professional Cultural heritage conservation training Community outreach training- climate change & Human nature to destroy cultural heritage sites Risk preparedness training- climate change and human action towards their heritage and culture Inter-agency, inter-organization, inter-community and inter-country dialogue 	<p>Still awaits the availability of staff and confirmation from Fiji for staff attachment.</p> <p>In the meantime, we have short staff and recruitment is still in progress, however the Assistant Cultural officer propose for staff exchange was just back after attending a 3-month short term training on culture and arts in Indonesia, while the Senior Cultural officer looked after the overall operation of the division.</p> <p>Training is still in progress. Islands been visited were Makin, Butaritari, Tabiteuea Meang, Abemama, Tabiteuea Maiaki, Beru and Maiana.</p> <p>Need a TA to assist in the trainings in the identified areas.</p>	<p>By 2017-2018 staff exchange completed.</p> <p>By 2018-2019 a TA will be able available to carry out the identified trainings as required.</p>

<p>3. Cultural Mapping Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper & quality equipment for Cultural mapping • Transcribe, Editing & Publishing Cultural mapping report • Completion of Cultural Mapping to Tarawa (Teinainano Urban Council) & Phoenix islands • Launching of the report to be used as a National Cultural Mapping report for Kiribati Culture • Technical Assistance to assist in Database & Cultural Heritage Inventory 	<p>Quality equipment is included under the divisional budget.</p> <p>Transcribing, editing and publishing of cultural mapping work is still on-going. Due to the shortage of staff, 4 islands are targeted to be completed every year.</p> <p>Staffing -The division have two new posts approved for 2017, the Museum Curator and the Multimedia Officer. The increase of staff will improve the completion of work of transcribing and mapping report.</p> <p>Mapping on South Tarawa was started in 2016 and to be continue in 2017 for completion of the work.</p> <p>As for Kanton island we need to seek funding to do the mapping work in 2018.</p> <p>Cultural mapping report is still progressing. Transcribing the report from digital recordings on islands been visited is one of the major tasks that needs staff and time to complete the work.</p> <p>Soon after completion of transcribing work, the mapping report will then be reviewed again by the villagers before finalizing as a national report for the all islands.</p> <p>Proposal to seek Technical Assistance on cultural inventory will be sought to funding agencies with the assistance of SPC and UNESCO.</p>	<p>By 2018- 2019 the division will be fully equipped with equipment required.</p> <p>By 2019-2020 target to complete the cultural mapping report for the 23 islands in Kiribati and launched as a national cultural mapping report for Kiribati.</p> <p>By 2017-2018 South Tarawa mapping will be completed.</p> <p>By 2017- 2018, funding for Kanton will be sought under the PIPA project. Mapping work will be implemented soon as funds available.</p> <p>By 2018-2020 cultural mapping work completed.</p> <p>By 2018-2020, target to complete national inventory database</p>
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MARSHALL ISLANDS (RMI)

Priorities and Actions at the National Level	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
1. Continue building awareness of the RMI residents and raise the level of understanding on the importance of preserving their heritage and coordinate with government agencies, NGO's, and private sector involved in heritage based projects.	Progress has been made in awareness raising activities by the Alele Museum, Historic Preservation Office (HPO) and the College of the Marshall Islands under its new programme on Marshallese studies.	Support awareness raising activities for youth on climate change impact on heritage protection.
2. Improve the political will of leaders on the importance of streamlining issues and agencies to prevent duplication.	The Ministry of Cultural and Internal Affairs (MCIA) has been established to replace the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Twenty-two Cultural Resource Office have been selected in the Local Government Communities.	National consultation with stakeholders to be held to discuss strategic plan and policy for national and local governments.
3. Implement World Heritage Action Plan into the Historic Preservation Plan (5 year Plan) that is being drafted by the Historic Preservation Office.	RMI's Historic Preservation Plan will soon be completed.	Ensure the finalisation of the Historic Preservation Plan and its implementation within the framework of the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan.

NAURU

Priorities and Actions at the National Level	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
1. National debate to be initiated to generate discussion on the future of Nauru.		
2. A nation-wide awareness campaign for addressing issues of protection and conservation of Nauruan Heritage.		
3. Nauru to ratify the World Heritage Convention		
4. Establish a Heritage Task Force responsible for heritage conservation.		

NEW ZEALAND

Priorities and Actions at the National Level	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
1. Effective & innovative management of existing World Heritage sites, including Mouse eradication on Antipodes – NZ Sub-Antarctic	Antipodes Island Mouse Eradication operations successfully delivered.	Outcome monitoring for Antipodes Island Mouse Eradication occurring February/March 2018 (2 full breeding summers after eradication operations).
2. Further Assessment of sites on tentative list to determine whether nomination should be pursued <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auckland Volcanic Fields (with iwi and other stakeholders) At least one other tentative site 	Department of Conservation continued to engage with key stakeholders on Auckland nomination but timing is not yet suitable.	Engage with key stakeholders with a view to making progress once timing suits all parties.
3. Foster synergies between the World Heritage Convention and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements in implementation (Internationally as well as in domestic implementation)		

NIUE

Priorities and Actions at the National Level	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
1. Update Inventory of Niue heritage assets (natural, cultural and historical significance).		
2. Engage World Heritage specialist to review Niue obligations and status in connection to the World Heritage Convention ratified in 2001.		
3. Promotion and awareness of world and Niue heritage matters through school programmes/excursions and community workshops.		

PALAU

Priorities and Actions at the National Level	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
1. Climate Change and Natural Disaster: 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 disaster.	Palau HPO is a member of National Disaster Management mechanism to ensure heritage protection from natural disasters and climate change impact.	Continue to support activities in this area.
2. Intangible Cultural Heritage: 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) Include: traditional architecture, agriculture, and associated practices with Pacific World Heritage sites.	Palau hosted ICHCAP information and networking meeting in Koror in 2017 focusing on youth and ICH safeguarding.	Continue to support activities in this area.
3. Educational Sustainable Development 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.	Progress has been made on the development of educational programme by using the experience in managing the Rock Islands Southern Lagoon in cooperation with key partners including NGOs, Palau Community College and the Belau National Museum.	Continue to support activities in this area.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PNG)

Priorities and Actions at the National Level	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
1. Protection and Gazettal of Kuk AGS Under Conservation Areas Act (1978)	The submission for the protection of the site has been prepared and submitted to local level and provincial governments, waiting for endorsement by national government. Once endorsed, it will get gazetted.	Protection and gazettal.
2. Review threats and recommendations for sites on PNG's Tentative List	Review process done for all sites on PNG's tentative List.	Report to be completed.
3. Prepare a nomination dossier for Kokoda and Owen Stanley Ranges and Nakanai Ranges	Different sites were recommended by experts for nomination development.	Nomination to be developed for Huon Terrace (Peninsula) and Kikiori River Basin before proceeding to nominating Koroda and Nakanai Ranges.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Priorities and Actions at the National Level	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
<p>1. Development of sustainable income generating mechanisms that derive benefits from the conservation of the East Rennell World Heritage property for the local communities (for example ecotourism, small businesses)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization of a roundtable in Honiara to collect commitments from the Lake Tegano World Heritage Site Association (LTWHSA), relevant line ministries, NGOs and (international) partners and to agree on an action plan to remove the East Rennell World Heritage site from the list of World Heritage in Danger 	<p>Lake Tegano World Heritage Site Round Table Meeting was held in Honiara from 16 to 18 August 2017 to discuss the matter.</p>	<p>Ensure the implementation of the outcome and action plan of the Round Table Meeting. Potential partners include IUCN, CEPF, UNDP Small Grants Programme, SPREP, Universities, Live and Learn.</p>
<p>2. Reinforcement of the LTWHSA so that the customary owners have the necessary, long-term technical and financial resources to protect the property to World Heritage standards and in accordance with traditional management practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LTWHSA has reflected on its structure to ensure maximum ownership of all local communities and its constituencies; and has made internal arrangements to restore trust with Governments and international partners National government has allocated a fixed, annual amount of money for the LTWHSA. Extra resources and training from international partners will be attracted for particular projects 	<p>Lake Tegano World Heritage Site Round Table Meeting was held in Honiara from 16 to 18 August 2017 to discuss the matter. An increase in the budget allocation for the World Heritage site is expected in 2017.</p>	<p>Ensure the implementation of the outcome and action plan of the Round Table Meeting.</p>
<p>3. All areas within the World Heritage property and the surrounding areas that support the ecological functioning of the World Heritage property are excluded from commercial logging operations and mining</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of legal framework Monitoring of existing / approved operations 	<p>The Solomon Islands cabinet noted the In Danger Status of the East Rennelle World Heritage site and the underlying factors of the status in 2016. A core team for the World Heritage site was established, and Desired State of Conservation report was submitted to UNESCO in July 2017. Follow up missions of the team were conducted.</p>	<p>Ensure the implementation of the outcome and action plan of the Round Table Meeting.</p>

TONGA

Priorities and Actions at the National Level	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
1. Protection of heritage places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Register and Database Legislation for Safeguarding of heritage sites Legislation to identify/declare and protect the so-called 'traditional building'. 	Works have been underway to establish national committee and set up local committees for cultural and natural heritage safeguarding with clear ToR, to build education and awareness programmes for the promotion of national cultural and natural heritage, conduct inventorying activities and develop database in collaboration with stakeholders, and to develop legal frameworks to support the protection, promotion and development of heritage.	Works to continue.
2. Heritage Site Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop management plan Climate Change Impacts and mitigation Risk reduction and risk preparedness Assessment of Post Disaster Impacts of Hazards Public Adaptation Awareness Programmes 	Culture Division participated in several capacity building workshop on the topics concerned and to apply the knowledge and skills to the implementation of activities in Tonga.	Continue to implement activities.
3. National Awareness and Capacity Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-agency, inter-organisation, inter-community and inter-country dialogue Heritage conservation training Training local community to engage in the management of heritage sites Awareness amongst local communities, politicians, government officials, decision makers and the general public School curriculum and programmes Risk preparedness training 	Culture Division has actively engaged in national awareness raising and capacity building by promoting inter-agency dialogue and providing assistance to local communities and other stakeholders.	Continue to implement activities.
4. Developing and updating Tentative Lists	Preparatory works are underway to include Ha'amonga (Heketa Compound) Trilithon in Tonga's Tentative List.	Draft a submission to UNESCO in 2019.
5. Developing successful World Heritage nominations	Draft nomination file on Ancient Capital of Tonga was submitted to UNESCO in September 2016 for completeness check and feedback was received. Challenges include the determination of buffer zone.	Submit a final nomination file in 2018.

TUVALU

Priorities and Actions at the National Level	Progress during 2016-2017	Workplan for 2018-2020
1. World Heritage Convention consultation to outer island	No progress due to lack of funding.	Redouble resource mobilisation efforts.
2. Review Cultural Policy and Structure	Draft Tuvalu National Culture Policy: Strategic Plan 2018-2024 has been developed in 2017. This Policy identifies the strategic initiatives in tangible heritage preservation, and foresees Tuvalu ratification of the World Heritage Convention as priority.	Implement the Policy across the country.
3. Prepare a nomination for the Tentative List		Request for Technical Assistance to work with the Department to build capacity in the World Heritage Convention.



Annex 5: Presentations

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Day 1

1. UNESCO Presentation-Pacific Heritage Workshop
2. Country Report-Cook Islands
3. Country Report-The Republic of Fiji
4. Country Report-FSM
5. Country Report-Solomon Islands
6. Country Report-Tonga
7. Country Report*-Guam
8. Heritage and Archaeology Studies at the University of Guam
9. Palau Association of Libraries

Day 2

10. Status Report – Rock Island Southern Lagoon World Heritage Site management
11. Country Report-RMI
12. UNESCO presentation-2001 UCH Convention
13. Protection of UCH in the Pacific
14. UNESCO presentation-1954 Hague Convention
15. Activities of Blue Shield Pasifika
16. The Role of Hague Convention in the Pacific

Day 3

17. Professional Certificate in Heritage Management
18. ICOMOS and Pacific
19. Group Discussion by Themes

1. UNESCO Presentation-Pacific Heritage Workshop



UNESCO Presentation

Pacific Heritage Workshop
(Koror, 30 Aug – 1 Sep 2017)

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

1



Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972 Convention)

- Protection of **natural and cultural, mixed sites**.
- States Parties (193).
- World Heritage Committee (Krakow, 2-12 July 2017).
- World Heritage List (**1073 properties**)
- World Heritage List in Danger (**54 properties**) including **East Rennell, Nan Madol**.
- Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2016-2020).



2



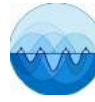
Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2016-2020
Aims

1. To increase community, national, regional and global awareness of **the heritage of the Pacific nations and the contribution of Pacific Island and Ocean heritage to sustainable development**.
2. To strengthen the foundation for **sustainable implementation of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention** in the Pacific states and territories.
3. To build global recognition and support for conservation of the unique heritage of the Pacific **through increasing representation of the Pacific heritage on the World Heritage List**.

Updated Action Plan 2018-2020
Regional and National

Outcome	Activity	By whom	Timeframe	Resources

SAMOA Pathway Outcome of 2014 SIDS Conference in Samoa: Reference to Culture



81. In this regard, we strongly support the efforts of SIDS;

- (a) To promote cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and international cooperation in the cultural field in line with applicable **international conventions, in particular those of UNESCO**;
- (b) To leverage and build on the joint work of the WIPO and UNESCO;
- (c) To develop and strengthen national and regional cultural activities and infrastructures, including through the network of World Heritage Sites, which reinforce local capacities, promote awareness in SIDS, enhance **tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including local and indigenous knowledge**, and involve local people for the benefit of present and future generations;
- (d) To develop cultural and creative industries, including tourism, that capitalize on their rich heritage of and have a role to play in sustainable and inclusive growth;
- (e) To develop domestic mechanisms to conserve, promote, protect and preserve **their natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage practices and traditional knowledge**.

Transversal Role of Culture in SDGs 2015-2030



36. We pledge to foster intercultural understanding, tolerance, mutual respect and an ethic of global citizenship and shared responsibility. We acknowledge the natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to, and are crucial enablers of, sustainable development.

SDG Indicator 11.4.1: Total expenditure per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage

Key Conventions



Hague Convention and its First Protocol (1954) and 2nd Protocol (1999)



Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)



Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)

Office for the Pacific

Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflicts (1954 Hague Convention and 1999 Protocol)

- Enhanced Protection (Article 10 of the 2nd Protocol). Criminal responsibility and jurisdiction (Chapter 4).
- Protection of cultural properties in armed conflicts of non-international character (Article 22).
- States Parties (73). NZ in 2013.
- First ever Pacific Workshop in Suva, 2016.
- Establishment of Interim Blue Shield Pasifika in 2016.



9



Underwater Cultural Heritage Convention (2001 Convention)

- Ensures protection for submerged cultural property against commercial looting and destruction.
- Providing a state cooperation system and guidelines in its Annex.
- States Parties (57).
- First Pacific Workshop in Solomon Islands in 2009.
- UCH meetings at SIDS Conference in 2014.
- UNITWIN network in maritime archaeology with University of Guam as associate member.



10

SIDS Partnerships Platform Pacific Heritage Hub (PHH)



- Regional facility by and for Pacific peoples established in 2012.
- Knowledge management, capacity building, partnership development.
- Hosted at Oceania Centre for Arts and Culture at USP.
- Active in training activities, FB.
- Steering Committee Meeting (Koror, 25 August 2017).
- Need to develop PHH strategy.

11

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Adaptation Strategy for the Culture Sector



- PDNA after Cyclone Evan (Dec 2012), Pam (March 2015), Winston (Feb 2016).
- Chapter on the heritage and culture sector included.
- First Pacific training course on DRR of cultural heritage (Vanuatu 2015).
- Need to assist capacity building in Cultural Statistics (National Heritage Register, ICH Inventory).
- Integrate DRR strategy in Heritage Management Plan and increase awareness of stakeholders (Ongoing project in Levuka)

12

Gender Equality and Heritage Safeguarding

Women and men equally enjoy **the right to access, participate and contribute to cultural life**, and benefit from heritage and creativity. The role of women and men in heritage protection and **transmission** (tangible and intangible).

How gender can be meaningfully integrated in **heritage safeguarding**.



The Pacific Youth Development Framework (PYDF) 2014-2023

Vision: A sustainable Pacific where all young people – Women and Men - are safe, respected, empowered and resilient.

Development outcomes for youth:

More young people secure decent employment (**How about heritage related job?**)

More young people participate in **environmental action**



Outcomes

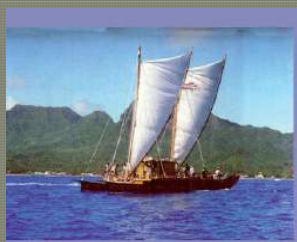
1. **Updated Action Plan** for 2018-2020 and PHH strategy
2. Better understanding of UCH and Hague Convention and **new ratifications**
3. Enhanced capacity of Pacific member states for **integrated heritage safeguarding** for sustainable development

How ?

1. Presentations on the Conventions by UNESCO and experts
2. Presentations by country delegates
3. Presentations by NGOs
4. Small group discussions – **Topics to be determined by the end of Day 2**
5. Final report preparation – **Drafting Group and rapporteur**

2. Country Report-Cook Islands

Cook Islands Anthony Turua



Heritage Safeguarding Measures

- National Cultural Policy 2017 – 2030
- National Strategic Plan 2017 – 2030

Legislation (7)

- Ministry of Cultural Development 1990
- Public Records Act 1984
- Cultural and Historical Places Act 1994-95
- Antiquities and Artefacts Act 1994-95
- Te Reo Maori Act 2003
- Cook Islands Traditional Knowledge Act 2013
- Cook Islands Copyright Act 2013

National Sustainable Development Plan 2016 – 2020 :Goal 14

- **Ensure the preservation of Cook Islands Maori heritage, history & and develop Cook Islands culture, language, local knowledge and Arts**
- This goal brings attention to Cook Islands culture and its prevalence in our lives, history and economy. Indicators in this NSDP will include targets around engagement and participation. We must also consider progress with respect to the preservation and promotion of cultural artefacts, traditional knowledge and heritage.

Government Budget

Three Core Outputs

Output 1 – Cultural Identity	\$1,008,247
Output 2 – Cultural Heritage	\$ 426,702
Output 3 – Cultural Governance	\$ 278,030

Total Budget \$1,710,979

All budget cost in New Zealand Dollars



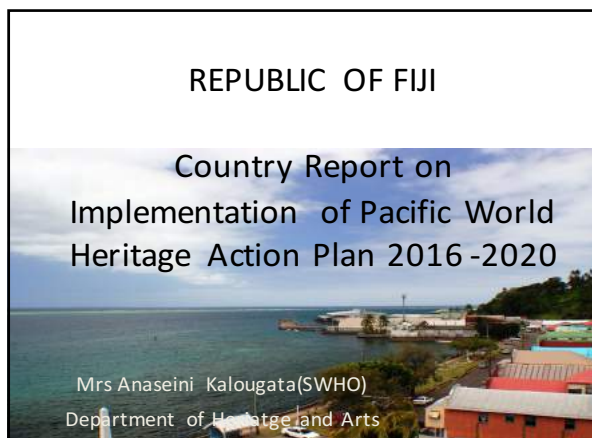
Progress in Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2016 - 2020

- Ratified the Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2016
- Working progress on tentative listing: Maunga Roa, Avana Passage
- Marae Moana: One of the world's largest marine park – 1.9 million square kilometres, legislation approval 2017
- Became a member of WIPO in 2016
- Ratified the Berne Convention in 2017
-

Update Action Plan for 2018 - 2020

Outcome	Activity	By Whom & Stakeholder	Timeframe	Resources
Develop a national heritage register and database	Capacity Building	Govt, UNESCO or Other Institutions	2018 - 2020	MOCD staff and Outer Island Cultural leaders
ICH mapping and Inventory Stocktake	Workshop and Capacity training	Govt, UNESCO and WIPO	2018 - 2020	MOCD Staff and Outer Island cultural leaders

3. Country Report-The Republic of Fiji



FIJI HERITAGE SAFEGUARDING MEASURES (2016 to 2017)

MEASURE	ACTIVITIES & STATUS
Cultural Policy	Development of Framework for National Cultural Policy completed in 2016 with Cultural Mapping Report Fiji National Cultural Policy in development stage – benchmark from Kenya NCP 3 x NCP Consultations completed with key stakeholders and national wide consultation upcoming Fiji NCP Due to be finalized in Dec 2017
Heritage Decree	Public Consultation completed by Standing Committee on Social Affairs on Draft Heritage Decree with key stakeholders and public in Levuka & Sava Decree Currently with Standing Committee on Social Affairs for presentation to Fiji Parliament and Deadline: Dec 2017
National Heritage Register & Database	Framework of Register and database developed, collection of data from key data sources ongoing
World Heritage List	1 x site i.e. Historical Port Town of Levuka and its future plans yet for 2 nd nomination from Fiji Focus has been on implementation of Management Plan and Legislation promulgation since inscription in 2013, State of Conservation Report on Levuka submitted 1 st Dec 2016
Tentative List	To be reviewed in 2017
Ratification Plans for World Heritage Conventions	Ratified WH Convention & ICH Convention Cultural Diversity & National Cultural Policy – in the process of ratification, BSP in Pacific which is Secretariat

GOVERNMENT BUDGET FOR HERITAGE SAFEGUARDING (2016 to 2017)

YEAR	HERITAGE TYPE	BUDGET (\$FJD)	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES & STATUS
2016	Cultural	\$150,000	Fiji Museum	Cultural Impact Assessment (archaeological sites)
		\$232,988	Fiji Museum	Fiji Museum Extension
		\$91,000	National Trust of Fiji	Upgrading of Momi Gun site
		\$100,000	Levuka Town Council	Upgrading of Levuka Town
		\$0.6m	Dept. of Heritage & Arts	Cyclone Winston Rehab of Levuka WH Structures
		\$175,000	Dept. of Heritage & Arts	Implementation of Levuka Management Plan key Projects
		\$100,000	Dept. Heritage & Arts	Cultural Grants
	Natural	\$150,000	Fiji Museum	Thurston Garden Upgrading

GOVERNMENT BUDGET FOR HERITAGE SAFEGUARDING (2016 to 2017)

YEAR	HERITAGE TYPE	BUDGET (\$FJD)	INSTITUTION	ACTIVITIES & STATUS
2017	Cultural	\$100,000	Levuka Town Council	Upgrading of Levuka Town
		\$150,000	Dept. of Heritage & Arts	Cyclone Winston Rehab of Levuka WH Structures
		\$175,000	Dept. of Heritage & Arts	Implementation of Levuka Management Plan key Projects
		\$60,000	Dept. of Heritage & Arts	Implementation of LOHF project Outcomes (heritage Tourism for Levuka)
		\$100,000	Dept. Heritage & Arts	Cultural Grants
		\$698,950	Fiji Museum	Thurston Garden Upgrading
	Natural	\$90,000	National Trust of Fiji	Upgrading of Yavuatabalguana Sanctuary

PROGRESS IN THE PACIFIC WORLD HERITAGE PLAN (2016-2017)

ACTIONS AT NATIONAL LEVEL	TIMEFRAME	ACTIVITIES & STATUS
1. Protection – (a) Promulgation, implementation and enforcement of the Fiji Heritage Bill Management Plan implementation (Levuka World Heritage site)	Dec 2017	Public Consultation completed by Standing Committee on Social Affairs on Draft Heritage Decree with key stakeholders and public in Levuka & Sava Decree Currently with Standing Committee on Social Affairs for presentation to Fiji Parliament and Deadline: Dec 2017
1. Protection – (b) Levuka Management Plan implementation (Levuka World Heritage site)	Ongoing	Allocation of budgetary provision to municipal Authority of Levuka town i.e. \$100,000 by Dept Heritage for 2016 onwards for implementation of key projects in the MPA. Voting of MCA for Grant by SG's Office, financial assistance
2. Capacity Building – (a) Training local community to engage in management	2016	(1) Levuka Tour Guide Training Workshop (2) Levuka Town Planning Scheme Workshop
2. Capacity Building – (b) Professional heritage conservation training	2017	Partner with PHH and WHTRAP for Workshop on Heritage/Environment Impact Assessment for Pacific
3. Sustainable tourism – (a) Site facilities and services for education and awareness	2016	Installation of 4 x Main entry signs within WH site boundary Launch of 2 new brochures promoting world heritage site to tourists
3. Sustainable tourism – (b) Visitor management	2016	Levuka Tour Guide Training for 14 local tour guides 1 x staff engaged, Visitor Arrival Survey

FIJI ACTION PLAN (2018-2020)

OUTCOME	ACTIVITY	IMPLEMENTOR	TIMEFRAME	RESOURCES
1. Conservation of Levuka World Heritage Structures	Cyclone Winston Upgrading of 80 historical buildings	Dept. Heritage, National Trust of Fiji, Levuka Town Council & Minc of Economy	2018 -2020	Funding
2. Awareness on Heritage Bill	Village and Town Awareness sessions on Heritage Bill	Dept. Heritage, SG's Office, Levuka Town Council, National Trust of Fiji, Fiji National World Heritage Committee	2018	Funding
3. Awareness on WH Conventions	Conduct awareness sessions on 2 WH Conventions i.e. Underwater Cultural Heritage and Convention on Protection of Cultural Properties in event of Armed Conflict	PHH, Dept. Heritage, National Trust of Fiji, Fiji Museum and Fiji National World Heritage Committee	2018-2019	Funding Human Resource (Expert)



4. Country Report-FSM

Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Augustine Kohler

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA OFFICE OF NATIONAL ARCHIVES, CULTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Heritage Safeguarding Measure

- FSM Constitution Article 5: Traditional Rights
- Pohnpei Constitution Article 5: Tradition
- Yap Constitution Article 3: Traditional Leaders and Traditions
- Chuuk Constitution Article 4: Traditional Rights

Budget Per Year for Heritage Area

- Budget: \$233,818.00

Progress in Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2016-2020

- Community awareness programs
- Developing, reviewing and updating Tentative Lists
- Developing successful World Heritage nominations

Update Action Plan For 2018-2020

Outcome	Activity	By whom and Stakeholders	Timeframe	Resources
1. Ratification of UCH	Follow up on Resolution/lobby	FSM Office of NACH	September 2017	
2. Removal of Nan Madol from Danger List	Coordinate with WHC/Partners	FSM Office of NACH	January 2018	
3. Complete Trans-boundary Nomination	Coordinate with Yap/Palau focal points/Partners	FSM NACH Yap HPO Palau HPO Partners	January 2018	

5. Country Report-Solomon Islands

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology (MECDM)

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Trevor Maeda
Senior Conservation Officer

Pacific Heritage Workshop
Koror, Republic of Palau
August 30-2 Sept 2017

East Rennell Lake Tengano World Heritage Area

Environment and Conservation Division/Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology, P.O. Box 21, Vaofo Ridge, Honiara.
Phone: (677) 2603, fax: (677) 2684, Email: envcons@meccdm.gov.sb

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology (MECDM)

SAFEGUARDS AND MEASURES

Democratic Coalition for Change Government (DCCG) Statement Policy

4.2.5.3. Promote and Protect World Heritage sites in the country

Objective-
Ensure the sustainable utilization and conservation of natural resources, protection of the environment and successfully combating the adverse effects of climate change.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- PROTECTED AREAS ACT 2010:** Current legal mechanism currently in place that caters for declaration of any terrestrial, marine, heritage sites or any place of cultural and biological significances in the country. E.g. Declaration of our first Anavon Islands National Marine Park in July 2017.
- ENVIRONMENT ACT 1998:** Developments overseen by the EIA processes (Development Consent)
- FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 2015:** has the provision for declaration of marine protected area in the country.
- PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT (Rennell and Bellona):** Heritage ordinance is currently in draft
- LAKE TENGANO EAST RENEWEL WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:** Management Plan (Draft)
- DESIRED STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORT:** Key document for the removal of Lake Tengano from the in-danger list

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology (MECDM)

ALLOCATION FOR EAST RENEWEL LAKE TENGANO PROGRAM

- Factored under the Mid Term Development Budget under the Component WHSER program since 2012 with very limited budget, however in 2017, awaiting the outcome of the stakeholders/roundtable meeting
- For 2017 (ECD), the allocation (approx. \$802,000,000) was intended to support/establish a temporary technical person on the ground to provide support to the current LTWHS committee- (not yet done, however, proposed after the outcome of the roundtable meeting).
- Also to Support future consultations on Protected Areas, Finalization of the Management plan and awareness materials
- In addition, the cabinet decisions and the outcome of the roundtable provides the basis to delegate responsibilities to other line Ministries to budget/commit some of their funding's towards World Heritage Program.
- Other potential partners for resourcing of the WHS - East Rennell - IUCN, CEPF, Small Grants Program UNDP, SPCREP (Invasive) Universities, Live and Learn, Birdlife however WHS needs capacities in legislation and governance.

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology (MECDM)

SIG Commitment-Progress in Implementation of World Heritage Action Plan 2016-2020

1. Cabinet Endorsement 2016

A	NOTED	In Danger Status of ERWHS and the underlying factors of its status
B	APPROVED	The Pipeline of Initiatives
C	DIRECTED	MECDM to consult with the landowners including LTWHA and the relevant stakeholders to register the ERWHS as a Protected area
D	DIRECTED	MCT to revive its development assistance to ERWHS through an inclusive sustainable community-integrated tourism development program package for ERWHS
E	ENDORSED	The improvement of road access and the upgrading of the Tengano airstrip in West Rennell for immediate implementation
F	DIRECTED	The Ministry of Infrastructure Development to provide technical and funding support for the road improvement and the airstrip development
G	DIRECTED	The commissioner of Forest and the Minister of Forestry and Research to revoke and or refuse granting any felling license within the area of East Rennell of the World Heritage Site as the map kept at the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology and more particularly the Northern border described as 160°20'34"E-11°39'S; Southern boundary 160°18'15"E-11°43'S

Cont..

- Establishment of a SIG-CORE team for World Heritage in February 2017
- Comprises of MECDM reps, MCT reps and MEHRD reps.
- DSOC Reports Submitted and Endorsed by WHC in July 2017
- Stop notice was issued to a logging company landing in July 2017
- Follow-up mission was conducted ECD staff and the SIG-core team
"The governance issue among community member resolved
"The community echoed strong support towards the program
- Stakeholders Roundtable Meeting was conducted in Aug 2017
- Action Plan 2018-2020: Factored in the final report of the stakeholders roundtable

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology (MECDM)

TAGIO TUMAS..

6. Country Report-Tonga



1: Heritage safeguarding measures

i. National Cultural Policy Directions and Strategies

- established national committee and set up local committees for cultural and natural Heritage and develop clear TOR for local committees
- Build education and awareness programs for the promotion of national cultural and natural heritage
- conduct inventory and develop database of cultural and natural heritage, complete the WH nomination, collaborate with stakeholders (Land, Environment, Community, education) on developing programs that facilitate awareness, and deeper understanding and to manage heritage sites including conservation program.
- develop legal framework to support the protection, promotion and development of cultural and natural heritage;

ii. Legislation

Most heritage sites are either belong to individual or nobles. Very few under government. No legal protection only customary, and traditional protection measures – particularly depends on the connection between the community/land owners and the properties, if connection strong, property well looked after and vice versa.

Until comprehensive national legislation is enacted, heritage site may be protected at the national level by *The Environment Act 2010*, *Environment Assessment Act 2003 and Regulations 2010* and *The Parks and Reserves Act 1976*

iii. Links to National Priorities (TSDF II 2015-2025)

TSDF II was embedded within the foundations of our national Motto and culture. It states "Our Motto ... [and] Our ... Culture - influenced by competing value systems, some supporting progress and others retarding it, - provides the foundation upon which the results framework is set." p.15

Pillar 2: Social Institutions

- Organisational Outcome 2.3** More appropriate social and cultural practices which help maintain the positive aspects of our Tongan identity...

iii. Links to National Priorities (TSDF II 2015-2025)

TSDF II Outcome 7: "Cultural awareness, environmental sustainability, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, integrated into all planning and implementation of programmes, by establishing and adhering to appropriate procedures and consultation mechanisms.

Culture Division Objective

- Outcome objective 2**
To protect, promote and develop Tonga's cultural and natural heritage; to protect underwater cultural heritage and sky and air space; and to encourage Government of Tonga to implement international conventions.
- Outcome Objective 3**
To support all educational sectors (formal, non-formal and informal) in the protection, promotion and development of culture.
- Outcome Objective 5**
To support the National Cultural Legislation to include protection, promotion and development of Tongan culture.

2: World Heritage List and the Tentative List (and its update)

- Ancient Capital of Tonga: The Ancient Royal Tombs**
- draft nomination submitted to UNESCO September 2016 for completeness analysis check
- completeness analysis check feedbacks received Dec 2016.

Recommendations:

- No major rewriting;
- Number sequence to follow a formal numbering system i.e, 1, 2, 3, etc;
- formatting – according to Operational Guidelines 2015;
- Buffer Zone must be clearly identified before final submission Feb 2018,
- Management System is adequate

Challenges

- Buffer Zone – households are reluctant to evacuate, results on reduced buffer zone.
- Some of the tombs are within the individual properties
- Property area need to be redesigned

Current Plan

- Submit final draft nomination dossier – Jan 2018
- Submit Ha'amonga Trilithon to UNESCO Heritage Tentative List 2019

3. Ratification plan of UNESCO Heritage Conventions

- 1954 Hague
- 1970 Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property
- 2001 Underwater Cultural Heritage
- 2005 Cultural Diversity

A cabinet paper is underway for the purpose of Tonga ratify the above conventions.

4: Government budget per year for heritage safeguarding

Ministry of Tourism – 5 m = 0.84% of National Budget

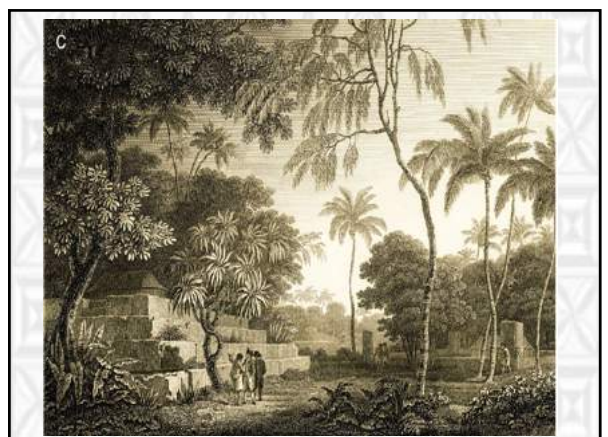
Culture Div. - 0.8m = 16% of MOT Budget= 0.14% of National Budget, Budget

0.8m - only \$6 500 for Heritage Management and conservation

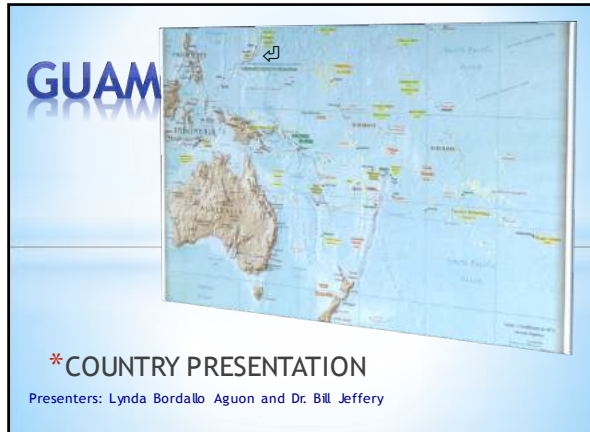
Slide 5: Updated Pacific World Heritage Action Plan for 2018-2020

Outcome	Activity	Timeframe	Resources
1 Protection of Heritage sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Register and Database • Legislation for Safeguarding of heritage sites • Legislation to identify/declare and protect the so-called 'traditional building' – this requires further discussion as it contradicts with constitutional rights 	2018 - 2020	Tonga, ICHCAP, UNESCO, SPC, Others
2 Heritage Site Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop management plan for Heritage site-WH nomination of Ancient Capital • Climate Change Impacts and mitigation • Risk reduction and risk preparedness • Public Adaptation Awareness Programmes 	end 2017	

3 National Awareness and Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-agency, inter-organisation, inter-community and inter-country dialogue - dialogue with Land, Attorney General, Education, • Heritage conservation training • Training local community to engage in the management of heritage sites – WH nomination • Awareness amongst local communities, politicians, government officials, decision makers and the general public • School programmes • Risk preparedness training 	2018-2020	SPC, ICOMOS, IUCN, Tonga, HIST, ICHCAP Others
4. WH Nomination	Submit final draft nomination	Feb 2018	Prince Claus Fund, UNESCO
5. Submit Ha'amonga (Heketa Compound) Trilithon to WH Tentative List	• Draft submission to UNESCO Tentative List	2019	Prince Claus Fund UNESCO,



7. Country Report*-Guam



* Heritage Safeguarding Measures

- ✧ Cultural Strategy, policy and legislation and their linkage to National Development Plan
- Guam's strategy for both Heritage Tourism and Historic and Cultural Resources Preservation - is to vigorously pursue restoring, rehabilitating, and reconstructing historic sites and buildings; continue funding cultural events and non-profit organizations that provide knowledge on traditional medicine, traditional dancing, and such traditional preservation efforts.

(Slide 2)

✧ National Heritage Register and Database

- The Guam Historic Resources Division aka State Historic Preservation Office under the Department of Parks and Recreation, maintains the Guam Inventory of Historic Properties. There are approximately 130 sites of "National" historical significance listed in the United States National Register of Historic Places.

- ✧ World Heritage List and the Tentative List (and its update). There are plans to document for potential WH listing the Latte of the Mariana Islands.

✧ Ratification Plan of UNESCO Heritage Conventions (1954, 1970, 1972, 2001 Conventions)

Guam is a Territory of the United States.

The U.S has ratified the 1972 World Heritage Convention; the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property; and the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

It has not ratified the 2001 UNESCO Underwater Cultural Convention.

* Government Annual Budget for Heritage Safeguarding

- Approximately \$15 million if we consider all the agencies and departments that receive public funds for preservation and presentation efforts, be it the Guam Museum, humanities councils, historic districts foundations, immersion schools, and other such entities and foundations.
- Budget does not include the Tourist Attraction Fund. Millions are collected from hotel occupancy taxes. Funds from the TAF have been used to restore and reconstruct historic properties, such as the Plaza de Espana, the Malesso Bell Tower, the Fest Pac huts, and so forth.

(Slide 3)

* Progress in Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2016-2020

(Slide 4)

* Updated Action Plan for 2018-2020

- Outcome: To coordinate with other entities to develop a National Development Plan - linking the various Cultural Heritage Plans.
- Time frame to produce a "Draft" NDP - 2 years.
- Resources: SHPO, Guam Legislature, Guam Visitors Bureau, Guam Preservation Trust, Guam Museum, Dept. of Chamorro Affairs, Guam, Hagatna Foundation, Historic Village District Foundation, and so forth.

Slide 5

SI YU'OS MA'ASE'

THANK YOU

8. Heritage and Archaeology Studies at the University of Guam

Heritage and Archaeology studies at the University of Guam (UoG)

Dr. Bill Jeffery
Assistant Professor, Archaeology

 UNIVERSITY OF GUAM
UNIVERSITY GUAM

Anthropology at the University of Guam

Discussion
Members
Events
Videos
Photos



UoG: Good to Great

Office of the President

President's Name
About the President
Presidential Lecture Series
President's List
Inspired Marketing Communications
Office of Development & Alumni Affairs
Chief Planning Office
SOUAGAN/Adv. W. Office
UoG Legal Counsel

Welcome | News & Announcements | Events | Contact Us

Message from the President
Hello and welcome to the University of Guam!

This campus is your place of learning, your home, and your natural choice for higher education. The University was founded as the Territorial College of Guam in 1910. Since then, it has maintained its accreditation by the Senior Commission of the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. In 1977, we became a U.S. land-grant institution. UoG offers a wide range of degree programs and professional development opportunities that meet the needs of our dynamic island society and the surrounding region.

This year, the University will continue its progression from Good to Great. Each program will evaluate itself using four broad criteria for analysis: UoG's UoG's Statement of Excellence, UoG's Sustainability, UoG's Quality, and UoG's Demand and Relationships. This process will culminate in a plan to set priorities and resources which will be implemented in FY2024-2025.

You may wonder what this means to you as a student. It means that every program or unit must demonstrate that it is aligned with and contributes to the University's



Robert Underwood eagerly embraces the challenge of helping island communities take on issues related to change and building a sustainable future that continues our essence as islanders, protects our islands and oceans and builds strong societies and economies

Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology
College of Arts and Sciences

Degree Requirements | Faculty

Related Topics
• Anthropology
• Archaeology
• Cultural Heritage
• History
• International Studies
• Languages
• Literature
• Music
• Philosophy
• Political Science
• Psychology
• Sociology
• The Arts

Related Courses
• AN 101, Introduction to Anthropology
• AN 203, Introduction to Archaeology
• AN 369, Introduction to Maritime Archaeology
• AN 381, Asia-Pacific Maritime Archaeology
• AN 369, Preserving Cultural Heritage
• AN 462, Advanced Field Methods, Archaeology

Student Name
Search Student in the Program

Student Name	AN 101	AN 203	AN 369	AN 381	AN 369	AN 462
AN 101, Introduction to Anthropology	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
AN 203, Introduction to Archaeology	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
AN 369, Introduction to Maritime Archaeology	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
AN 381, Asia-Pacific Maritime Archaeology	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
AN 369, Preserving Cultural Heritage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
AN 462, Advanced Field Methods, Archaeology	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Heritage and Archaeology Courses at UoG

- AN 101, Introduction to Anthropology
- AN 203, Introduction to Archaeology
- AN 369, Introduction to Maritime Archaeology
- AN 381, Asia-Pacific Maritime Archaeology
- AN 369, Preserving Cultural Heritage
- AN 462, Advanced Field Methods, Archaeology

UoG has been teaching Archaeological courses for a number of years.

In 2015 as part of the President's G2G initiative, the Anthropology program is focusing more on the Anthropology associated with Oceans

Archaeology and Heritage are broad and holistic studies, so we:

- Engage with local communities, college and high school students
- Collaborate inter-disciplinary and multi-disciplinary
- Engage with Guam government agencies
- Engage with NGOs
- Engage with USA Federal government agencies
- Engage with Archaeological Professionals
- Engage with Micronesian agencies and communities
- Engage with broader regional communities and agencies (Hong Kong, Philippines, Indonesia) and
- Engage with International groups such as UNESCO
- Through research, training (university field schools, avocational training) and development of projects
- Students have found jobs with Local, Regional Archaeology firms and Preservation Offices (and in USA Mainland as intern)

Internships:
Guam Historic Preservation Office, Guam Preservation Trust, Boston Bureau of Underwater Archaeology, Palau Historic Preservation Office

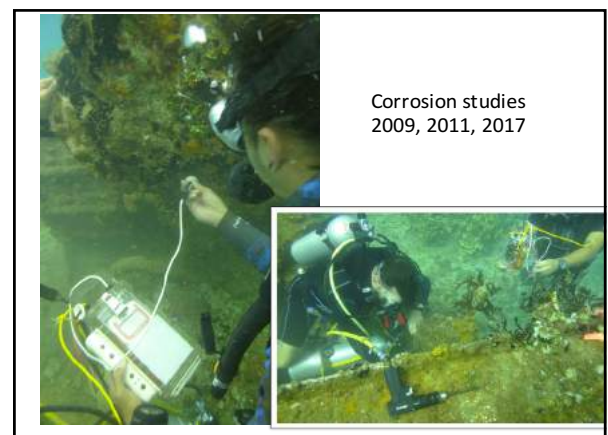
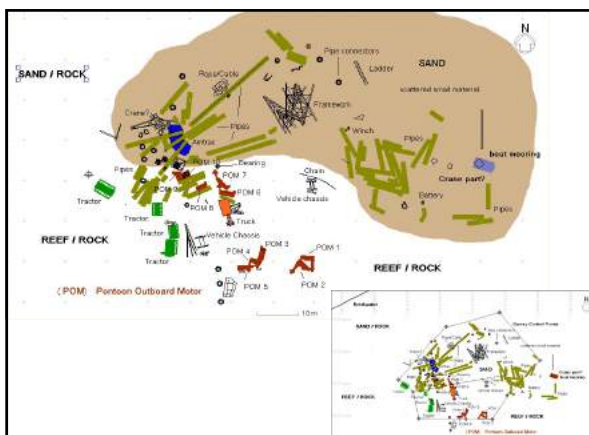


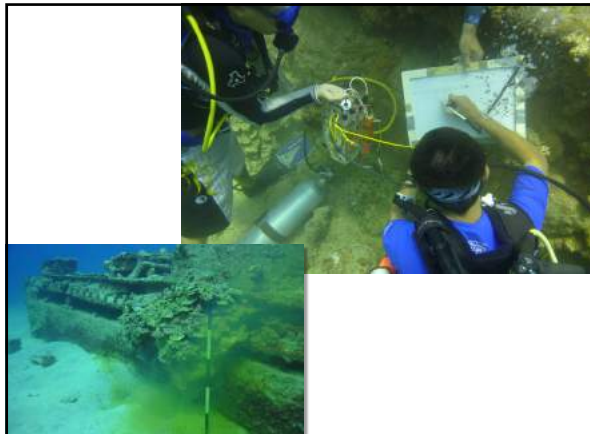
- Assists in capacity building and research into underwater cultural heritage through a network of:
- Universities working in the field of underwater archaeology
- Currently 27 Universities world-wide that implement training and workshops—University of Guam is an Associate Member



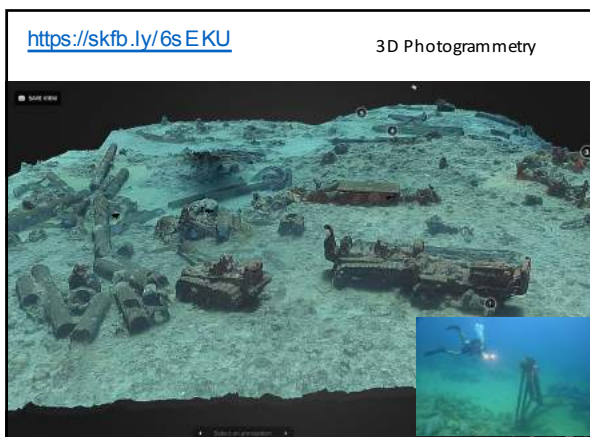
Maritime Archaeology

- Teaching Maritime Archaeology Field Schools in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2017
- Multidisciplinary and Holistic in approach
- Students from Guam, Micronesia, USA, Australia
- Some of these students have gone on to complete Masters programs
- Field schools and projects outside of Guam in the future





Three-dimensional surveying
and biological surveys

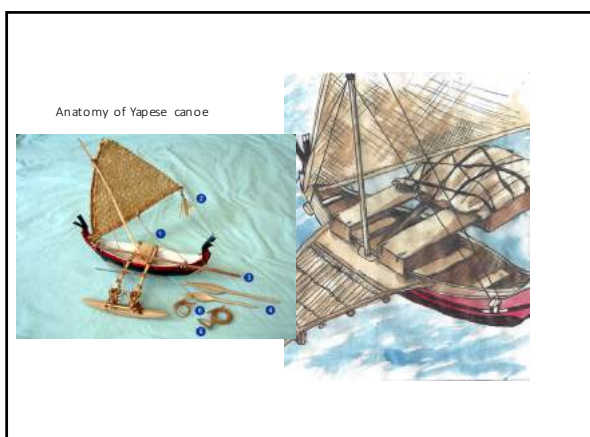
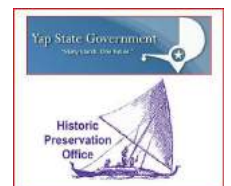


Spring, 2016, Yap ethnoarchaeological studies:
Canoes, Stone Money and Fish Weirs

Partners

• The Tamil resources Conservation trust

• Yap Historic Preservation Office





Students found: relevance in their research

- Micronesians are committed to preserving their ancient artifacts, as well as the living traditions that give them meaning.
- Skills in woodcarving, canoe building, navigation and architecture have been passed down from one generation to the next, but are gradually disappearing.
- People welcome changes that improve their standard of living, but they do not want to sacrifice their histories and cultures



Spring 2017: Guam
Latte survey
<https://skfb.ly/6gCCB>



9. Palau Association of Libraries

PALAU ASSOCIATION OF LIBRARIES

PACIFIC HERITAGE WORKSHOP
30 AUGUST – SEPTEMBER 02, 2017

ABOUT PAL

- ▶ Non-Profit Organization
- ▶ Chartered 1999
- ▶ 52 Active Membership
 - ▶ Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs
 - ▶ Judiciary
 - ▶ Primary & Secondary Schools (Private & Public)
 - ▶ Post Secondary (Palau Community College)

Mission Statement

The Palau Association of Libraries serves the informational, educational, **cultural**, and recreational needs of all members of the community by providing access to professional staff, up-to-date technology, and quality material, programs and services. In addition, Palau Association of Libraries is to be the recognized voice of and support to Palau's library communities.

Vision Statement

The Palau Association of Libraries is the leading advocate for the Palau library community. To build an engaged library and information community that is an active force in Palau's social, economic and **cultural** development.

The purpose of the organization

- ▶ To promote public awareness of library resources and services in the Republic of Palau.
- ▶ To encourage networking, cooperation, and resource sharing among the libraries of Palau.
- ▶ To work with other community groups and educators to develop and promote programs to increase literacy and promote reading in Palau.
- ▶ To seek continuing education opportunities for Palau's library and information services personnel.
- ▶ To identify potential funding sources for the improvement of Palau's libraries.

- ▶ To lobby for legislation in support of Palau's libraries.
- ▶ To provide a forum for discussing issues of interest to Palau's librarians and related personnel.
- ▶ To become affiliated with and maintain good membership in the Pacific Islands Association of Libraries, Archives and Museums (PIALA) and other library associations as may promote the interests of Palau's libraries.
- ▶ To collect fees, accumulate and expend funds on behalf of the Association.
- ▶ To engage in activities which are reasonably related to the stated purposes of PAL.

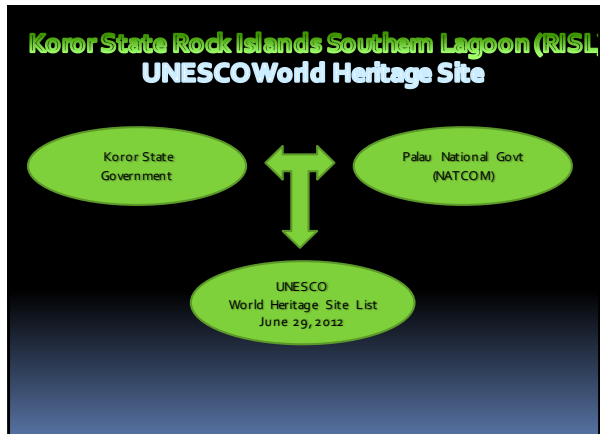
- ▶ To develop in the members a life-long interest in libraries and continuous improvement of their library skills.
- ▶ To protect and promote the mutual interests of its members.
- ▶ To actively support the improvement, development and maintenance of active member libraries.
- ▶ **To promote and streamline the flow of information among member libraries.**
- ▶ To administer the Karen Peacock Memorial Scholarship; to fundraise and manage donations; to appoint Grant/Scholarship Committee
- ▶ To support the activities of the Palau Bookmobile; to implement the Palau Bookmobile project; to promote the objectives of the Palau Bookmobile; to solicit donations and support to ensure that the project perpetuates; to work with the Palau Bookmobile Committee to expend funds for the Bookmobile Project on behalf of the Association.

Challenges

- ▶ Librarians and Support Staff
 - ▶ Professional Development
 - ▶ World History
 - ▶ World Historic Sites of Value
- ▶ Library Facilities
 - ▶ Storage, Archiving, Filing, and Restoration of Old Books
- ▶ Resources
 - ▶ Outdated Books, Discontinued Books w/ no Duplicates,
- ▶ Dissemination Of Information
 - ▶ Lack of Records, Videos, and other Archived Books with Historical Value
- ▶ Priorities
- ▶ Partner Agencies

“ culture is a cluster of intangibles and tangible aspects of life passed down from generation to generation ”

10. Status Report – Rock Island Southern Lagoon World Heritage Site Management



Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE :

MIXED UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

1. NATURAL CRITERIA
2. CULTURAL CRITERIA

RISL = first area in Palau awarded

1 of 35 sites in the World inscribed as a Mixed Site

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

SAFEGUARDING THE RISL:

1. RISL Management Plan 2012-2016
 - (A). Revisions and Update in Progress (contracted with Partner (The Nature Conservancy)
Time Frame: 2017-mid 2018
2. Koror State Public Laws
 - * Koror State Rock Island Management Conservation Act subsequent amendments: 2008 & 2009
 - ** Regulates ACTIVITIES in the RISL (Protection & Conservation)

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Cont...SAFEGUARDING THE RISL:

Series of legislations and measures that protect the RISL :

1. Department of State and Cultural Affairs
 - ** Building upon National Laws (protect cultural sites w/in RISL)
 - ** Survey completed: All cultural sites w/in RISL
 - ** 12 Registered Sites RISL
 - ** 2 Restored Sites in the RISL (Ulong, Ngeremdiu)
 - ** Pending legislation on: Establishment of a State Cultural Site Registry (Koror State Legislature)

250 sites identified/surveyed
23 Registered Sites in Koror States

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Cont...SAFEGUARDING THE RISL:

Series of legislations and measures that protect the RISL :

2. Building & Zoning Laws
 - * stringent screening criteria on any type of building & development (along coastline), mangroves, low-lying areas, watersheds that might impact quality of the RISL
3. Koror State Public Lands Authority (KSPLA)
 - * RISL (public land)
 - * KSPLA (trustee) - any disputes re: ownership
4. Department of Finance/Treasury
 - ** Permitting System (implementing conditions)
 - ** Revenue Generating Measure (fund implementation operations and other supporting departments)

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Cont...SAFEGUARDING THE RISL:

Series of legislations and measures that protect the RISL :

5. Koror State Legislature
 - ** Enactment of Laws
 - ** Partner Review/Evaluation in Recommendations for new or additional measures
 - Committees (Environment, Tourism, R&D, Finance, JGA, Cultural Affairs)
 - ** Oversight (to ensure implementation & enforcement)

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RISL MANAGEMENT PLAN

5 – Key Management Goals and Objectives :

NATURAL & CULTURAL COMPONENTS of THE RISL (MIXED SITE)

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

1. Goal 1: Biodiversity / Natural System Health Enhancement (maintaining biological diversity; species habitats, eco-processes, environmental quality)

Maintain the full range and richness of biological diversity, species habitats, ecological processes and high environmental quality of the RISL.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS /OUTCOME
1.1. Surveys of valuable food fish in the RISL are conducted.	1.1.1. Conduct survey of valuable food fish species, including fish habitats (PICRC) – spawning	Ngerumeakol - expansion of boundary to include Bumphead Spawning Site (amended leg 1976)
1.3. Biological baseline data within the RISL has been developed, focusing on key terrestrial and marine species.	1.3.5. Conduct bird diversity survey in the RISL. (BNM)	Annual survey - Bird Monitoring Plan Completed for RISL

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 1: continue Biodiversity / Natural System Health Enhancement

(maintaining biological diversity; species habitats, eco-processes, environmental quality)

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS /OUTCOME
1.6. Strategies and plans have been developed and implemented to prevent the establishment of new terrestrial or marine invasive species, and reduce the distribution and area covered by existing invasive species in the RISL.	1.6.2. Conduct survey of major invasive species to assess priority problems in RISL	Invasive Species Management Plan Completed Annual Monitoring of Invasive species in RISL (include removal) Complete Project: Rat Eradication in Ngeanges Partner Agency: IC

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 2: Subsistence and Commercial Fisheries Improvement

Subsistence and commercial fishing and other extractive activities in the RISL are environmentally and economically sustainable and culturally compatible, and provide continuous benefits to the people of Koror and Palau.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS /OUTCOME
2.1. Ensure fisheries are sustainable by decreasing fishing pressure in the RISL	Create clear no-take zones informed by the findings of the fish surveys and other information on critical/breeding habitat Monitor/Enforcement of National and State Laws (size and open/close season)	Different degrees of protection / zones: 6 MPAs All Dive and Snorkel Sites Compliance Factor

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 2: continue Subsistence and Commercial Fisheries Improvement

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS /OUTCOME
2.3. Aquaculture within the RISL is in accordance with Koror State Government aquaculture zones and regulations	2.3.2. Assess the number and status of existing aquaculture sites 2.3.4. Work with the Environmental Quality Protection Board to ensure consistent water quality monitoring of the aquaculture sites	Number of Active Clam Farms in the RISL = 46 Monitoring for Compliance, Security, and Quality of Water and Environment (DCLE)

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 3: Cultural and Historical Preservation

Nurture and sustain Palauan culture by preserving and maintaining the landscapes, archaeological features and oral traditions associated with the stone wall village sites in the RISL, and preserve Koror's historical sites.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS /OUTCOME
3.1. Koror State Government has developed a program for protecting and rehabilitating cultural sites and features in the RISL, including the creation of a State registry, and the development of protocols and plans.	3.1.1. Establish a Koror State registry for all cultural sites and features, and establish a timeline for the inclusion of cultural sites/features in the RISL.	Draft Bill to establish state registry – under committee review Koror State Legislature

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 3: continue Cultural and Historical Preservation

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS /OUTCOME
3.2. At least three cultural sites (ie, at tourist activity areas) that are in critical need of care or rehabilitation have been identified and a plan for their rehabilitation developed	3.2.1. Conduct survey to assess sites and prioritize for rehabilitation	Develop Trail (access) Restoration of Settlements (old villages) Ulong Ngeremdiu Ngeenges **bird watching, botanical (different plants and trees/ Endemic Species) – alleviating pressure from marine-based tourism to cultural-based tourism

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 3: continue Cultural and Historical Preservation

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS /OUTCOME
3.3. 50% of the Koror-based schools are exposed to information, and the value and the importance of the RISL to Koror's cultural heritage	3.3.3. Develop awareness materials/education programs for the RISL, including the sharing of oral traditions collected from the RISL.	10 years annual Cultural Summer Program by KSG State and Cultural Affairs in partnership with PCC **local experts: 1. Oral History 2. Traditional Arts & Crafts -chants, dances, weaving, carving, tools, and practices

Goal 4: Tourism, Recreation, and Economic Enhancement

High quality tourism and recreational activities in the RISL are environmentally and economically sustainable culturally and provide benefits to the people of Koror and Palau.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS /OUTCOME
4.1 Enhance tourism guidelines and regulations with tour industry to ensure:	Implement: Tour Guide Certification Program	Certified Tour Guides in RISL **environment **culture **safety/regulations
(A) compliance for the protection and conservation of site.	Specialized Recruitment / Hiring: Tourism Liaison Officer	Engage with tour operators/companies
(B) Ensure sustainable and low-impact tourism	Public Education/Social Marketing Coordinator	Increased awareness **tour industry **schools **communities
(C) Strengthen, enhance, and balance natural-based and culture based tourism (alleviate pressure)	Rangers Chief	Increased compliance Effective Monitoring & Surveillance (safeguarding) Standardized Operations
(D) Enhance visitor experience to the RISL (local visitor)	Chief, Coastal Management	Develop Monitoring Plans Align program with Management Plan/Guide (supervisory level)
	Coastal Management Officers / Conservation Officers	Implement ecological and socio-economic component of desired outcome
	Increase of Existing Staff (Rangers)	Department Restructure and Reclassification of Positions to better implement Management Plan
	**specialized positions and increasing staffing to deliver package	

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 5: Koror State Government Institutional Capacity Development

Improve the institutional capacity of Koror State Government to effectively manage the RISL, focusing on strengthening regulatory frameworks, enforcement and surveillance, and building relationships and communication with key organizations and stakeholders relevant to the implementation of activities.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS /OUTCOME
5.2. Enhancement of Koror State Government's capacity to effectively carry out enforcement and surveillance activities in the RISL	(1) Full implementation of Ngemelis Outpost <u>replication at other sites</u> -s scheduled Milky Way Floating Outpost (2) Jelly Fish Lake Outpost -Inner Lake Rangers Monitoring Outpost	1. 24/7 Rotational Schedule (presence of Rangers) -Budget Allocation & Design Complete 2. On-site activity monitoring

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 5: continue Koror State Government Institutional Capacity Development

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS /OUTCOME
5.2. Enhancement of Koror State Government's capacity to effectively carry out enforcement and surveillance activities in the RISL	(3) Excel-based boat registration, (commercial personal) **visiting vessels (Cruising Permit & Live-Aboard System by legislation) **Citations (legal dept) **Research Permit (internal screening & implementation)	3. Data-input (all process) EXCEL *Networked Database ACCESS **Computer Plus (Pilot) KSG (legal dept: legal process thru judicial system) National/State Screening, Monitoring, Reporting (permit process – DQLE)

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 5: continue Koror State Government Institutional Capacity Development

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS /OUTCOME
5.2. Enhancement of Koror State Government's capacity to effectively carry out enforcement and surveillance activities in the RISL	(4) Establish a Secure VHF Channel (posts, boats, base-maintenance system) (radio communication protocol) (5) Cross-Border Shared Regulations and Enforcement (boundary states) E.G. German Channel MOU with Peleliu State	-Boat Fleet, Posts, Central -Maintenance Protocol -Radio Communication Protocol MOU with Peleliu State APCO

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 5: continue Koror State Government Institutional Capacity Development

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS /OUTCOME
5.2. Enhancement of Koror State Government's capacity to effectively carry out enforcement and surveillance activities in the RISL	(6) Improve Capacity of Rangers for improved surveillance and enforcement	Trainings & Workshops: -UXO Detection and Removal -PADI (diving certifications) -FIRST AID & CPR -HAZMAT -UNDERWATER Archaeological Survey -Investigations -Boarding (vessels) -Professional Work Ethics -Ecological Monitoring
	(7) Ensure Adequate Staffing and Technical Support (more Rangers)	Hiring more Rangers

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 5: continue Koror State Government Institutional Capacity Development

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS /OUTCOME
5.2. Enhancement of Koror State Government's capacity to effectively carry out enforcement and surveillance activities in the RISL	(8) Develop SOPs Ranking System Adequate Equipment	Over 50% SOPs complete -Report Writing (citation, etc.) -Search & Rescue/Recovery -Equipment Maintenance -Boarding -Routine Checks vs. Incident Response
	(9) Develop links for accurate implementation and enforcement of varying permitting processes (Finance)	Cross-Check Procedures -Rock Island and JFL Permits -Special Permits -Waivers -Vouchers -Manifest -Bulk Purchases

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 5: continue Koror State Government Institutional Capacity Development

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS /OUTCOME
5.2. Enhancement of Koror State Government's capacity to effectively carry out enforcement and surveillance activities in the RISL	(9) Develop links for accurate implementation and enforcement of varying permitting processes (Finance)	**vessel entries/cruising permits **live aboard, boat (commercial personal) **tour operations business licenses ***vessel grounding, spills (EQPB) ***HPO (cultural & historical sites)

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Goal 5: continue Koror State Government Institutional Capacity Development

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	STATUS /OUTCOME
5.3. Strengthen relationships and communication between KSG and organizations involved in the implementation of activities, and with key stakeholders/ resource users (PARTNERSHIPS)	5.3.2. Identifying and strengthening the partnership with key organizations which will be instrumental in the long-term management of the RISL	Key Implementing Partners: (Developed Partnerships) 1. National Governmental Agencies 2. Research Partners: -PICRC, CRRF 3. NGOs: -PCS (Policy & Planning) -TNC (Policy & Planning, Tech Support -RARE -JC 4. Tour Industry & Private Sector (Implementation & Compliance) -BTA, PVA, COC, BBA 5. Community Partnerships -Maibarel, Ipaang-Seineng, Youth Groups, Schools, Fishermen, Senior Citizens Center Develop and Maintain dedicated WEBSITE for the RISL (www.kororstategov.com)

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Revenues generated through the Koror State Government – RISL Permitting Process

1. Rock Island permit
2. Jellyfish Lake permit
3. Fishing license
4. Special permit – Discounted

2012	2013	2014	2015
\$7,061,790.00	\$8,298,130.00	\$11,164,115.00	\$13,715,535.00

Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon (RISL) UNESCO World Heritage Site

Guardians of the Koror State Rock Islands Southern Lagoon

"It is an incalculable added pleasure to any one's sum of happiness if he or she grows to know, even slightly and imperfectly, how to read and enjoy the wonder-book of nature and one's cultural identity" (someone very important, once said)

11. Country Report-RMI

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS COUNTRY PRESENTATION AT THE PACIFIC HERITAGE WORKSHOP

Koror, Republic of Palau
August 30 to September 1, 2017

HERITAGE SAFEGUARDING MEASURES

- Agenda 2020 Framework
- The review and amendments to the current Historic Preservation Legislation
- The Historic Preservation Office under the Ministry of CIA will be housed in the Alele Museum for better coordination and implementation of projects and activities
- The College of the Marshall Islands has created a new program on Marshallese studies
- The Ministry of Internal Affairs is now the Ministry of Culture and Internal Affairs to emphasize the importance of cultural heritage

GOVERNMENT BUDGET

ALELE MUSEUM	BUDGET	TYPE OF FUNDING	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	DONATIONS
ALELE MUSEUM	\$ 178,000	National	Operation	\$64K – IMLS
HPO	\$ 75,000	National	Operation	
	\$ 236,000	US Government	Operation	
MARSHALLESE STUDIES PROGRAM		National	Faculty, operating	

PROGRESS IN PACIFIC WORLD HERITAGE ACTION PLAN 2016 TO 2020

1. RMI's Historic Preservation Plan soon to be completed
2. 22 Cultural Resource Officer been selected in the Local Government Communities
3. Ministry of Internal Affairs now Ministry of Cultural and Internal Affairs
4. Culture, Historic & Copyright Office recently created in the Ministry of CIA
5. Continue Public Awareness
6. Recently Party to WIPO Convention

UPDATED ACTION PLAN FOR 2018 - 2020

Outcome	Activity	Stakeholders	Timeframe	Resources
National inventory and assessment of historical sites	Conduct survey and assessment	Alele, CMI, MIMA, CRO,	2018 - 2020	Funding Technical support
Strategic Plan & Policy for national and local governments	National consultation with stakeholders	MIMA, CSOs, Private sectors, CMI, Alele	2018 - 2020	Funding Technical support
Heritage Conservation and Management Awareness	National & Local Training Workshops,	MIMA, CRO, land owners, local leaders, Alele	2018 - 2020	Funding and technical support from donor partners

UPDATED ACTION PLAN FOR 2018 - 2020

Outcome	Activity	Stakeholders	Timeframe	Resources
Protection and preservation of historical/heritage sites	Youths and Climate Change – Employ youths to protect artifacts and historical sites from coastal erosion	MIMA, Alele, CIA, EPA, MIYC, local leaders, landowners, CROs	2018 – 2023	Funding and technical assistance

KOMMOOL TATA

QUESTIONS

mmmm ??

12. UNESCO presentation-2001 UCH Convention

AN OCEAN FULL OF HISTORY

The importance of underwater cultural heritage and of the UNESCO 2001 Convention for the Pacific.

WHAT IS UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE?

- ▶ 3 Million ancient shipwrecks
- ▶ Extensive prehistoric submerged landscapes
- ▶ Hundreds of sunken cities & dwelling sites
- ▶ Prehistoric data: For 90% of human existence, sea levels have been lower than present by as much as 130 m



- ▶ The most promising archaeological resource of the future.
- ▶ The biggest museum of the world.

UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE PACIFIC

- ▶ WWI and WWII wrecks
 - ▶ Ancient shipwrecks
 - ▶ Sunken villages
 - ▶ Sunken Stone Money
 - ▶ Fish Weirs
- (see UNESCO Book « UCH of Oceania »)



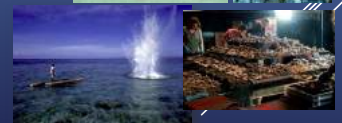
WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ Factor for Cultural Identity
- ▶ Educational Resource
- ▶ Data Source on the impact of past climate change
- ▶ Important Asset for Tourism



HOW ENDANGERED IS UNDERWATER HERITAGE?

- ▶ Increasing seabed work
- ▶ Important Trawling destruction
- ▶ Ongoing souvenir hunting of divers
- ▶ Impact of Climate Change
- ▶ Dynamite Fishing
- ▶ Commercial treasure-hunt



HOW TO PROTECT UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE?

The 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

- Protects UCH in all waters, incl. international waters.
- Harmonizes the protection of underwater heritage with that of heritage on land.
- Creates a common voice of all nations.



WHY IS LEGAL PROTECTION NECESSARY?



- The first step in effective heritage protection is legal protection.
- Certain national laws and pre-existing international law do not comprehensively protect underwater cultural heritage.

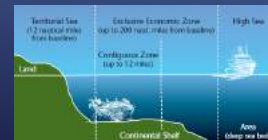
WHY ARE NATIONAL LAWS NOT SUFFICIENT?

- Many national laws do not yet protect underwater cultural heritage, or still favor commercial interests over heritage protection.
- National laws, in general, do not apply outside the national territory.



THE LIMITS OF NATIONAL LAWS AT SEA

- **Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone** – States have full jurisdiction
- **Exclusive Economic Zone past the Contiguous Zone** – States have limited jurisdiction
- **High Sea and the Area** – States only have jurisdiction over their own citizens and flag vessels



INTERNATIONAL LAW AND UCH

The most relevant international treaties for underwater cultural heritage are:

- **The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea** (Montego Bay, 1982) – global treaty on jurisdiction at sea; only marginally touches upon underwater cultural heritage
- **The UNESCO 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage** (Paris, 2001) – global treaty specifically dealing with underwater cultural heritage

THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

UNCLOS

- UNCLOS contains only two regulations on underwater cultural heritage (Articles 149 and 303)
- These provide protection up to the limits of the contiguous zone, are very general and permit commercial salvage
- In particular, Article 303 para. 3 stipulates that "Nothing in this article affects ... the law of salvage ..."

THE UNESCO 2001 CONVENTION

THE CONTENT OF THE 2001 CONVENTION

- Ethical principles (protection, no treasure-hunt, consideration of *in situ* protection)
- Strong site protection measures
- State cooperation mechanism for int. waters
- Scientific guidelines for underwater archaeology (The Annex)
- *No regulations regarding the ownership of heritage. No change of national jurisdiction at sea.*

THE DEFINITION OF UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE



The Convention defines underwater cultural heritage as:

'all traces of human existence having a cultural, historical or archaeological character which have been partially or totally under water, periodically or continuously, for at least 100 years' (Art. 1)

THE DEFINITION AND SCOPE

- Provides blanket protection for underwater cultural heritage (No list)
- Does not discriminate based on the 'significance'
- 100 year benchmark can be lowered in national legislation
- Protects not only sites, but also their context and repetitive artefacts (coins, dishware)
- Applies in **all territories** and to **all persons** under the jurisdiction the States Parties
- Applies in **all state waters**, including inland bodies of water, such as lakes, rivers and swamps

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

- States Parties must protect their underwater cultural heritage
- The commercial exploitation and salvage of UCH is forbidden
- *In situ* preservation shall be considered as first option, unless there is a good reason to recover heritage (i.e. protection, research or public education)
- Responsible public access to underwater cultural heritage is encouraged
- Proper respect is to be given to human remains & venerated sites

STATE COOPERATION MECHANISM

In international waters (not in territorial waters):

- ▶ States Parties request that their nationals report discoveries and activities directed at underwater heritage
- ▶ They share this information with the other States Parties through UNESCO
- ▶ States may declare their interest to be consulted in regards to particular sites, and decide together on a course of action

ANTI-PILLAGING MEASURES

- ▶ States Parties must prevent the entry, sale, or possession of illicitly or unethically recovered underwater cultural heritage within their territory
- ▶ States Parties must prevent any part of their territory (e.g. ports or islands) from being used to support activities directed at underwater cultural heritage that do not conform with the Convention
- ▶ States Parties are required to seize and manage underwater cultural heritage within their territory that has been recovered in a way that does not conform with the Convention
- ▶ States Parties are required to impose sanctions against those who violate the Convention

SCIENTIFIC GUIDANCE – THE ANNEX

- ▶ Rules for activities directed at underwater cultural heritage
- ▶ Ethical and scientific guidelines for underwater archaeological research
- ▶ They also describe the content and format of a project design
- ▶ Detailed Manual is available

RELATION TO OTHER UNESCO CONVENTIONS

- ▶ World Heritage Sites under water: Bikini Atoll; Red Bay wrecks; Pile dwelling sites
- ▶ Intangible Heritage connected to underwater heritage: Hawaii fish trap veneration; maritime rites; boat building techniques, such as the watertight-bulkhead technology of Chinese junks



EXCURSE: HIDDEN DANGERS IN WWII WRECKS

- ▶ Oil and UXO present in WWII wrecks
- ▶ Danger for the Leisure Diver
- ▶ Danger for the environment
- ▶ How can ratifying the 2001 Convention help?



- ▶ Need of identification and control of WWII wrecks
- ▶ Best control by knowledgeable archaeologists and conservation specialists
- ▶ 2001 Convention
 - ▶ Helps to build capacity
 - ▶ Helps to report to UN via UN Oceans Network
 - ▶ Helps to negotiate with common voice for a solution
 - ▶ Takes also the heritage aspects of the sites into account

THE STAB



- ▶ 12 experts in underwater archaeology
- ▶ Available for States Parties
- ▶ Rapid emergency response
- ▶ Chuuk Lagoon mission



ADVANTAGES OF RATIFICATION



- ▶ Highest international standard for UCH
- ▶ Effective guidelines on how to protect and research UCH
- ▶ Strong provisions protect sites from pillaging and commercial exploitation
- ▶ Allows States to adopt a common approach
- ▶ Support to States Parties through Scientific and Technical Advisory Body

HOW TO RATIFY

- ▶ Ratification is the declaration of a State to be bound by a convention (approval, accession, and acceptance have the same effect)
- ▶ The UNESCO 2001 Convention is ratified by the deposition of a ratification instrument (letter) with the UNESCO Director-General
- ▶ Internal harmonization of national law with the Convention is often needed.

SUPPORT THE PROTECTION OF UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE. RATIFY THE UNESCO 2001 CONVENTION.


Thank you.

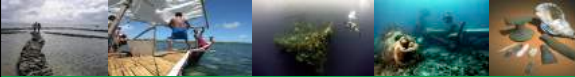


13. Protection of UCH in the Pacific

Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage in the Pacific

Dr. Bill Jeffery


 UNIVERSITY OF
GUAM
OF THE MARIANAS



Maritime archaeology: a recent initiative, employing a scientific approach from a single dominant cultural perspective?



1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000

UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage 2001

UNESCO Convention
What is the
UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage 2001 ?

- It is an international agreement designed to protect underwater cultural heritage sites located in the Exclusive Economic Zone adjacent to countries (state parties) and in international waters (the 'Area' or 'High Seas')
- Once a country ratifies it, certain sections will apply to underwater cultural heritage sites in the waters under the jurisdiction of countries




Courtesy UNESCO

What does the UNESCO Convention contain?

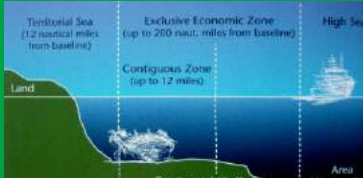
Principles and practices in protecting underwater cultural heritage sites

- Protect all traces of human existence that have cultural, historical and archaeological character and have been partially or totally underwater for 100 years
- Countries shall cooperate in protecting sites, resource sharing, training
- Preservation *in situ* is the first priority
- Underwater cultural heritage shall not be commercially exploited
- Ensure proper respect is given to human remains
- Maintain the sovereign rights of a country—its vessels and aircraft
- Does not prejudice the jurisdiction and duties under UNCLOS
- Encourage public access through public awareness programs
- All traces—not just shipwrecks—this word not used—now referred to as **underwater cultural heritage**




What are a Country's responsibilities

- A country shall adopt the 'Rules' to apply to all its internal waters and Territorial Waters, as well as using them in the EEZ and the High Seas (A need for countries to have domestic legislation that has similar aims)
- A country can limit the application of this Convention to parts of internal waters and Territorial Waters with qualification
- A country's nationals are bound by the Convention, they shall report discoveries found in the EEZ and High Seas to their country



Pacific Ocean, covering 30% of the Earth's surface and its largest water mass

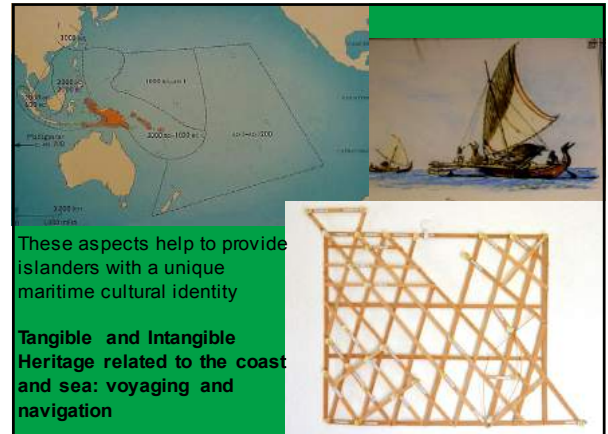


c. 60,000 islands in 22 island countries and territories with a population of c. 10 million

© 2004 Google

What is the Underwater Cultural Heritage of the Pacific

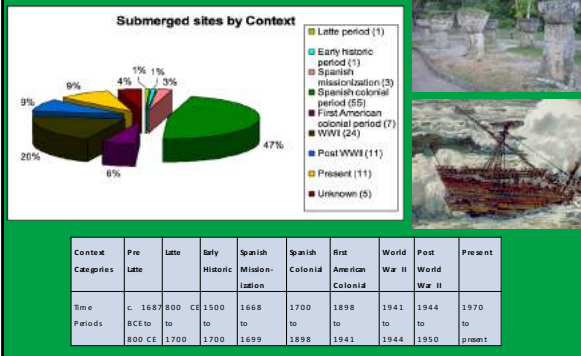
- It is part of the exploration, settlement, use of, and living in Oceania
 - Includes the Maritime Cultural Heritage of a place
 - Which encompasses: histories, beliefs, lores, customs, cultural practices, navigation, voyaging, settlement, canoe building, fishing (exploitation of the sea), maritime cultural landscapes, trade patterns and cargo, interaction with foreigners, wars
 - And underwater sites, objects, ships, structures, buildings, spiritual sites, sea caves



These aspects help to provide islanders with a unique maritime cultural identity

Tangible and Intangible Heritage related to the coast and sea: voyaging and navigation

Underwater Cultural Heritage in the Pacific: Guam as an example

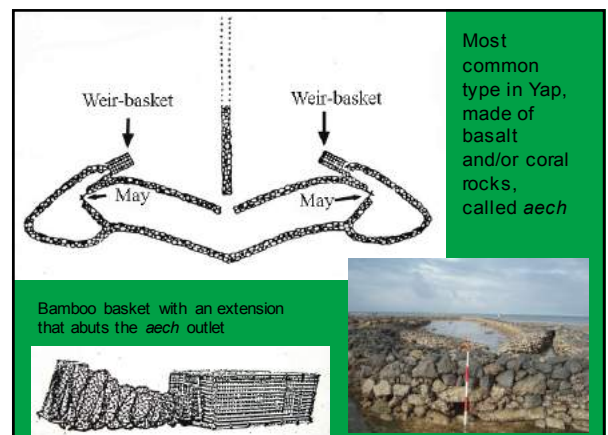


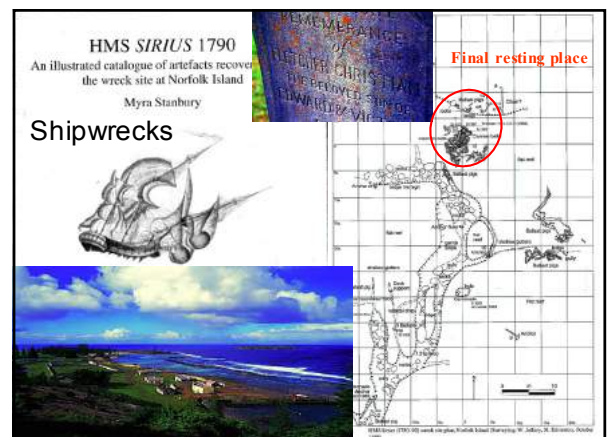
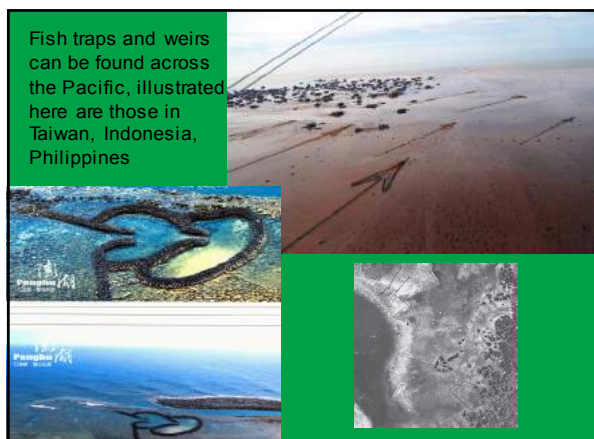
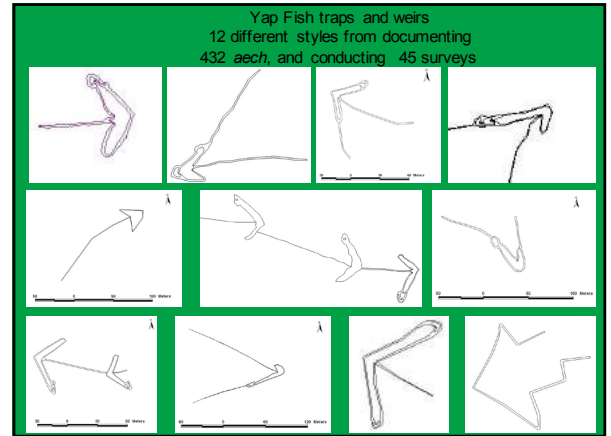
Underwater Cultural Heritage: Nan Madol, Pohnpei, c. 1,000 CE

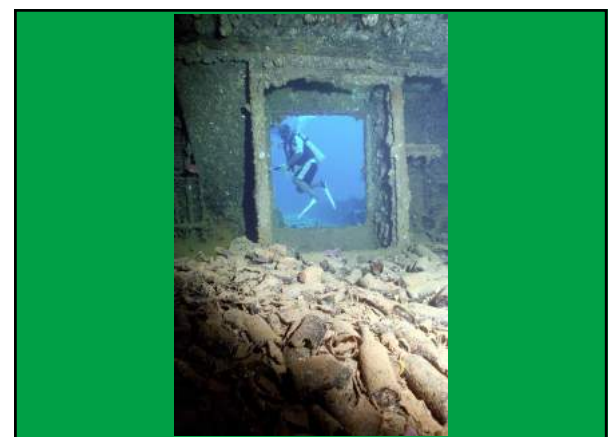
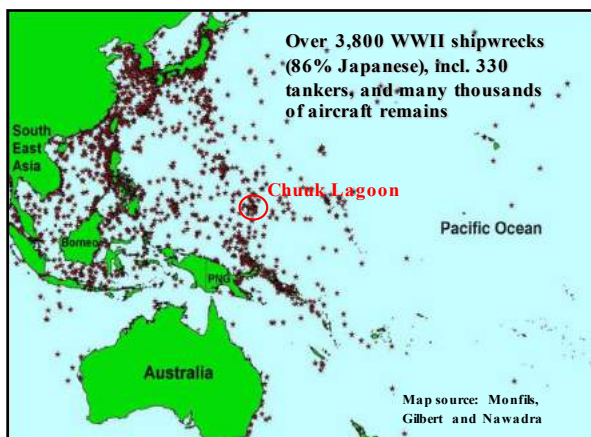
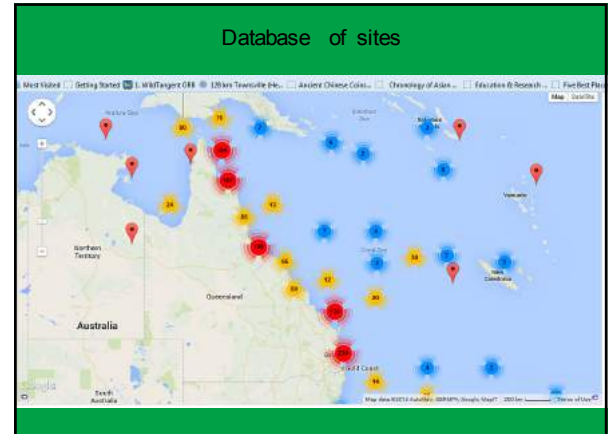
- A set of c. 100 stone platforms atop artificial islets
- An elite residential area and ritual centre for religious and political leaders



Fish weirs (Yap)









Many WWII shipwrecks are war graves and continue to be remembered as such — there are conflicts through illegal recovery, dynamite fishing and tourism



They are a potential source of oil pollution

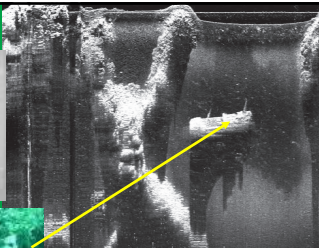
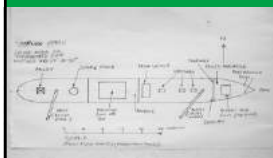
- USS *Mississinewa* in Ulithi (Yap)
- Sunk with over c. 4 million gallons of oil aboard—2001, 2 million gallons pumped out and sold



How to manage and protect UCH in the Pacific

- In context with the histories, cultural practices, maritime heritage, and living in Oceania, and the preservation of all heritage (intangible and tangible)
- As part of the engagement with local governments and people
- And in association with national, regional and international groups—for information, knowledge, skills, equipment sharing

Local management



Capacity building, awareness raising, multi-vocal values

- Important issues in initiating and implementing maritime archaeology
- Field Schools, Networking in developing home-grown maritime archaeologists
- Projects and products for raising awareness in the community
- Value material from different perspectives
 - Tourism should be more than a neocolonial activity

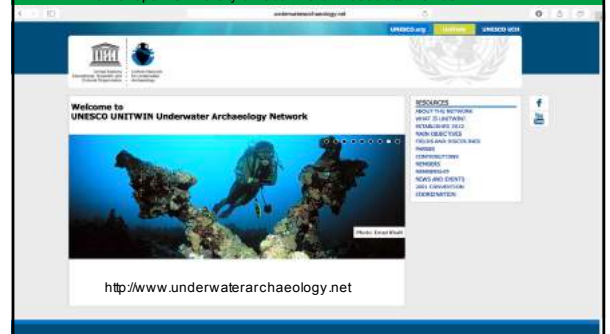
<https://youtu.be/6sEKLJ>

<https://youtu.be/6sEKLJ>

Trailer



- Assists in capacity building and research into underwater cultural heritage through a network of:
- Universities working in the field of underwater archaeology
- Currently 27 Universities world-wide that implement training and workshops—University of Guam is an Associate Member



Thank you

- Guam Historic Preservation Office,
Department of Parks and Recreation
- UNESCO Apia Office
- Palau Historic Preservation Office,
Bureau of Cultural and Historic
Preservation

14. UNESCO presentation-1954 Hague Convention



The United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999)



Current context

- Increasing number of intentional attacks against cultural heritage around the world
- Terrorist groups are among the main perpetrators of crimes against culture
- 24 March 2017 the UN Security Council has adopted historic resolution for the protection of cultural heritage



Resolution 2347 of the UN Security Council affirms that “directing unlawful attacks against sites and buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, or historic monuments may constitute, under certain circumstances (...) a war crime”

This reflects UNESCO's opinion on the matter:

“The deliberate destruction of heritage is a war crime, it has become a tactic of war to tear societies over the long term, in a strategy of cultural cleansing. This is why defending cultural heritage is more than a cultural issue, it is a security imperative, inseparable from that of defending human lives”

Director-General Bokova

Recent examples: Nimrud, Iraq; ancient city of Palmyra, Syria



Image showing damage at the
World Heritage Site of Nimrud
© UNESCO; December 2016



Image showing damage at the
World Heritage Site of Palmyra
© UNESCO; April 2016



Image showing damage at the World Heritage Site of Palmyra
© DGAM

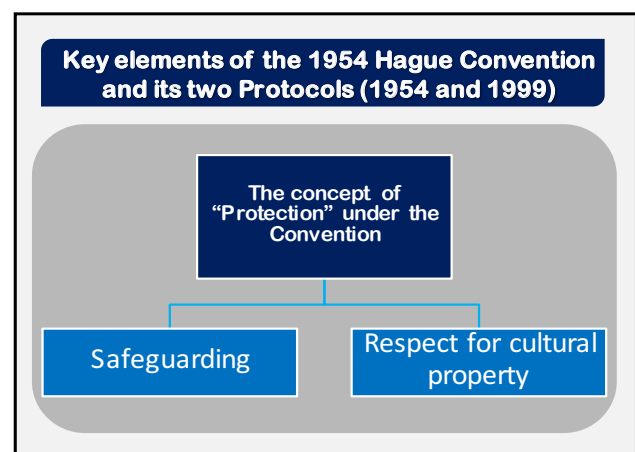
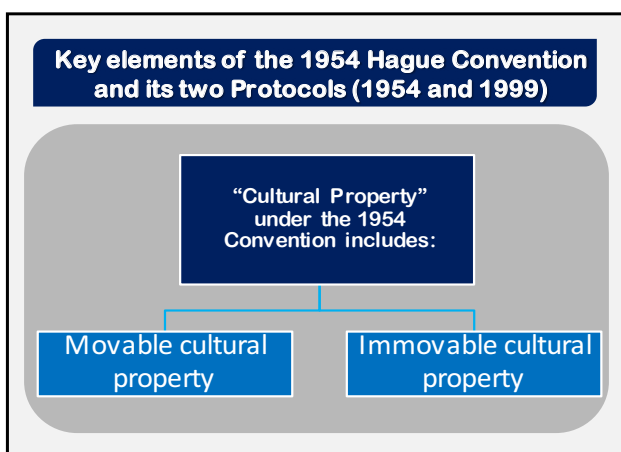


OUTLINE

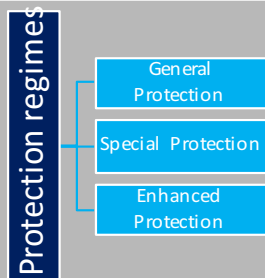
- Overview of the Hague Convention and its two Protocols
- Key elements of the Hague Convention and its two Protocols
- The Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict
- The Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict
- UNESCO's role

States Parties of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999)

- 1954 Hague Convention : 128 States Parties
- First Protocol : 105 States Parties
- Second Protocol : 72 States Parties



Key elements of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999)



Key elements of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999)

Enhanced Protection

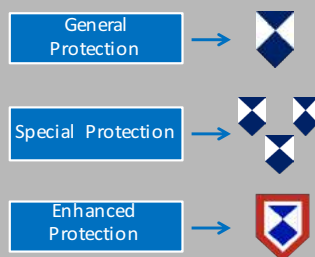
THREE ELEMENTS:

1. Greatest importance for humanity;
2. Protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures; and,
3. Not used for military purposes.



Walled City of Baku

Key elements of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999)



Key elements of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999)

1999 Second Protocol



Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

- To develop Guidelines for the implementation of this Protocol;
- To grant, suspend or cancel enhanced protection for cultural property and to establish, maintain and promote the List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection;
- To monitor and supervise the implementation of this Protocol and promote the identification of cultural property under enhanced protection;
- To consider and comment on reports of the Parties, seek clarifications as required, and prepare its own report on the implementation of this Protocol for the Meeting of the Parties;
- To receive and consider requests for international assistance under Article 32; and,
- To determine the use of the Fund.

Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

350,000 USD

States Parties and Parties to a conflict may request international assistance

To date, El Salvador, Libya and Mali received financial assistance from the Fund

The Committee determines the use of the Fund

Financial assistance from the Fund in Mali

On 18 May 2016, Mali, in its capacity of State Party to the 1999 Second Protocol, submitted a request for the granting of international assistance from the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. The request aims at financing preparatory measures to ensure the highest level of protection to the Tomb of Askia, a cultural World Heritage site.



Blue Shield sign in Gao, Tomb of Askia

The Committee is assisted by the Secretariat of UNESCO, which prepares the Committee's documentation and agenda for its meetings and is responsible for the implementation of its decisions.

Challenges for implementation and Secretariat's activities

Main challenges for implementation

- Number of States Parties to the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols must be increased
- Operationalization of the Convention and Protocols at the national level must be improved and regularly monitored

Challenges continued...

- Participation of States Parties in the enhanced protection regime must be increased
- Long-term viability of the Fund for the granting of International Assistance must be ensured
- Capacity of main stakeholder, in particular military personnel must be strengthened

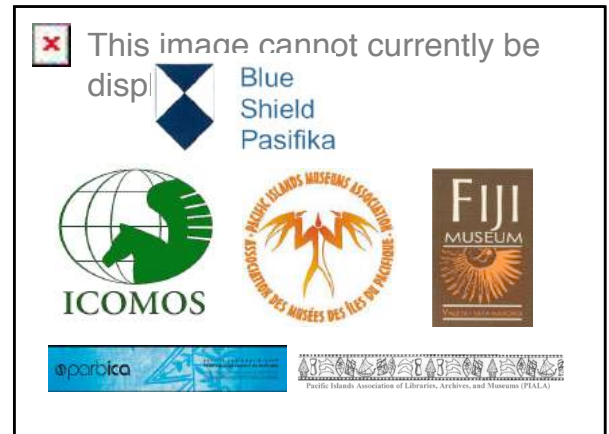
Activities of the UNESCO Secretariat

- Preparation of military training materials
- Organization of capacity-building regional workshops
- Receiving and managing voluntary donations from States Parties, and focal point for the Fund for the granting of International Assistance



THANK YOU

15. Activities of Blue Shield Pasifika



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Blue Shield Pasifika
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<https://www.facebook.com/Blue-Shield-Pasifika-486345031575495/?fref=ts>

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Fiji
Email: meretui@outlook.com
M: 9947 492

Christophe Sand
Director Institute of Archeology
New Caledonia

What is Blue Shield Pasifika

- Blue Shield Pasifika is the Pacific Branch of Blue Shield, a coalition of international non-governmental organizations (NGO's) that engage in disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities to protect cultural heritage and institutions from risks associated with natural and human-induced disasters.

Core Agencies

- PIMA (Pacific Island Museums Association)
- PARBICA (Pacific Regional Branch of the International Council Archives)
- ICOMOS PASIFIKA (International Council of Monuments and Sites)
- PIALA (Pacific Island Association of Libraries, Archives and Museums)
- PAMBU (Pacific Archives and Manuscripts)
- Libraries/Museums/Archives/Heritage Sites Management

Current status of disaster risk reduction

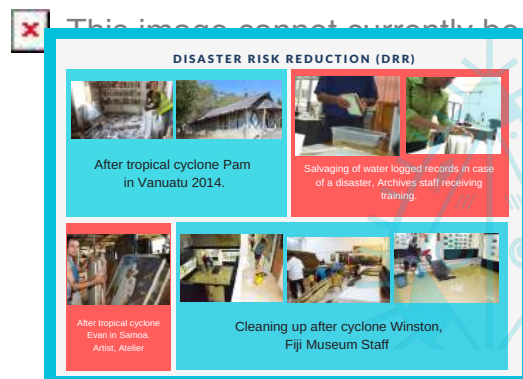
- Not all institutions has had OHS training
- Most of the institutions have no back up plan in place for their data as an offsite storage
- Lack of funding
- Limited human resources to manage DRR
- No plans were in place in case of a disaster
- Limited knowledge of DRR in their institutions

Activities Done

- Established Blue Shield Pasifika secretariat hosted by the Fiji Museum, Suva, Fiji
- Established draft Blue Shield Pasifika Fiji Guidelines
- Facebook page
- Representation at the IUCN World Conservation Congress for Youth in Hawaii in September 2016

- Created a Blue Shield information brochure
- "Live to Tell" – Build Back Better Exhibition with multiple partners at the Fiji Museum
 - Private Sector/Govt
 - Sector/Embassy /University

- Collated responses from the BSP survey questionnaires sent out to national and regional agencies on the status of DRR
 - Regional organizations and networks (USP Library) etc
 - Individual organizations and still waiting for responses (National Archives, Fiji Museum Library, Suva City Municipal Library, Reserve Bank of Fiji)
- Established a data base for existing and not well known organizations
 - Pacific Awareness Hague Convention Workshop organized by Blue Shield Pasifika, Secretariat



"LIVE TO TELL"-
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) EXHIBITION
7TH OCT – 11 NOV 2016
AT THE FIJI MUSEUM, SUVA.





Challenges

- Sustainable core funding for activities needed
- Awareness Raising, Recognition
- We are still in establishment mode
- We need to be registered as a charitable trust to formalize and for accountability
- Human resources are all voluntary
- Communications strategy
 - Website to be developed

Action Plan

Proposals to secure sustainable funding for secretariat
Blue Shield Pasifika participation at conferences and events
regional and international

- 2018 Blue Shield Australia conference Australia

Annual DRRM Exhibition Pacific in October

Develop more interactive awareness raising tools on DRRM

Develop informative DVD's for schools and public institutions
and strengthening partnership with the military on what is Blue
Shield Pasifika is and this can be to be used a training tool



VINAKA VAKALEVU

16. The Role of Hague Convention in the Pacific

The Relevance of the 1954 Hague Convention to Pacific SIDS

Ronald Porcelli
Law Fellow
UNESCO Office of the Pacific States

Contents

- (1) The Fundamentals of International Law
- (2) International Humanitarian Law
- (3) The 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

The Fundamentals of International Law

- Definition of International Law
- The Sources of International Law
- The Treaty
- The Benefits of Treaties over less Formal Agreements
- Reasons for Entering into Treaties
- Soft Law Legal Instruments
- International Law versus Domestic (National) Law
- Dispute Resolution
- Enforcement
- Thank you to the University of California, Los Angeles International Law Program at the UCLA School of Law for permission to utilize the provided information on international law (<https://law.ucla.edu/centers/international-law-and-human-rights/international-and-comparative-law-program/about/>)

Definition of International Law

- ▶ "rules and principles of general application dealing with the conduct of states and of international organizations and with their relations inter se, as well as with some of their relations with persons ..." - Restatement (1987)
- ▶ "the body of rules and principles of action which are binding upon civilized states for their relations with one another" - Briery (1963)

The Sources of International Law

- ▶ Treaties - most clearly codified bodies of agreed upon rules - akin to international legislation
- ▶ Customary International Law (CIL) - state practice undertaken with a sense of legal obligation
- ▶ General Principles of Law - equitable rules drawn from underlying national legal systems
- ▶ Judicial Decisions - ICJ decisions treated as authoritative statements of CIL
- ▶ Standards defining organizations and agencies
- ▶ Role of legal scholars and jurists

The Treaty

- ▶ 1) int'l agreement;
- ▶ 2) entered by states;
- ▶ 3) governed by IL; &
- ▶ 4) in written form.

The Treaty

- ▶ A treaty is an agreement in written form between nations/states (or international agencies, such as the United Nations, that have been given treaty-making capacity by the states that created them) that is intended to establish a relationship governed by International Law.
- ▶ Various terms have been used for such an agreement, including treaty, convention, protocol, declaration, charter, Covenant, pact, act, statute, exchange of notes, agreement, modus vivendi, minutes, or treaty, or practical compromise and understanding. The particular designation does not affect the agreement's legal character. (<http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/treaty-and-convention>)

The Benefits of Treaties over less Formal Agreements

- ▶ 1) Written treaties make the specific content of the agreement more transparent and terms of compliance more readily ascertainable;
- ▶ 2) They may provide written evidence of intent;
- ▶ 3) They may be more susceptible to enforcement as a result

Reasons for Entering into Treaties

- ▶ 1) Heighten reputational costs of noncompliance
- ▶ 2) Repeat players bound to conventions because failure to comply will deprive them of future benefits
- ▶ 3) Reduction of transaction costs
- ▶ 4) Resolution of problems of collective action (coordination, collaboration, pre-commitment)
- ▶ 5) Enable to overcome domestic obstacles
- ▶ 6) Treaties enable states to make credible commitments and generate predictable results in their international affairs.

Soft Law Legal Instruments

- ▶ Akehurst's Modern Introduction to IL: Soft law refers to instruments which are neither strictly binding norms of law nor completely irrelevant political maxims and operate in a grey zone between law and politics (encompasses broad range of instruments (e.g., industry codes of conduct, Guidelines, etc.))
- ▶ May reflect or help form a standard of appropriate conduct (best practices) and induce significant and actual conformity with that standard even in the absence of applicable custom or treaty
- ▶ Increase in interdependence fosters the increase in soft law (cyberspace, etc.)
- ▶ Soft law is more flexible and works well for areas that are rapidly evolving
- ▶ It is a costly enterprise to enter into a formal treaty
- ▶ Density of interaction, rise of new domains, need for flexibility and formality, development of rigid institutions all lend towards soft law

International Law vs. Domestic (National) Law

International Law

- 1) Created by treaty and custom
- 2) Enforced by domestic, regional and international tribunals
- 3) Power diffused but different levels of formalization depending on issue area and degree of institutionalization

Domestic Law

- 1) Created by legislation, common law, etc.
- 2) Enforced by state and federal courts, admin. Agencies, etc.
- 3) Power centralized in the state or federal government

Dispute Resolution

- ▶ 1) Negotiation: the resolution of disputes by the Parties through settlement, which typically occurs through normal diplomatic channels
- ▶ 2) Mediation: when Parties are unable to resolve a dispute through negotiation, they can ask a third Party to reach an acceptable conclusion for the Parties
- ▶ 3) Conciliation: when Parties are unable to resolve a dispute, they can ask a Commission established by the Parties to determine the facts and reach an acceptable conclusion
- ▶ 4) Arbitration: binding
- ▶ 5) The International Court of Justice (ICJ): if the ICJ has jurisdiction to hear a case, the Parties can submit the dispute for resolution by the ICJ
- ▶ 6) Specialized International Courts: international court that adjudicates cases in a particular field of law (e.g., the International Criminal Court)
- ▶ 7) Regional Courts: international courts operating within a particular regional and adjudicating cases based on the regional law (e.g., the European Court of Justice and European Union Law)

- ▶ How can it be called law if it cannot be enforced? (This incorrectly assumes that there are no enforcement mechanisms)
 - ▶ There is no direct international counterpart of the local police officer.
- ▶ Domestic courts are the most common areas for enforcing international law

- ▶ 1) State-level economic sanctions
- ▶ 2) Reputational Costs (Shaming and Pressuring)
- ▶ 3) Suspension or exclusion in international bodies (e.g., expulsion from the United Nations as seen in Articles five and six of the United Nations Charter)
- ▶ 4) Technical assistance to remedy noncompliance when noncompliance is not willful
- ▶ 5) Withholding of membership benefits in specialized organizations when noncompliance is willful
- ▶ 6) Chapter IV of the UN Security Council in the UN Charter
 - ▶ The Security Council may determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, and may impose mandatory sanctions to try to rectify the situation.
 - ▶ The sanctions may be:
 - (1) Economic such as a trade embargo against a country threatening the peace, and diplomatic such as severance of diplomatic relations; or
 - (2) Military (the use of armed force to maintain or restore international peace and security)

- What is International Humanitarian Law
- The Sources of International Humanitarian Law
- Other Sources of International Humanitarian Law
- Compliance with International Humanitarian Law

- ▶ International humanitarian law is a set of rules which seek, for humanitarian reasons (i.e. – being concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare), to limit the effects of armed conflict.
- ▶ It protects persons who are not or are no longer participating in the hostilities and restricts the means and methods of warfare
 - ▶ In addition, IHL also covers: (1) basic rights of wartime prisoners; (2) protections for the sick and the wounded; (3) protections for civilians that are in and around conflict; (4)
- ▶ International humanitarian law is also known as the law of war or the law of armed conflict.
- ▶ International humanitarian law is a part of international law

- ▶ A major part of international humanitarian law is contained in the four Geneva Conventions of 1949.
- ▶ Nearly every State in the world has agreed to be bound by them.
- ▶ The Conventions have been developed and supplemented by two further agreements: the Additional Protocols of 1977 relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts.

- ▶ Other agreements prohibit the use of certain weapons and military tactics and protect certain categories of people and goods.
- ▶ These agreements include:
 - ▶ The 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, plus its two protocols;
 - ▶ The 1972 Biological Weapons Convention;
 - ▶ The 1980 Conventional Weapons Convention and its five protocols;
 - ▶ The 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention;
 - ▶ The 1997 Ottawa Convention on anti-personnel mines;
 - ▶ The 2000 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

Compliance with International Humanitarian Law

- Sadly, there are countless examples of violation of international humanitarian law. Increasingly, the victims of war are civilians.
- However, there are important cases where international humanitarian law has made a difference in protecting civilians, prisoners, the sick and the wounded, and in restricting the use of barbaric weapons.
- Given that this body of law applies during times of extreme violence, implementing the law will always be a matter of great difficulty. That said, striving for effective compliance remains as urgent as ever.

► This information has been obtained from the International Committee of the Red Cross, Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law, available at <https://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/what-is-ihl.pdf>

Relevance of the 1954 Hague Convention to Pacific SIDS

- 1) Cultural Property Protection
- 2) Peacetime Cultural Property Protection
- 3) Criminal Sanctions
- 4) International Disaster Law
- 5) International Assistance
- 6) The Fund
- 7) United Nations Peacekeeping Forces
- 8) Internal Armed Conflict

Cultural Property Protection

- Safeguarding of cultural property (1954 Hague Convention, Article Three):
- The High Contracting Parties undertake to prepare in time of peace for the safeguarding of cultural property situated within their own territory against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict, by taking such measures as they consider appropriate.
- Safeguarding of Cultural Property (Second Protocol, Article Five):
- Preparatory measures taken in time of peace for the safeguarding of cultural property against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict pursuant to Article 3 of the Convention shall include, as appropriate,
 - [1] the preparation of inventories;
 - [2] the planning of emergency measures for protection against fire or [3] structural collapse;
 - [4] the preparation for the removal of movable cultural property or [5] the provision for adequate in situ protection of such property; and
 - [6] the designation of competent authorities responsible for the safeguarding of cultural property.

Cultural Property Protection

- Safeguarding Cultural Property (Model Law On The Protection Of Cultural Property In The Event Of Armed Conflict, Article Six):
- 1) The Minister shall, in times of peace and in consultation with the relevant Ministries, prepare for the safeguarding of cultural property situated within the borders of [insert country name] against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict, including through the following non-exhaustive measures:
 - (a) designating those competent authorities, including within the armed forces of [insert country name], responsible for the safeguarding of cultural property;
 - (b) ensuring wide dissemination of knowledge regarding the provisions of the Convention and Protocols among both military personnel and the general population;
 - (c) identifying cultural property and preparing inventories, as defined in the regulations for this Act;
 - (d) planning emergency measures for the protection of cultural property against fire or structural collapse;
 - (e) preparing for the removal of movable cultural property or the provision of adequate in situ protection of such property;
 - (f) incorporating guidelines or instructions on the protection of cultural property in military doctrine, procedures, regulations and training materials; and
 - (g) marking cultural property with the cultural property emblem as set forth in Articles 6, 10, 16 and 17 of the Convention and Article 20 of the Regulations.

Peacetime Cultural Property Protection

- The Preamble to the 1954 Hague Convention: "such protection cannot be effective unless both national and international measures have been taken to organize it *in time of peace*."
- Article 3 of the 1954 Hague Convention: "The High Contracting Parties undertake to prepare *in time of peace* for the safeguarding of cultural property situated within their territory against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict, by taking such measures as they consider appropriate."
- Article 7 of the 1954 Hague Convention: "The High Contracting Parties undertake to introduce *in time of peace* into their military regulations or instructions such provisions as may ensure observance of the present Convention."
- Article 7 of the 1954 Hague Convention: "The High Contracting Parties undertake to plan or establish *in peacetime*, within their armed forces, services or specialist personnel whose purpose will be to secure respect for cultural property and to cooperate with the civilian authorities responsible for safeguarding it."
- Article 8 of the 1954 Hague Convention: "such diversion shall be prepared *in time of peace*."
- Article 25 of the 1954 Hague Convention: "The High Contracting Parties undertake, *in time of peace* as in time of armed conflict, to disseminate the text of the present Convention and the Regulations for its execution as widely as possible in their respective countries."
- Article 5 of the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention: "Preparatory measures taken *in time of peace* for the safeguarding of cultural property against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict pursuant to Article 3 of the Convention shall include [...]"

Criminal Sanctions

- Execution of the Convention (1954 Hague Convention, Chapter Seven), Sanctions (Article 28):
The High Contracting Parties undertake to take, within the framework of their ordinary criminal jurisdiction, all necessary steps to prosecute and impose penal or disciplinary sanctions upon those persons, of whatever nationality, who commit or order to be committed a breach of the present Convention.
- Criminal responsibility and jurisdiction (1999 Protocol, Chapter Four), Serious violations of this Protocol (Article 13):
 1. Any person commits an offence within the meaning of this Protocol if that person intentionally and in violation of the Convention or this Protocol commits any of the following acts:
 - a. making cultural property under enhanced protection the object of attack;
 - b. using cultural property under enhanced protection or its immediate surroundings in support of military action;
 - c. extensive destruction or appropriation of cultural property protected under the Convention and this Protocol;
 - d. making cultural property protected under the Convention and this Protocol the object of attack;
 - e. theft, pillage or misappropriation of, or acts of vandalism directed against cultural property protected under this Convention.
 2. Each Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law the offences set forth in this article and to make such offences punishable by appropriate penalties. When doing so, Parties shall comply with general principles of law and international law, including the rules extending individual criminal responsibility to persons other than those who directly commit the act.

I. International Disaster Law

- ▶ In terms of their impact on buildings and collections a high proportion of the actual damage that occurs in war is not very different from that resulting from natural or civil disasters.
- ▶ Direct parallels between the effects of war damage and those of civil or natural disasters include: fire, structural collapse of roofs and walls, ingress of water whether through holes in roofs or from damaged building services, interruption of essential services, especially gas (leading to fire and explosion and loss of heating), surface drainage (resulting in flooding) and electricity (with consequent shut-down of building services, such as air conditioning, security and information systems), and criminal acts against cultural property such as casual theft, more extensive and organised looting and vandalism.
- ▶ Review of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague Convention of 1954), Patrick J. Boylan, E4.

II. International Disaster Law

- ▶ (1) The Preparation of Inventories;
- ▶ (2) The Designation of Competent Authorities;
- ▶ (3) The Education of Relevant Professionals on the Protection of Cultural Property;
- ▶ (4) The Planning of Emergency Measures for Protection against Structural Collapse;
- ▶ (5) The Planning of Emergency Measures for Protection against Fire;
- ▶ (6) The Designation and Labeling of Cultural Property;
- ▶ (7) The Provision for Adequate In situ Protection of Cultural Property;
- ▶ (8) The Removal and Temporary Storage of Cultural Property in Case of Disaster;
- ▶ (9) The Increased Attention in the International Community on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Disaster Situations;
- ▶ (10) The Widespread Dissemination of Knowledge regarding the Provisions of the Convention and Protocols;
- ▶ (11) The Development of Civil Society Organizations; and
- ▶ (12) The Promotion of Respect for Cultural Property.

International Assistance

- ▶ Assistance of UNESCO (1954 Hague Convention, Article 23):
 1. The High Contracting Parties may call upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for technical assistance in organizing the protection of their cultural property or in connexion with any other problem arising out of the application of the present Convention or the Regulations for its execution. The Organization shall accord such assistance within the limits fixed by its programme and by its resources.
 2. The Organization is authorized to make, on its own initiative, proposals on this matter to the High Contracting Parties.

International Assistance

- ▶ Chapter 7 Dissemination of Information and International Assistance (1999 Protocol), Article 31 International cooperation:
In situations of serious violations of this Protocol, the Parties undertake to act, jointly through the Committee, or individually in cooperation with UNESCO and the United Nations and in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.
- Article 32 International assistance:
 1. A Party may request from the Committee international assistance for cultural property under enhanced protection as well as assistance with respect to the preparation, development or implementation of the laws, administrative provisions and measures referred to in Article 10.
 2. The Committee shall adopt rules for the submission of requests for international assistance and shall define the form the international assistance may take.
 3. Parties are encouraged to give technical assistance of all kinds, through the Committee, to those Parties or parties to the conflict who request it.
- Article 33 Assistance of UNESCO:
 1. A Party may call upon UNESCO for technical assistance in organizing the protection of its cultural property, such as preparatory action to safeguard cultural property, preventive and organizational measures for emergency situations, and compilation of national inventories of cultural property or in connexion with any other problem arising out of the application of this Protocol. UNESCO shall accord such assistance within the limits fixed by its programme and by its resources.
 2. Parties are encouraged to provide technical assistance at bilateral or multilateral level.
 3. UNESCO is authorized to make, on its own initiative, proposals on these matters to the Parties.
- Article 27 Functions: NGO Assistance

The Fund

- ▶ Article 29 The Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict:
 1. A Fund is hereby established for the following purposes:
 - a. to provide financial or other assistance in support of preparatory or other measures to be taken in peacetime in accordance with, inter alia, Article 5, Article 10 sub-paragraph (b) and Article 30; and
 - b. to provide financial or other assistance in relation to emergency, provisional or other measures to be taken in order to protect cultural property during periods of armed conflict or of immediate recovery after the end of hostilities in accordance with, inter alia, Article 8 sub-paragraph (a).
 2. The Fund shall constitute a trust fund, in conformity with the provisions of the financial regulations of UNESCO.
 3. Disbursements from the Fund shall be used only for such purposes as the Committee shall decide in accordance with the guidelines as defined in Article 23 sub-paragraph 3 (g). The Committee may adopt contributions to be used only for a certain programme or project, provided that the Committee shall have decided on the implementation of such programme or project.
 4. The resources of the Fund shall consist of:
 - (a) voluntary contributions made by the Parties;
 - (b) contributions, gifts or bequests made by (i) other States; (ii) UNESCO or other organizations of the United Nations system; intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations; and (iii) public or private bodies or individuals;
 - (c) any interest accruing on the Fund;
 - (d) funds raised by collections and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the Fund; and
 - (e) all other resources authorized by the guidelines applicable to the Fund.

United Nations Peacekeeping Forces

- ▶ In particular, Member States participating in United Nations operations should ensure that the forces allocated to particular operations are adequately and specifically trained and briefed in their obligations under Customary International Law and in the 1954 Hague Convention (since this could very well be applicable law in the theatre of operations), and that appropriate military discipline is maintained in relation to the respect of monuments and other cultural property and relevant cultural property export laws and codes.
- ▶ Review of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague Convention of 1954), Patrick J. Boylan, E4.

I. Internal Armed Conflict

- ▶ Scope of application of the Convention (1954 Hague Convention, Chapter Six), Conflicts not of an international character (the 1954 Hague Convention, Article 19):
- ▶ 1. In the event of an armed conflict not of an international character occurring within the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, each party to the conflict shall be bound to apply, as a minimum, the provisions of the present Convention which relate to respect for cultural property.
- ▶ 2. The parties to the conflict shall endeavour to bring into force, by means of special agreements, all or part of the other provisions of the present Convention.
- ▶ 3. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may offer its services to the parties to the conflict.
- ▶ 4. The application of the preceding provisions shall not affect the legal status of the parties to the conflict.

II. Internal Armed Conflicts

- ▶ The protection of cultural property in armed conflicts not of an international character (1954 Protocol, Chapter Five), Armed conflicts not of an international character (Article 22):
- 1. This Protocol shall apply in the event of an armed conflict not of an international character occurring within the territory of one of the Parties.
- 2. This Protocol shall not apply to situations of internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence and other acts of a similar nature.
- 3. Nothing in this Protocol shall be invoked for the purpose of affecting the sovereignty of a State or the responsibility of the government, by all legitimate means, to maintain or re-establish law and order in the State or to defend the national unity and territorial integrity of the State.
- 4. Nothing in this Protocol shall prejudice the primary jurisdiction of a Party in whose territory an armed conflict not of an international character occurs over the violations set forth in Article 15.
- 5. Nothing in this Protocol shall be invoked as a justification for intervening, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the armed conflict or in the internal or external affairs of the Party in the territory of which that conflict occurs.
- 6. The application of this Protocol to the situation referred to in paragraph 1 shall not affect the legal status of the parties to the conflict.
- 7. UNESCO may offer its services to the parties to the conflict.

Conclusion

- ▶ Questions
- ▶ Thank You

17. Professional Certificate in Heritage Management



Professional Certificate in Heritage Management

Koror, Palau, 31/8/17

Objectives

- Strengthen and Generate:
 - Professional Capacity
 - Community Engagement
 - Appropriate Knowledge and skills for safe-guarding purposed.

Programme Make-Up

- There are 9 Units in total
- To graduate, a student must complete 6 Units
 - 3 Core courses
 - 3 Electives

Unit titles and Level of difficulties – PAP01

- Introduction to Heritage management (Core/Blended/Benchmark)
 - Overview of the diverse forms of heritage management in the Pacific
 - It takes into account the dynamic interplay between natural and cultural heritage
 - Broader contexts in which Pacific practises are anchored in

PAP02 – Heritage Conservation in the Pacific

- Core/Blended/Benchmark
 - Students will be exposed to the tensions between global economic imperatives and the need for conservation.
 - Explain UN nomination processes and submission requirements.

PAP03 – Cultural Heritage Stewardship and Sustainable Development in the Pacific

- Elective/Blended/Milestone
 - Challenges in cultural management for sustainable management in Big Ocean States

PAP04 – Natural Heritage and Sustainable Development in the Pacific

• E/B/M

- Compare and contrast Pacific understandings and global interpretations of culture and natural heritage

PAP05- Planning and Practice for the Cultural Curator

• E/B/M

- Multiple roles of the cultural curator
- Developing skills in archiving, recording and exhibition of cultural artefacts
- Effective use of technology in managing professional cultural curatorial practice.

PAP06- The economics of Heritage Management

• E/B/M

- Cultural economy
- Creative/Cultural Industries
- Cultural statistics
- Sustainable heritage tourism
- Relate heritage work with relevant regional policies and frameworks
- Cost-benefit analysis and engagement with communities

PAP07- Sustainability Issues in Heritage Management and Tourism

• E/B/M

- Sociology of Tourism and heritage management
- Interdependence of tourism and heritage sectors
- Developing simple action plans for heritage tourism initiatives in-country.

PAP08 – Heritage Project Management

• E/B/M

- Understanding of sustainable funding issues and opportunities for heritage practitioners and institutions in the Pacific
- Negotiate and maintain relationship with other stakeholders.

PAP09 – Field Research (Practicum)

• C/B/Capstone

- Generation of information and assessments to the whole enterprise
- Note: all pre-requisites must be met prior to taking the unit

Programme Learning Outcomes

- Reflect critically on heritage management practices including in their own
- Demonstrate the knowledge and skills of a professional heritage practitioner
- Identify, analyse and problem-solve heritage management issues and challenges
- Demonstrate an understanding of the role of cultural/natural heritage in the conservation and safe-guarding of Pacific Island identity and cultural memory including past and current usage of heritage
- Apply practical skills in the management of cultural heritage in the Pacific
- Undertake ethical applied research in the fields of cultural/natural heritage management and sustainable tourism practice
- Develop and Manage Heritage Projects
- Communicate Pacific heritage issues appropriately to a range of audience

Entry Level Qualifications

Proven record of relevant work

Inter-University Credit Exchange and recognition

- Accreditation process on-going at USP
 - WASCs (US)
- Professional Certificate equivalent to TWO Undergrad courses OR ONE Postgraduate Unit.

Availability of Fellowship

- Programme still in its incubation period

Financial Implication on USP member countries

- Self-funding initiative
 - User-pay (MBA, PTAFE)

Recognising Intellectual Property Rights

- Explicitly covered in PAP02
- Embedded in the units
- PAP02 to be pitched at milestone or capstone?

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Role of PHH in the programme

- Lead role in the programme backed by resources in the Pacific Studies programme.

Desirability of developing additional modules for other UN Conventions beside World Heritage Convention

- I will relay this back to my superiors

18. ICOMOS and Pacific

ICOMOS and ICOMOS Pasifika

Anita Smith
La Trobe University



ICOMOS Pasifika

International Committee of the Pacific Islands
Professional non-government organisation for cultural heritage

Current president: Christophe Sand, New Caledonia
Commenced 2007

Support, provide advice, expertise and training to people working in cultural heritage management in the region, promote cooperation

Advocate best practice and lobby for increased recognition of cultural heritage by governments and regional organisations



<https://www.facebook.com/icomospasifikafiji>

ICOMOS

International Council of Monuments and Sites

- ICOMOS International (based in Paris)
- ICOMOS National Committees
- ICOMOS Scientific Committees



ICOMOS and World Heritage



Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee

ICOMOS for cultural heritage

IUCN for natural heritage

ICCROM for training

ICOMOS and World Heritage

Evaluation of nominations

- whether it bears testimony of an outstanding universal value
- whether it meets the criteria of the **Operational Guidelines**
- whether it meets the conditions of authenticity and integrity
- whether legal protection is adequate
- whether the management processes are satisfactory.

ICOMOS also makes every effort to be as objective, scientific and rigorous as possible.

ICOMOS and World Heritage

Monitoring

State of conservation of World Heritage Properties

***Regional experts**



ICOMOS Australia



Australian National Committee of ICOMOS
200+ members

Heritage professionals (archaeologists, planners, architects, historians, landscape architects, etc)

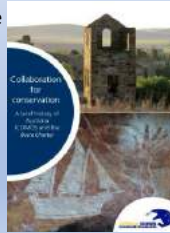
Very active nationally and internationally

Burra Charter guides cultural heritage management practice in Australia

Collaborate with ICOMOS Pasifika and ICOMOS NZ

Annual conference

<http://australia.icomos.org/>



ICOMOS Pasifika and ICOMOS Australia

Levuka Historic Port Town Heritage
Conservation Workshop
11-15 May 2015



- The first hands-on project of the ICOMOS Pasifika Project Working Group collaboration between ICOMOS Pasifika, the National Trust of Fiji, and Australia ICOMOS
- shared experience and expertise
- provided an opportunity for anyone involved in working on heritage buildings to come together with four technical experts to collaborate and share experiences and knowledge.



ITOVO: Solesolevaki e na Yalovata
"CULTURE: CONSERVING IT TOGETHER"
An ICOMOS conference on heritage conservation across the Pacific

"CULTURE: CONSERVING IT TOGETHER"

An ICOMOS conference on heritage conservation across the Pacific

An ICOMOS
Conference
1-5 Oct 2018
Suva, Fiji



Australia ICOMOS, ICOMOS Pasifika and ICOMOS New Zealand

Conference to share knowledge, celebrate the rich culture of the Pacific and discuss common issues on heritage conservation across the region.

Suva, Fiji (with a potential pre-conference workshop in Levuka WH Town)

Four subthemes:

1. Heritage at Risk - Climate Change and Disasters
2. Cultural Landscape Practice and Management
3. Diverse Communities - Intangible Heritage
4. Heritage as a Pillar of Sustainable Development

Watch the E-News of the three Pacific region ICOMOS National Committees for further announcements including the Call for Papers

Convenor: Kerime Danis (Australia ICOMOS)
Co-convenors: Mary Knaggs (Australia ICOMOS) Adi Mere Ratunabuabua (ICOMOS Pasifika) Elizabeth Edwards (ICOMOS NZ)



Thankyou for listening!

19. Group Discussion by Themes

Group Discussion

- 1.) DRR, Climate Change
- 2.) Youth, Communication & Education
- 3.) Underwater Cultural Heritage
- 4.) Creative Industry & Tourism

Context in Heritage

GROUP TOPIC:

*CREATIVE HERITAGE
INDUSTRY AND TOURISM*

OUTCOME	ACTIVITY	IMPLEMENTOR	TIMEFRAME	RESOURCES
1. WOW EXPERIENCE/FUI EXPERIENCE	1. Heritage Trails 2. Promotional Documentary 3. Homestays 4. Traditional Activities eg: Cooking, Farming, etc.	Tourism Agencies Local Provincial Govt Chamber of commerce Communities Visitors Bureau Tour operators HPO	2018-2020	Funding Donors
2. RETURNING VISITOR	1. Wow Experience Package	Tourism Agencies Local Provincial Govt Chamber of commerce Communities Visitors Bureau Tour operators	2018 - 2020	
3. SUSTAINABLE FINANCE	1. Permit Fees 2. Craft sales 3. Tour Fees 4. Hotel room tax 5. Departure tax 6. Green tax 7. Impact Fees 8. Community based agreements	Legislative bodies Chamber of Commerce State govts	2018 - 2020	Legislative Framework Funding Technical expertise
4. STEWARDSHIP	1. Education 2. Awareness 3. Nation building 4. Community Engagement 5. Community Empowerment	Tourism Agencies Local Provincial Govt Chamber of commerce Communities Visitors Bureau Tour operators	2018 - 2020	Funding

