



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



FINAL REPORT

UNESCO Pacific World Heritage Workshop

(Apia, Samoa, 5-9 September 2011)



Published by the UNESCO Office for the Pacific States in Apia
P.O. Box 615
Apia, Samoa

Printed in cooperation with UNESCO Bangkok
Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau for Education
Mom Luang Pin Malakul Centenary Building
920 Sukhumvit Road, Prakanong, Klongtoey
Bangkok 10110, Thailand

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ISBN: 978-982-225-013-8 (Print version)
ISBN: 978-982-225-014-5 (Electronic version)

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Front cover photos: *left to right*: © Jack Golson, © Buncha Lekkong, © UNESCO Ron Van Oers
background: French Polynesia © Dreamstime.com

Printed in Thailand

WS/2012/CLT/RP/1
AP/12/OS/002-1000

FINAL REPORT

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I BACKGROUND

The 4th Pacific World Heritage Workshop (5-9 September 2011, Apia, Samoa) was organised by UNESCO with support from the Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities in cooperation with the Ministry for Natural Resources and Environment (Samoa), the Ministry for Education, Sports & Culture (Samoa) and the Samoan National Heritage Coordinating Committee. This Pacific World Heritage Workshop provided the opportunity for a broad ranging discussion on the achievements and remaining challenges facing World Heritage in the Pacific sub-region. This report provides a summary of the discussions and recommendations from the workshop.

II INTRODUCTION

Despite its extraordinary cultural and biological diversity and richness, the Pacific is recognised by the World Heritage Committee as one of the most under-represented regions on the World Heritage List. Moreover, the Pacific region requires special assistance for the more effective implementation of the World Heritage Convention, as it faces special challenges related to its unique geographical, cultural and social characteristics.

The Pacific 2009 Programme, launched in 2003, has been instrumental in improving the representation of the region on the World Heritage List. The region now has four (4) more inscribed sites since 2003, and it is a remarkable achievement comparing to 1 inscribed site before initiation of the Pacific 2009 Programme in 2003. A majority of Pacific Islands Countries have now ratified the Convention. Tentative Lists have been developed by many States Parties in the region and several sub-regional, national and local capacity building workshops have taken place.

In framing this report, the Workshop recalls the powerful statement made to the 31st session of the World Heritage Committee in 2007 in Christchurch that explained to the world the characteristics of the cultures, lands and seas of the Pacific. This statement underpins the continuing work in this program and is the framing of this report – including the centrality of community and culture in all we do, and the unifying importance of the oceans. The establishment of the 5th ‘C’ as part of the

World Heritage Committee's strategic objectives is also fundamental to our work (By the decision-Decision 31COM 13B -of the World Heritage Committee, 'Communities' was added to enhance the role of communities in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention)

Accelerating rates of consumption of natural resources and population growth are root causes of most global environmental problems. Current consumption patterns stress limited natural resources, contribute to global warming, and create wasteful and toxic by products that affect the quality of life and the health of communities. This is the context that conservation efforts for natural and cultural heritage work within.

While the workshop necessarily focused on some new initiatives and the identification of the major challenges that still persist, the workshop allowed the participants to reflect on the tremendous achievements that have been made since the first Pacific Action Plan was agreed at Tongariro in 2004. By 2009, 12 PICs had ratified the Convention, 7 PICTs had inscribed sites, 9 countries had submitted tentative lists and a regional network of heritage practitioners had been established.

Australia is soon to conclude its four year term on the World Heritage Committee, following New Zealand's four year term on the committee. The workshop acknowledged the leadership and support from New Zealand and Australia over the decade in supporting greater participation of Pacific Island States Parties in the World Heritage Convention, and progress toward shared goals. Donor agencies have also contributed to this progress and the Workshop also acknowledged their support from other donors such as Nordic Foundation.

The workshop participants appreciated the financial support of the Government of Australia for organising the Pacific Workshop in collaboration with the UNESCO Office for the Pacific States and UNESCO World Heritage Centre. Participants also commended the Government of Samoa for its generous and warm hospitality with particular thanks to the Ministry for Natural Resources and Environment (Samoa), the Ministry for Education, Sports & Culture (Samoa) and the Samoan National Heritage Coordinating Committee.

The Workshop was attended by participants from 14 Pacific Member States, representatives from French Polynesia and New Caledonia, as well as representatives of the Advisory Bodies – IUCN and ICOMOS – as well as representatives from SPREP, SPC, USP, PIMA and ICOMOS Pacifica. A full list of participants is included as Annex I.

The agenda for the workshop is available at Annex II and focused on the following key issues:

- Periodic Reporting
- Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015)
- Pacific Heritage Hub
 - *Establishment and Governance of the Pacific Heritage Hub*
 - *Capacity Building Strategy*
- Representation of the Pacific on the World Heritage Committee

The outcomes of each of these will extend beyond this meeting.

III DISCUSSION

The Workshop held a rich and productive discussion of the state of Pacific implementation of the World Heritage Convention and valued the opportunity to share experiences.

1 Periodic Reporting

Reflection on the Periodic Reporting process was provided through the Country Report presentations, the presentation of the preliminary analysis of outcomes of the process, and from the plenary and small group discussions.

Pacific Island States Parties did not participate in the 1st cycle of Periodic Reporting, and only a small number of State Parties were required to complete Part II of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire in the 2nd cycle. Many participants are therefore relatively new to this process and observing its outcomes for the first time.

Analysis of the sub-regional picture is not yet complete or able to be carefully studied. However, based on the preliminary analysis of the reports and discussions held at the workshop, several key points can be reported:

- Pacific Island State Parties are at different points in their participation in the World Heritage Convention. Two State Parties (i.e. Nauru and Tuvalu) are working on their ratification of the Convention; and 5 State Parties have inscribed World Heritage sites and have issues relating to their long-term sustainability, management, conservation and protection while two Pacific SIDS (i.e. Cook Islands and Niue) are working on their tentative list entries and some countries such as Fiji, FSM and Palau are working on their first World Heritage inscriptions.
- Periodic reporting results from Pacific SIDS were very different from Australia and New Zealand reports, and there was a strong support for the suggestion that SIDS report should be analysed separately in the summary report.
- State Parties that have been through the nomination process report that it has helped them to advance a number of complementary goals, such as community awareness and building capacity at the national level (including training).
- For most Pacific Island State Parties, institutional capacity, legal mechanisms, human and financial resources, and inventories are considered to be inadequate. For example, inventories are not in place for many aspects of the natural and cultural heritage. Those inventories that exist are not comprehensive, not easily accessible, and cannot effectively underpin the World Heritage activities of the States Parties.
- Support for ongoing training and capacity building is a high priority.
- Climate change is an important and widespread factor affecting the ability of Pacific Island States Parties to protect their natural and cultural heritage. However, it is generally recognised that most immediate threats to Pacific island natural and cultural sites are non-climatic. These include: land use change, habitat destruction, modification of river flow, freshwater pollution, over-exploitation of resources, and invasive species. While projected climate

change impacts will be felt over the next 10-15 years, human induced impacts are immediate, acute, and locally generated.

- Public awareness about cultural and natural heritage is limited in many Pacific Island countries. As a result, the benefits of participation in the World Heritage Convention are not readily recognised. There is a need for community awareness and educational materials that can improve on the current situation.
- The revitalisation of Pacific Islands Museums Association (PIMA) and the establishment of ICOMOS Pasifika and the Pacific Regional Office of IUCN are very welcome steps in this long-term goal.
- The inadequate resources available for most State Parties mean that there will be a continued reliance on outside financial support.
- Pacific Island State Parties also severely lack technical support and expertise for heritage protection generally, and for World Heritage in particular. They therefore rely very heavily on the Advisory Bodies and other countries for technical advice.

In terms of the process itself, many States Parties reported technical and other difficulties in completing the Periodic Reporting questionnaire. On the other hand, some State Parties noted that the process of completing the questionnaire had assisted them to more specifically identify their gaps in institutional development, and to prioritise future activity.

The workshop noted that a more detailed supplementary report on Periodic Reporting in the Pacific will be provided to the World Heritage Centre by the mentor, Paul Dingwall; and the Periodic Reporting process for Asia-Pacific will involve the circulation of a summary to all States Parties prior to the Regional Meeting to finalise the Periodic Report in Suwon, Republic of Korea, in December 2011.

The recommendation endorsed by the workshop in regard of the four key issues was indicated in "V. Recommendation part" separately to be easily identified and stressed.

2 Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015)

The Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015) is periodically updated, and provides an opportunity for Pacific Islands State Parties to incorporate the findings of the Periodic Reporting process into their programs.

The many small amendments, revised timing, and additions made through the Country Reports will be used to update the national actions in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015), following the opportunity for participants to send further amendments to the World Heritage Centre (up to the end of November 2011). The section of the Action Plan concerning regional actions was reviewed by the workshop. All actions were retained, some new actions were added and modifications were made as required to update the progress achieved or to sharpen the focus of proposed activity.

UNESCO will finalise the revised Action Plan following submission of further amendments. The updated Action Plan will be submitted to the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee for information in June 2012.

The implementation of many of the activities in the Action Plan (2010-2015) will be progressed through the successful establishment and operation of the Pacific Heritage Hub.

The workshop formed a small working group in order to facilitate in-depth discussion on the Action Plan for its update. In this regard, the future possibilities for Transboundary Nomination was identified and highlighted, which could be pursued by States Parties at regional level within the given timeframe and could be strongly backed up by each State Party concerned at national level.

2.1 Future Possibilities for Transboundary Nominations in the Pacific

As part of the workshop program, a working group discussed the current possibilities for transboundary nominations. It was noted by the workshop that transboundary nominations offer some interesting possibilities, and desirable opportunities for collaboration between the States Parties of the Pacific. It was also noted that transboundary nominations can be very challenging, particularly for States Parties that already struggle to develop adequate institutional capacity, legal protection and resources for heritage protection and management. The technical approaches to transboundary properties are not fully understood by all States Parties, and would need further careful examination.

In many of the cases discussed, there were no clear divides between the tangible and intangible and natural and cultural values. The workshop noted the following transnational projects currently being considered:

- Yap stone money quarry and sites (Palau and FSM). This nomination was considered by the recent session of the World Heritage Committee (WHC35) and deferred to allow the State Parties to work on certain aspects of the file. The nomination process allowed a number of lessons to be learned, including the advantage of earlier (or 'upstream') advice from the Advisory Bodies, and assistance with inventories and management issues.
- Tapu-Tapua'tea (France/French Polynesia). A workshop will be held in French Polynesia in November 2011 to explore the possibilities for expanding the current work to include sites in other countries associated with the spiritual links and connections to this place, and its associations with Polynesian migration.

A number of other future possibilities were briefly discussed, although these are just ideas at this point. It is expected that the establishment of the Pacific Heritage Hub, as well as the developing 'upstream' processes of the Advisory Bodies might assist with the further consideration of these possibilities.

The current and future possibilities for transboundary nominations in the Pacific were noted by the workshop, and many of these are included in the Action Plan (as part of the country-specific actions identified by each State Party). Some of these ideas might be advanced as 'multinational' entries

in the Lists established through the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

The workshop recalled that there are a number of documents that can assist with the work on transboundary World Heritage nominations, such as the thematic studies of IUCN, the report of the 2005 meeting on themes for transboundary cultural nominations in the Pacific (Port Vila), and the two ICOMOS thematic studies prepared for the Pacific (Cultural Landscapes, 2007; Early Settlement and Navigation, 2010). These last two documents were provided in pdf format to all workshop participants.

3 Pacific Heritage Hub

The workshop noted and welcomed the Pacific Heritage Hub scoping study report by Tierramar Consulting. The study was commissioned by UNESCO with funding from the Australian Government in response to an action in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015).

The Hub aims to improve networking and knowledge management; capacity building and partnerships and sustainable funding for World Heritage and related heritage work in the region. These have been identified as core needs by Pacific State Parties since 2003 to enable Pacific island countries to effectively protect and manage their heritage. The meeting recognised the need to find an advocate to raise the profile of Pacific Heritage and find funding and training opportunities. It also noted the potential to use the internet in achieving these outcomes

The workshop noted that the Pacific Heritage Hub is a regional mechanism within the UNESCO framework. The workshop further noted that UNESCO is not a funding agency, and financial and other resources will need to be sought from donors and participating State Parties. It is expected that Pacific Island State Parties will take ownership of the Pacific Heritage Hub and contribute to its long-term sustainability.

Several parts of the proposal for a Pacific Heritage Hub were discussed by the workshop and are reported below. They are:

- Establishment and Governance of the Pacific Heritage Hub
- Capacity Building Strategy



3.1 Establishment and Governance of the Pacific Heritage Hub

The scoping study recommends a model and governance system for the Hub and provides a preliminary estimate of costs for its establishment and ongoing operation.

A key issue for the Hub is that it needs to link with existing institutions, avoid duplication, meet country needs and be inclusive in assisting the implementation of the action plan

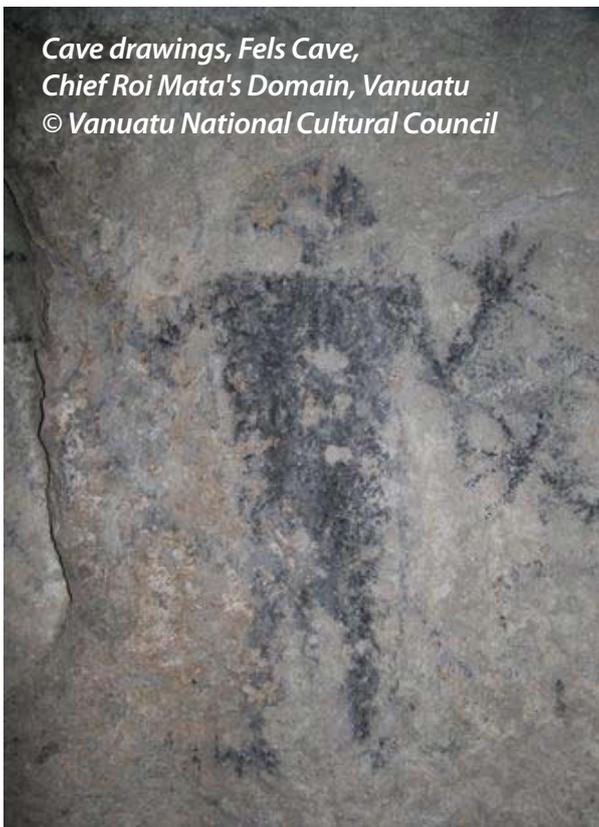
SPREP and USP were considered as potential host locations for the Hub. The scoping study's final recommendation is to locate the Hub at USP because of its commitment to ongoing resourcing of the Hub. USP gave an assurance that it acts across the region, not only in the countries that financially contribute to USP. The meeting welcomed the generous offer by USP to host the hub and provide ongoing operational funding.

The meeting noted the consultant's recommendation that an establishment committee be set up.

3.2 Capacity Building Strategy

Capacity building has many aspects, and is a key driving factor in the development of the Pacific Heritage Hub. A working group spent some time specifically discussing the possibilities for heritage training in the region.

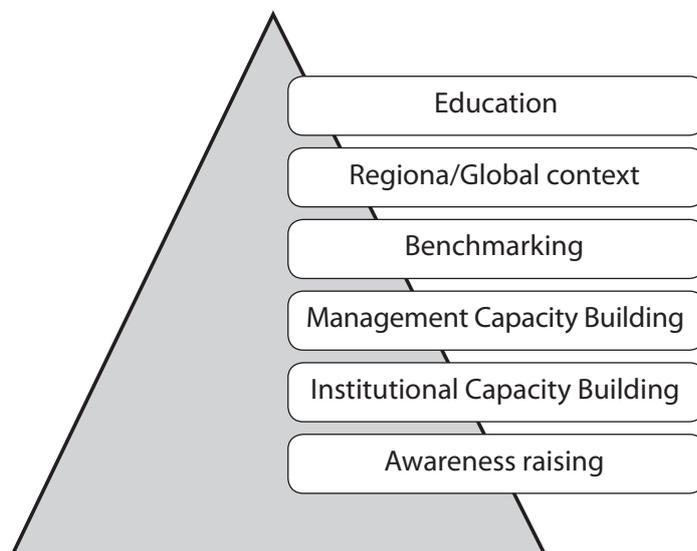
The workshop noted the relevance of the World Heritage Committee's Global Capacity Building Strategy (2010); and warmly welcomed the generous support for capacity building for the conservation of World Heritage in Small Island Developing States offered by the Japanese Government.



*Cave drawings, Fels Cave,
Chief Roi Mata's Domain, Vanuatu
© Vanuatu National Cultural Council*

Capacity must be built at a number of levels – societal, institutional, local/individual. It needs to ensure the transfer of skills to the next generation, and enhance the development of in-region skills. The workshop recalled the paper prepared at the Pacific World Heritage Workshop in Cairns in 2008 (attached), and the training needs analysis conducted by PIMA in establishing ICOMOS Pasifika in 2007. The workshop was also interested to explore further the example provided by the Caribbean States Parties which have developed a series of training modules, using the capacities of universities in the sub-region. It was considered that this model might work well for the Pacific.

Building on these foundations, the workshop discussed the need for a 'tiered' approach to heritage training:



Most of the discussion focused on the first, most basic level of this set of tiers (which were imagined as a pyramid). This 'tier' would be oriented toward decision makers, site managers, Rangers, and communities. In developing materials, the workshop agreed that case studies are particularly useful – bringing concepts and terms into a relevant and understandable context. These modules need to be cross-sectoral. This is perceived as a set of materials and tools – a Pacific Kit.

The first 'layer' would support the development of the essential institutional arrangements – building inventories, enacting legislation, developing national cultural policies, creating heritage awareness.

The second 'layer' would support the development of management capacity, including tourism planning, conservation planning, development of sustainable development guidelines, restoration manuals, etc.

The third 'layer' involves the ability to elaborate the values of cultural and natural sites in a regional context, and beginning to understand how local values can be translated into regional and global contexts. This is very challenging. In this 'layer' it is possible to define research questions and priorities, and begin networking with many different specialist disciplines. This third 'layer' is ideally where the nomination of properties to the World Heritage List should occur, with the support of Governments, and the engagement and involvement of communities (recalling the 5th 'C').

The fourth 'layer' enables effective monitoring and reporting of the long-term conservation of the natural and cultural heritage.

The fifth and most important layer is education. Heritage places should be venues for education and learning, maintaining a central role of the society and feeding back into the first layer to create heritage awareness.

The workshop acknowledged the importance of the national focal points for World Heritage in transferring knowledge and experience within each State Party. The workshop noted the frequent change of personnel working on World Heritage. It is important to reduce the vulnerability to the capacity arising from the staff changes.

The workshop concluded by noting the advances in the number of Pacific Islands States Parties that have ratified the Convention, and the increase in the number of sites from the Pacific in the World Heritage List. However, the workshop also considers that the State Parties require the strengthening of capacity for national and regional focal points and institutions and communities. We need to implement the capacity building programs identified by the State Parties to enhance regional partnerships.

4 Representation of the Pacific on the World Heritage Committee

This item was discussed in light of Australia's completion of its 4-year term on the World Heritage Committee this year. Both Australia and New Zealand were able to provide considerable support and stimulus for World Heritage activities in the Pacific during their terms on the World Heritage Committee and told the Workshop of the benefits of having a Pacific representative on the Committee.

The workshop welcomed the announcement by Palau that it will stand for the election of the World Heritage Committee at the Conference of State Parties in November 2011, and that Papua New Guinea will stand for election to the UNESCO Executive Board. An initial expression of interest by Tonga was withdrawn in the candidacy for the WH Committee members. The workshop also welcomed the advice provided by Australia and New Zealand concerning the election processes and committee membership.



East Rennell, Solomon Islands © OUR PLACE The World Heritage Collection

IV CONCLUSIONS

The workshop identified the following longer term trends affecting the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Pacific sub-region.

- 1. Role of heritage in society:** Participants emphasized the importance of cultural and natural heritage in sustaining identity and the well-being of the peoples of the Pacific. In addition, however, they noted that the cultural and natural heritage of the Pacific is valuable as major assets for the sustainable future of Pacific Island States and Territories. Participants argued that maximizing this benefit will require the building of new partnerships – including with the private sector and the tourism industry, and support for cultural industries and heritage-based enterprises at the local level.
- 2. Full participation by all Pacific Island States Parties:** There are 2 State Parties still working toward their ratification of the World Heritage Convention. The workshop participants wish to find ways to assist and encourage them to continue their work.
- 3. Sustainability as a framing for heritage management:** The workshop noted that sustainability is a useful coordinating idea for heritage activities. Attaching heritage to the broad long-term needs of society is needed to ensure that heritage can be an element of social cohesion, gaining sufficient political and public support.
- 4. Drawing on the experiences of other Small Island Developing States:** The workshop also noted that the work on heritage and sustainability for Small Island Developing States provides useful guidance to the development of capacity for heritage in the Pacific.
- 5. Capacity building at all levels:** The workshop discussed the need for a ‘tiered’ approach to heritage training, decision makers, site managers, Rangers and communities.
- 6. Relevance of Socio-Cultural Planning to World Heritage:** The workshop discussed a number of important links with Cultural Planning in the region, noting the importance of the Forum Secretariat Pacific Plan component for a Regional Cultural Strategy, and the development of Cultural Policies in many States Parties.
- 7. Importance of Cultural Mapping and Participatory Planning approaches:** Natural and cultural mapping and participatory planning methods are occurring through other initiatives (such as the NBSAPs, and Cultural Mapping work supported by SPC). The Workshop considered these to be important techniques for the further development of national and regional heritage inventories and management approaches. It was noted that mapping of endangered cultural heritage is currently underway in a number of State Parties.
- 8. Working with other Conventions for Nature and Culture:** The workshop noted the growing interest in the ways in which World Heritage activities intersect with other natural and cultural conventions. The States Parties of the region actively participate in a wide range of conventions for the protection of nature, leading to some issues of duplication of reporting, and lack of coordination of activities. On the other hand, some innovative links have been established between some States Parties in the region, with specific strategies for meeting the targets contained in environmental agreements. In the cultural sector, there is growing interest in 2003 Convention for Intangible Cultural Heritage and the 2001 Convention for Underwater Cultural Heritage.

- 9. The 'Pacific Voice':** While the future of direct representation to the World Heritage Committee cannot be known at this time, the workshop expressed concern that mechanisms are needed to ensure that 'the Pacific voice' continues to be heard.
- 10. Emergence of heritage tourism planning and management as a priority:** Within the identified management challenges for the heritage of the Pacific, participants expressed an increasing interest in tourism planning as a priority.
- 11. Support for the Advisory Bodies to work 'upstream' on potential nominations:** The workshop was interested to learn about the recently launched pilot activities to enhance the ability of the Advisory Bodies to work more effectively with States Parties prior to a nomination being considered by the Committee ('upstream'). Because there is a small amount of experience in preparing nominations in the region, the States Parties in the Pacific are very interested to work 'upstream' with the Advisory Bodies, to help prepare effective and complete nomination files. These processes should involve counterparts in the region so that capacity building gains are also realized.
- 12. Use of Land Use Planning and Marine Special Planning as Tools for Heritage Protection and Management:** The workshop noted that land use planning is increasingly recognized as an important avenue to support conservation, and encourage sustainable uses, including in buffer zones.
- 13. Response to Urgent Threats:** Participants commented on the number of management issues following inscription. There is concern that there are insufficient mechanisms to deal with immediate threats.
- 14. Maintaining Government Support:** Despite efforts taken by States Parties to increase awareness, the workshop observed that there are instances where World Heritage slips as a government priority. This can increase the pressure on the World Heritage properties, and leave associated communities, focal points and practitioners poorly resourced, unsupported and isolated.
- 15. Ensuring that Communities Benefit from World Heritage Activities:** Workshop participants noted that communities do not always anticipate the effects of World Heritage listing (eg. increased tourism interest), and can have unmet expectations regarding the availability of donor funds to support conservation. Finding mechanisms to ensure that local communities are the main beneficiaries from World Heritage activities is a major and important challenge.
- 16. Ensuring continued information sharing and exchange:** Workshop participants discussed the possibility of holding another regional meeting within 2 years to allow the monitoring and evaluation of the Action Plan and the exchange of experiences.

V RECOMMENDATIONS

ON PERIODIC REPORTING THE WORKSHOP AGREED TO:

- Separate the data for the Pacific Islands State Parties from that of Australia and New Zealand in the presentation of the Asia-Pacific Periodic Report, so that the issues for the Pacific SIDS are visible.
- Add new regional actions to the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015) to address the top factors identified in the preliminary analysis of Periodic Reports for the Pacific Islands and threats identified at the Workshop: invasive and alien species, climate change and severe weather events, development threats (eg logging at Rennell Island), services infrastructure, loss of social and cultural uses of heritage, transport infrastructure, local conditions affecting fabric of cultural values, and buildings and new development.
- Add the top 5 priorities for training identified in the preliminary analysis for the Pacific Islands. (ie. conservation action, education, risk preparedness, visitor management, community outreach) to the regional actions in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015).
- Recommend to the World Heritage Centre that Periodic Reporting provide a stronger focus in future on the issues of concern to communities.
- Recommend to UNESCO that reporting to many different conventions and instruments should be streamlined as far as possible.

ON THE REGIONAL ACTIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC WORLD HERITAGE ACTION PLAN (2010-2015) THE WORKSHOP AGREED TO:

- Include Underwater Cultural Heritage protection as part of a holistic approach to heritage conservation in the Pacific by:
 - *raising awareness of underwater cultural heritage*
 - *encouraging ratification of the Underwater Cultural Heritage Convention by State Parties*
 - *seeking assistance for related capacity building activities (eg for management, underwater archaeology, policy and legislative frameworks). (Proposed by Kiribati)*
- Include a regional workshop on heritage based tourism development, management and promotion to be held during 2012. (Australia)
- Expand Item 2 in the Action Plan to include all the top 5 factors affecting the conservation of natural and cultural heritage in the region, identified in the Periodic Reports.
- Include in the regional actions a volume in the World Heritage Papers series on the Pacific 2009 Program to be prepared and published before the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee in June 2012. The publication will include interviews and case studies on themes related to community, diverse values and interconnected histories and capacity building. (UNESCO, with Australian funding)
- Include in the regional actions a need to strengthen partnerships with regional CROP agencies and endorsed the Culture and Education Regional Strategy for the Pacific.
- Highlight the transboundary work already identified in the Country actions.

Kuk Site, Papua New Guinea © Jack Golson



ON THE PACIFIC HERITAGE HUB THE WORKSHOP AGREED TO:

- Set up an Establishment Committee to guide the initial phases of the Pacific Heritage Hub, comprised of:
 - *SPREP, SPC and USP*
 - *Samoa (with Tonga as reserve), Solomon Islands, Palau, Fiji, Australia*
- Ask IUCN, ICOMOS Pasifika and PIMA to support the Hub establishment and management in an advisory capacity
- Task the Establishment Committee to:
 - *develop terms of reference for the Hub and its responsibilities for networking and knowledge management, capacity building and sustainable financing*
 - *consider the legal status of the Hub*
 - *establish suitable governance arrangements*
 - *define next steps for implementation, including any conditions that USP may attach to its hosting of the Hub*
 - *define position descriptions, employment conditions and recruitment processes.*
- Task UNESCO Apia as interim secretariat to the Establishment Committee until the Hub is functional.

TO SUPPORT THE CANDIDATURE OF PALAU TO THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE AND PNG TO THE UNESCO EXECUTIVE BOARD, THE WORKSHOP AGREED TO:

- Ensure that States Parties from the Pacific are represented at the General Assembly of the States Parties in Paris in November, noting that there may be some limited funding available to support the costs of travel from UNESCO World Heritage Centre (However, PICs expressed concern that additional support eg. for the DSA was needed to enable the Pacific to be well represented)
- Work with the Foreign Affairs Ministries of each country to pursue support for Palau from countries outside the region
- Develop and disseminate campaign information, including a platform that explains how Palau will contribute to the work of the Committee
- Look at the possibilities for establishing a permanent Pacific representation in Paris

Next Meeting

The Workshop agreed to hold another regional meeting within 2 years to allow the monitoring and evaluation of the Action Plan and the exchange of experiences.



Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010 – 2015)¹

Vision for 2015

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

Preamble

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

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

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

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

¹ This Action Plan for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Pacific in the period 2010-2015 was developed by Delegates of Pacific States Parties and territories at the World Heritage Regional Workshops of Cairns (Australia, October 2008) and Maupiti (French Polynesia, November 2009).



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

- Twelve Pacific islands countries (out of fifteen) have ratified the Convention, including Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu.
- Nine States Parties have submitted their Tentative Lists, including Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu.
- Three properties from Pacific Small Islands State Parties are now inscribed on the World Heritage List, i.e. Kuk Early Agricultural Site, PNG; Chief Roi Mata's Domain, Vanuatu, in addition to East Rennell, Solomon Islands, which was inscribed in 1998.
- Four Properties from Pacific territories of non-Pacific State Parties are now inscribed on the World Heritage List, i.e. Lagoon of New Caledonia: Reef Diversity and Associated Ecosystem, France, in addition to Hawaiian Islands Volcanos, USA; Henderson Island, UK; Rapa Nui, Chile, which had been inscribed prior to 2004;
- A greatly increased awareness and understanding of the World Heritage Convention has been achieved;
- A regional network of heritage practitioners has been developed;
- A shared long-term vision on World Heritage for the region was established and communicated, through the so-called "Pacific Appeal".²

² 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 recognise that the Pacific region continues to be the most under-represented region on the World Heritage List. In redressing this imbalance in representation and endeavouring to continue to build on the aforementioned achievements, the Pacific Island States face major challenges. These include:

- Limited awareness of Pacific cultural and natural heritage outside the region;
- Lack of adequate representation of the unique and special heritage of the Pacific on the World Heritage List;
- Large geographic area, isolation and resource limitations that restrict access to information and assistance and the ability of Pacific people to contribute to global forums;
- The character and scope of the UNESCO and the World Heritage Convention administration for the Pacific region, which masks some of the specific important national and regional heritage issues;
- Some people are represented by States Parties outside the region (UK, France, USA, Chile) which can limit their ability to have sites inscribed on the World Heritage List;
- Limited financial and human resources, skills and capacities within communities and institutions to adequately manage the region's cultural and natural heritage;
- A need for increased awareness within communities of the great value that 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, globalisation of society and economy, technological development, commercialisation, energy supply and demand, natural disasters and tourism growth;
- Climate change is of particular concern because the Pacific region is especially vulnerable to its impacts and faces many difficulties in adapting to and mitigating its effects;
- The impacts on the environment and resources (both tangible and intangible) are widespread and sometimes difficult to monitor (e.g. spread of pests and diseases), which can limit our ability to protect heritage;
- Five factors identified at the 4th Workshop (Apia, 2011): Invasive and alien species, climate change and severe weather events, service infrastructure, loss of social and cultural uses of heritage and transport infrastructure.

GOAL AND MAIN ACTIONS

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

With a view to attaining these goals, and keeping in mind the “Strategic Objectives” (the Five “Cs”)³ adopted by the World Heritage Committee, we have identified the following “Main Actions” as a framework for implementing the Convention in our region:

Main Actions

1. Encouraging dialogue between communities, agencies and organisations within and outside the Pacific region to identify, promote and protect the region’s outstanding cultural and natural heritage to the global community;
2. Enhancing local communities’ awareness of the benefits of preserving their cultural and natural heritage, and encouraging community participation (particularly by youth and women) in all stages of the World Heritage process.
3. Supporting successful nominations for representation on the World Heritage list, by increasing in-country capacity to identify suitable potential sites and prepare nomination dossiers that fully meet the requirements of the World Heritage Convention.
4. Increasing in-country capacity at all levels, inclusive of indigenous people to develop best practices, management plans and arrangements to ensure effective protection of Pacific heritage sites, in a way that takes into account and recognises traditional knowledge and conservation practices for land, air and sea.
5. Assisting in the development of in-country heritage expertise in the Pacific by supporting technical assistance, where requested, including the development of a network of partner institutions within the region capable of providing technical services in the area of heritage conservation in a coordinated and integrated way.
6. Building partnerships between communities, heritage agencies, regional organisations, educational institutions and non-government organisations in the region, including the promotion of multilateral, bilateral cooperation and twinning programs between World Heritage sites and countries of the Pacific and beyond.
7. Assisting communities to develop and implement environmentally sustainable economic growth through heritage-related enterprises
8. Sharing information and data bases related to heritage (through properly informed consensus), through regional strategies and communication networks that link island communities.

³ See reference to the five Strategic Objectives in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (version January 2008), paragraphs 25 and 26, accessible online from: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>

9. Supporting the development and implementation of effective policies and legislation for heritage by Governments in the region, including access and benefits sharing within the larger development portfolio.
10. Establishing sustainable financing arrangements to support the effective conservation of Pacific heritage and building on other available funding sources and in-kind contributions.
11. Sustaining the ongoing consultative process by bringing together the representatives of the Pacific Islands States and Territories on a regular basis.

Specific and detailed activities to give concrete implementation to the above “Main Actions” - at regional and national level – have been identified by the Pacific Delegates at the Maupiti Workshop in November 2009 and **updated at the Apia Workshop in September 2011 are provided in the annexed table.**

East Rennell, Solomon Islands © OUR PLACE The World Heritage Collection



East Rennell, Solomon Islands © UNESCO

Activities at regional level	Corresponding Main Action	Relevant Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
		Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
1. A workshop on heritage based tourism development, management and promotion will be held during 2012 (Australia). Assess adequacy of existing sustainable tourism guidelines to protect and sustain natural and cultural heritage properties and if necessary develop new version adapted to Pacific context	2,3,4,6,7,10		2	1			Advisory Bodies, Australia	World Heritage Funds	ALL	ALL	2013	
2. Regional workshops to strengthen capacity to identify and respond to impacts of climate change should also address other key threats to Pacific heritage places identified in the periodic report and at the meeting and address all States not just low lying atolls.	4		2	1			SPC/ UNESCO Apia Office / UNESCO WHC					
3. Develop a pilot field program to identify the impacts of coastal erosion on archaeological sites on small, low lying islands to provide data for the development of a conservation kit for communities to identify, record, collect and conserve cultural material eroding from coastal archaeological sites. (linked to Roi Mata) (linked to UNESCO SandWatch Programme)	4		1				UNESCO Apia Office					Fiji noted that working on a pilot field programme with Tuvalu.

Activities at regional level	Corresponding Main Action	Relevant Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
		Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
4. Sub-regional training workshop(s) and direct technical assistance on developing nominations to ensure inscriptions of sites and management plans.	3, 4, 5, 9	2	2	1			(World Heritage Centre / Apia Office / Australia)	World Heritage Fund and Japan	Solomon Islands; Others			New Japan FIT to be launched in Oct 2011 for training workshops.
5. Sustainable funding mechanism - Revise draft feasibility study based on consultations in Maupiti and disseminate it to state parties for review together with proposed steps forward.	10	1	1	1	1	1	UNESCO Apia Office			2010		Sustainable funding now a PHH responsibility.
6. Workshop on-site management - Managing sites with the local communities - exchange of experiences Workshop to share experiences on the integration of indigenous and other local communities in conservation strategies for heritage sites, focused on marine sites.	1,2,4, 5,6,7,8		2	1			Ministry of Heritage French Polynesia / Ministry Environment of New Caledonia	co-funding	Niue, Palau, Samoa, Rapa Nui, FSM, French Polynesia, RMI, Tonga	French Polynesia	2010-2011	
7. Develop regional network on local and Pacific-wide links of Marae Taputapuatea / Te Po Complex and the Marquesas archipelago through a research on sites connected, followed by a conference with neighboring countries to choose sites to be nominated and discuss how to manage them.	1,3,8	1	2		2	2	Ministry Heritage French Polynesia	co-funding	France, Hawaii and others		2010-2011	To be implemented through Taputapuatea workshop in November 2011 in French Polynesia.

Activities at regional level	Corresponding Main Action	Relevant Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
		Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
8. Polynesian Heritage Conference - WH Nominations in French Polynesia and sharing of knowledge amongst islands - tangible and intangible elements	2,6,8	1		2	2		Different Ministries of French Polynesia	co-funding	France, US, New Zealand, Chile and others	French Polynesia	2010-2011	To be implemented through Taputa-puatea workshop in November 2011 in French Polynesia.
9. Establish a regional dialogue to enhance links between the World Heritage Convention and the Convention for the Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage by establishing a project on traditional navigation and seafaring, canoe building and management of associated heritage places	1, 4, 8	2	2	2	1	2	UNESCO Apia Office				2002-2015	On-going through ICH safeguarding workshops in 2010/2011.
10. Develop a 'plain language' publication for public use on the World Heritage Convention for translation by PICTS into local languages.	8			2	1		Cook Islands/ UNESCO Apia Office	Australia / New Zealand			2010-2011	
11. Develop World Heritage educational material for communities and schools including the expansion of World Heritage in Young Hands Programme throughout the region and linking it to the Pacific Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Programme/ NB include Web 2.0 - interaction and exchange and endorsed Cultural and Education Regional Strategy for the Pacific	1,2,3,4, 5, 8, 9			2	1	2	States Parties/ UNESCO Apia Office	World Heritage Funds / NZ assistance	ALL	WHC and State Parties	2010-2011	On-going within the framework of ESD by Apia Office.

Activities at regional level	Corresponding Main Action	Relevant Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
		Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
12. Develop a Pacific Heritage Research program and plan that includes the identification of research themes relevant to the region to provide background material for trans-national, serial nominations	3	1					Aotearoa/ New Zealand/ UNESCO Apia Office					PHH responsibility.
13. Establish a Hub for Pacific Heritage to strengthen and increase communication networks, coordinate training opportunities and bring together donors and projects. The Hub TOR will be established by the Management Committee of regional agencies and state party representatives.	1, 2, 5, 8	2	2	2	1	2	UNESCO Apia Office / Australia	Australia / USP	ALL		2010-2012	Interim Management Committee established with USP as host institute.
14. Carry out exchanges and placements using the model implemented through the African World Heritage Fund for individuals involved in the development of nominations and management of World Heritage properties .	5, 6		2	1			UNESCO Apia Office				2009-2015	PHH responsibility Lessons learned from the African World Heritage Fund suggested the needs of different approach in the Pacific.

Activities at regional level	Corresponding Main Action	Relevant Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
		Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
<p>15. Establish a Pacific Heritage Academy to provide regional professional and vocational training in cultural and natural heritage management. The Academy should link to existing technical, academy and university education programs in the region. Models to be explored should include 'virtual' academy, locating the academy at USP with partner universities and agencies within and around the region, flexible unit and course delivery, providing both short term accredited intensive training opportunities, work placements and longer term professional education linked to undergraduate and post graduate tertiary education. The Academy will also include a regional mentoring program including exchanges and placements using the model implemented through the African World Heritage Fund for individuals involved in the development of nominations and management of World Heritage properties. Specific activities include: 1) the establishment of a steering committee with representatives from UNESCO Apia, SPC, ICOMOS Pasifika, PIMA, IUCN Oceania, SPREP (UNESCO Apia to follow up); 2) The establishment of terms of reference for a feasibility study (Steering committee). Models for the Academy. Commission a feasibility study (WHC); and 3) The review and implementation as appropriate of the recommendations of the feasibility study (steering committee).</p>	3, 4, 5, 8	2	1	2		World Heritage Centre / UNESCO Apia Office / Australia	Australia (scoping study)	ALL		2010-2012	PHH responsibility.	

Activities at regional level	Corresponding Main Action	Relevant Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
		Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
<p>16. Enhance underwater Cultural Heritage protection as part of a holistic approach heritage conservation in the Pacific by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness of underwater cultural heritage • Encouraging ratification of the Underwater Cultural Heritage Convention by State Parties • Seeking assistance for related capacity building activities (eg for management, underwater archaeology, policy and legislative frameworks) 	4		2	1			Kiribati	ALL		2012-2015		
<p>17. A volume in the World Heritage Papers series on the Pacific 2009 Program will be prepared and published before the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee in June 2012. The publications will include the interviews and case studies on themes related to community, diverse values and interconnected histories and capacity building. (UNESCO, with Australian funding)</p>	8			2	1		World Heritage Center/ UNESCO Apia	Australia		2012-2015		

Activities at regional level	Corresponding Main Action	Relevant Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
		Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
18. Follow up of the Periodic Reporting process: Regional Factors 1) Invasive and alien species 2) Climate change and severe weather events 3) Service infrastructure 4) Loss of social and cultural uses of heritage 5) Transport infrastructure Training Priorities 1) Conservation action 2) Education 3) Risk preparedness 4) Visitor management 5) Community outreach	4, 5, 6, 7		2	1				ALL		2012 - 2015		
19. Develop transboundary nominations.	3	2	1					ALL		2012 - 2015		

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

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA	Prepare and submit a nomination dossier (technical expertise / resources)	3	1										
	Undertake a comparative analysis to establish the OUV of Nan Madol and Lelu Ruins	3	1										Preparation of documents to put Nan Madol on the Tentative List is ongoing by FSM HPO in cooperation with international experts.
	Develop management plans for Nan Madol and Lelu Ruins	4		1									Mission of Japan Consortium visited Nan Madol site in February 2011 in order to prepare an assessment survey. Information material on Nan Madol for awareness raising and promotion of the site is being finalised by Japan Consortium and FSM. A mission of the Director of UNESCO Apia Office carried out in 2011 resulted in UNESCO financial assistance to FSM for archaeological research and emergency intervention at Nan Madol site, which will provide necessary information for the development of management plan.
	Workshop/training on preparing nomination and development of management plan		1	1	1	1	1	Samoa, UNESCO Apia, World Heritage Centre	World Heritage Fund			2010	Community consultation workshop is planned for 2nd half of 2011 with assistance from new UNESCO/Japanese Funds-in-Trust.
	Preparing and submitting nomination for Levuka by 2010	3	1					Department of Culture and Heritage/ Australia, New Zealand, consultants	World Heritage Fund, Fiji Government			2010	Nomination file submitted to UNESCO in 2011.

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA	Levuka by 2010 1) Finalise the nomination dossier for Levuka 2) Review and comment on draft management plan 3) Complete legal statute framework for natural World Heritage policy							Department of Culture and Heritage/Australia, New Zealand, consultants	World Heritage Fund, Fiji Government			2010	Nomination file submitted to UNESCO in 2011.
	Preparing and submitting nomination for 2nd site 1) Review Tentative List for natural and cultural site by examining sites from cultural mapping and protected area committee inventories 2) National workshop - NGO's, Chiefs, Government 3) Provincial workshop X 3 Confederances 4) Government – sustainable development committee 5) National youth workshop	4	1		2			Department of Culture and Heritage/	World Heritage Fund, Fiji Government			2010	
	Seek technical advice on development of a legislative framework for National World Heritage policy	4, 9										2009	

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
FRENCH POLYNESIA (FRANCE)	Site management workshop – managing sites with the local communities – exchanges of experiences.	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8		2	1			2	Ministry of Heritage + Environment + New Caledonia	Co-funding		2010 – 2011	
	Survey of the cultural and natural sites of the Marquesises Islands	1, 3	1				2	2	Ministry of Heritage + Environment	Co-funding		2010 – 2011	
	Implementing a preliminary consultation process with all the concerned peoples for the inscription on the World Heritage List of two Polynesian heritage sites: Taputapuatea/ Te Pô, Opoa Valley and Marquesises Islands	2, 6, 7			2	2		1					Workshop to be held in November 2011.
	Polynesian heritage conference, World Heritage nomination in French Polynesia and the sharing of knowledge amongst islands, tangible and intangible elements	2,6,8	1					1	Ministry of Heritage	Co-funding		2010 - 2011	
	Structure regional Web on the links (local and Pacific-wide) of Marae Taputapua Tea	1,3,8	1				2		Ministry of Heritage	Co-funding		2010 – 2011	

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
HAWAII (USA)	Investigate the possibility of holding a Pacific Heritage Workshop in a small island country (e.g. French Polynesia)	1, 11					1					2010	
	Exchange indigenous technical expertise and monitoring program design among coral reef sites in the Pacific (New Caledonia, GBRMPA, PIPA, PMNM)	1,5, 8,10	1	1	1	1	1	NOAA, PIPA	Co-funding			2012	
	Seek partners to participate in World Sail (2012-2015) to continue voyaging traditions and connections among Pacific peoples and beyond	1,2				1	1	`Ohana Wa`a	Co-funding			2010-2013	
	Hold in-country workshops to explore the potential advantages and disadvantages of seeking additional WH designations in Hawaii	2,3	1			1	1	National Park Service, NOAA	Co-funding			TBD	
	Facilitate networks and gatherings among indigenous experts involved in on-site cultural use planning and restoration of sites	1,2, 4,5, 8	1	1	1	1	1	Cultural organizations	Co-funding			Initiate in 2011	

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
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HAWAII (USA)	Support transboundary site nomination for Taputapuatea, Te Moana Nui a Kiwa etc.	1,6		1		1						TBD	
	Assist with site restoration needs of other Pacific states (e.g. Raiatea) based on the work being done in Hawaii	1,4,5,6		1	1	1	1	Cultural organizations	Co-funding			TBD	
	Investigate the potential for a serial nomination with other Pacific Island states	1,2,6	1	1		1		National Park Service, NOAA				Ongoing	
	Share experiences and information between other oceanic country states between the cultural advisory group for Papahānaumokuākea (PMNM) and other like groups or organizations.	1,2,4,5	1	1	1	1		NOAA	Co-funding			Ongoing	Initiate with Marquesas in 2010.
	Implement actions under the recent sister-site agreement between Papahānaumokuākea (PMNM) and Phoenix Islands (PIPA) MPAs to enhance heritage protection	1,6,8,10	1	1	1	1		NOAA	NOAA, PIPA, CI, NEAQ		Hawaii, Kiribati	Initiated in 2009	Identified 2010 priorities; seeking funding.
	Conduct comparative research and on-site investigations of similar cultural sites (Hawaii, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Tonga, Cook Islands, Tonga, Samoa etc.)	1,8	1	1		1		University of Hawaii, NOAA, other Pacific states	Co-funding		TBD	Initiate in 2010	

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
HAWAII (USA)	Initiate partnerships for climate change research and monitoring and their impacts to heritage	1	1	1	1	1		NOAA, PIPA	Co-funding			2011	
KIRIBATI	Develop, with technical assistance, an EIA and permit system for tourism operations in Natural and Cultural heritage sites.	3		1				Australia					
	Facilitate the management of World Heritage sites through exchanges, work experience opportunities etc.	4, 7		1	2								PIPA added to the World Heritage List in 2010.
	With technical assistance identify and assess cultural values in Kiribati and the process for nominating cultural properties	5	1										Cultural Mapping ongoing since 2005.
	Establish Tentative List.												In Progress. Eg. Te Abakana (a cultural civil war site dated back to the 1660.
	Safeguard intangible cultural heritage												Ratification in processing.

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
NAURU	Strengthen heritage preservation with priority on Intangible Cultural Heritage – inventory-making, ratification of the ICH Convention and nomination.												ICH Safeguarding Workshop held in 2011.
NIUE	Financial assistance for Tentative List preparatory ground work	3,5	1					Department of Community Affairs	WH Fund, GEF, UNDP, National Budget			2015	
	Capacity building through a visit by four national heritage committee members to undertake an observation tour to see sites in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands	4,6			1			Department of Community Affairs	WH Fund, GEF, UNDP, National Budget			2013	Ongoing.
	Legislation to cover tangible/intangible cultural and natural heritage, plus policies and guidelines	9	1	1				Department of Community Affairs	WH Fund, GEF, UNDP, National Budget			2014	Ongoing.
	Local workshops to increase awareness of heritage matters	2				1	1	Department of Community Affairs	WH Fund, GEF, UNDP, National Budget			2015	Ongoing.
	Youth group familiarization tour to Tongariro heritage park in New Zealand	2, 4				1		Department of Community Affairs	WH Fund, GEF, UNDP, National Budget			2012	

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
NEW CALEDONIA	Share experiences and information with GBRMPA to share information on marine park management	4, 6		1				Australia & New Caledonia		GBR & NCR		2009	Signing of a Declaration supporting the sustainable management of the Coral Sea between Australia and France (New Caledonia) (10 March 2010, Canberra).
	Develop an inventory of terrestrial natural sites in New Caledonia	3	1					GIP-CEN	Internal & NGOs			2011	First workshop to review the implementation of the "Regional Wetlands Action Plan for the Pacific Islands" (August 2010 in Noumea, New Caledonia). Ongoing.
	Seek external support to identify a national heritage list of potential World Heritage cultural sites in New Caledonia and WF	5	1					ICOMOS France, IUCN France, New Caledonia, PR, WF	New Caledonia		New Caledonia, WF	2011	Coordinate to produce a list of sites.
	Share experiences in the integration of indigenous communities in development and implementation of management plans for World Heritage properties	1, 8		1			1	Australia & New Caledonia	SPREP, SPC, State Parties			2009	Ongoing in each site. Example for the northern province: About fifty sessions. About three hundred people mobilised.
	Seek financial support and technical expertise for WH from State Parties with external territories in the Pacific region				1	2		ICOMOS AUS, NC, France		New Caledonia	New Caledonia	2013	
	Share experiences and information with GBRMPA with an extension to Hawaii	4.6	1	1	1		1	New Caledonia steering committee	New Caledonia & AIUS				Coordination to be implemented.

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
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NEW ZEALAND	Submit a nomination for a cultural property	3	1								Feb-10		
	Investigate the potential for a serial nomination with Pacific Island states		1										
	Assist the Cook Islands to ratify the World Heritage Convention by July 2009	5, 6	1									Completed.	
PALAU	Seek assistance (technical/financial) for preparation of the Rock Islands nominations by September 2009	3	1								Sep-09	IUCN/ICOMOS mission planned for Sep 2011.	
	Submission of the transboundary Yapese Stone Money nomination.	3	1								Feb-09	Nomination file was considered by the Committee in June 2011 but was deferred. To be re-submitted by target January 2012.	
	Implementation of Yapese Stone Money management plan	4		1									
	Meetings of Palau National Commission for UNESCO with state resource management agencies and community members about World Heritage process	6			1		1						
	Review the tentative list and identify priority sites	3	1									Plan to seek assistance to nominate Imeong Cultural Village and Aimeliik Terraces.	

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
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PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Establish on-going professional skills training in heritage management & conservation planning through regional programmes	2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10			1			PEZ, Papua New Guinea, National Commission, NCC	WH Fund, WTMA, DEWHA, DEC (PNG)		WT MA Kakadu NP	2010 - 2012	Planned Participation in Periodic Reporting Training Workshop (Cairns, 2011) by DESWPac and Wet Tropics Management Authority in Australia.
	Request WHC for Preparatory Assistance for nomination dossiers of sites on the Tentative List	3.9	1	1			1	PNG, National Commission, NCC	WH Fund, PNG National Commission, NCC, DEWHA, DEC		PNG, Port Moresby	2010 -2012	Planned.
	Develop Institutional Arrangements for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention including establishment of PNG National World Heritage Committee for national Government endorsement and approval	4,6,9,10	1					DEC, NCC, National Commission, UPNG, TPA, NM & AG	National stakeholders – AEC, NCC, National Commission		PNG, Port Moresby/DEC	2010	Planned Establishment of PNG National (World) Heritage Committee to be formalised and names of members to be published in official gazette.
	Resource PNG National World Heritage Committee and Secretariat for effective and better communication and implementation of heritage programmes with regional & international partners for sharing of information & data	1,2,6,8			1	1		DEC	DEWHA, DEC		DEC – PNG	2010	Planned AFIT and PPSLP funding secured for PNG's initial National Heritage Program of Work (PoW).
	Facilitate education and awareness programmes and activities with local communities, provincial government and national government agencies and other key stakeholders for sites on the World Heritage Tentative List	1,2,4,6,7			2	1	1	DEC	WH Fund, DEWHA, DEC, NGOs, National Commission		Prov-Govt, communities	2010-2015	Planned Establishment of the Secretariat for the National (World) Heritage Committee within DEC.

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
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PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Review and update for World Heritage Tentative List sites on PNG's tentative list	3	1									Completed Data analysis for 7 sites on the Tentative List ongoing.	
	Initiate Education and Awareness Activities around sites on PNG's tentative list	3, 5		1	2							Planned.	
	Develop a two-year mentorship project whereby a DEC Heritage Officer will, under guidance, undertake a management planning process aimed at fulfilling the World Heritage Committee's 2008 recommendations relating to the Kuk Early Agricultural Site.	2, 4, 5, 6, 9		1	1			PNG DEC with funding & mentorship support from DEWHA	DEWHA	Kuk Early Agr. Site	DEC, PNG, Kuk, Varirata National Park	2010-2012	Planned.
	With funding assistance from National Stakeholders, DEC through Heritage Secretariat Office will facilitate for a consultant to be engaged to undertake and develop a Management Planning process aimed at fulfilling the World Heritage Management Committee's 2008 recommendations relating to the Management Plan for Kuk World Heritage Site.				1								Planned.
	Development of Institutional Arrangements for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention	5	1										Planned.

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
REPUBLIC OF MARSHALL ISLANDS	Enhancing local communities' awareness of the benefits of preserving their cultural and natural heritage	2			2		1	HPO				2010/2011	The inscription of Bikini World Heritage site in 2010 contributed to discussions between Pacific Islands nations about World Heritage sites and the nomination /inscription process at Micronesia Endowment for Historic Preservation Meeting (July, RMI, 2011).
	Increasing in-country capacity at all levels in a way that takes into account and recognises traditional knowledge and conservation practices for land, air and sea.	4			2		1	HPO				2010/2011	RMI has engaged Bikinian elders and youth in the Management Committee and generated discussion about perceived and real benefits from Bikini's status as a WH site. The Management Committee is largely comprised of members of the Bikinian community. RMI HPO hosted ICH Safeguarding Workshop and gathered 30 representatives from outer atolls, traditional experts and artists and community leaders to discuss and strategize preservation and protecting of traditional knowledge.

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
REPUBLIC OF MARSHALL ISLANDS	Developing in-country heritage expertise	5		2	1			HPO				2010/ 2011	RMI sent RMI Bikini Local Government to training on World Heritage Convention and HPO staff to UNITAR training. RMI continues to send staff from Bikini Atoll local government and RMI HPO to trainings offering skills and knowledge in cultural resource management.
	Building partnerships between communities, heritage agencies, regional organisations, educational institutions and non-governmental organisations in the region	6			2		1	HPO				2010/ 2011	RIM HPO has a strong relationship with HPO throughout the Pacific, as well as several international institutions and the U.S. National Park service. We also partner with local non-profit organisations, the local museum, to build capacity for all aspects of cultural heritage management.
	Assisting communities to develop and implement environmentally sustainable economic growth through heritage-related enterprises	7		2	1			HPO				2010/ 2011	RMI HPO has requested assistance for a "feasibility study" to look at potentialities for sustainable tourism at Bikini Atoll local government.

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
REPUBLIC OF MARSHALL ISLANDS	<p>Implementation of the Management Plan of Bikini Atoll Nuclear Tests site, World Heritage Site in RMI</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soliciting international professional interest in an underwater survey of Bikini Atoll, the Unexploded Ordinance, oil and an archaeological inventory 2. Terrestrial survey of Bikini Atoll for land resources, historic structures, etc. 3. Soliciting funding to archive the material culture from the site, including documents, photographs and relevant documentation from the testing. 4. Web site, which would provide visitor access to the remote site. 5. Continued education/involvement of Bikinians in Bikini Atoll WHS, trips featuring elders and youth to the atoll. 							HPO			2010/2011		

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
SAMOA	Undertake a comparative analysis of natural values for the two tentative list sites to establish OUV	3,5	1										
	Hold an in-country workshop on preparation of the nomination dossier	3	2		1								
	Hold an in-country workshop on preparation of a management plan	4		2	1								Completed in 2011.
	Develop WH awareness materials for schools and communities	5				1	2						
SOLOMON ISLANDS	Completion of periodic report on the conservation state of East Rennell World Heritage site, and Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Values	1,2,3,9	1	1	1		1						Completed.
	Compile a comprehensive cultural site Data-base	2,3,4,5,8,9	1	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	National and World Heritage Fund			2014	
	Establish national and provincial legislation for protection of cultural and natural heritage, including policy frameworks, processes and regulations	9		1				MCT, MECM, RenBel Prov	National, WWF, POWPA, DEWHA			2013	National Cultural Policy under preparation which includes a thematic area for the development of legislations that addresses cultural heritage issues.

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
SOLOMON ISLANDS	World Heritage & Protected Area Governance strengthening at tri levels (National, Provincial, East Rennell community)			2	1		2	Nat. Com. MCT, MECM, RenBel Prov, East Rennell	DEWHA			2013	Improved national institutional network and support in terms of finances by the national government, technical skilled human resources, and research and inventory. Need to have buffer zone in the western part of the property. Need to have the proposed Provincial Ordinance that aims at regulating the management of the property be in place. Threat from logging on the west side of the property is evident that might have adversely affect on some values of the property. Management of property by government agents to be on site rather than from Honiara. To ensure that the Stop Notice dated 8rd August 2011 given by MECDM is upheld by the logging company. To revisit the existing Management Plan and submit it to cabinet for endorsement. To further strengthen the existing mechanisms that are either not working or not doing enough to contribute to the management of the site.
	Promotion of heritage through national, provincial and local tourism & marketing plans	7					1	Nat. Com, MCT, MECM, RenBel Prov, East Rennell	DEWHA			2013	

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
TONGA	Build a strategic plan for culture and national cultural policy	2,4,6,7,8		1				Ministry of Education and Culture, Tonga Tradition, SPC	Local and World Heritage Fund			2011	Ongoing.
	Develop management plans for heritage sites	2,6,7,9		1	1	1	1	Ministry of Education and Culture, Tonga Tradition committee, Communities				2012	Ongoing.
	Establish a national register of sites and surveys	1,2,6,7		1	1	1	1	Ministry of Education and Culture, Tonga Tradition				2013	Ongoing.
	Seek technical and financial assistance for the development of a nomination of cultural sites	3	1					Australia				2010	Ongoing.
	Seek technical and financial assistance for the development of a protective mechanism for the whale sanctuary	4		1									Ongoing.
TUVALU	Create World Heritage awareness and educational materials for communities	2				2	1						
	Hold a training workshop in World Heritage for government agencies involved in cultural and natural heritage	5			1								
	Prepare a nomination for a site on the tentative list	3	1										

Actor	Activities at National level	Corresponding Main Action	Corresponding Strategic Objectives					Initiative taken by:	Intended funding sources	States Parties concerned	Venue	Proposed timeframe	Implementation Status
			Credibility	Conservation	Capacity Building	Communication	Community						
VANUATU	Strengthen capacity of State Party to implement the World Heritage Convention	2			1								
	Develop a National Heritage Action Plan (technical assistance)	4		1									
	Heritage and tourism training for World Heritage site managers	7			1								
	Assistance for the development of the Roi Mata Cultural Tour to improve income generation	7		2			1		Australia			2010	

Capacity Building and the Pacific Heritage Academy, Cairns, 2008

Cairns WH 2010 Action plan

Capacity building for the Pacific Region

□ Aim

To develop competence in World Heritage Issues by nurturing a pool of internationally recognized experts and advisors in National Heritage Conservation matters from the Pacific Island states.

To offer and conduct regional formally recognized of study as a means to achieving national best practices in the conservation of sites of significance for Pacific Island States.

□ Goals

- To establish best practices at national and site levels for a long term on-going management.
- To achieve successful listing of sites on the World Heritage list.
- To ensure sustainable site management of heritage sites.

□ Outcomes

The goals will be achieved by:

- Establishing a Pacific Heritage Academy and qualification framework.
- Meeting identified training needs of Pacific Island State parties to the World Heritage conventions
- Increasing capacity at national levels for succession planning towards post graduate levels of expertise.
- Conducting Training and Capacity Building in **World Heritage Processes**.
- Conducting Training and Capacity Building in **Conservation Processes**.
- Conducting Training and Capacity Building in **Cultural Heritage Safeguarding Practices**.
- Competency based Technical Vocational Educational Training (TVET) accredited and recognized **workshop modules** offered to the Pacific region articulating into university accredited undergraduate qualifications.
- Recognition, documentation and integration of traditional indigenous knowledge and expertise.
- Establishment of an ICOMOS Pasifika recognized database of registered experts and assessors.
- Establishment of an IUCN Oceania recognized database of registered experts and assessors.
- Developing and Implementing Pacific **Heritage in Young Hands** training Kits. National kits

☐ Long Term

University accredited post-graduate qualifications in archeology, anthropology, sustainable heritage tourism, Environment and Climate change specialists. Conservation of sites and landscapes, tangible and intangible cultural heritage management.

- Having at least 10 ICOMOS professionally registered Experts by 2015
- Having at least 10 IUCN professionally registered Experts by 2015

☐ Primary target groups

National Government Policy makers, Foreign Affairs, Community leaders, Site Managers and Practitioners, Developing potential heritage professionals through youth development

☐ Secondary

Representatives from Ministries of Finance, National Planning, Politicians, Ministers for Heritage, Environment and Culture.

☐ Mode of Study

Workshop modules

Hands on, on-site mentoring attachments with local communities

Observation, case studies Models of good practices

Internet and distance and learning

In country training and attachment and cultural exchange

☐ Reference models

- » Deakin University Pacific Training CD's to be revised with copies translated into Pacific Island languages.
- » Nuie Charter
ICOMOS Pasifika Training plan
SPREP Action plan on biodiversity
- » PIMA Code of Ethics
- » Bournemouth WH Training courses.
USP Community Conservation, Cultural Heritage.
Hiroshima. ACCU Japan
UNEP Action plan for Climate change

❑ Communication (availability of courses)

On line through **Pacific Heritage Network** – One stop shop for culture in the Pacific.
(PIMA, ICOMOS Pasifika, PARBICA, SPC, UNESCO)

PACIFIC MODULES OR UNITS

Introduction to **UNESCO Convention and Implication of ratifying**

- Legislative implications Models
- Social implication Models
- Administrative Implications
- Financial Implications
- Integrated Cultural and Natural Management of sites
- Best Practices Models of Community Engagement

Inclusion/ integration of IUCN/ ICOMOS/ International NGOs training activities in legal issues, including:

- Pacific Island legal systems
- The role of customary law
- Land and resource tenure
- Terrestrial protected areas
- Forest management law
- Water catchment protection
- Locally managed marine areas
- Fisheries management law
- International law of the sea
- Protected and endangered species
- Climate change adaptation
- Access to information and public participation
- Human rights and the environment
- Monitoring, compliance and enforcement.

❑ Heritage Conservation Processes and Site Issues

- Natural sites
- Cultural sites
- Mixed sites
- Transboundary implications
- Eco museum concepts
- Research and Monitoring
- Collection management
- Inventory making

☐ Integration

Convention on Biodiversity links with WH 1972
LINKS UNESCO programs
Man and the Biosphere Program (UNESCO)
Climate change UNEP, SPREP programs

☐ Potential Partners

Regional Universities
USP IAS, History politics
Japan ACCU Unitar
Museums
ICOMOS Pasifika
IUCN Oceania
NGOS (WWF, WCS, CI, RARE)
China, Bangkok, Unitar Hiroshima

☐ Short Term immediate goals

- **Coordination** by strengthening and resourcing through ICOMOS Pasifika in establishing a regional course Advisory board criteria developed by Pacific WH member states and partners
- Review of what has been done in the last fifteen years on capacity building at national and regional levels. Proposed training? Training that has been completed and competency with In-depth Training Needs Analysis.
- Developing Human Resource National capacity building Succession plans for Heritage conservation.
- Identify budgeting needs, funding sources and scholarships support. Working potentially with Pacific World Heritage Funds.
- Establish and Incubate with University of Queensland for three years and networks with other regional universities, i.e. USP, Deakin University. Looking towards long term sustainability for regional courses to be run.
- Input into the SPC Pacific Cultural Regional Strategy as an output for the Forum Pacific Plan three year plan (for political commitment into Nation Plans and SID's follow up plans and for scholarships)
- Request strengthening the role of UNESCO Apia with field post WH matters (UNESCO General Conference 2009 for sub regional consultants).

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MNRE



Agenda

Monday 5th September 2011

9.00 - 10.00	Welcome Speech	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taulealeausumai Laavasa Malua, CEO, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Samoa (MNRE) 2. Opening prayer by Rev. Nuuausala Siaosi, Apia Protestant Church 3. Mr. Kishore Rao, Director, World Heritage Centre (Read by Mr Feng Jing, Chief, Asia / Pacific Unit)
10.00 - 10.30	Keynote Address	Faumuina Tiatia Liuga, Honorable Acting Prime Minister
10.30 - 11.00	Morning tea	
11.00 - 11.30	Presentation	Mr Ron Van Oers, Coordinator of SIDS Programme, World Heritage Centre
11.30 – 12.30	Item 1: Country Reports	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tuvalu 2. Tonga 3. Solomon Islands 4. Samoa
12.30 – 1.30	Lunch	
1.30 – 3.00	(continued)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Palau 6. New Zealand 7. Nauru 8. Marshall Islands 9. Kiribati
3.00 – 3.30	Afternoon tea	
3.30 – 5.30	(continued)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Fiji 11. FSM 12. France (French Polynesia & New Caledonia) 13. Australia
6.00 – 8.00	Welcome reception	

Tuesday 6th September 2011

9.00 – 10.00 10.00-10.30	Item 2: Periodic Reporting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation (Overview of Periodic Reporting exercise for Asia and the Pacific) by Mr Feng Jing 2. Presentation by Mr Paul Richard Dingwall, Mentor of Periodic Reporting exercise 3. Discussions based on countries' Periodic Reporting outcomes
10.30 - 11.00	Morning tea	
11.00 - 12.30	Item 3: Pacific Heritage Action Plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation (Summary presentation on the implementation of Action Plan for Asia and the Pacific) by Mr Feng JING 2. Discussions based on SP's progress on the Action Plan
12.30 – 1.30	Lunch	
1.30 – 3.00	Country Reports	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Niue 2. Vanuatu 3. PNG <p>Pacific Heritage Action Plan Discussions continue</p>
3.00 – 3.30	Afternoon tea	
3.30 – 5.00	Item 4: Integrated application of International Conventions (2001 UCH, 2003 ICH, Biodiversity, Ramsar, etc)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation by Dr Akatsuki Takahashi, Programme Specialist for Culture, UNESCO Office for the Pacific States, Integrated Application on the Conventions in Culture in the Pacific 2. Dr Jan Steffen, IUCN International, on Environment-related Conventions 3. Discussion
5.00 – 6.00	Drafting Group (report)	

Wednesday 7h September 2011

FIELD TRIP

Thursday 6th September 2011

9.00 - 10.30	Item 5: Reflection on World Heritage in the Pacific as background to Pacific Heritage Hub (PHH)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Introduction by Dr Anita Smith 2. Presentation by NZ on the outcome and follow up of Tongariro Workshop in 2007 3. Presentation by Australia on the outcome and follow up of Cairns Workshop in 2008 4. Presentation by French Polynesia on the outcome and follow up of Maupiti Workshop in 2009'
10.30 - 11.00	Morning tea	
11.00 - 12.30	Item 6: Report on Scoping Study for PHH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction by Mr. Kevin Petrini, Programme Specialist for Science, UNESCO Office for the Pacific States 2. Presentation by Mr. Peter Thomas, Tierra Mar 3. Discussion
12.30 - 1.30	Lunch	
1.30 - 3.00	Item 7: Group Discussions	Ways of Improving Implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Pacific (and other topics on specific issues to be emerged from previous days' sessions)
3.00 - 3.30	Afternoon tea	
3.30 - 5.30	(continued)	
5.00 - 6.00	Drafting group (report)	

Friday 6th September 2011

9.00 - 10.30	(continued)	Presentation of outcomes of group discussions
10.30 - 11.00	Morning tea	
11.00 - 12.30	Item 8: Pacific Representation at the World Heritage Committee	Joint Presentation by Australia & New Zealand
12.30 - 1.30	Lunch	
1.30 - 3.00	Summary of the workshop Closing	Presentation by representative of a drafting group By UNESCO and Chairperson
3.00 - 3.30	Farewell afternoon tea	



Shelter on Bikini Atoll, Marshall archipelago © UNESCO

Speeches

(I) Opening Speech by Mr Feng JING Chief, Asia and the Pacific Unit, World Heritage Centre

Honourable Acting Prime Minister,
Honourable Ministers of Finance, Culture and Education,
Distinguished **Mr Taulealeausumai Laavasa Malua**, Chief Executive Officer, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Samoa,
Honourable Representatives from the Pacific region,
Dear Colleagues and friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Talofa, good morning!

It is an honour and a great pleasure for me to represent the UNESCO World Heritage Centre at this UNESCO Pacific World Heritage Workshop. On behalf of its Director Mr Kishore RAO (who unfortunately cannot attend this meeting due to other prior commitment), I would like to convey our greetings and congratulations to this important meeting and our gratitude to those who made it possible through their efforts and hard work. In particular, I would like to congratulate and thank the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Samoa, the Samoa National Heritage Coordinating Committee and the Government of Australia, who provided funding for the organization of this regional meeting.

As you all know, the *1972 World Heritage Convention* provides a unique framework to protect and manage irreplaceable common heritage of humankind. The aim of the *World Heritage Convention*, adopted by UNESCO's General Conference on 16 November 1972 in Paris, is to safeguard heritage of "Outstanding Universal Value" for future generations. For almost 40 years now, countries from all over the world have been working **in a spirit of international cooperation** towards the identification, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage properties of "Outstanding Universal Value". In doing so, the peoples of each nation, the decision-makers at international, national and local levels, and more particularly **local communities**, have become aware of the tremendous wealth and diversity of our World Heritage.

The inter-linkages between culture and nature and heritage diversity are notions that are hard to grasp without examples. So the **World Heritage List** was created by the inter-governmental World Heritage Committee, to identify the best of the best ... exemplars of what we all can understand to represent the distillation of collective human creative genius tempered with knowledge born out of humankind's abilities to exchange and dialogue with other cultures and nature.

The World Heritage List is a means of acknowledging sites that are of such an importance in terms of Outstanding Universal Value.

To date, **187** States Parties have ratified the *World Heritage Convention*, which makes it the most universal international legal instrument in the field of heritage conservation. As of July 2011, there have been **936** cultural and natural World Heritage properties. These include **725** cultural, **183** natural and **28** mixed properties in 153 States Parties. Out of these, 205 World Heritage properties are situated in the Asia and the Pacific Region, including 143 cultural, 52 natural and 10 mixed properties.

As you are aware, in July 2003, based on the needs expressed by the Pacific States Parties in their Periodic Report, a regional programme for the Pacific, called “**World Heritage Pacific 2009**” was developed and approved by the World Heritage Committee at its 27th session in Paris. The main objectives of the Programme are to ensure the ratification of the World Heritage Convention by all the Pacific countries (so far 14 out of a total of 16, only **Nauru** and **Tuvalu** are yet to adhere to the 1972 World Heritage Convention, but they are present in the meeting), improve the **representation** of the region on the World Heritage List and build capacity in implementing the Convention and conservation heritage properties.

On this occasion, I would like to congratulate the following States Parties who have sites inscribed on the World Heritage List in the most recent years. They are:

- Papua New Guinea for **Kuk Early Agricultural site** (2008);
- Vanuatu for **Chief Roi Mata’s Domain** (2008);
- Australia for **Australian Convict sites** (2010)
- Kiribati for **Phoenix Islands Protected Area** (2010);
- Marshall Islands for **Bikini Atoll** (2010); and
- Australia for **Ningaloo Coast Area** (2011).

In the framework of implementing the Pacific 2009 Programme, UNESCO (the World Heritage Centre and UNESCO Apia Office) has already been working to strengthen the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the Pacific region. As a result of continuous support from UNESCO, the above tangible outcomes are demonstrated by an increase in the number of World Heritage properties and sites that have been added to national Tentative Lists for World Heritage inscription, and on-going capacity-building activities and regional training workshops implemented between 2004 and 2010 in Cairns (Australia), Tongariro National Park (New Zealand), to mention but a few.

These of course include the development and adoption of **Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015** at Maupiti (French Polynesia) in November 2009. This document was presented as part of the working document on the Progress Report of the first cycle of Periodic Reporting for the 34th and 35th sessions of the World Heritage Committee which took place in Brasilia in July 2010 and in Paris in June 2011. At the same time, the Committee decided to launch the second cycle of Periodic Reporting in Asia and the Pacific regional and requested the States Parties in the region to actively participate in this process.

Meanwhile, the World Heritage Committee has also initiated other programmes in support of heritage conservation in the Pacific region, for instance, the World Heritage Programme for Small Islands Developing States (SIDS, 2005) and the World Heritage Marine Programme (2005), were adopted in Durban, South Africa in July 2005.

As part of the on-going Periodic Reporting exercise, the current Workshop will bring together around 72 national representatives and experts from **16 State Parties** of the Pacific, as well as some State Parties with their territories in the Pacific (French Polynesia, New Caledonia) together with key regional partners such as ICOMOS Pacifika, IUCN Oceania, Pacific Islands Museum Association (PIMA), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPU) and University of the South Pacific (USP) as well as other important observers and community representatives. The meeting will review progress made and discuss the implementation of the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015) in view of the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting process and its follow-up in the Pacific.

I am sure that the workshop will provide an opportunity to discuss other important related issues including, knowledge management, capacity building and sustainable funding mechanisms implemented through the project "Pacific Heritage Hub" (PHH), and integrated application of the UNESCO conventions in the field of safeguarding heritage as well as the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Programme and a newly approved operational project to be funded under UNESCO-Japan Funds-In-Trust cooperation.

The outcome of this Workshop will include a draft recommendation from the Pacific region to the World Heritage Committee on the prioritized action points as part of the on-going Periodic Reporting exercise.

At a time when the impact of globalization on the world's cultural diversity and the effect of Climate Change are being increasingly felt, UNESCO attaches particular importance to the need to protect cultural and bio-diversity and safeguard the world's tangible and intangible cultural heritage. In order to generate respect towards all civilizations and therefore peace, we have no choice but to understand "inter-culturality" in all its dimensions, particularly in view of the shared Pacific traditional knowledge and values.

It is my hope that this regional meeting will present an opportunity for exchange of experiences and concerns on issues of World Heritage site conservation and management in the Pacific States Parties, as we are in the mid-point of implementing Pacific Action Plan and it is high time to take stock of the progress made. I also expect that the meeting will succeed in identifying and prioritizing concrete action points to be taken to implement the remainder of Action Plan 2010-2015 over the course of next three years, and in conjunction with the on-going Periodic Reporting process.

I take this opportunity to express, on behalf of UNESCO and the World Heritage Centre, our sincere appreciation for the efforts and the dedication of all participating Member States in this important meeting and for their excellent work in the implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention.

Finally, I wish this regional meeting the most successful one with the commitment of you all.

Thank you for your kind attention!

Faafetai lava!

(II) Keynote Address by the Honorable Faumuina Tiatia Liuga, Acting Prime Minister of Samoa

Rev. Siaosi Nuuausala, Apia Protestant Church
Honorable Ministers,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen

Let me extend to you all a warm welcome to our country. Talofa! Malo Afiu Mai !

A warm welcome to the Hon. Minister for Cultural Affairs from Palau Hon. Faustina Rehuher – Marugg, Mr Feng Jing, Chief of Asia/Pacific Unit at the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

The Government of Samoa is honoured to host this important meeting in Apia and I am delighted to be here today to open the Pacific World Heritage Workshop under the theme “Pacific Heritage for Today & Tomorrow”.

The protection of our World’s Natural & Cultural Heritage is not only our obligation to the past, but also our duty to the future. The land, monuments, culture, traditions, etc which our ancestors have left us are the living proof and testimony to the history of peoples and to the factors which shaped their identity. These go beyond the passage of time. They are symbols, both national and universal, in the same way that the messages we draw from them are universal.

This week’s Workshop on Pacific heritage is closely linked to the promotion of dialogue between cultures; as it is culture that brings people closer, contributes to mutual understanding, and is a safeguard of peace. These outstanding concepts give us all the right to feel proud of our Pacific heritage.

Some of us here are familiar with the history and origin of the World Heritage Convention. We are reminded of the ground-breaking initiative of UNESCO when, in 1959, it launched an international campaign to safeguard Egyptian cultural heritage sites. It was an attempt to save the Abu Simbel temples in the Nile Valley, which were threatened with flooding as a result of the construction of the Aswan High Dam. This effort paved the road for the convention on the protection of cultural heritage.

In 1972, the World Heritage Convention was then adopted for the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage to ensure that effective and active measurements are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage in the world.

This 4th Pacific World Heritage Workshop brings together a good number of experts from 16 Pacific Member States as well as those from Member States with their territories in the Pacific (France and USA) and with regional partners such as ICOMOS Pacifica, IUCN Oceania in Suva, PIMA, Conservation International, SPREP, SPC, USP, NUS, etc. to discuss Pacific heritage, with the following goals:

The first is to review progress on the implementation of the Pacific Heritage Action Plan (2010 – 2015). How has it contributed to the protection of natural and cultural heritage in the Pacific? What progress has been made in the development of appropriate national and regional heritage protection legislation and practices? Has progress been made in building the capacity at local and regional levels for the management of World Heritage cultural and natural sites?

The second goal is to discuss ways to increase the visibility of Pacific heritage sites under the World Heritage List and in UNESCO's activities in this area. We hope that promoting the Convention in this way will lead to new activities to ensure long-term conservation as well as increasing awareness of the need to preserve not just the World Heritage but more importantly our own Pacific heritage.

The third main goal is to mobilize financial support for specific actions and identify fresh opportunities relating to the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in the region. I see that there's an opportunity to discuss the Pacific Heritage Hub one of the objective of which is to ensure sustainable funding for the heritage preservation. We hope to create synergies between the Pacific and World Heritage stakeholders and to encourage the development of targeted partnerships for site protection and presentation. Also I see an opportunity to explore viable options regarding Pacific representation in the World Heritage Committee.

Since its adoption in 1972, the Convention has made an important contribution to the identification and protection of natural and cultural heritage sites considered to be of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) to humanity. However, ensuring these World Heritage sites sustain the OUV for which they have been designated is an increasingly complex challenge, especially for small islands states like us.

Among 936 World Heritage Sites on the World List, only 5 are from the Pacific islands countries, not counting those in NZ and Australia. The Pacific is therefore ranked the lowest and under-represented on the World Heritage List as compared to other regions like Asia, Europe, etc.

There are also emerging issues. Among 936 World Heritage sites, 35 have been formally declared as World Heritage in Danger. Many other World Heritage sites face threats to their long-term integrity and survival.

It is therefore vital to mobilize resources and expand existing levels of technical, administrative expertise and financial assistance to safeguard the proper management of these outstanding sites, especially for our small islands states.

Cultural heritage are also shared resources and wealth. It belongs to the country as well as its people. The people, therefore, have their shares of responsibility to protect, manage and promote their very own cultural heritage. The conservation of such should be a total participation of the country from both the government, on a strategic and directional level, as well as from the community on a participative and co-operative level.

It is a common practice in other parts of the world (such as Europe) that cultural heritage conservation is championed by non-government and private sectors. The government is only responsible for conserving and maintaining the heritage properties while private enterprises manage and operate them.

In Samoa like other islands in the Pacific, our heritage sites and properties are located mainly within customary lands owned by traditional owners (i.e. communal land). Thus, management and operations are controlled by village councils and chiefs, matais, etc.

The Government's role is mainly to put in place measures to help ensure its sustainability and protection.

Thus, the preservation of natural and cultural heritage should be a total participation of the country from both the government and the community. The government, private sectors and communities can collaborate successfully and mutually benefit, providing a healthy development for cultural heritage protection and therefore a sustainable economic prospect.

Notwithstanding such economic benefits, however, instances of cultural heritage being damaged in the name of development seem frequently unavoidable. Cultural heritage is history, and once ruined, they cannot be restored. It is our responsibility to ensure proper action to mitigate such risks and reconcile heritage conservation and development.

Thanks to the efforts of Pacific member states, most of the Pacific island countries are now state parties to the Convention and an increasing number of Pacific sites are inscribed on the World Heritage List under the framework of the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan.

I am also pleased to note the Pacific Vision highlighted in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan and some of the achievements since the creation of the previous Pacific 2009 programme, including:

- 12 Pacific islands countries ratified the Convention
- 9 States Parties have submitted their Tentative Lists,
- 5 properties from the Pacific inscribed on the List,
- 5 Properties from Pacific territories also inscribed,
- a regional network of heritage practitioners developed,
- a shared long-term vision on World Heritage for the region was established and communicated, through the "Pacific Appeal",
- a series workshops over the years conducted to ensure coordinated action for the implementation of the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan such as Tongariro in 2004, Cairns in 2008 and Maupiti in 2009.

In this regard, I welcome the work ahead on safeguarding Pacific heritage. I would strongly encourage all of us participants to make use of this opportunity to share your countries' experience and exchange of views and perceptions on heritage conservation and our collective way forward into the global agenda.

Whether you are above or below the equator, whether we live in cities of ten thousand or ten million, whether we sit in the mountains or the plains, the arctic's cold or the Pacific heat, we are all committed to the future. We are determined to speak with one voice about that future, and do what we must do now in order to protect it for our children. We must continue to work together as a region and indeed an entire global community.

As Pacific people, we are united by more than geography. We are united by both a concern and commitment to preserve and protect our cultural beliefs, traditions, environment and our heritage for the future. I believe that means protecting all that we cherish.

When you return to our countries, I hope we can all see this meeting as an opportunity to contribute more than just our individual share. We must continue to reach out to our neighbours around the world, exchange knowledge and expertise, build partnerships, encourage each other, take advantage of others strengths, and offer to share our own.

If we do all of that well, we can surely leave our children and grandchildren a safer and secured planet with a vastly rich Pacific heritage than we found.

Before I conclude, I would like to thank UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Australian Government, UNESCO Office in Apia, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), Ministry of Education , Sports and Culture (MESC), Heritage Coordinating Committee of Samoa and other partners for their key role that have brought us together here in Samoa this week.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

You will be visiting some of our heritage sites on the Wednesday field visit as listed under Samoa's Tentative List. Hope you enjoy the cultural experience!

In the period ahead, the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan will place special emphasis on building partnerships for World Heritage conservation. We the Pacific shall foster co-operation, and relations that go beyond the conventional donor-recipient arrangements, and partnerships with other countries, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs. We shall seek to work more closely with research institutions, trust funds and foundations and individuals who have expressed a keen interest to contribute to Pacific World Heritage conservation.

We have to create a bigger network!

Our emphasis on partnership rests on a balance between duties and rights. We have to shoulder our responsibility, both individually and collectively, for preserving and protecting our heritage now and in the future. Each of us has his or her share of the common heritage but this right of enjoyment is joined with corresponding duties – to understand, to protect, to transmit.

We have a collective responsibility to safeguard our common human heritage. It is a responsibility, furthermore, that links past, present and future generations in a chain of reciprocity and care.

All the people participating in and supporting this Workshop have demonstrated their affection for culture. I believe that this important forum has reinforced the significance of this alliance of people from so many different countries, sharing a common vision of culture and a common aim: to hand it over to succeeding generations.

With this said, I am pleased to now declare the 4th Pacific World Heritage Workshop officially open!

Have a great week. I look forward to seeing you all again tonight at our welcome reception.

Thank you and welcome!



Kuk Site , Papua New Guinea © OUR PLACE The World Heritage Collection



Manono Island, Samoa © UNESCO Apia

Country Reports

AUSTRALIA

Australia

Kate Feros

Pacific World Heritage Workshop
Apia, Samoa 5 -9 September 2011



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

1

National Legislation

Environment Protection
Biodiversity Conservation Act
1999

Aboriginal and Torres Strait
Islander Heritage Protection Act



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

2

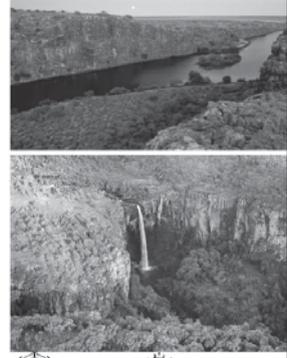
General Information
19 World Heritage Sites
12 Natural 2 Cultural 5 Mixed Properties



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

3

**Australia's
World
Heritage Sites**



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

4

Tentative List

Great Sandy World Heritage Area
(Cooloola extension to Fraser Island
World Heritage Area)

Gondwana Rainforests of Australia
World Heritage Area
(extension to existing property)



5

Finding from the Periodic Report

Section I

- Australia rates well across the governance categories
- Areas of improvement: availability of training in heritage disciplines esp. Heritage conservation, scientific and technical research, education and awareness



6

Progress of Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010 - 2015

Periodic Report Workshop – Cairns, June 2011

- DSEWPaC, Wet Tropics Authority, PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Kiribati
- Hub for Pacific Heritage
- Knowledge sharing, communication, capacity building training for Heritage Managers
 - More to come this week
- Supported projects in Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu



7

What's next?

End of Australia's term on the World
Heritage Committee, November 2011

Climate of reduced resources

Continue our partnership with Pacific
Island countries



8

Country Reports

FIJI

Republic Fiji Islands

Peni Cavuilagi,

Pacific World Heritage Workshop
Apia, Samoa 5 -9 September 2011



1

National Policy and Legislation

- Fiji Government's involvement in the Culture sector are for two main reasons notably for:
 1. The preservation, conservation, protection and development of Fiji's rich indigenous and diverse cultural traditions which are fundamental to its identity and development as a nation
 2. Recognizing that the culture and heritage sector has enormous potential for employment creation and income generation
- The lead Government Agency and focal point for World Heritage is the Department of National Heritage, Culture and Arts currently under the Ministry of Education, National Heritage, Culture and Arts since 2008. Involvement in the WH system followed ratification of the World Heritage Convention.
- A World Heritage Policy Unit within the Department of National Heritage, Culture and Arts established in 2007 with a focus on Fiji's work on its first sight for Nomination Levuka Historical Port town.

2

The World Heritage Policy endorsed by cabinet in 2009 aims:

- To support the conservation of Fiji's Heritage areas by engaging in the World Heritage System.
- The Policy states the Government of Fiji will:
 - Involve all relevant stakeholders in all World Heritage activities and all aspects of heritage conservation.
 - Engage in the International World Heritage System
 - Build capacity within Fiji to conserve and manage heritage areas
 - Encourage studies and research that improve understanding of the issues on heritage areas in Fiji
 - Promote education on heritage issues and the role heritage areas play in the lives of people.
 - Ensure that there are legal and administrative processes in place to provide for the protection of heritage areas
 - Establish means to fund heritage area conservation in Fiji
 - Create a realistic and manageable World Heritage Tentative list
 - Nominate areas it considers to have Outstanding Universal Value to the World Heritage List
 - Support the ongoing management of World Heritage areas in Fiji to maintain the Values for which they have been inscribed on the World Heritage list.

3

Legislation, Management plan and Institutional Strengthening

- A **Management Plan** has been developed for Fiji's first proposed World Heritage site of Levuka and submitted to the World Heritage Centre in February of this year.
- It is in its implementation stages through a coordinated team comprising key stakeholders
- National Trust of Fiji; Ministry of Local Government and Environment; Levuka Town Council; Special Administrators; Local communities are continuously informed.
- **Legislation**
 - A Legal Project Officer was assigned for 2 years working with Australian Consultants.
 - Draft World Heritage Decree Developed in consultation with Australian consultants. Consultations with relevant stakeholders and the Solicitor General's office has taken place with a submission to Cabinet set for October 2011.
- **Institutional structure.**
 - Government has earmarked a separate budgetary allocation in 2012 for Institutional strengthening of relevant agencies. Also included is a provision for a conservation fund for building owners in Levuka.

4

Tentative list

- Four sites on the list
- Levuka Historical Port Town
- Sigatoka Sand dunes
- Yadua Taba Iguana Sanctuary
- Sovi Basin Forest reserve
- Two to follow
- Lomaiviti Seascape
- Taveuni Forest reserve

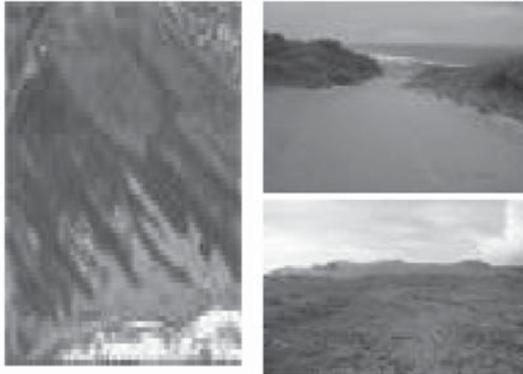
5

Levuka Historical Port Town



6

Sigatoka Sand dunes



7

Yadua Taba Iguana Sanctuary



8

Sovi Basin Forest Reserve



9

Future nomination plan

- Consultations with the National Protected Areas Committee established under the National Environment Council as part of the NBSAP and Provincial Councils and Chiefs to endorse nomination.

10

Progress of Pacific World Heritage Action plan 2010 - 2015

- Preparing and submitting nomination for Levuka by 2010. –completed
- Finalise nomination dossier for Levuka – rewriting of dossier in progress for 2012.
- Review and comment on draft Management Plan- completed and under implementation.
- Complete legal statute framework for National World Heritage Policy- World Heritage Legislation under drafting stage.

11

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

- Inscription of Fijis first World Heritage Site
- Enactment of Fijis World Heritage Legislation
- Establishment of World Heritage Unit
- Capacity building
- Increased awareness through education
- Increased emphasis on Heritage Tourism

12

Country Reports: Fiji

What's next ?

- Pacific Heritage Hub
- Pacific unified voice.

13



Beach Street at Levuka, Fiji © Wikipedia



Church at Levuka, Fiji © Wikipedia

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is a sovereign nation having a special political relationship with the United States referred to as the Compact of Free Association. The FSM consists of 607 islands spread through approximately a million square miles in the western Pacific Ocean. The 607 islands vary from relatively large high mountainous islands of volcanic origin to small low islets or atolls. The four major island groups, also called states, of the FSM are Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei and Kosrae.

Linguistic and archeological evidence indicate that about 2 thousand years ago, a group of people sharing similar language(s), having some agricultural skills, having extremely sophisticated maritime technology and knowledge entered the eastern part of the FSM. For the next 1500 years these Austronesian speakers slowly dispersed westward through Kosrae, Pohnpei, Chuuk and on to Yap Island where earlier colonizers had successfully established a society. Prior to Western contact, development of unique traditions, customs, and languages on each of the four main island groups of the FSM occurred as a result of isolation and lack of frequent interaction.

National Policy and Legislation

The FSM, conscious of the importance of this cultural heritage very early on passed Title 26 of the FSM Code, dealing with the protection and preservation of its history and culture. The policy of the FSM is stated clearly in Title 26:

It is the policy of the Federated States of Micronesia to protect and preserve the diverse cultural heritage for the people of Micronesia and, in furtherance of that policy, to assist in the identification and maintenance of those areas, sites, and objects of historical significance with the Federated States of Micronesia (Title 26, Section 101).

The FSM is also subject to the legislation of the United States for U.S. funded projects with the Marshall Islands, specifically the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106.

Tentative List

Yapese Stone Money Sites in Palau and Yap

Hidden away in the Palau and Western Micronesia archipelagos of the Pacific Ocean around 600kilometres east of the Philippines, the Yapese Stone Money Sites represent the production and use by the Yapese people of one of the most remarkable forms of currency in the world – huge stone money discs known as rai. Quarried from calcite sites in the Rock islands of Palau, the discs were then transported over hundreds of kilometers of open ocean to be eventually distributed in Yap as part of a

traditional island exchange network. Still in use today, they are associated with sacred dancing grounds and ceremonies related to important community and family events.

World Heritage Site(s)

At present there is no World Heritage site in FSM.

Future Nomination Plan

The FSM is now focused on preparing documents to put Nan Madol on the Tentative List

Findings by each country from the Periodic Reporting

There is much need for assistance to building capacity, staffing and financial resources. There is some capacity to conserve, protect and present World Heritage properties but significant deficiencies remain. Human resources are inadequate for conservation, protection and presentation needs of cultural and natural heritage. However, there is some capacity development in the management of cultural heritage through the FSM Office of National Archives Culture and Historic Preservation (NACH).

Progress of Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015

The FSM is preparing documents to put Nan Madol on the Tentative List in cooperation with international experts. An assessment mission of Japan Consortium visited Nan Madol in February 2011. Information material on Nan Madol is being finalized by Japan Consortium and FSM. A mission of the Director of the UNESCO Apia Office in 2011 has resulted in the provision of a financial assistance from UNESCO to support archaeological research and emergency conservation at Nan Madol site. Community consultation is planned for the 2nd half of 2011 with assistance under UNESCO/Japanese Funds-in-Trust.



Nan Madol, Federated States of Micronesia © NRICPT/S. Shirono



Country Reports

FRENCH POLYNESIA

French Polynesia country report

**Two nominations in progress:
Taputapuatea/Te Po Sacred
Landscape and
Marquesas Islands**

MINISTÈRE
DE LA CULTURE, DE L'ARTISANAT, DE
LA FAMILLE,
en charge de la condition féminine

SERVICE DE LA CULTURE
ET DU PATRIMOINE

1

Marquesas Islands

MINISTÈRE
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2

**Taputapuatea/Te Po Sacred
Landscape,
Ra'iatea**

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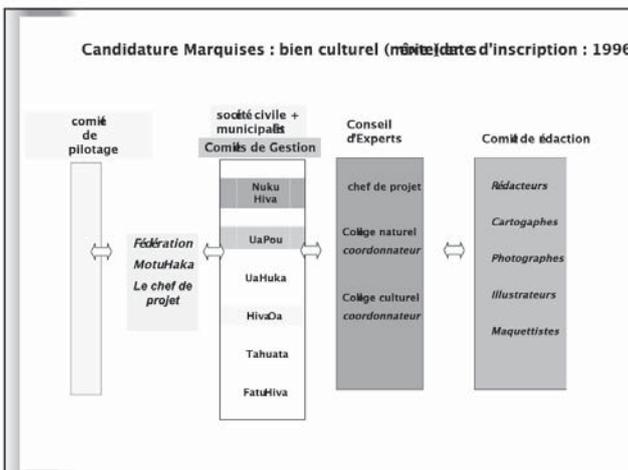
For each application we have :

- A Steering Committee
- "Committees for the Management of material and immaterial properties"
- Experts council

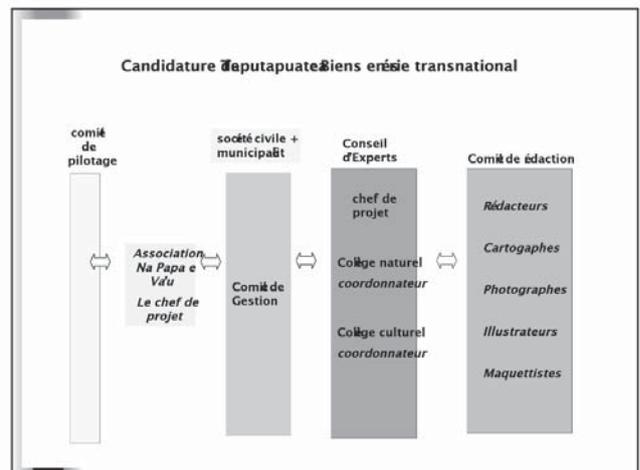
MINISTÈRE
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SERVICE DE LA CULTURE
ET DU PATRIMOINE

4



5



6



Networking and communication

- 1) Experts council
- 2) Data Base
- 3) Publications
- 4) Meetings



7



1- The Experts Council

(What the ministerial decrees say)



8



Experts council

It is responsible for contributing to the knowledge of the history, archaeology, culture, oral tradition, customs, species and spaces, in coordination with Motu Haka / Na Papa e Va'u.



9



The Experts council

The role of the experts council is to bring scientific and technical assistance for the nomination dossiers.



10



Experts council

They give a framework to the thinking of the management committees under the UNESCO criteria, to bring to the population any useful information, which most of the time is not accessible to the non-scientific population.



11



Experts council

In that sense, it plays a role in the outreach strategy. It will also bring the required credit to the nomination dossiers that will be submitted.



12

Country Reports: French Polynesia

Experts council

One experts' council for the Marquesas, one for Taputapuatea
Each is divided into "colleges":

- one natural college : experts in natural science (flora, fauna, sea resources ...)
- one cultural college : archaeology, oral traditions, arts...



13

Networking and communication

- 2) Data Base
- 3) Publications
- 4) Meetings



14

Data Base for the experts

A database (Mana –Internet Provider- + IT Department of the Presidency) was set up in 2009, and reactivated a short time in 2010. it makes it possible to download and share articles, reports, illustrations in order to facilitate the experts' remote work.
(Renew the agreement with the IT Department of the Presidency for 2011-2012).



15

Publications & Meetings

Ministry of Culture action Programme

- request for collaboration for UNESCO project,
- request for a synthetic written article, around 5 pages, for the final report (End 2011 – mid 2012)



16

Publications & Meetings

Ministry of Culture action Programme

- proposal for a model publication "Research results" in 2012, which will be attached to and support the final nomination report ;



17

Publications & Meetings

Ministry of Culture action Programme

- request for active participation, through reports, and notices to be submitted to the management committees ;



18

Publications & Meetings

Ministry of Culture action Programme

- organisation of an international conference end 2011 (the same type as workshop organised in 2009 for Taputapuatea)



19

Steering Committee (institutional capacity building)

What the ministerial decrees say :
The role of the Steering Committee is mainly to involve the local Government in the classification projects, and to inform the ministries and elected officials of the progress of dossiers and budgets.



20

The Steering Committee

It meets at least once a year. It was convened for the first time on 30 September 2009. Some representatives have changed (President of French Polynesia, etc.), but the committee still exists.



21

The Steering Committee

A letter will be sent to the Steering Committee to inform it of the progress of the project as soon as the management committees are set up.



22

The Steering Committee

Secretariat work is the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture and Handicrafts.



23

The Committees for the Management of material and immaterial properties

What the ministerial decrees say :
Civil society : the Mayor, elected officials, local associations, and the population.



24

Country Reports: French Polynesia

The Committees for the Management of material and immaterial properties

What the ministerial decrees say :

The committees are set up by the Na Papa e Va'u associations and by the Motu Haka federation.



DE LA CULTURE, DE L'ARTISANAT, DE LA FAMILLE,
en charge de la condition féminine



25

The competence and role of the “management committees” is to :

1) Promote awareness and participation of the local community in the future of its cultural and natural heritage (language, history, traditions, sites, ceremonies, flora, fauna and spaces...);



DE LA CULTURE, DE L'ARTISANAT, DE LA FAMILLE,
en charge de la condition féminine



26

The competence and role of the “management committees” is to :

2) Promote a better knowledge of the said heritage as well as a documented inventory thereof ;



DE LA CULTURE, DE L'ARTISANAT, DE LA FAMILLE,
en charge de la condition féminine



27

The competence and role of the “management committees” is to :

3) Promote propose and validate to the Steering Committee, a sustainable management and development plan as required by UNESCO for a renewable term of three years ...



DE LA CULTURE, DE L'ARTISANAT, DE LA FAMILLE,
en charge de la condition féminine



28

The competence and role of the “management committees” is to :

3 bis) ... specifying if needed, zoning, charters and limitations of use that may be required in consultation with the local community ;



DE LA CULTURE, DE L'ARTISANAT, DE LA FAMILLE,
en charge de la condition féminine



29

The competence and role of the “management committees” is to :

4) Promote to carry out the monitoring and assessment of the actions taken for the preservation and to report to the Steering Committee through the Motu Haka Federation and Na Papa E Va'u Association.



DE LA CULTURE, DE L'ARTISANAT, DE LA FAMILLE,
en charge de la condition féminine



30

The Role of associations: Na Papa E Va'u & Motu Haka

What the ministerial decrees say:

The Motu Haka Federation and the Na Papa E Va'u Association responsibility is to :



31

The Role of associations: Na Papa E Va'u & Motu Haka

1) set up the management committees, in coordination with the Steering Committee and the expert's council ;



32

The Role of associations: Na Papa E Va'u & Motu Haka

2) monitor the works of the management committees, in coordination with the Steering Committee and the Experts' Council ;



33

The Role of associations: Na Papa E Va'u & Motu Haka

3) ensure the logistics operation of the management committees ;



34

The Role of associations: Na Papa E Va'u & Motu Haka

4) ensure the administrative operation of the management committees.



35

The Role of associations: Na Papa E Va'u & Motu Haka

Concretely, the roles of Motu Haka & Na Papa e Va'u through the Management committees are to :



36

Country Reports: French Polynesia

The Role of associations through the Management committees

1) Set up meetings and inform the public about what Unesco is and proposes;



37

The Role of associations through the Management committees

2) Reassure the public : Unesco validates and puts on the international stage only projects that are proposed, supported and managed by local populations ;



38

Schedule

2011/2012 :

- dialogue between the population and the experts, via project leaders, during the management committees (thinking, selection of sites to propose for nomination, set up of management actions)
- at the institutional level : inter-ministerial consultations
- consultations and reviews of the legislation regarding the protection of natural and cultural heritage ;



39

Schedule

End 2011 :
- written papers by experts completed

End 2011:
- the drafting committee must be set up



40

Schedule

End 2011 : The Ministry of Culture and Handicraft has opened the call for tenders for the hiring of a consultancy firm in charge of assisting French Polynesia in the making of its application dossier from Taputapuatea for the UNESCO WH List



41

Schedule

End 2011 : The Ministry of Culture and Handicraft is preparing the call for tenders for the hiring of a consultancy firm in charge of assisting French Polynesia in the making of its application dossier from Marquesas for the UNESCO WH List



42

Sustainable Funding

DGDE Funds

French Polynesia benefited funds from the French Government for its application dossiers of Taputapuatea and the Marquesas for the UNESCO World Heritage List (78 millions f.cfp)

43

Sustainable Funding

A part of the subsidy from the French Overseas Ministry is for the hiring of a consultancy firm in charge of assisting French Polynesia in the making of its application dossier for the UNESCO World Heritage List.

44

Sustainable Funding

Pacific Fund

At the request of the Na Papa E Va'u Association, a part of the funding to organize a seminar of experts regarding the Taputapuatea sacred site dossier was granted by the Pacific Fund.

45

Sustainable Funding

That seminar invites and gathers all the experts of that dossier scattered in various countries, in Opoa, Raiatea in November 2011.

46

Sustainable Funding

So they can work jointly on the dossier regarding the inscription of this transnational property onto the World Heritage List.

47

Sustainable Funding

This seminar will be a landmark in the progress of the dossier.

48

Country Reports

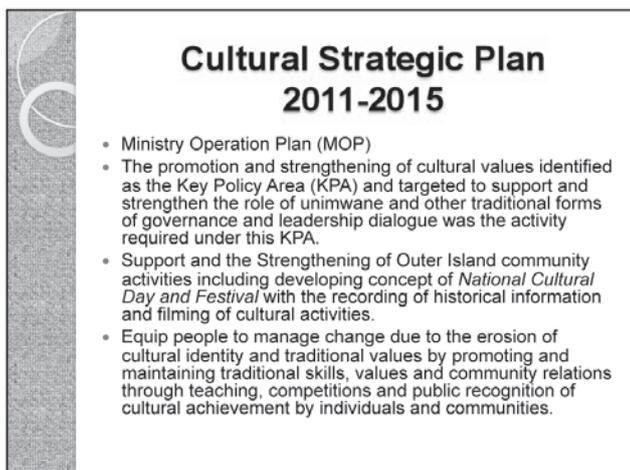
KIRIBATI



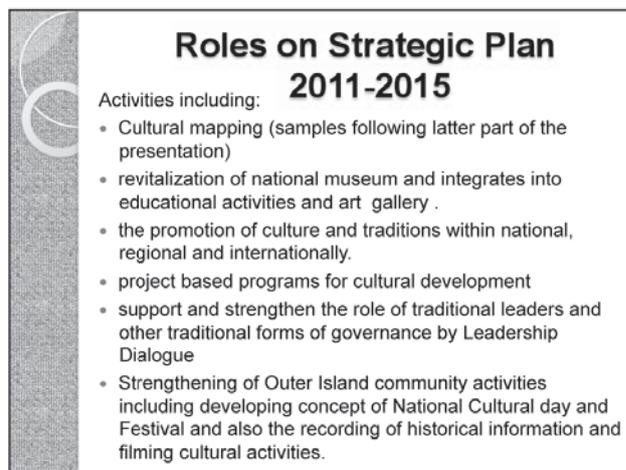
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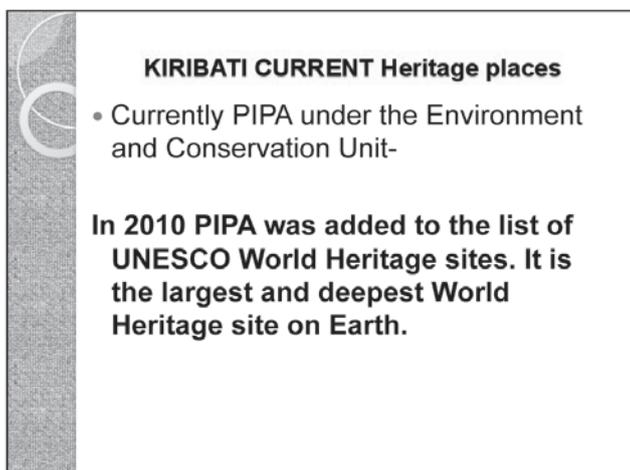
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6

Findings from the Periodic Reporting

ISSUE: The example below is what the Natural Heritage Official says!

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

No

3.7 - Comments

There is no current **plan to develop a tentative list** at this stage. However, there may be plans to explore other potential sites that compliments the **PIPA within** the Line and Gilberts Groups.

Recommendations:

Request that Cultural Heritage Periodic reporting should be included under a specific section!

Or

Login CODES for inputs shared among responsible officers

7

- For the purpose of this Workshop I will presenting mainly on Cultural Mapping in relation to safeguarding heritage which is Tangible under this Convention definition.
- Outer Island visits for Cultural mapping on 16 main habited islands so far. (This program started way back in 2005 and a lot more to be fully completed)

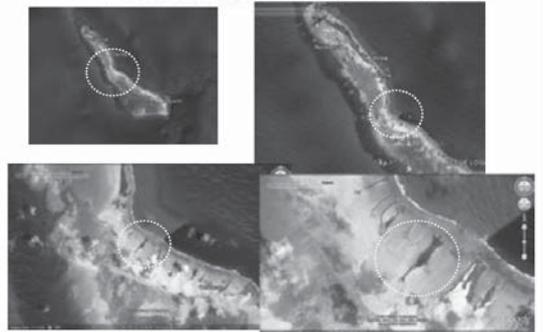
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CULTURAL MAPPING 2005 to 2009

- About 800 to 1000 GPS Co-ordinates of recorded mixed of Cultural Sites/ Historical sites & Natural sites (Intangible and Tangible)
- At least 10 footage of Mini DVDs for one island, and 21 islands covered (21 x 10= 210 mini dvd films) plus about 10 on individual local skill experts..
- 60 VHS cassettes on earlier cultural recordings by earlier cultural officers since 1994 till 2005.
- In our collection we have the earlier footages of 87 SONY UMATIC cassettes of cultural recordings since 1984 to 1990.

9

TE ABAKANA Tabiteuea North Island



10

On a remote islet of Tabiteuea North,
Latitude: 1°19'22.07"S
Longitude: 174°48'24.59"E



11

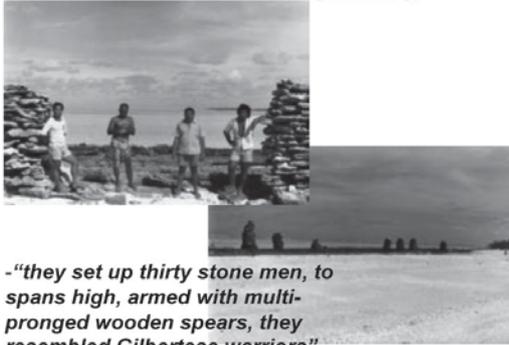
2009 photo of ABAKANA site



12

Country Reports: Kiribati

ABAKANA (1994)



“they set up thirty stone men, to spans high, armed with multi-pronged wooden spears, they resembled Gilbertese warriors”

13

Warriors in stone form



30 manmade human like pillars since 1700s. More than 10 remaining unspoiled.

“thirty stone men, to spans high, armed with multi-pronged wooden spears...”

14



KIRIBATI WARRIOR ARMOUR

Model representing the armour suit and weapons used in the civil war such as in te ABAKANA site



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

15

Progress of Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010 -2015

- PIPA (Phoenix Islands Protected Area) listed under World Heritage Sites in August 2010
- Intangible Cultural Heritage ratification in progress
- Underwater Cultural Heritage in progress (participated and listed under Underwater Cultural Heritage in Oceania)
- Biodiversity Protected Areas consultation 2011 under the POWPA (SPREP)



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

16

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

1. Intangible Cultural Heritage
 2. Underwater Cultural Heritage
- To be highlighted / included in the
Pacific
World Heritage Action Plan



17

What's next?

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

Future forecasting for low islands to be part of Underwater Cultural Heritage Site in the World Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention in process of ratification

Tentative Listing process after 6 years

PIPA to integrate Natural and Cultural as protected area



18

**KAM RABWA
THANK YOU!**

19

Country Reports

REPUBLIC OF MARSHALL ISLANDS

Republic of the Marshall Islands
Ms. Josepha Maddison
Ms. Christina deBrum

Pacific World Heritage Workshop
Apia, Samoa 5 -9 September 2011



1

National Policy & Legislation

RMI Historic Preservation Legislation

- Historic and Cultural Preservation Act 1991
 - Protection of cultural heritage
 - Govern access to submerged resources and export of historical and cultural artifacts
- National Environmental Protection Act 1984
- Marine Resources Act 1997
 - Protection of natural heritage
- Local Government Act 1980
 - Provides for local laws
- Coast Conservation Act 1988
- National Historic Preservation Act Section 106

2

Tentative List

- Likiep Village Historic District
- Mili Atoll Conservancy (and Nadrikdrik)
- Northern Marshall Islands Atolls
 - Ailinginae
 - Rongerik
 - Taka
 - Erikub
 - Jemo



3

World Heritage Site

Bikini Atoll
Inscribed 2010 as a World Heritage Site
Cultural and Natural Values
Biodiversity conservation and coral reef systems

Cultural Resources
The Sunken Vessels
Saratoga (US fleet)
Nagato (Japanese fleet)
16 Ships lie on the bottom of Bikini Lagoon
Bunkers and Land-Based Artifacts
Twelve large Building complexes on each nearby islets

Natural Resources
Marine Environment
Bravo Crater
Explosion created new lagoonal space and opportunities for reef dev.

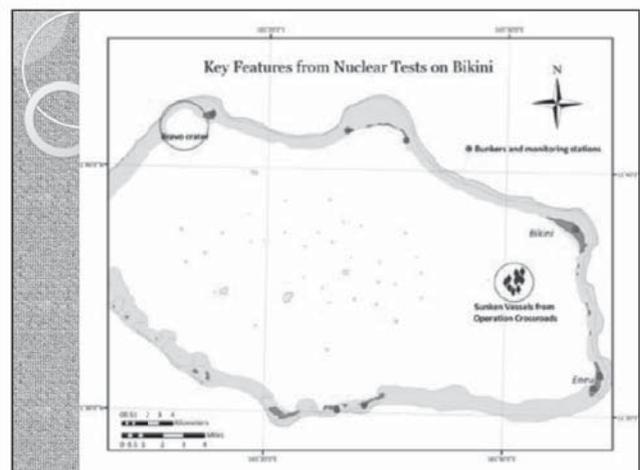


Beneath the Saratoga - Photo © James D. Watt

4



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6

Future Nomination Plan

No future nominations

Focus: Strengthening Management & Promotion of Heritage Management

7

Findings from the Periodic Reporting

- Need assistance for Capacity Building
- Staffing and Financial Resources



8

Progress Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2012-2015

Inscription of World Heritage Site – 2010

Actions:

1. Encouraging Dialogue
2. Enhancing Local Communities Awareness
3. Increasing in-country capacity at all levels
4. Development of in-country heritage expertise
5. Partnerships between communities, heritage agencies, regional organisations, educational institutions and non-government organisations in the region
6. Assisting communities to develop and implement environmentally sustainable economic growth through heritage-related enterprises



9

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

Include RMI in Actors List



10

What's next?

Implementation of Management Plan

Actions to look into:

1. Soliciting International Professional Interest
2. Terrestrial Survey
3. Solicit Funding
4. Create a Website for visitor access
5. Continued Education / Involvement of Bikinians in Bikini Atoll WHS



11

Country Reports

Nauru

GENERAL INFORMATION

Currently Nauru does not have any policy or Legislation put in place for the safeguarding of Intangible or Tangible Cultural Heritage. Since the establishment of the Culture Department in the early 1990's, the office has since seen some great changes on how the public and the government perceive the organization. Government had established the department with the sole purpose of creating a National Museum and for the Culture division to oversee the Museum. Over the years the Department has branched out has established itself as playing an imperative part in the sustainability of Nauru's future by ensuring Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage is preserved and made available to all Nauruans that will ensure a cohesive and self reliant community with sustainable livelihoods.

The main objective of the Department is the:

- Continuity to ensure the safeguarding and promotion of our youths and the future of Nauru
- Establishing and formulating a National Cultural Policy and Legislation to ensure the safeguarding and promotion of our heritage for our youths and the future of Nauru
- Standardizing the Nauruan Language
- Formulating a Language committee
- To conduct series of training programs on personal development, leadership interpersonal skills, and other relevant subject areas that improve the life-skills of young people using our "Egade" (Culture)



Frigate bird and its master, Nauru © UNESCO A.Takahashi

Included below is the established NSDS for the Culture Unit:

Strategies	Short- term Milestones 2012
Promotion and enhancement of traditional community leadership	<p>Community leadership programme developed and training conducted. Training of community leaders/members in government process and participatory decision making.</p> <p>Review governance structures in communities</p> <p>Community representatives actively engaged in governance and the national development process, including the annual budget process.</p>
Conservation and preservation of Nauru culture, tradition and heritage sites	<p>Nauru culture, tradition, heritage sites and biodiversity recorded and documented.</p> <p>National Commission on Language established.</p> <p>Teaching of Nauru language and culture studies introduced in primary schools.</p>
Conservation and preservation of Nauru culture, tradition and heritage sites	<p>Nauru culture, tradition, heritage sites and biodiversity recorded and documented.</p> <p>National Commission on Language established.</p> <p>Teaching of Nauru language and culture studies introduced in Primary schools.</p>
Promotion and conservation of traditional culture and knowledge through production and marketing of handicrafts.	<p>Handicraft training in weaving, carving and painting conducted.</p> <p>Traditional handicrafts marketed and sold in outlets.</p>
Strengthening community participation and self reliance through community projects.	<p>NGO/civil Society community training/ capacity building programmes development.</p> <p>Training in vegetables farming developed & introduced in communities.</p> <p>Districts/community kitchen garden developed.</p>
Strengthening community participation and empowerment	<p>Community training/capacity building programmes developed.</p> <p>Youth groups, women's and church groups actively engaged in community projects.</p>

Country Reports

Funded by the Japanese Trust in Fund and the UNESCO office, a workshop was initiated in Nauru to promote and enhance public awareness for the 2003 UNESCO convention. The Workshop also brought visibility of the participants' interest and motivation to the ratification and implementation of the Convention, to which Nauru Island has yet to ratify. The participants supported the view that the convention may serve as a tool to optimize and strengthen the safeguarding of our ICH.

From the workshop, it was also agreed and had been raised from all participants that:

1. Nauru has despondently lost most of its Intangible Cultural Heritage and what we have now is in danger of being lost.
2. Our Intangible Cultural Heritage Knowledge needs to be safeguarded and passed on.
3. Our society needs to work together to achieve the aim of this workshop and that is to safeguard our Intangible cultural Heritage.

From the workshop, it was agreed from all participants, comprising of Government stakeholders, community leaders and local Intangible Cultural Heritage experts agreed that in order to overcome the above problems the Culture Department and stakeholders should focus on achieving the following:

1. Constructing and establishing a legislation to 'Protect' our Intangible Cultural Heritage.
2. Strengthening the 'Bond(s)' between stakeholders – Government, Community and Local expert including young and elder Nauruans to share and learn together.
3. Nauru ratifying the 2003 ICH Convention.
4. Establishing a Cultural Policy for Government.
5. Set up the Nauru Language Commission and finalize the issue on 'written' Nauruan.
6. Ensure Intangible Cultural Heritage is incorporated into the National curriculum.
7. Reviving and promoting of Traditional games.
8. Establish and 'Art & Craft' Centre (Oagin Meg) as a meeting place for promoting our Intangible Cultural Heritage.



Phoenix Islands, Kiribati © UNESCO Ron Van Oers

FUTURE NOMINATION PLAN

Name: Preservation of Nauru Traditional Frigate Bird Catching Sport.

Frigate Bird Catching is a national sport unique to the Nauruans. In a traditional game that required skills handed down along privileged lines, wild Frigate birds are lured, caught tended for. This Sport is only played amongst the men folk. The traditional sport of Frigate Bird catching is not only a sport but more of a way of life for the Nauruans. The champion of the games after the completion of the hunting period will be revered and honored as a hero. The sport will test your stamina, courage and endurance. The sport is played amongst several different tribes or family, Dodu's (Extended family members). The first team to capture one hundred wild frigate birds is the winner. The individual to capture the most or rarest form of frigate bird will be revered as the hero of the game. Most of the birds caught would be tagged and released back into the wild. But some are kept as lures for other untagged birds, and these birds are caged and fed by the Frigate Bird hunters.

Frigate Bird catching is still been practiced till this date, but sadly over the years and due to the financial constraints that many locals are facing, there are only three remaining Etea (Frigate Bird Catching grounds) on the island. Ten years ago, there were more than ten registered Etea on the island. The threat that is endangering the sport is the lack of interest amongst the young men of today and the financial constraints locals are currently experiencing. One Etea can care for 100 Frigate birds, and these birds have to be fed daily. Each bird can consume up to a bucket of fish a day, and with the financial constraints that are faced by many Nauruans, many locals could not afford the added financial constraints to tending and caring for these great birds.

Nauru is considering the possibility of submitting the Preservation of Nauru Traditional Frigate Bird Catching Sport as a project proposal for UNESCO ICH country projects. Currently the Culture Department has been convening with local Etea owners for ways to which we can ratify this problem. Nauru will be submitting a project proposal request to the UNESCO National Commission to assist with the preservation and safeguarding of the Nauru Traditional Frigate Bird catching Sport. From this project Nauru hopes to establish a Preservation Site for these birds, hoping to achieve the safeguarding and continuity of the National Sport.



Masked Boobies, Phoenix Islands, Kiribati
© UNESCO Ron Van Oers



Masked Booby, Phoenix Islands, Kiribati
© UNESCO Ron Van Oers

Country Reports

NEW CALEDONIA

France, New-Caledonia

Jacques WADRAWANE,
Acting Secretary General, French High Commission
in New Caledonia

Christine FORT,
Doctor in forest ecophysiology, Agriculture, Forest and
Environment Department

Nathalie BAILLON,
Chief of marine and fresh water environment resources
of the Northern Province of New Caledonia

*With contributions from the Protected Marine Areas Agency and the New
Caledonian Fisheries Service*

**Pacific World Heritage Workshop
Apia, Samoa 5 -9 September 2011**



1

General Information :
French territories in the South Pacific

2

General Information:
National policy and legislation

- At an international level, several agreements or memorandums exist.
- Concerning the overseas territories, no unique policy or legislation applies, on account of the particular status of each territory.
- The marine and fishing resources can be managed at several levels : international, national, local government or *infra*.



3

General Information :
World Heritage Site : the lagoons of New Caledonia

- Listed in July 2008 as “The lagoons of New Caledonia : reef diversity and associated ecosystems”
- Serial property : 6 sites representing the whole biodiversity of new Caledonian reefs and associated ecosystems
- Exceptional biodiversity
- Core zones : 15 743 km²
 - Marine buffer zones : 8 206 km²
 - Terrestrial buffer zones



4

General Information :
The lagoons of New Caledonia : management

- Serial property : 4 managers (the 3 provinces and the New Caledonian government)
- Each manager has his own environmental policy and legislation, in addition to national or international regulations
- A natural area's conservatory (CEN) was created in March 2011 to coordinate the management of the entire serial property



5

General Information :
The lagoons of New Caledonia : management

- Several actions ongoing to improve knowledge, to organize participatory governance, to protect and preserve, through establishment and implementation of co-management plans.
 1. Improve knowledge : scientific research, publication and increased public awareness
 2. organize participatory governance with the creation of a management committee



6

General Information :

The lagoons of New Caledonia : management

↳ One to 4 management committees for each site :

Name	Management committees
Far Southern lagoon area	3 (functional)
Western Coastal zone	1 (functional)
North and East Coastal zone	4 (functional)
Far Northern Lagoon	1 (functional)
Entrecasteaux	1 work group
Ouvea and Beautemps-Beaupre	1 (ongoing)

↳ 1 plan agreed ; 3 to be approved ; the others ongoing.



7

General Information :

The lagoons of New Caledonia : management

3. Protect and preserve, through environmental policies in each institutions for sustainable management and resources protection :

- implementation of adapted fisheries regulations,
- protection of vulnerable species,
- the management of the maritime public domain with the creation of protected marine areas.

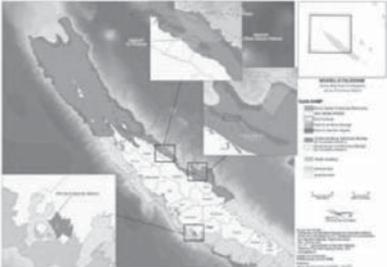


8

General Information :

The lagoons of New Caledonia : management

For example in the northern province




9

Progress of PWH Action Plan:

Activities at the New Caledonia level

- **Share experience and information with GBRMPA on marine park management:**
 - Signing of a Declaration supporting the sustainable management of the Coral Sea between Australia and France (New Caledonia) (10th March 2010, Canberra).
 - Scientific cooperation and better coordination of the sustainable management of the Coral Sea are ongoing.
- **Share experience and information with GBRMPA with an extension to Hawaiï :** coordination to implemented



10

Progress of PWH Action Plan:

Activities at the New Caledonia level

- **Develop an inventory of terrestrial natural sites:**
 - First workshop to review the implementation of the "Regional Wetlands Action Plan for the Pacific Islands" (August 2010 in Nouméa, New Caledonia) : ongoing.
- **Identify a national heritage list of potential World Heritage Cultural sites :**
 - Coordinate to produce a list of sites



11

Progress of PWH Action Plan:

Activities at the New Caledonian level

- **Share experiences concerning the integration of indigenous communities in the development and implementation of the management plans for World Heritage Properties :**
 - Ongoing in each site.
 - Example for the northern province :
 - About fifty sessions
 - About three hundred people mobilized.



12

Country Reports: New Caledonia

Possible Adjustments in the PWH Action Plan 2010-2015

- Further time for realisation of each action to allow the Conservatory of Natural Areas (CEN) to enhance coordinated management of the entire serial property
 - Assignments ongoing (director, secretary)
 - Assignment realized (president of the administration board).



13

What's next ?

- Findings from the first evaluation by World heritage committee :
 - Welcomes the efforts to improve the management
 - recommendations to implement :
 - technical, financial and administrative support
 - finalization and implementation of co-management plans
 - Evaluation of participatory governance
 - response to threats identified relating to risks from mining exploration and exploitation
 - evaluate the state of conservation of the zone



14

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

15



16

17

18



Lagoon, New Caledonia © Eloïse Bresson



Lagoon, New Caledonia © Eloïse Bresson

Country Reports

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand
Annie Wheeler
Richard Waiwai
Department of Conservation
Susan Isaacs
NZ National Commission for UNESCO

Pacific World Heritage Workshop
Apia, Samoa 5 -9 September 2011



1

NZ World Heritage



Conservation, Culture and Community

2

NZ World Heritage sites

- Tongariro National Park



3

- Te Wahipounamu –South West NZ



4

- Subantarctic Islands



5

National Policy and legislation

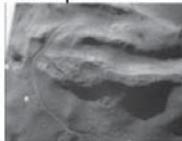
- One third of New Zealand is protected conservation land
- We have many types of protection including World Heritage, national parks, wildlife, historic, marine and recreation reserves and cultural sites




6

Policies and legislation

- Tangible and intangible values protected
- Treaty of Waitangi – dual responsibilities
- Central and local government policy and legislation
- Customary management
- Co-management and partnership agreements
- Community participation
- Leadership



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

7

Protected area management

- Department of Conservation
- Ministry of Culture and Heritage
- Tangata whenua
- Local government
- Historic Places Trust
- Communities



8

11 sites on Tentative List

- Wide consultation over List
- 3 cultural, 7 natural, 1 mixed
- Three sites progressed
- No plans to add to List



9

Future nomination plan

- Kahurangi, Farewell Spit, Waikoropupu Springs, Canaan Karst – serial natural site



10

- Waters of Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) – natural site, extension



11

- Auckland Volcanic Field – serial mixed



12

Country Reports: New Zealand

Findings from the Periodic Reporting

NZ World Heritage sites are well protected, managed and presented

Working together well – government, tangata whenua, local communities

Main ongoing threats are from invasive species



13

Progress of Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015

- Cultural nomination – Auckland Volcanic Field - there is a high level of Iwi interest in furthering this nomination
- Serial nomination – NZ will attend Tahiti workshop to discuss Te Po/Taputapuatea (Raiatea) nomination and possible inclusion of NZ site/s
- Cook Islands ratified WH Convention
- Ongoing discussion about Pacific Heritage Hub
- WH education – Young Hands – promoted by NZ National Commission for UNESCO



14

Possible Adjustment to the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015

Prioritise actions in the plan, especially collective/ regional actions

Update actions related to the Pacific Heritage Hub & capacity building



15

What's next?

Are there opportunities for countries to collaborate over nominations e.g. trans-boundary serial sites, especially for cultural or marine properties?

Our Pacific Voice ...



16



Te Wahipounamu, New Zealand © Evergreen

Country Reports

NIUE

NIUE
Moira Enetama
Logopati Seumanu

Pacific World Heritage Workshop
Apia, Samoa 5 -9 September 2011



1

General Information

1. National Policy & Legislation
 - (a) Strategies under Heritage Assets & Environment Sectors Taoga Niue Publication, 2008
 - (b) Niue Cultural Council Act 1986, Niue Environment Act 2003, (TN Bill, EIA Regulations)
2. Tentative List
Originally commenced 1986, reviewed 1997 with the assistance of the Department of Justice, Lands and Survey. Records damaged by Cyclone Heta 2004, new tentative list compiled by Museum, 2006
3. World Heritage Site(s)
Nil, sites indicated at national level only
4. Future Nomination Plan
Visit of the WHC Member/s to assist with listing, general observation of processes and give true reflection on Niue sites since the 2001 Ratification and recent organisational changes.



2

Finding from Periodic Reporting

1. Report done after ratification of Convention in 2001 not followed up
2. No formal reporting to WHC other than representation at regional meetings/workshops for the past decade. Reports of representation submitted to Cabinet
3. Current reporting at August 2011 revealed lax in proper coordination between key stakeholders, changes in focal points of contact affects progression of Tentative Listing, Insufficient financial resources made available to meet Niue's obligations under the Convention including capacity building – long and short term, Niue yet to realise the possible overexploitation of its natural resources with the delay of formalising current strategies and legal frameworks



3

Progress of Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015

1. Financial assistance for Tentative List Preparatory – No progress
2. Capacity Building – No progress
3. Legislation – No progress
4. Local Workshops – No progress
5. Youth visit to Tongariro Park – No progress

* Note transitional changes and appointments of official key contacts



4

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

1. Financial Assistance for Tentative List Preparatory Groundwork: Taoga Niue, Niue Environment Department, 2015
2. Capacity Building: Long and short term targeting heritage, environment management and conservation: Taoga Niue, 2013
3. Legislation: Taoga Niue, 2014
4. Local Workshops: Taoga Niue, 2013
5. Youth Forum, School Site Visits to National Sites: Taoga Niue, Education Department, 2012



5

What's next?

1. Construct the Taoga Niue Complex and engage technical assistance to assist with the implementation of Niue's Obligations under the Convention;
2. Incorporate activities into current Niue Forestry Conservation Project (GEF Funding) to strengthen the identification and management of selected sites, in particular *tapu* areas
3. Effective and better collaboration with key stakeholders in the implementation of Convention;
4. Seek assistance from international and regional communities for Niue to formalise Legislations;
5. Niue must allocate sufficient financial resources towards the preservation of its cultural heritage
6. Discuss and identify the possibility of inscribing the whole of Niue (natural and cultural, tangible and intangible including its inhabitants) and being mindful of our international obligations



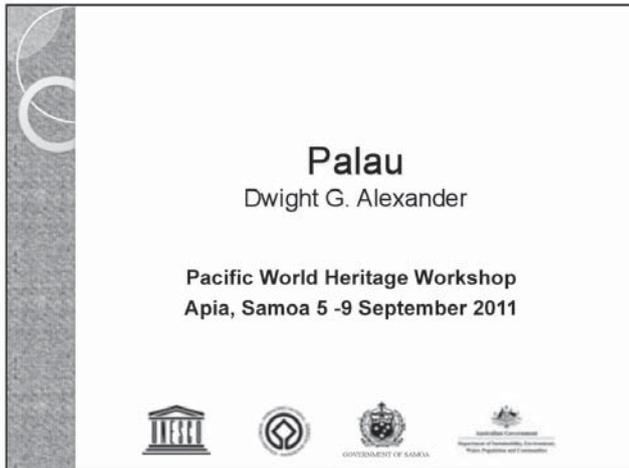
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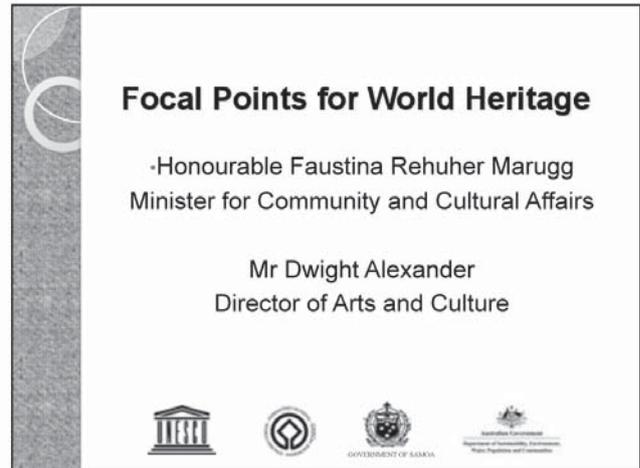
Dancers, Niue © UNESCO

Country Reports

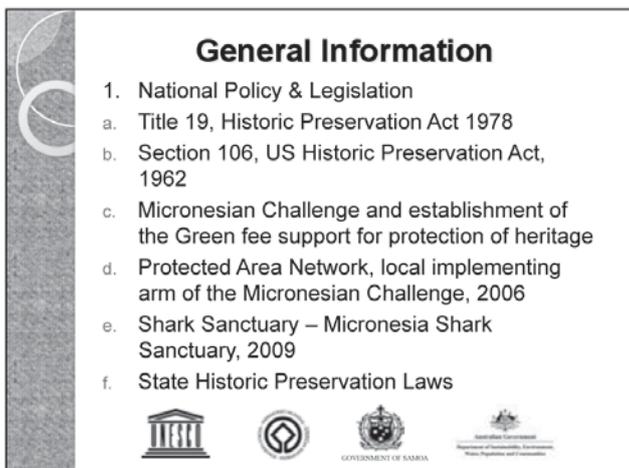
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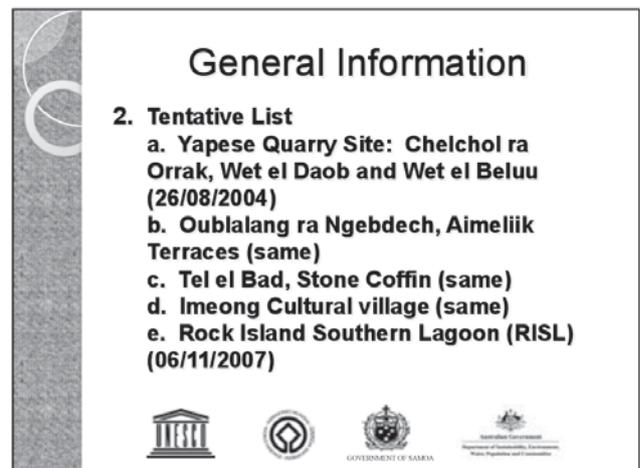
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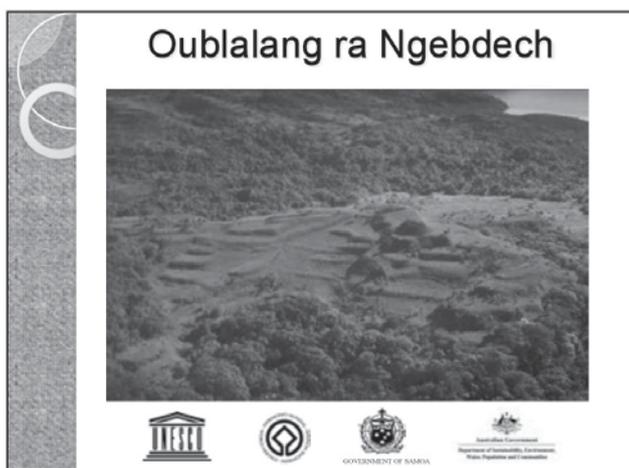
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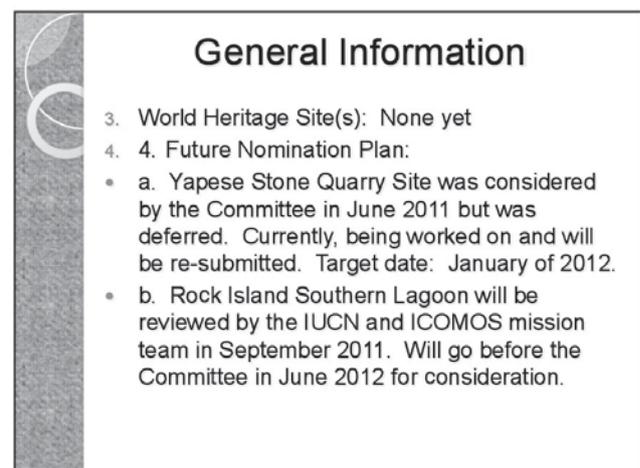
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Trans-boundary Site of Yapese Stone Quarry & Money Bank

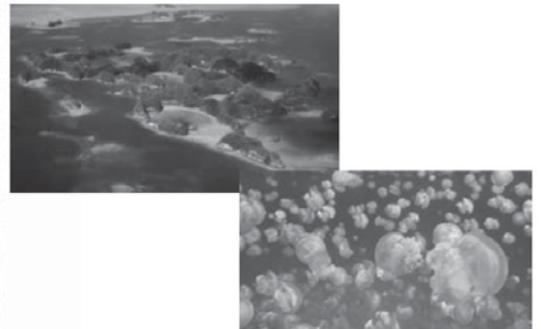


GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

Ministry of Lands, Environment,
Public Utilities and Infrastructure

7

Rock Island Southern Lagoon



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

Ministry of Lands, Environment,
Public Utilities and Infrastructure

8

Findings from the Periodic Reporting

1. Interest in site nominations is increasing indicating increased awareness of WHC. Development vs. Heritage Protection
2. The need for establishing management systems protecting the heritage areas, as well as the development of Risk Management Plans
3. The enhancement of sites to cater to visitors and to generate revenues to fund the management plans. Promotions, Economic opportunities, etc
4. Finalization of the National Cultural Policy



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Ministry of Lands, Environment,
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9

Progress of Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015

1. Knowledge and information is now available through the National Commission, WH in-country focal points and on the web
2. More countries are now moving forward for inscription. Carrying out further research on their heritage to build integrity and OUV
3. Local stakeholders with knowledge of WH now seeking to nominate sites
4. Availability of data on the external challenges



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

Ministry of Lands, Environment,
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10

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

1. Pacific Heritage Academy and linking with local community colleges
2. Identification of the Pacific Heritage Hub for all Pacific countries for networking and linking with each other on key WH issues
3. Pacific World Heritage Fund
4. Embracing and linking with more regional and international partners



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Ministry of Lands, Environment,
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What's next?

1. Hope to inscribe the Rock Island Southern Lagoon in 2012
2. Hope to inscribe the Trans-boundary Site of Yapese Quarry and Yapese Stone Money Bank
3. Plan to seek assistance to nominate Imeong Cultural Village and Aimeliik Terraces
4. Hope to join the World Heritage Committee in 2011
5. Contribute to the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan
6. Seek support to assist the Pacific Countries in their pursuit of nominations



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Ministry of Lands, Environment,
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12

Country Reports: Palau

Mesulang

Ngdiak el sebechem lomakes a lak
modengalii chelii er kau!

You cannot move forward without
knowing your past!



GOVERNMENT OF PALAU
Department of Tourism, Economic,
Public, Legislative and Cultural Affairs

13



Abai in Palau © Bureau of Arts and Culture of Palau

Country Reports

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Pacific World Heritage Workshop
Tanoa Tusitala Hotel, Apia,
Samoa, 5-9 September 2011

- © *Papua New Guinea Country Report*
- © By PNG National (World) Heritage Secretariat

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PNG at a Glance

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2

Natural Heritage Values (Terrestrial) 1.

PNG land area = 46.84 million ha
Forest Cover = 26.2 million ha (60-70%) - (1998)

Current World's forested cover ranking:
1) Amazon, 2) Congo Basin, & 3) PNG

Forest logged & converted= 3 to 4 million ha. Forest Acquired (PNGFA) = 10.5 mil, 6.1million ha is under permit to 42 logging operations (1998-2001)

Protected Area Coverage = 1.6 million ha (3.4%) (2008)

3

3

Natural Heritage Values (Marine) 2.

- © PNG leads PICs in it marine area? (3,120,000km² EEZ) engulfed by Solomon, Bismarck & Coral Seas
- © Reef Area: 40,000km² Coastline: 17,000km
- © PNG Worlds raw tuna catch @ US\$7billion less export fees (PNG is food basket of the PICs)
- © PNG is the largest single contributor 17% or 720,000 metric tonnes (FIA 2010)
- © PNG has potential to reach US\$2.4mil or PNG K5.7mil without Export Fees
- © PNG is Party – Parties to Nauru Agreement (PNA) (Solomon Is, Nauru, Kiribati, FSM, Marshall Is, Palau & Tuvalu)

4

4

Minerals & Hydrocarbon industry

- © PNG ranked 11th Gold Producing country in the World @ 2.2 mil ounces of Gold, 2.7 million ounces of Silver, and 1.6 tonnes of Copper concentrate
- © 2% Percent Royalties is paid out to LOs about K1.2 mill (National Development Forum Report of 2005 to 2010)

5

5

Protocols in establishing Community-based Agreements for a Conservation Area to enable creation of a World Heritage site

First Conservation Agreement Signing by more than 3 Communities – (2004)

MoU Signing between a PG, Nat. Govt. and LLG – (2005)

Second Conservation Agreement signing by more than 4 Communities – (2006)

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6

Cultural Heritage Values 1

Population: 6+ million

Race: Melanesian, Polynesian & Micronesian

No. of languages: 800+English, PNG Pidgin, (Tok Pisin), Polise Motu

No. of indigenous Cultures: 1000

Archaeological evidence: Human settlement 40,000 to 50,000 years (Kosipe Valley) Huon Peninsular Coral Terraces

Lapita with human skeleton 4,000 years (Central Province)





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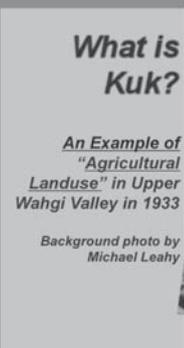
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What is Kuk?

An Example of "Agricultural Landuse" in Upper Wahgi Valley in 1933

Background photo by Michael Leahy

- ✓ An archaeological site with evidence of agriculture dating back to at least 7000-6500 years ago (and potentially to 10,000 years ago)
- ✓ 10,000 years: uncertain whether agriculture or not?
- ✓ 7000-6500 years: mounded cultivation
- ✓ 4000 years to present: successive phases of ditched drainage for cultivation




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Cultural Heritage Values 2

"The Kuk Early Agricultural Site, a well-preserved buried archaeological testimony, demonstrates an independent technological leap which transformed plant exploitation to agriculture around 7,000-6,400 years ago, based on vegetative propagation of bananas, taro and yam."




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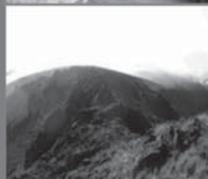
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SPs Lets remind ourselves again

Forest ecosystems are home to vast majority of the World's terrestrial species undergoing greatest chronic pressure from human activities.

E.g., threat from permanent agriculture conversion 12.3 million of sub-tropical & tropical forest cover is lost annually since 1990 (FAO 2005)

States Parties (SPs) nominating natural sites in future need to be reminded that terrestrial ecosystems also contribute to the sites Outstanding Universal Values (OUVs)

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Ecosystems contribute to natural sites Outstanding Universal Values (OUVs)

Main World's Forests biomes:

- o Boreal, Temperate, Subtropical, Tropical
- Heritage endemic species of flora & fauna, e.g. Beech & Podocarps/Conifer forest, PNG's iconic Bird of Paradise OUVs, CBDs landscape, seascape
- The work @ Kew Gardens (vulnerable heritage species)

Ecosystem Approach, (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2004) Costanza et al. est. (1997) Ecosystem Services are valued @ US \$33 trillion a year

Right-based Approach – Pacific relevance

- o Fortress conservation – conflict between humans & nature, e.g. Kokoda Trail, Chief Roi Mata Domain
- o Sustainable development – In most PICs there is continuous interaction between peoples culture & nature,

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Some Components of Ecosystem




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Country Reports: Papua New Guinea

Types of Ecosystem Services



- 1. Provisioning Services:**
Food, Fibres, Fuel, Genetic resources, Biochemical, Freshwater, Medicine, Ornamental resources
- 2. Cultural Services:**
Aesthetic appreciations, Recreation, Spiritual & Religious concern, Cultural & Artistic inspiration, Educational & scientific information, A sense of place/identity (pride)
- 3. Life Support Services:**
Habitat provision, Primary production, Nutrient recycling, Soil formation, Water cycling, Atmospheric nitrogen.
- 4. Life Regulating Services**
Climate Regulation, Watershed Protection, Erosion Prevention & Soil Protection, Storm Protection, Water Purification, Disease Regulation, Herbivory, Pollination, Seed Dispersal

Source: Heywood (1995) Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2004)

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Regulating Management Effectiveness of Natural WH sites!

Applying proper monitoring & evaluation processes (to assess management effectiveness)

Security of Tenure over the World Heritage site, (mixed Natural, Cultural, Military heritage)

Self regulation due to isolation.

- ☐ e.g., high seas (EEZ), elevated above 1500metres asl (climate restrictions), sub-alpine & alpine regions

- ☐ Unstable (fault line, uplift & subduction zones, volcanoes, earthquakes, (Pacific Rim of Fire) tsunamis



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14

When and How
World Heritage
Convention
began in PNG?



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Government of PNG

Decision No.

NG45/94

Meeting No: NG: 17/94

"Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural & Natural Heritage"

Date: 7th December 1994



Definition of World Heritage

"Outstanding Universal Value"

"Cultural and/or Natural significance" - which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity.

12/20/11

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Government of PNG

The Department (DEC) was directed by GoPNG:

DEC to be the primary Implementing & Executing Agency (1994).

DEC to investigate the formation of a Heritage Foundation, & request Govt. funding & report back to the GoPNG (Cabinet)

In 1997 PNG became the 148th State Party to the Convention by depositing an instrument of ratification or acceptance

In 2009 there are 186 State Parties

12/20/11

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PNG National (World) Heritage Foundation (Committee)

The Heritage Foundation was formed with two components:

1. The establishment of PNG National (World) Heritage Committee which comprised of 7 x key Central/ National Agencies & 5 x NGO partners:

- The National (World) Heritage Committee is yet to be gazetted

2. The creation of PNG National (World) Heritage Secretariat (2 x positions in DEC (2007/2010)

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Key National Agencies & NGOs forming PNG National (World) Heritage Committee

National Agencies

1. Dept. of Environment & Conservation (Chair)
2. Dept. of Education
3. National Commission for UNESCO
4. National Museum & Art Gallery
5. National Cultural Commission
6. UPNG (Anthropology Stream)
7. Tourism Promotion Authority (TPA)

NGOs

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

Note: the National (World) Heritage Secretariat (within DEC) assume the responsibility of networking on all (natural & Cultural) WH matters

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How WH expanded in PNG (2006)?

- ✓ PNG National World Heritage Strategy developed (2006 to 2009 - review periodically)
- ✓ Early nominations dossiers prepared previously in (2004), (for Kuk Early Agricultural site and Huon Terraces) did not match WHC criteria's
- ✓ PNG's first National (World) Heritage Strategic Worksop (2006) (UNESCO/WHC & PNG Co-funded)
 - ☒ Because DEC as State Party Rep & Focal Point played no part therefore nominations were declined
- ✓ PNG's first National (World) Heritage Tentative Listing of 7 x sites prepared and submitted (2006). Properly improved Kuk Nomination Dossier re-submitted (2006)

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Kuk Early Agricultural Site

Nomination (2006)
Inscription (2008)

Kuk is PNG's first WH sites in Western Highlands

Agriculture practices still continues in recent times



PAPUA NEW GUINEA • Kuk

Kuk Early Agricultural Site

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21

PNG WH Tentative Listed Sites

1. In 2006, GoPNG nominated a total of 7 x prospective areas to the WH Tentative List as (mixed natural & cultural sites) viz

1. Kokoda Track and Owen Stanley Ranges (Central & Oro)
2. Kikori River Basin/Great Papuan Plateau (Gulf, SHP, EHP)
3. Milne Bay Seascape (Pacific Jewels of Marine Biodiversity)
4. Trans-Fly Complex (trans-boundary) (RIP & Western Province)
5. The Sublime Karsts of PNG (Nakanai (ENBP), Muller (SHP & Hindenburg Wall (Western Province) – serial sites)
6. Upper Sepik River Basin (ESP)
7. Huon Terraces – Stairway to the Past (Mcrobe Province)

(Background photo of Mount Albert Edward Owen Stanley Ranges)

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What are the next steps for the PNG WH Tentative Listed sites?

Some of the TL sites require verification & their OUV status authenticated & their retrospective state of conservation recorded

Prepare nomination dossiers (2012) of at least 2 x sites from the current TL for full nomination.

Strategies considered for nomination are:

1. TL sites which have under-gone Social & Cultural mapping;
2. TL sites which are existing PAs which Have existing Security of Tenure;
3. TL sites located within Provinces which have good community support, understanding and interactions with less difficulty to succeed;
4. TL sites in remote isolated locations in National Interest e.g., high sea (EEZ)



Mr. Victoria @ background Owen Stanley Ranges (4073m asl)

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PNG Natural Heritage Values - some interim considerations

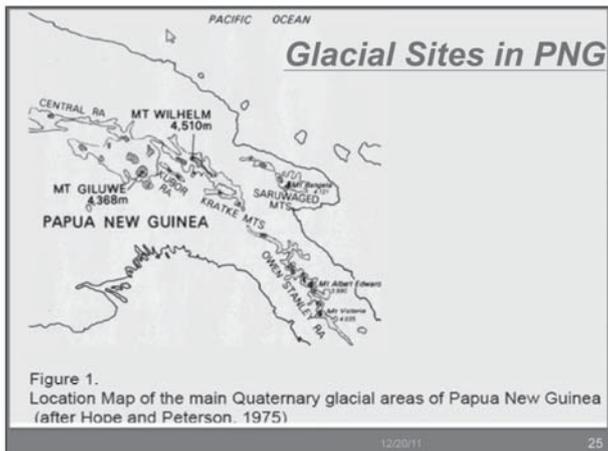
Natural Heritage:

1. Glacial landscapes
2. PNG Sub-lime Karsts (underground Caves wild rivers)
3. Peatlands (good Carbon storage)
4. Gondwanan Flora
5. Local endemics with Outstanding Natural Beauty

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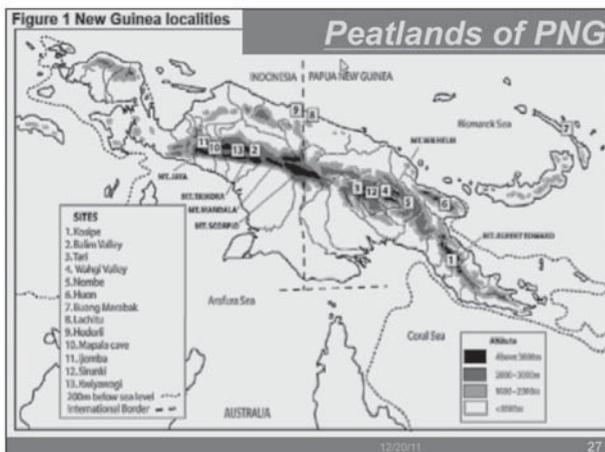
Country Reports: Papua New Guinea



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Update(s) on Kuk PoW 1.

Kuk EAS was inscribed (2008) – WHC provided some recommendation(s) in (2009) for the State Party to address:

- ✓ Kuk Management Plan
- ✓ Declare/gazette Kuk as a Conservation Area under Conservation Areas Act (1978)

Establish Kuk CA Management Committee

- ✓ Composition of Kuk CA Management Committee
- ✓ Establish by-laws & regulations (compliance with Organic Law)

Establish enforcement duties

- ✓ Appoint ranger personnel (4 x landowners on rotational basis)

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Kuk PoW Update(s) 2.

Gazette names of Kuk CA Management Committee members and rangers

Revisit & confirm the (2006) Free Prior Inform Consent (PIC) signed between the 4/5 tribal clans of the Kawelka tribe

Revisit & confirm the (2006) Social/Cultural Mapping for Kuk land

Develop framework/templates of (MoU/MoA) Agreements between the National, Provincial & Local level Governments

Development management policies & guidelines toward safeguarding Kuk's OUVs (Criterion III & IV)

30

External (Donor) Initiatives

Australian Funds In Trust (AFIT) Pacific Partnership Sector Linkages Program (PPSLP) Out-sourcing! (Consultants in-country or external) Short-term Pacific Link training workshops, conferences and seminars e.g...

1. 4 x days Periodic Reporting training workshop held in Cairns under auspices of DSEWPaC and Wet Tropics Management Authority
2. Cross Pacific Study tours and encourage learning from each other (e.g. Vanuatu's Chief Roi Mata Domain study tour in June 2011)

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PNG NWHS Achievements

1

Establishment of PNG National (World) Heritage Committee, (to be formalised & names of membership gazetted)

Review of outstanding WHC recommendations of 2009;

Data collection & storage of the 7 x WH Tentative Listed sites and prepare for new nominations for future WH tentative listing;

NGOs taken on board for partnership and networking;

Establishment of National (World) Heritage Secretariat within DEC (2007 to 2010).

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NWHS Achievements

2.

Kuk Interim Management Plan (review)

AFIT & PPSLP funding secured for PNG's initial National Heritage Program of Work (PoW)

Submission of Periodic Reporting Questionnaires Sections 1 & 2 (Deadline 31st July 2011)

To review & confirm PNG's contribution to the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015 (From Tongariro, Cairns & Maupiti)

Secure Australian Volunteer personnel to provide staff personnel strengthening at HQ level

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Way Forward

1. PNG to explore into nomination of new sites to the WH Tentative Listing
2. Seek operational budget (internal and external)
3. Acquisitions for customary lands, reefs, atolls, and outlying islands in the Pacific territorial waters for new WH sites may be problematic. WH Centre should consider assisting with funding for the conduct of social/cultural mapping exercise
4. It is the norm of PICs that application of Rights-based approaches (Pacific relevance) over land ownership issues can delay nominations

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Recommendation(s)

1. Regional Pacific World Heritage Workshops to be continued and held annually on rotational basis as per the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015)
2. Pacific Heritage Hub Focal Point???
3. Develop Pacific World Heritage (Country Specific Legislation's)
 1. Adopt or create new legislation base upon country specific situations
4. Recognition of NGO partnership
 1. NGOs performing Country specific mandatory roles of conservation (NGO Partnership Policy)
 2. Review existing frameworks or templates for partnership agreements

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Em tasol - that's it - thank you
Questions?

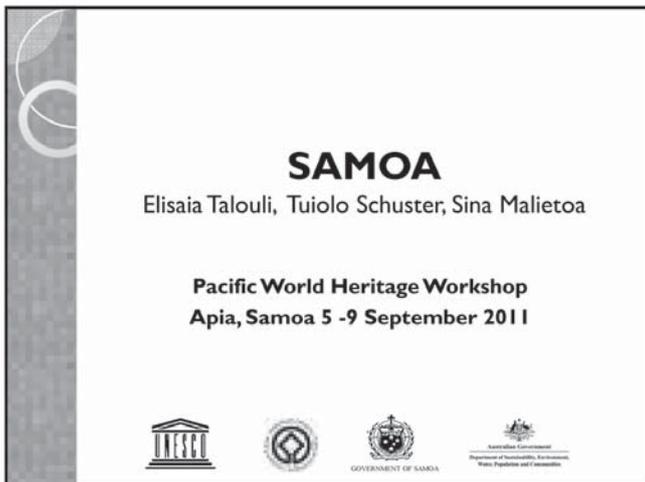
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Country Reports

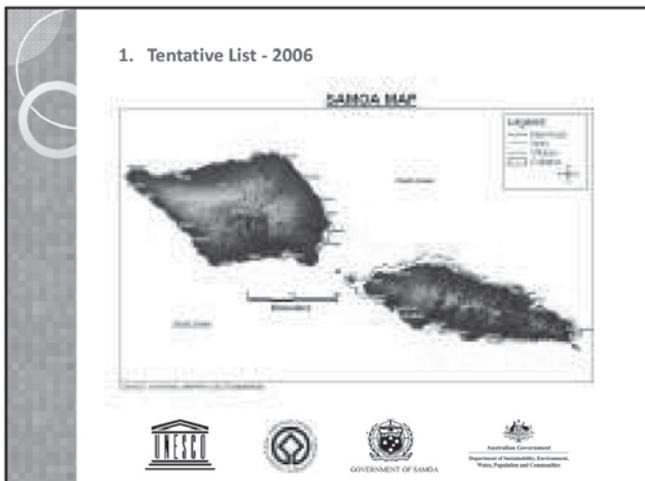
SAMOA



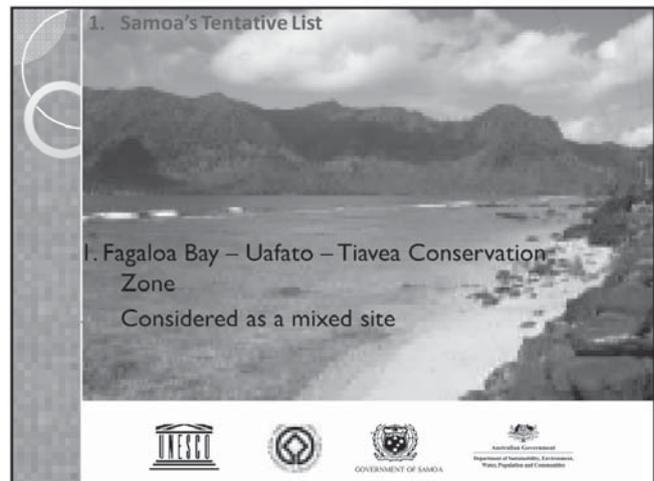
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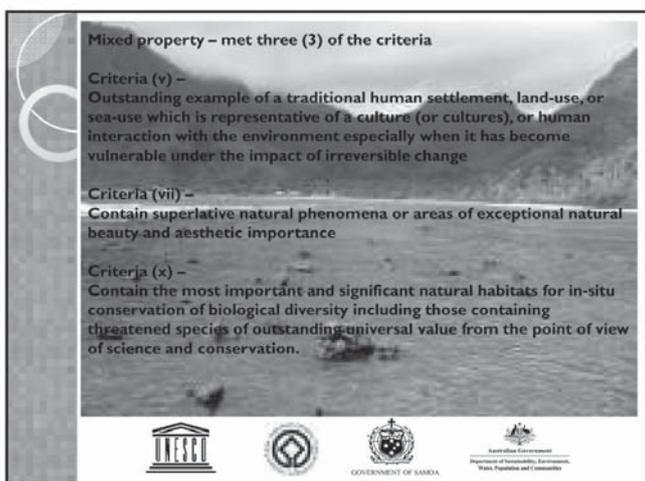
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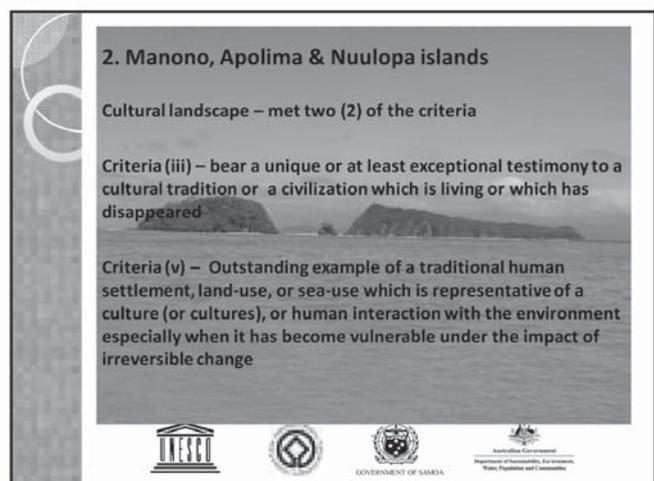
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(iii) bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;



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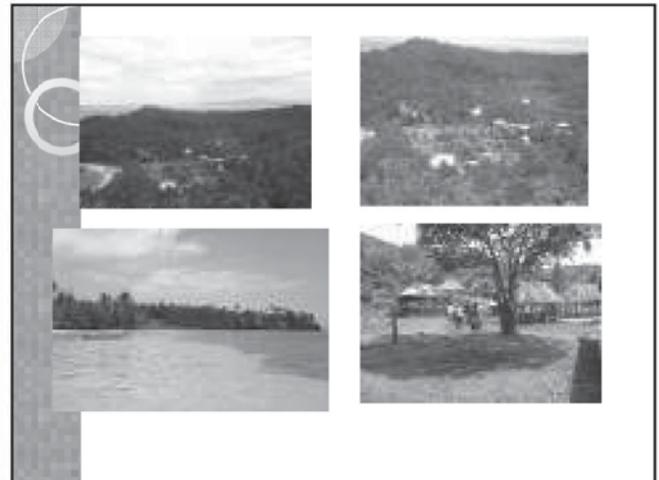


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(v) be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change



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1. World Heritage Site(s) – Not yet
2. Future Nomination Plan
 - Need to conduct a comparative analysis of the 2 sites to determine site/properties with OUVs
 - Community consultations
 - Archeological mapping of selected sites
 - Awareness programs
 - Heritage in Young Hands school promotion campaign
 - International assistance through UNESCO World Heritage Centre for technical and funding assistance



11

Findings by each country from the Periodic Reporting

Need for improved coordination



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Country Reports: Samoa

Progress of Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015

- On-going community consultations on the nomination process
- Workshop with MESC on the Convention on the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage 2010
- Benefits and impacts of sites inscribed under the World Heritage List
 - Negotiations to conduct Comparative Analysis for the 2 sites
- Capacity building through regional meetings on the nomination process



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

1. Group review



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What's next?

Outcomes from the workshop on how to
improve and increase representatives from the
Pacific

Coordination

Funding

Partnerships : Pacific Roundtable, Pacific Branch
on International Archives, Conservation
International etc



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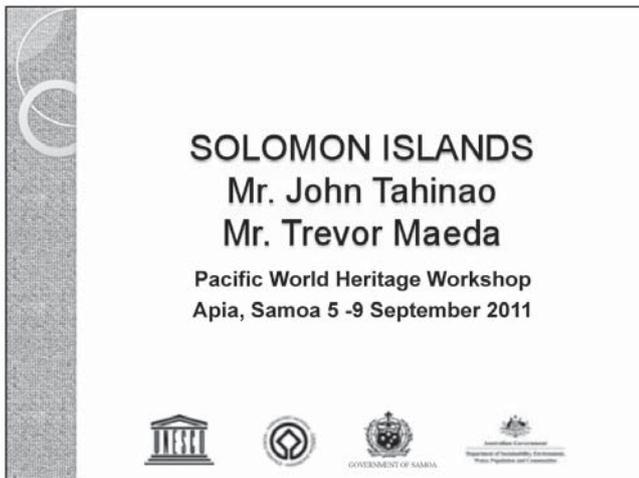
Apolima Island, Samoa © UNESCO



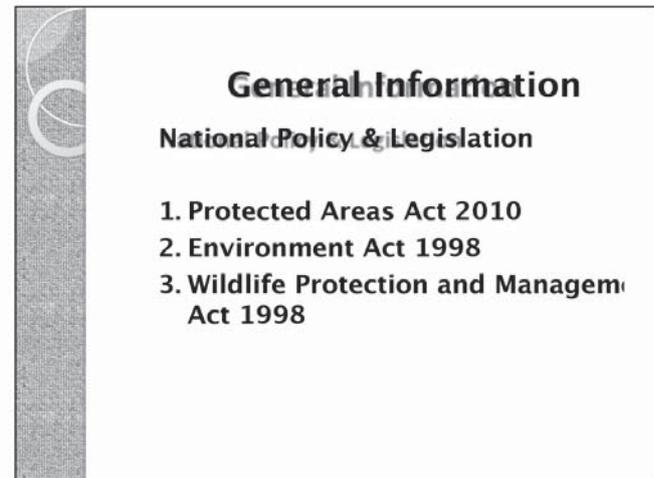
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Country Reports

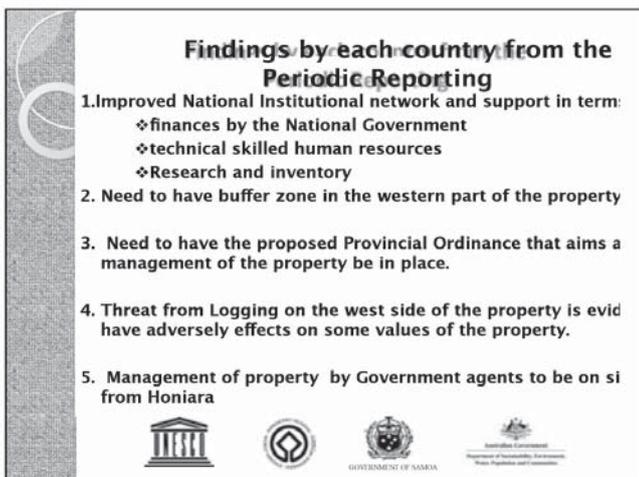
SOLOMON ISLANDS



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4

Possible Adjustments in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010

1. Devise an evaluation format based on the action points for countries to report on achievements, challenges and hindrance yearly basis.
2. Ensuring that world heritage program is featured in the National Development Strategy and incorporated into stakeholders corporate plans and yearly plans of actions.



5

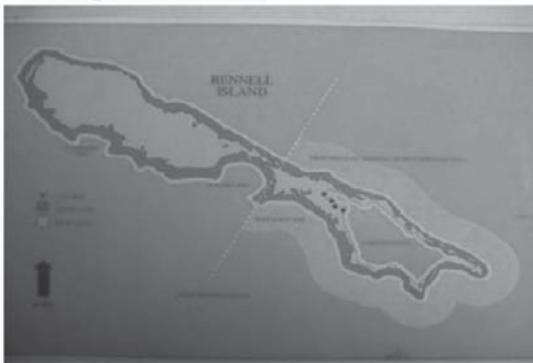
What's next?

1. National Level. To ensure that the Stop dated 3 August 2011 given by MECDM is by the logging company.
2. To revisit the existing Management Plan submit it as a cabinet paper for cabinet endorsement.
3. To further strengthen the existing mechanisms are either not working or not doing enough contribute to the management of the site



6

Tangio Tumus



7

Country Reports

TONGA

Kingdom of Tonga
Mrs Pulupaki 'ASM Ika
Pacific World Heritage
Workshop
Apia, Samoa 5 -9 September
2011

1

General Information

1. National Policy & Legislation
Birds and Fish Protection 1915, Forests Act 1961, Tourist Act 1976, Polynesian Heritage Trust 1988, Fisheries Management 2002, Preservation of Objects of Archaeological Interest Act 2007, Environment Management 2010
2. Tentative List – Royal Tombs (Langi) and Ha'amonga (Trilithon)
3. World Heritage Site (s)
4. Future Nomination Plan
 - Working in progress to submit tentative lists for inscription on World Heritage.
 - To include Whale Sanctuary and Ha'apai Group in Tentative List and possibly World Heritage.
 - To seek Technical Assistance .

2

Findings by each country from the Periodic Reporting

1. Tonga is currently working towards the finalisation of the Tonga National Cultural Policy to be implemented in 2012. This includes a 3 year National Cultural Implementation Plan.
2. The legal framework use is inadequate for the identification, conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.
3. There is no effective capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework.
4. There is limited coordination and integration into the development of national policies for the conservation, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage.

3

Findings by each country from the Periodic Reporting (Con't)

5. Inventories/lists/registers capture some of the diversity of cultural and natural heritage.
6. There are relevant legislation available to be used for protection, preservation and conservation but it does not really directly applied to the World Cultural Heritage.
7. There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.
8. There is some cooperation between the principal agencies/ institutions for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but improvements are possible.
9. Trial of Tongan Society and Culture syllabus by the Curriculum Development Unit.
10. Human Resources are inadequate for conservation, protection and preservation needs of cultural and natural heritage.

4

Progress of Pacific World Heritage

Action Plan 2010 – 2015

- Kindly noted that most of the activities being stated in the Findings will also address as Progress /status of things being occurred in Tonga.

5

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

Should include Tonga on Activities at National Level

Key activities to be inserted :

1. Undertake a public awareness on World Heritage
2. Inventory of National Sites – It is currently progressed but to be documented
3. Train staff of the Culture Division in the World Heritage process
4. Workshop on preparing nominations and development of management plans
5. Workshop on site management, managing sites with the local communities in conservation strategies
6. Improving communication and networking to avoid duplication of duties by related cultural agencies.

6

Possible Adjustments in the Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010 – 2015 (Con't)

7. Continuing dialogue with related natural and cultural sectors to improve Legislation on conservation, protection and safeguarding of natural and cultural heritage.
8. Improving collaboration with Curriculum Development Unit on implementation of syllabus for Tongan Society and Culture

7

What's next?

1. Approval of Tonga National Cultural Policy
2. Formulation of the Tonga National Cultural Legislation
3. To complete requirements for the 2013 Tentative List i.e The Ancient Capital
4. To work well with the two local communities and land owners who look after the Royal Tombs and the Ha'amonga Trilithon
5. To establish a monthly meeting with the other government/non government agencies who have provide a role in doing conservation, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage

8

What's Next?

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

9

Questions and Comments

Malo 'Aupito

10

Country Reports

TUVALU

TUVALU COUNTRY REPORT

(Mataio Tekinene & Alamai Sioni)
Pacific World Heritage Workshop
Apia, Samoa 5 -9 September 2011



1

Definition of Tangible and Intangible

Tuvalu's Context both are:

- Intertwined
- Inter-related
- Difficult to separate



2

National Policy & Legislation

Culture Department:

- Tuvalu Constitution
- Tuvalu National Council for Culture Act 1991
- Falekaupule Act 1999
- Kakeega I & II (Development Plans) to 2015
- Draft Cultural Policy
- Cultural Mapping, Planning and Policy (CMPP)



3

Environmental Policy and Legislation

- Marine Pollution Act – July 1992
- Conservation Areas Act – Sept 1999
- Funafuti Conservation Area Order – Dec 1999
- Marine Resources Act – Aug 2006
- Environmental Protection Act – Aug 2008
- Ozone Layer Protection Act – Aug 2008
- Waste Operations and Services Act – July 2009
- ODS Regulation – May 2010



4

Undergoing Policy & Legislation

- Negotiation Policy on Climate Change
- National Climate Change Policy – under development
- Consultation of the Convention to Island Leaders & Government Officials (Oct 2011)



5

Future Plan & Progress of Tuvalu World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015

- Proper consultation for Convention 2011
- Assistance for full commitment
- Ratification of the Convention
- Implementation of Convention
- Formulation of program unit
- Capacity building
- Selection of sites & Tentative List



6

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

1. Attachments of Cultural Personnel in other Pacific Countries advanced in ratifying stages and implementation of the Convention (Capacity Building)
2. More Cultural Mapping within Countries (namely for Tuvalu)



7

What's next?

The Cultural Department is requesting a Technical Advisor to work within the department for the Convention.



8

**FAKAFETA LAHI
THANK YOU VERY MUCH**



9

Country Reports

VANUATU

VANUATU
Brigitte Kalmaly Laboukly

VANUATU NATIONAL CULTURAL COUNCIL
COUNCIL NATIONAL CULTUREL DE VANUATU

Pacific World Heritage Workshop
Apia, Samoa 5 -9 September 2011

GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

1

Tentative Lists

- Yalo and Apialo and the sacred Geography of north West Malekula(2004)
- President Coolidge(2004)
- Vatthe Conservation Area(2004)
- Lake Letas(2004)
- The Nowon and Votvos of Ureparapara(2005)

GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

2

Chief Roi Mata's Domain overview

- 2003: ANU academics invited to assist the Vanuatu Cultural Centre with the preparation of the World Heritage nomination file for CRMD
- 2004: 6 months of discussions with the community to determine their interest in World Heritage. Vanuatu submitted its tentative list to the WH Centre.
- 2005: Awarded Nordic Foundation funding to prepare a nomination file for CRMD. A series of workshops with the community followed.

GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

3

Chief Roi Mata's Domain overview

- 2006: Chiefs / landowners signed the nomination file. A management committee established for the proposed World Heritage area.
- 2007 (Feb): CRMD nomination file signed by the Minister for Internal Affairs and submitted to the WH Centre
- 2008 (July): WH Committee inscribed Chief Roi Mata's Domain on the World Heritage List

GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

4

Post-nomination activities

- Preparation of the Buffer Zone Management and Development Framework (a revision of the Buffer Zone Management Plan). This plan documents priority activities as defined by the Lelema community.
- 'Futures Planning' workshop, resulting in recommendations regarding land use in the Lelema region.

GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

5

Post-nomination activities

- A World Heritage Bungalows planning workshop, leading to the establishment of a Tupirou committee (6 members, equal representation from Mangaliliu and Lelepa).
- Early discussions with Shefa Provincial Council and other government agencies regarding the preparation of a land use plan for the World Heritage property and Buffer Zone

GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

6

Benefits of CRMD



- Unifying influence within the Lelema community. The property management system is founded on traditional, communal systems of land tenure. The landowning chiefs are paid an annual tribute for the use of their land by 'Roi Mata Cultural Tours' and international visitors, bringing economic benefit to the Lelema community and to Vanuatu



7

Benefits of CRMD



- Project tries to provide alternative livelihood opportunities to land leasing (Roi Mata Cultural Tours; World Heritage Bungalows).
- Project provides training, education and awareness opportunities for the community (Tourism operation; Buffer Zone Planning workshops; Futures Planning workshops; Legal clinics)



8

Challenges of CRMD



- The Vanuatu government has little investment (financial or administrative) in the World Heritage area of Chief Roi Mata's Domain.
- The World Heritage and Tourism Committee relies heavily on foreign aid and foreign volunteers to support their activities, and members of the committee often cover the costs of their management obligations.



9

Challenges of CRMD



- The WHTC does not have the capacity to deal with issues that potentially threaten the values of the World Heritage area
- The World Heritage and Tourism Committee (WHTC) is not mandated to manage the Buffer Zone (which contains approx. 200 landowners).
- Too much dependence on the CRMD International Advisory Group, rather than national advisers, to define priorities for Chief Roi Mata's Domain (insufficient skills transfer).



10

Findings by Vanuatu from the Periodic Report



- Limited or no Government support
- Training Needs in Key areas such as risk prevention, conservation, and enforcements
- Dependency on International Funding, support human resources
- Limited Human resources and high dependence on international volunteers and community volunteerism for the sustainability of the project



11

Progress of Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015



- Vanuatu is working on world heritage related reporting processes, formats and models that tailor for semi-literate communities. As a community conserved world heritage area, it is critical for the long term protection and management of Chief Roi Mata's Domain that World Heritage reporting is adaptive to local capacities. This will also lessen the need for external support and enhance overall understanding, awareness support of 'World Heritage' in local communities. Basic computer literacy is extremely low amongst the Lelepa region communities; so everything from reporting structures to language must be adaptive.
- (PPSLP Project – 2011-2012)



12

Country Reports: Vanuatu

Progress of Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015

- Vanuatu welcomes more of a focus on the Pacific by the World Heritage Tourism Programme. In particular, providing more opportunities for communities to access and engage the broader tourism industry (Bungalows project 2010-2012)



13

Progress of Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015

- Vanuatu currently relies heavily on the efforts of volunteers and receives minimal indirect funding through government. A great deal more political and bureaucratic support for overall World Heritage administration and implementation is needed, as current levels of awareness are very low. In particular, obligations under the World Heritage Convention must be further emphasised.(PPSLP 2011-2012)



14

Progress of Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015

- Vanuatu is also working on two other sites that are already in the tentative list and is looking for funding to inscribe them on the World Heritage list. These sites are
 - a) Lake Letas(2013)
 - b) Yalo and Apialo and the sacred Geography of North West Malekula (2015)



15

Progress of Pacific World Heritage Action Plan 2010-2015

- Vanuatu is also building up on an inventory of all the Cultural, Historical and natural sites of Vanuatu and a database is already in place to record all the sites Vanuatu. In the near future all sites that are not restricted will be made accessible to Public for research purposes for students and researchers and the general public to learn of their history and culture and also its significance. (partially completed)



16

PPSLP World Heritage and Protected Area Governance Project

Project Objectives

- Enhance the capacity of Vanuatu to fulfil its responsibilities as a signatory to the World Heritage Convention.
- Build effective national coordination through the World Heritage Focal Point (based at Cultural Centre).
- Promote effective management of CRMD and the Buffer Zone through a restructured, formalised and skilled community-based management body.
- Develop a strategic plan through collaboration between national, provincial and community-level bodies and representatives.



17

Project outputs: State Party

- Workshop training materials.
- Formalised and documented roles and responsibilities for World Heritage and Protected Area governance at the national level.
- Action plan for implementing new governance arrangements



18



- **Project outputs: World Heritage Focal Point (WHFP)**
- Training materials and documented administrative reporting procedures.
- Updated websites, databases and the production of World Heritage awareness-raising materials.
- Inventory of funding opportunities.
- Communication schedules and network between all activity partners and UNESCO.



19



Project outputs: Community

- Training materials
- Revised management structure
- Formalised and documented national and international advisory roles
- Formalised and documented administrative, management and reporting procedures within the LWHC, and between LWHC and VWHAG.



20




Project outputs: collaborative strategic planning

- A strategic action plan providing clear direction for the protection of the OUV of CRMD.
- Vanuatu World Heritage Advisory Group (VWHAG) input into the draft land use plan (Workshop 2).
- VWHAG input into management planning documents.



21



Tankio Tumas!




22



Fels Cave, Vanuatu © Vanuatu National Cultural Council



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



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