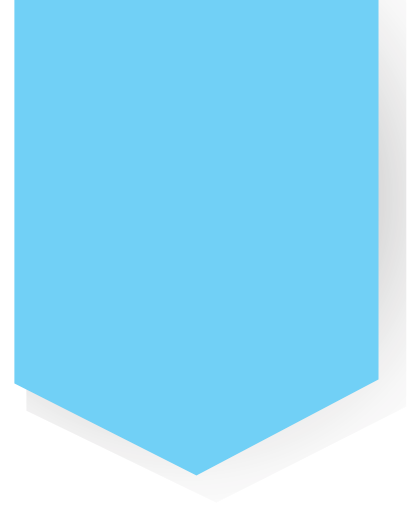
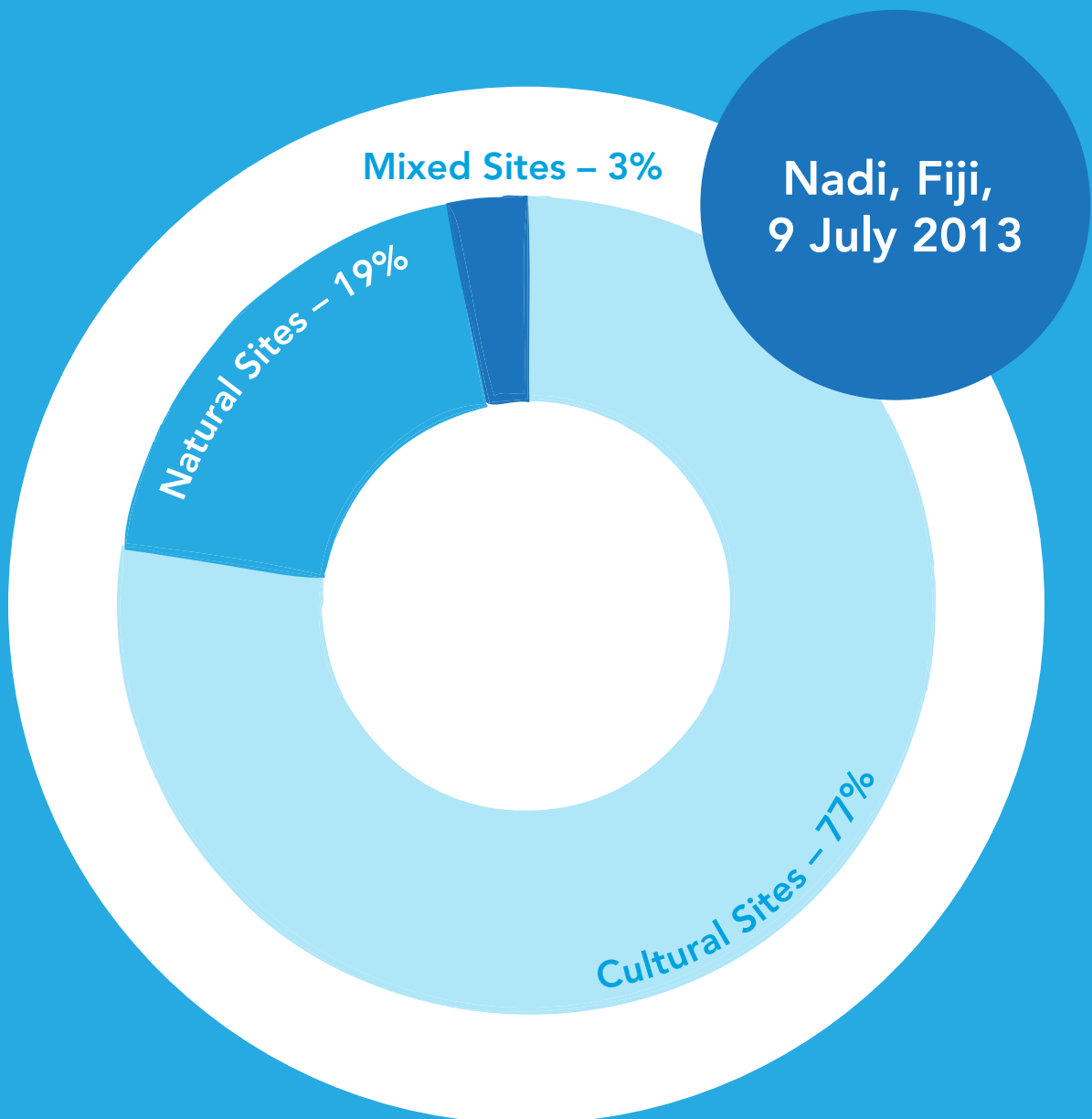




Apia Office
Cluster Office
for the Pacific States



Round Table on Culture and Sustainable Development in SIDS and Post 2015 Agenda



Final Report

**Round Table on Culture and Sustainable Development
in SIDS and Post 2015 Agenda**

Nadi, Fiji, 9 July 2013



Apia Office
Cluster Office
for the Pacific States



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I. Executive Summary

The Round Table on Culture and Sustainable Development took place in Nadi, Fiji, on 9 July 2013. The Round Table was organized by UNESCO and the UN ESCAP Pacific Centre ahead of the Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 2014 Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (Nadi, 10-12 July 2013). Some 20 participants representing countries, civil society organizations and development partners took part in the Round Table at which they shared information on the latest developments in the global debate on culture and sustainable development, in particular the Hangzhou Declaration and its implications for Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The Round Table ensured input by the cultural community into the Regional Preparatory Meeting and included discussion of the preparations for the Third International Conference on SIDS, which will be held in Apia, Samoa, between 1 and 4 September 2014. The participants of the Round Table drafted an Outcome Statement, which was presented at the Regional Preparatory Meeting. The draft was further circulated for comments and feedback from a wider circle of the cultural community in the Pacific through the Culturetalk electronic network before being finalized.

The final version of the Round Table Outcome Statement is displayed below.

Round Table Outcome Statement

The participants and Pacific SIDS country representatives at the Roundtable on Culture and Sustainable Development in SIDS and Post 2015 Agenda, held in Nadi, Fiji, on 9 July 2013, agree that:

1. The Pacific contains a wealth of languages, cultural practices and expressions, and that Pacific SIDS are highly culturally diverse.
2. The diversity and wealth can be leveraged as a driver and enabler of sustainable development by promoting sustainable economic growth and trade, helping reduce unemployment, poverty and other social issues, particularly among youth, improving individual and community well-being and fostering social cohesion.
3. To leverage the benefits of culture:
 - a. Countries should put in place national cultural policies to strengthen the cultural sectors and mainstream culture across sectors and provide the necessary means for their implementation. Additionally, cultural institutions such as museums, archives and cultural centres should be supported to carry out their important roles, including the preservation of heritage and the promotion of the transmission of traditional knowledge through education.
 - b. Governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, communities and other stakeholders should collaborate and recognize the value of culture, including heritage safeguarding, cultural industries and trade.
 - c. Regional forums and strategies should be utilized to share information across countries, mainstream culture across regional work and strengthen the Pacific voice on culture in international dialogues on sustainable development.
 - d. International standard setting instruments should be utilized as platforms for cooperation among SIDS.

4. For the Pacific Preparatory Meeting for the 2014 Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (Nadi, 10–12 July 2013), the participants recommend to:

Recall the vision of the Leaders in Pacific Plan (2005) that states “We treasure the diversity of the Pacific and seek a future in which its cultures, traditions and religious beliefs are valued, honoured and developed”.

Acknowledge the importance of culture as the foundation of well-being in the Pacific and which provides a sense of identity and continuity.

Integrate culture into sustainable development strategies, since development occurs in diverse cultural contexts.

Recognize the value of culture in inclusive socio-economic development by enhancing the safeguarding of heritage and the promotion of cultural industries.

Consider the effects of the recent shift in Pacific culture from a focus on subsistence, strong family units and community towards consumerism and individualism; the linkages to breakdowns in governance; and a decline in traditional social protection systems.

Highlight the role culture plays in forming meaningful partnerships, particularly at the national and regional levels, with shared responsibilities and values based on trust, commitment and consideration of all peoples.

Reiterate that international development partnerships and programmes need to recognize, support, and invest in culture for sustainable development.

II. Report

1. The Round Table on Culture and Sustainable Development in SIDS and Post 2015 Agenda took place at Radisson Blu Resort, Nadi, Fiji, on 9 July 2013, as a side event for the Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 2014 Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (Nadi, 10-12 July 2013). The Round Table was organized by the UNESCO Office for the Pacific States and the UN ESCAP Pacific Centre. The objectives of the Round Table were i) to share the latest developments in the debate in culture and sustainable development at the global level and to discuss their implications for SIDS, ii) to ensure inputs on culture and sustainable development to the Regional Preparatory Meeting (Nadi, 10-12 July 2013), with a view to creating space for dialogue among leaders and policy makers, and iii) to strengthen the network between countries and development partners for better preparation for the 2014 Third International Conference on SIDS, to be held in Apia, Samoa, between 1 and 4 September 2014.
2. At the opening session Akatsuki Takahashi delivered an opening speech on behalf of the UNESCO Office for the Pacific States in Apia as an introduction to the progress towards the UN 2014 Third International Conference on SIDS and the contribution of culture to sustainable development. Representing the UN ESCAP Pacific Centre in Suva, Jillian Campbell made an opening speech that noted that many of the national assessment reports submitted by the Pacific SIDS to the UN mention the importance of culture to the sustainable development of Pacific SIDS.
3. Session 1 focused on Culture and Sustainable Development in Pacific SIDS. In this session four presentations were made, under the Chair of Adi Meretui Ratunabuabua. Hon. Ambassador Gerson Jackson from the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) reported progress in the establishment of cultural policy in the FSM as well as the safeguarding of Nan Madol and Lelu. He highlighted the important role of culture for governance of the FSM, which is communicated through the traditional leaders and the country's national and sub-regional coordination mechanisms. In his view, the synthesis report for the Preparatory Meeting did not adequately address issues relating to culture and sustainable development. He pointed out the need to mainstream culture into policies and plans, and to take a multi-stakeholder approach based on the understanding of culture as an enabler and driver for sustainable development.
4. Representing Fiji, Savenaca Kaunisela, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of iTaukei Affairs, made a presentation on the situation and progress in Fiji as multicultural state. He highlighted the positive contribution of culture to sustainable development, in particular to poverty reduction by creating employment, particularly among youth, as well as the contribution of culture to the well-being of the community at large. He introduced new initiatives, including the "Fiji Made" and "Buy Fiji" campaigns, which aim to support the cultural and creative industries that are emerging in the country. He reported notable progress in the implementation of UNESCO conventions such as the 1972 World Heritage Convention and the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) and he presented the outcomes of a successful national consultation on the 2005 Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, held in Suva in May 2013. Priorities identified in his presentation included, among others, the instigation of a national cultural forum, elaboration of cultural policies targeting sub-fields of the culture sector, promotion of an inclusive national curriculum framework at schools, and capacity building in relation to the cultural sector.

5. Letila Mitchell, Coordinator of the Pacific Arts Alliance, explained the background of the formation and development of the Pacific Arts Alliance, an alliance among cultural producers and artists with the aim of addressing challenges facing the community engaging in arts and creativity through networking and collaborative projects. She reiterated the need for support to the arts and to creativity in the Pacific and also to the organization for its further expansion.
6. Barbara Age, Director of the Governance and Sustainable Development Division of the Secretariat of Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG), provided updates on the activities in culture among MSG members and its secretariat. She began by reporting progress in actions at the country and sub-regional levels in relation to the ongoing negotiations on the draft Treaty on Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Culture being developed by the World Intellectual Property Organization. She then introduced an MoU signed by the Ministers of Culture on the occasion of the 11th Festival of Pacific Arts (Solomon Islands, July 2012). This MoU, concluded among MSG members, addresses the need for enhanced cultural exchange and cooperation programmes. The MSG secretariat is currently developing its implementation strategies. Potential areas for cooperation identified under this MoU include, youth cultural ambassadors, a student exchange programme, an artists in residence programme and exchange programmes among museums and cultural centres.
7. Discussions were held on the living character of culture and cultural diversity in the Pacific community, where traditions and customs have had strong presence until today. This was considered as one of the reasons for the need for systematic documentation, mapping and inventorying of cultural expressions and practices, supported by the public sector and specialized agencies. Hon. Ambassador Gerson Jackson communicated the wish expressed by Micronesian traditional leaders regarding repatriation of artefacts and cultural objects, as well as the need for museum development in the FSM. UNESCO responded to this by introducing UNESCO's normative actions in the areas concerned. In this regard, the chairperson called for enhanced participation of Pacific SIDS in UNESCO's normative actions, in particular with regard to the three key conventions mentioned earlier (1972, 2003 and 2005).
8. Session 2 focused on progress in culture and sustainable development at the regional and international levels. Under the chair of Akatsuki Takahashi, three presentations were made. Adi Meretui Ratunabuabua introduced the Pacific Heritage Hub (PHH), which was established in February 2013 upon the request of the Pacific SIDS and is currently hosted at the University of the South Pacific. She provided a progress report on PHH activities, which have focused on capacity building, communication and partnership building. She also introduced the Mauritius Strategy in terms of its preparation and adoption, in which she was directly involved. Unique features of the Pacific heritage were highlighted, and the PHH's partnerships with SPREP and SPC were illustrated in her presentation. She concluded her presentation with the Pacific message on the inclusive community as a custodian of the heritage of humanity.
9. Elise Huffer, Cultural Advisor at the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, gave a presentation on the significance of the Hangzhou Declaration based on her first-hand experience in attending the Hangzhou International Congress, which was held in May 2013. Pointing out that the notion of development itself is cultural, she underlined the need to re-evaluate the concept of "development" and acknowledge the diversity of views and the diversity in culture and nature in the world. She further highlighted several important contributions that culture can bring to the necessary shift in development discourse, which include diversity, richness, intelligence and actions. She concluded by reiterating the significance of the Hangzhou Declaration, which places culture at the heart of sustainable development policies.
10. Glynis Miller, Trade Development Officer at the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, gave a presentation on cultural industries and sustainable development. She provided information on the ongoing assistance from developing partners to Pacific SIDS to support livelihoods,

skills development and trade development in relation to cultural industries. She presented progress on regional initiatives for advocating the protection of traditional knowledge and intellectual property rights within the framework of the Regional Cultural Strategy: Inventing in Pacific Cultures (2010-2020). She also highlighted some challenges in Pacific development cooperation, including donor driven development; the need for an integrated approach; the need for coordination and streamlining of development cooperation programmes; and the need for capacity building, especially women's empowerment.

11. Discussions were then held on a way forward and preparations for the 2014 Third International Conference, under the chair of Sipiriano Niamani, Principal Policy and Conventions Officer of the Department of National Heritage, Culture and Arts in the Fiji Ministry of Education. Hiro Morita-Lou, Chief of the SIDS Unit at UN DESA, provided information on the possible launch of the United Nations Year for SIDS (2014) and its linkage to the UN SIDS Conference. She also reminded the participants that "partnership" is a focus of the 2014 SIDS Conference. Frances Vakauta, Policy Consultant with the Department of National Heritage, Culture and Arts in the Fiji Ministry of Education drew attention to the difficulty of dividing heritage into different forms in the context of the Pacific, and called for maintaining an inclusive approach to dialogue among stakeholders in the lead up to the 2014 SIDS conference. Akatsuki Takahashi responded to her comments by providing information on "cultural landscape" and "cultural space" as heritage categories that could provide a holistic approach to heritage safeguarding under the World Heritage Convention and the ICH Convention. Adi Ratuabuabua drew attention to the areas of action in the Mauritius Strategy that required reporting from countries: i) developing and implementing cultural policies and frameworks supporting cultural industries, ii) developing measures to protect natural, tangible and intangible heritage, iii) improving institutional capacity, iv) supporting small and medium-sized cultural enterprises.
12. Based on the above discussions, a draft outcome statement was then presented orally by the secretariat. The draft statement was later circulated among participants of the Round Table, and further comments and feedback were sought from a wider circle of the cultural community in the Pacific through the Culturetalk electronic network.

III. Annexes

Annex A: Opening Remarks by the UNESCO Office for the Pacific States

Honourable Ambassador Jackson, distinguished delegates and experts, ladies and gentlemen,

It is a pleasure to be here today at the Round Table on Culture and Sustainable Development in SIDS and Post 2015 Agenda. On behalf of Sue Vize, Officer-in-Charge of the UNESCO Office for the Pacific States, I would like to thank all the participants for coming to attend this Round Table.

Culture is about our perceptions, values and actions. Since sustainable development occurs within diverse cultural context, culture must be integrated into sustainable development strategies. Culture, as a sector, promotes economic growth through cultural and creative industries, which draw inspiration from heritage.

As we all know, the Third UN SIDS International Conference will take place in Samoa in September 2014. Following the first conference in Barbados in the Caribbean region 20 years ago and the second conference in Mauritius in 2005, the 2014 conference will be once-a-decade opportunity for the SIDS, and might be once in 30 years opportunity for the Pacific region. At the same time, the international community is currently having a discussion on the post-2015 international development framework that will replace the Millennium Development Goals. In this context, the outcome document to be adopted at the 2014 SIDS conference in Samoa will have paramount importance as the collective voice of the SIDS for the post-2015 framework.

Tomorrow, the Pacific SIDS Regional Preparatory Meeting will begin as part of the preparatory process for the 2014 SIDS conference. We need to make sure that contributions from the cultural community are made at the Preparatory Meeting. According to the provisional list of participants, however, there seem to be few cultural officials attending the Preparatory Meeting. This is the reason why UNESCO and UN ESCAP decided to convene this Round Table: to brief the delegates to the Preparatory Meeting on culture and sustainable development so that they can take part in the Preparatory Meeting as advocates for culture.

At this Round Table, you are going to learn the latest developments in the global debate on culture and sustainable development, notably about the Hangzhou Declaration recently adopted at the International Conference in Hangzhou, China. You will also have an opportunity to listen to country presentations and presentations from civil society on progress in culture.

The Pacific region is blessed with cultural diversity. Some 10 heritage sites and two intangible cultural heritage elements are inscribed on the international lists established by UNESCO conventions. They are the heritage of humanity and need to be protected and transmitted to future generations. The arts and creative industries are developing thanks to pioneering artists and NGOs in the Pacific. Heritage managers, museum curators, artists, composers, musicians, dancers, film directors, fashion designers and multimedia experts are all actively engaged in the culture sector in the Pacific. Their roles and contributions must be recognized and highlighted at the 2014 SIDS conference.

It is my hope that this Round Table will help you better prepare for the Preparatory Meeting that will start tomorrow. Thank you for your attention.

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

Annex B: Opening Remarks by the UN ESCAP Pacific Centre

Excellencies, distinguished colleagues and experts,

I am excited to be here today. I would like to thank UNESCO for initiating this important side event. This SIDS preparatory meeting provides an excellent opportunity for further integrating culture into the sustainable development agenda.

Culture was already recognized in the BPOA/MSI. Culture was proposed as a third pillar of sustainable development by the UCLG in Mexico. However, culture is still undervalued across the Pacific. But, culture has been recognized in the Pacific through a number of initiatives: The Pacific Leaders in the Pacific Plan and the regional culture strategy: Investing in Pacific Cultures (2012-2020).

Culture was also recognized in many of the national assessment reports for this Pacific preparatory meeting.

- Fiji: "Culture plays a pivotal role in Fiji's socio-economic development. Of particular relevance is its potential to address problems of unemployment and poverty faced by women and youth today. Cultural and creative industries can serve as tools for revenue generation and sustainable livelihoods. Government recognizes that investing in conservation of cultural resources, promoting cultural activities, traditional knowledge and skills are effective means to strengthen environmental sustainability and the social capital of communities."
- Republic of the Marshall Islands: Goal 9 of their 2018 Vision is "Respecting culture and traditions".
- Cook Islands: "The Cook Islands' culture, society and way of life is under increasing strain from the influence of globalization, consumerism and increased exposure to foreign media via television and the internet." "The increase in housing development is symptomatic of the shift in the socio-economic structure of the country from a culture based on subsistence and practices associated with communalism, to an aggressive commercial and consumer culture with an individualistic focus on wealth maximization."
- Tuvalu: "The world can afford to make everyone rich and avoid poverty. Why this is yet to be, shows that we are basically weak, greed prone, corruptible and incapable of shackling-off the culture of self. So it is to the 'self' in you that we look to for the sharing, that is so necessary and much awaited by millions."
- Samoa: Focus on partnerships and community development that is linked to culture - "The Samoan culture is fundamental to community development."

The full value of culture should be recognized. The value of cultural industries as a way to promote sustainable economic growth and trade, helping reduce unemployment, poverty, and other social issues, particularly among youth. The value of culture for well-being. Culture is what makes us who we are and provides us with our individual identity. Culture is also the basis for our societies. It helps us to answer the question "What is sustainable development?" Culture fosters social cohesion in society, provides a basis for the formation of partnerships and a way forward for sustainable development for the Pacific.

The SIDS meeting this week provides an opportunity for the Pacific to recognize these issues and take them forward to the global SIDS process and the post-2015 development agenda.

Thank you.

- Jillian Campbell, Statistician, ESCAP Pacific Office, Suva, Fiji

Annex C: Presentations by participants

a. Sevenaca Kaunisela, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of iTaukei Affairs, Fiji (PTT)

Culture and Sustainable Development in Fiji




Radisson Hotel, Nadi
09 July 2013

Content

- Background
- Fiji's Culture Sector
- Culture Development
- Policies Developed
- Implementation of UN Conventions
- The Way Forward

Background



- Fiji a multi-cultural country
- Fiji government concerns and support
- Key Challenge - Lack of understanding and contribution
- Culture has potential to address problems

Fiji's Culture Sector

- Enormous and for a long time been ad-hoc, marginalized and neglected
- Government Ministries/Departments responsibilities etc
- Other sectors have progressively realized the cross-cutting nature of culture in Fiji and its role in developmental priorities

Culture & Heritage Sector as an Enabler and Driver of Sustainable Development in Fiji



- Culture sector as a "Driver" for sustainable development through Specific contributions that it can make.
- Main stream culture into national social and economic development planning policies – integration of culture within all development policies and programs.

Cultural Related Policies Developed

Protocol	Key Discussion Area
Fiji World Heritage Policy	Approved by Cabinet in 2010, the policy looks at the protection and maintenance of potential world heritage areas in Fiji and also articulates on action areas emanating from the 1972 UNESCO World Heritage Convention which Fiji ratified in 1990.
Draft National Language Policy	A work in progress, it articulates on making the Itaukei language the national language, language of instruction in schools and ultimately the language of business. Developed, however yet to be approved by Cabinet.
Itaukei Festival Strategy	Promotes the inauguration and continuum on annual basis of local festivals held at the provincial level to promote culture, art and heritage of the Itaukei people. The Strategy has been approved for implementation by the iTaukei Affairs Board
Draft Traditional Knowledge & Expressions Policy	Developed to complement the draft traditional Knowledge and expressions of culture decree to look into communal intellectual property ownership, and look into the misappropriation and exploitation of TK in the context of commercialising culture. The policy is yet to be approved by cabinet.
Draft Fiji Cultural Statistics Framework	Valuing culture to ensure that its full potential as a source of economic growth and sustainable development is realised is a priority of the culture sector in 2013 and beyond. Fiji has in existent activities, industries and infrastructure which if researched would show the immense contribution the culture and heritage sector has had on Fiji's economy. The Cultural Statistics Framework will elevate this important ideal. The drafting of framework is currently in progress.

Draft Indigenous Cultural Research Framework	The draft research framework which has yet to be approved and complements the TKEC policy facilitates the provision of proper process for conducting research in Fiji's indigenous community, traditional protocols, ethics followed through in the conduct of research
Fiji Cultural Enhancement Guidelines	Currently being drafted, the cultural enhancement guideline is a practical toolkit for use to implement cultural projects/ activities and initiatives at the local level in the various communities in Fiji. It links existing cultural and culture-related institutions, their activities and functions with grassroots initiatives. It is a step-by-step approach to enhancing the visibility of cultural activities, values, ethics and community participation in Fijian society.
National Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) Framework	The framework is currently being drafted to facilitate the implementation of the 2003 UNESCO Convention for ICH in Fiji. There are technical and administrative matters that the convention stipulates and Fiji as a state party is obligated to pursue its realisation at the national level.
Draft Fiji Cultural Industries Strategy	Also in its development phase, the strategy looks at the cultural industries in Fiji – the institutions involved, their roles, the creation of clusters, fostering partnerships between stakeholders in the industry, finances, production, market and the related. This is missing and needs to be realised in Fiji.
Draft Fiji Cultural Education Strategy	This is currently in progress. The primary notion is to allow for the inclusion of cultural studies in the national curriculum as a compulsory and examinable course as well. This is pursuance of both a theoretical and practical approach to the development of pedagogies relevant to the delivery of training in schools on cultural or ICH elements.

Implementation of UN Conventions

Ensure the cultural rights of indigenous and other communities of Fijians are protected through the ratification and implementation of international cultural rights instruments, including UNESCO Conventions:

CONVENTION	RATIFICATION STATUS	ACHIEVEMENTS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTED
1972 UNESCO Convention for the Promotion and Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites (World Heritage)	Ratified in 1990	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The setting up of Fiji Tentative List for possible world heritage sites in Fiji; The cabinet approved National World Heritage Committee with funding provisions; The cabinet approved Fiji World Heritage Policy; Establishment of Department as Secretariat to the Convention; The finalising of a Fiji Heritage Decree; The successful listing of Levuka as a World Heritage Site – development of a Levuka Historical Port Town nomination Dossier and Levuka Management Plan. Funding commitment by Government. 	<i>The principles of the convention are relevant to the sustainable development of cultural and natural heritage of Fiji. It promotes the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of important heritages that are significant and important to the people. This carries the spirit and promise of sustainability in its insistence that culture and nature form a single, closed continuum of the planet's resources, the integrated stewardship of which is essential to successful long-term sustainable development.</i>

Cont'

2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage	Ratified in 2010	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO funded National consultation on the ICH Convention in Suva. Preparation of first nomination for Best Practice – Cultural Mapping of the Itaukei community. Development of Itaukei LHT Policy; Implementation of an Inventory for ICH of the Itaukei Community through the Cultural Mapping Programme; Current development of a National ICH Framework; Itaukei Festival Strategy approved for implementation in the 14 Provinces; set-up of a Special Revival Unit with Institute of Itaukei Language & Culture (Ministry of Itaukei Affairs) to facilitate the revitalisation of endangered ICH; ICH elements incorporated in National Curriculum Framework – work in progress. Capacity building in various technical areas of staff – video documentation, publications and digitisation. Funding Commitment by Government 	<i>Globalisation is a major force to reckon with and with the increasing exploitation of local knowledge systems, the convention is essential in that it recognises (formally) the existence of ICH, and its importance in maintaining the identity and livelihood of communities of people. The Convention promotes sustainable development for the betterment of the lives of the people through the promotion of community based customary practices to mitigate global problems such as climate change.</i>
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2005 UNESCO Convention for the Promotion of Cultural Diversity	Ratification Pending	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural Industries and Statistics unit set up at the Department of National Heritage; UNESCO National Consultation on the 2005 Convention in Suva, Fiji. Participation of Fiji delegation of artists and other practitioners at regional festivals – Pacific Festival of Arts; international exhibitions – World Expos; regional and national festivals/ exhibitions/ shows/ exchange. National funding institutions established to promote cultural industries – Itaukei Trust Fund Board, Fiji Heritage Foundation. Fiji Made Label for crafts and other cultural products developed, launched and now implemented by the Ministry of Trade and Industries. Directories (Practitioners/ funding/ infrastructure) currently being developed. Cultural Statistics emphasised and pursued at the national level. 	<i>This is an important normative instrument of UNESCO as it promotes cultural diversity as a source of creativity, personal and community well-being. It looks at culture as an enabler of sustainable development through the various social and economic industries – community based tourism.</i>
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United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Recognition of the declaration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous legislations targeting land, Itaukei administration system and fisheries boundaries drafted and implemented; Ministry of Itaukei Affairs set-up. Itaukei Affairs Board Activities at the provincial level. Itaukei Trust Fund Board to look into investment and provision of funding assistance for the development of culture & heritage issues of the indigenous people; Provision of scholarships to the indigenous people of Fiji to enhance indigenous education and scholastic attainment; Cultural Mapping Programme to document and collect information on culture and heritage elements in local settings; Native Lands and fisheries Commission Genealogy records and titular information. 	<i>The Declaration reinforces the two conventions above in as far as individual and collective rights of the Itaukei peoples, as well as their rights to culture, identity, language, employment, health, education and other issues are concerned. It also emphasizes the rights of Itaukei to maintain and strengthen their own institutions, cultures and traditions, and to pursue their development in keeping with their own needs and aspirations. It promotes their full and effective participation in all matters that concern them and their right to remain distinct and to pursue their own visions of economic and social development.</i>
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Cont'

ILO Convention 169 – Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries	Ratified in 1998.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Land demarcation programme by the Ministry of Itaukei Affairs; Archaeological Impact Assessment to ensure that development concurs with the taboos and sanctity of indigenous rights on land and their associated heritage and cultural values; Cultural Impact Assessment is now a part of every Environmental Impact Assessment done in Fiji. The Fiji Museum pursues this task as mandated under the POAPI and Fiji Museum Acts; Resource Owners Committee established in provinces for advisory purposes and making recommendations pertaining to the protection and responsible use of tangible, natural resources and at the same time ensure that traditional knowledge is protected, preserved and sustained. 	<i>The convention is a forerunner of the above and articulates on the rights of indigenous people in the face of development. Sustainability to be achieved through recognition and protection of indigenous causes – cultural, religious, civil and social rights of indigenous Fijians. It provides a standard framework for addressing the economic issues that the indigenous people face.</i>
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Legal Framework

Fiji had had also developed, and implement legal mechanisms to address cultural heritage issues in the country:



- iTaukei Affairs Act
- iTaukei Lands and Fisheries Act
- Fiji Museum Act
- POAPI Act (Fiji Museum)
- National Trust of Fiji Act (and Revision)
- Draft Fiji Heritage Decree
- Draft Traditional knowledge and Expressions of culture
- Proposed Village By-Laws

- ✓ Some of these legislations are still being drafted.
- ✓ Others require a review and new legislations need to be highlighted so as to enhance and promote their effectiveness in sustaining culture in Fiji.

Mauritius Strategy for Further Implementation

As part of its submission for the SIDs preparatory Meeting the Department of National Heritage had prepared a submission to Ministry of Strategic Planning based on to the four main strategic areas listed under the "Culture" Chapter in the Mauritius Strategy:

- Developing and implementing national cultural policies and legislative frameworks to support the development of cultural industries and initiatives in such areas as music, art the literary and culinary arts, fashion, festivals, theatre and film, sports and cultural tourism;
- Developing measures to protect the natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage and increase resources for the development and strengthening of national and regional cultural initiatives;
- Improving institutional capacity for the advocacy and marketing of cultural products and the protection of intellectual property;
- Seeking venture capital and access to credit for small and medium-sized cultural enterprises and initiatives, including through the establishment of culture support funds in Small Island developing states regions.

** The tabular matrix further articulates on initiatives and projects that best summaries the key progress that the culture sector has been pursuing in the last 3 years.

Way Forward – Culture & Sustainable Development in Fiji

- Despite the progress and achievements of the sector, there are still room for improvement .
- Gaps and challenges to be addressed so that culture is holistically covered in all sectors and activities of the economy.

Some of the major priorities of the Sector include:

- Instigation of a National Culture Forum -**
 - ✓ bring all stakeholders together to discuss matters of mutual interest and also provide the best way forward for inclusive sustainable economic development. This is also to ensure that culture is embedded in the various sectors of government spearheading through strategic planning.

Cont'

- Introduce more programs and initiatives –**
 - ✓ to leverage culture as a means to reduce poverty, provide economic opportunities for communities especially women and youths, and enhance value including the safeguarding and transmission of culture to future generations
- Facilitate the implementation of international conventions and treaties –**
 - ✓ so as to enhance the continuity and safeguarding of cultural expressions of the different ethnic groups in Fiji, especially the indigenous people – iTaukei

Cont'

- Foster the development and implementation of national policies, frameworks and strategies –**
 - ✓ to necessitate that rights of resource owners are intact and they proper assessment of any development plans is pursued before these are given the green light for execution.
- The promotion of a culture-inclusive National Curriculum framework for Fiji –**
 - ✓ so that students are given the opportunity to learn, adapt, research local knowledge, skills and applications.

Cont'

- Leverage the Department of National Heritage, Culture & Arts to Ministry -**
 - ✓ capacitated with appropriate resources – physical, human and financial.
- Capitalise on funding and investment opportunities –**
 - ✓ to enhance cultural activities in the sector including cultural infrastructure enhanced.

Cont'

□ The strengthening and capacity building –

- ✓ of those involved in the culture sector in the areas of legal drafting, intellectual property, cultural impact assessment, technical fields such as video technician, digitisation, anthropology, ethnology, archaeology and others.

Vinaka vakalevu

Any Questions?

b. Barbara Age, Director, Governance and Sustainable Development Division, Secretariat, Melanesian Spearhead Group

(PTT)



MSG Secretariat
Secretariat du GFLM

Round table on Culture and Sustainable Development

MSG UPDATE

Agreement Establishing the MSG

Article 2:

The Purpose of the MSG is to promote and strengthen inter-membership trade, exchange of Melanesian culture, traditions and values, sovereign equality, economic and technical cooperation between states and the alignment of policies in order to further MSG members shared goal of economic growth, sustainable development, good governance and security.




MSG Secretariat
Secretariat du GFLM

Treaty on the Protection of Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Expressions of Culture (EC)

- ▶ Purpose
To protect MSG owners and holders of TK and EC against abuse, mismanagement and misappropriation of their TK and EC.
- ▶ The Treaty supports MSG member Government's initiative to implement National Traditional Knowledge Laws.
- ▶ The Treaty further allows for the establishment of a National Competent Authority which will be responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty.

The National Competent Authority will be entrusted with the tasks of awareness-raising, education, guidance, monitoring, registration, dispute resolution, enforcement and other activities related to the protection of traditional knowledge and expressions of culture.




MSG Secretariat
Secretariat du GFLM

Treaty on TK & EC (continued)

The Treaty on TK & EC contains some important features such as the exclusive rights to authorise exploitation, scope for cooperation and collaboration, database on TK and EC and responsibilities under the Treaty.

- ▶ Updates from members:
 - In Solomon Islands a local lawyer was engaged through the support of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) to draft the national legislation on TK and EC in preparation for the 11th Festival of Pacific Arts in Honiara. Concurrently, the Government of Solomon Islands has developed the national cultural policy which is before cabinet.
 - Fiji has undertaken initiatives at the national level to implement the Framework Treaty on TK & EC. A draft legislation on TK & EC was completed in 2011 and is before the State Law Office for vetting.
 - The FLNKS informed the meeting that the draft legislation is to be submitted to the French State Council for consideration and submitted further to the Congress of New Caledonia.



MSG Secretariat
Secretariat du GFLM

MOU on Cultural Cooperation

- Endorsed for signing by Leaders in March 2012 at their Special Summit in Suva, Fiji
- Signed in July 2012 by the Ministers of Arts & Culture in Honiara, Solomon Islands



MSG Secretariat
Secretariat du GFLM

Key factors that led to the development of the MOU

- ▶ The need to encourage cultural exchange program (example, volunteer schemes, youth and students etc.) between members and the formalization of such program through a Memorandum of Agreement;
- ▶ The need to promote cultural cooperation through language program (example, establishment of language institutes etc.); and
- ▶ Agreed to recommend to MSG Governments to support and assist the Solomon Islands in hosting the 2012 Festival of Pacific Arts and Culture.



MSG Secretariat
Secretariat du GFLM

Strategies for Cultural Cooperation

- ▶ The following strategies were proposed to help implement cultural cooperation within Melanesia:
 - i. MSG Members to integrate Cultural Cooperation into their National Cultural Policy,
 - ii. Members to identify specific activities to sustain cultural cooperation within MSG,
 - iii. MSG Secretariat to help facilitate national cultural proposals through identifying and securing financial and technical support to develop national cultural policy,
 - iv. MSG members to establish a volunteer Service scheme of experts and technical people to respond to arising needs of member countries. This is open for all sectors of the community.
 - v. MSG members and the Secretariat to establish closer ties with National NGOs and Civil Society Organizations in member countries to help formulate social and cultural exchange programs between members.



Potential Areas for Cooperation

- ▶ Youth Cultural Ambassadors,
- ▶ Arts and Culture students exchange programs,
- ▶ “Artists in Residence” Program (including musicians),
- ▶ Museum and Cultural Centre’s exchange programs (photos exhibition, art and crafts, roving exhibition)
- ▶ Live-in Cultural Programs (at community grass-roots level...)



Technical Cooperation for major regional events

- ▶ Technical support from member countries through provision of experts in festival organizing and Management to work closely with the local organizing committee;
- ▶ Some funding assistance in preparation of Festival infrastructure and awareness campaign, e.g. towards the construction of the National Heritage Center Infrastructure, promotions and awareness, etc;
- ▶ Technical Cooperation between members in terms of providing TV Personnel and equipment for live telecast of Festivals, etc
- ▶ Member countries help meet costs of their artists and materials to build their traditional huts at the main festival village.



Regional Cultural Strategy

Fiji is working collaboratively with SPC in developing their strategy and they stressed that national strategies be home grown with minimal external influence. They made specific mention of *Goal 4 of the Regional Strategy: Expand the Pacific Cultural Industries* which is connected to developing and growing the country’s economies through the development of cultural industries. Members noted from the presentation, the gap in human capacity in Culture in effectively implementing their national Cultural Strategies.



Regional Cultural Strategy (continued)

Solomon Islands is in the process of setting up an Arts Council of Solomon Islands, a Statutory body and consulting Fiji and PNG for assistance.



Other matters

5th Melanesian Arts & Culture Festival to be held in PNG in 2014



c. Adi Meretui Ratunabuabua, Pacific Heritage Hub Manager, University of the South Pacific

(PTT)

OUR HERITAGE JOURNEY
 "Many Islands, One Purpose, One Destination"

SIDS follow up
Raddison Blue, Nadi
9th July 2013

Adi Meretui Ratunabuabua
 Manager
 Pacific Heritage Hub (UNESCO)



Scope

- SID's 2004 Mauritius Meeting and Progress
- World Heritage Process
- Challenges
- Pacific Heritage Hub (UNESCO)
- Our Common Ground:
How can we work together?

SID's 2004 Mauritius

- **CULTURE**
- Small island developing states recognize the importance of the cultural identity of people and its importance for advancing sustainable development, and they also recognize the need to develop cultural industries and initiatives that offer significant economic opportunities for national and regional development. Cultural industries and initiatives are viewed as an area in which small island developing States have comparative advantage; they have the potential to diversify small island developing states economies and build their resilience while they adjust to changes in the global economy .Small island developing States are committed, with the necessary support of the international community to:

CULTURE SID's Mauritius

- Developing the implementing national cultural policies and legislative frameworks to support the development of cultural industries and initiatives in such areas as music, art the literary and culinary arts, fashion, festivals, theatre and film. Sports and cultural tourism ;
- Developing measures to protect the natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage and increase resources for the development and strengthening of national and regional cultural initiatives
- Improving institutional capacity for the advocacy and marketing of cultural products and protection of intellectual property ;
- Seeking venture capital and access to credit for small and medium –sized cultural enterprises and initiatives, including through the establishment of culture support funds in small island developing States regions.

- **IMPLEMENTATION**
- **Culture and Development:** take action to promote the development of cultural industries in Small Island developing States, including through cultural exchanges among Small Island developing States and other countries
- **Sustainable Capacity Development and Education for Sustainable Development**
- Integrating national sustainable development strategies and environment education within the education system, with particular support from the United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization and regional environment organization and in the framework of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, 2005-2015

UNESCO Conventions

- Convention Concerning the Promotion of World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972 (World Heritage Convention – WHC)
- World Heritage Action Plan 2010 – 2015
- World Heritage in the Pacific – Action Plan – 2010 – 2015
- Convention on the World's Intangible Cultural Heritage 2003

How the World Heritage Convention 1972 was born

It took a **dam** to unite the world toward saving heritage and designing a convention

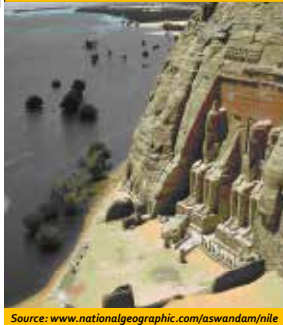
Aswan story unites the world: 1959

ASWAN DAM ON NILE RIVER



Source: <http://www.answers.com/topic/aswan-dam-large-image>

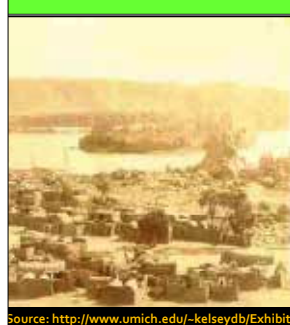
THREATENING HISTORIC SITES



Source: www.nationalgeographic.com/aswandam/nile

Temples of Philae: Before and After Aswan Dam construction

BEFORE



Source: <http://www.umich.edu/~kelseydb/Exhibits/AncientNubia/PhotoIntro.html>

AFTER



UNESCO Journey

- World War I (1914 – 1918)
A lot of damage to cultural and natural sites; world recognised need to protect sites
- Egypt (mid-1960s)
Aswan Dam – *pyramids endangered – world gathered for support*
- WHC – 1972

WHC Global Strategy
1994 – *too many sites in Europe and other regions*
Encourage under-represented regions of the world

- 2007 – Pacific Appeal
Articulating **Pacific vulnerabilities and challenges** (Tongariro NZ and Maupiti, French Polynesia)

2012
UNESCO Pacific Heritage Hub

UNESCO World Heritage Sites



WHC COVERAGE

- **TANGIBLE HERITAGE**
- **Cultural:** Settlements, buildings
- **Natural:** Ocean, Land, Wetlands, Reefs, Mountain Terrain, Grasslands
- **Mixed:** has both

UNESCO World Heritage Listing Map



The Pacific



source: <http://across.co.nz/OceaniaMap.html>

World Heritage Sites – Pacific

- Kiribati – Phoenix Islands Protected Area
- Marshall Islands – Bikini Atoll Nuclear Site
- Palau – Rock Islands, Southern Lagoon
- Solomon Islands – Lake Tegano, East Rennell
- PNG – Kuk Early Agricultural Site
- Vanuatu – Chief Roi Mata's Domain
- France – Reefs and Lagoons of New Caledonia
- Chile – Rapa Nui

- Levuka Historical Port Town – LAST Week

- Vanuatu - Sand Drawings (ICH)
- Tonga – Lalakala (ICH)

Phoenix Islands Protected Area: Kiribati



Kuk Early Agricultural Site: PNG



Chief Roi Mata Domain: Vanuatu



Rapa Nui: Chile



Bikini Atoll Nuclear Site: Marshall Islands



Lake Tegano: East Rennell, Solomon Islands



Rock Islands: Palau



Reefs and Lagoons of New Caledonia: France



Unique Features of the Pacific

- Tangible and Intangible Heritage is inseparable
- Indigenous Knowledge (IK), material culture and natural worlds intricately linked
- Communities still have a functional culture (even in urban settings)
- State of environment directly linked to well-being
- Holistic approach to heritage

Pacific Heritage Hub

- Facilitate Pacific nominations to WH List
- Support through capacity building, communications and technical assistance.
- Promote awareness on WH Convention within Pacific
- Promote awareness on Pacific Heritage internationally
- **Connect ALL stakeholders** with innovative and creative communications network

PHH Target Groups

- Existing UNESCO World Heritage sites in Pacific and their stakeholder communities and governments
- **Indigenous communities (heritage bearers and owners)**
- **National Governments (22 Pacific nations)**
- Researchers/Academics
- NGOs/CSOs
- Women
- Youth
- Educational Institutions
- International Community

The Strategy - PHH

- **Communications**
- Capacity building
- Technical Assistance
- Connecting donors and projects
- Fundraising

Festival of Pacific Arts: Pacific Youth Speak! 2012



Source: <http://www.facebook.com/YouthSpeak2012>

FOPA: Youth Speak! 2012, Honiara, Solomon Islands



Building capacity to lead islands into the future... Building hope...

Source: <http://www.facebook.com/YouthSpeak2012>

East Rennell voice at Youth Speak! 2012



Kevin Temangatonu and Nora: East Rennell youth delegates at Youth Speak! 2012



- Invest in young people with vision and passion
- Train and educate
- Develop skills
- Empower
- Build your future leaders

Collaboration with SPREP

- Work on natural sites (marine, terrestrial, wetlands)
- Research (preliminary studies)
- Management of existing WH sites
- Capacity-building
- Specialist trainings
- Joint applications for funding
- Access to funding opportunities

SPC Collaboration

- Pacific Regional Culture Strategy
 - Investing in Pacific cultures 2010- 2020
 - Solomon Islands Ministers for Culture 2012
- Pacific Culture and Education Strategy
 - 2010- 2015
 - PNG Minister for Education 2010
- Melanesian Spearhead Group
 - MSG Council for Arts and Culture strategy
 - New Caledonia 2010

The Pacific Message

- World Heritage belongs not to a single people but to humanity, those departed, those today, those unborn.
- Our concept of **Community** includes ALL.
- It includes the world.
- YOU

d. Glynis Miller, Trade Development Officer, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

(PTT)



Cultural Industries and Sustainable Development

Glynis Miller, Trade Development Officer, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat



"Leaders believe the Pacific region can, should and will be a region of peace, harmony, security and economic prosperity, so that all of its people can lead free and worthwhile lives.

"We treasure the diversity of the Pacific and seek a future in which its cultures, traditions and religious beliefs are valued, honoured and developed.

"We seek a Pacific region that is respected for the quality of its governance, the sustainable management of its resources, the full observance of democratic values and for its defence and promotion of human rights.

"We seek partnerships with our neighbours and beyond to develop our knowledge, to improve our communications and to ensure a sustainable economic existence for all."

Leaders Vision in the Auckland Declaration, April 2004



- The Future We Want....

"acknowledged the natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognised that all cultures and civilisations can contribute to sustainable development...."

United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 2012.




Culture – 4th Pillar of Sustainable Development

- Cluttered development landscape
- Political Will (e.g. Festival of Pacific Arts)
- National Cultural Strategy
- National Cultural Policy




Supporting Livelihoods, Skills Development and Training in the SIDS


- UNESCO, IFC, AusAID, NZAid, ITC (Geneva) NGOs, NSAs including faith-based organisations, SPC, PIFS, Pacific Islands Trade & Invest, consultants
- stand alone, independent, silo,



Regional Initiatives

SPC: Guiding Framework *Regional Culture Strategy: Investing in Pacific Cultures 2010-2020*

PIFS: Advocate for and protect traditional knowledge and intellectual property rights. The TK Action Plan was endorsed by the Pacific ACP Trade Ministers and launched in 2009.





Phase 2 of TK Action Plan

- Technical assistance for the drafting of TK policy and legislative frameworks
- Focus on commercialization of TK and cultural industries

Integrated approach

- Private sector
- Women's economic empowerment
- SIS
- Pacific Trade & Invest (PT&I)



REGIONAL OBSERVATIONS

- Donor Driven Development (DDD)
- Many players, duplication of programmes
- Lack of capacity – technical, people and financial
- Fragmented industry

e. Elise Huffer, Cultural Advisor, Human Development Department, Secretariat of the Pacific Community

The significance of the Hangzhou Declaration

Culture links us with who we truly are – it is the basis of our being, together and as one. It is the core, the soul, the first and the last. It is our right, our responsibility, our words, our actions, our feelings, our beginning, our end.

Right, well we all know that but what does that have to do with development or sustainable development? Many have in the past said “nothing” or “very little” or “that’s in the too hard basket” – or have seen culture and development as mutually incompatible – either you keep culture or you “do’ development.

Of course the notion of development itself is cultural, derived from Western theory of “progress” – most of us know that – but many, who are so engrossed in the process of development, don’t see it as a social and cultural construct and attribute to it a naturalistic and inevitable character – as though development was just a logical and linear progression and that the whole world agreed on this phenomenon, and on its benefits.

Today we are in a unique position to get beyond that stage. We are in a position to re-evaluate “development” and to sincerely acknowledge the diversity of views, the cultural and natural diversity of the real world we live in. Although it is true that we continue to live in a difficult and harsh context, one where debt, finance, extraction, exploitation and exclusion are ever present, there is another reality, that in which much of the world population live – it is a world of daily interaction with the natural and social environment, where relationships, solidarity and sharing prevail; where culture matters and nurtures.

But not all is rosy with culture, just as not all is rosy with development – far from it. Both can be manipulated and deployed to repress, disenfranchise and pauperize. How many crimes have been committed in their name?

So how do we move into a world that values cultural rights for all, that understands and upholds different approaches to well being and where “development” is understood as increased well-being for everyone, individuals and communities, without being imposed as a straight pathway where bigger is always better, where wealth is measured mainly by consumption and where what matters most is Gross Domestic Product?

This was in part the objectives of the Hangzhou International Congress on “Culture: Key to Sustainable Development”. As the Declaration emphasized, not all is well in the world and “there is an urgent need for new approaches, to be defined and measured in a way which accounts for the broader picture of human progress and which emphasize harmony among peoples and between humans and nature, equity, dignity, well being and sustainability”.

So what can culture bring to the equation? First, it brings diversity to development – the fact that people and communities think and behave in many ways promotes a richness of ideas, solutions and a constant rethink of the world. Much as biodiversity is important to feed the world, so is diversity of knowledge and practice – solutions to problems and good practices emanate from a range of contexts, backgrounds, needs and ideas. Monoculture is dangerous – development that discards or ignores culture not only leads to failure – its impacts are dangerous.

Second, culture brings richness: what is the purpose of life without creative beauty however it is expressed – through song, lines on a page, carvings, mats, paintings, on celluloid, in buildings, human constructions – what is life without the opportunity to learn constantly about others and see new and different expressions. What is development without cultural expression – one shudders to imagine.

Third, culture brings intelligence – we now know empirically through cognitive science what many knew intrinsically: the ability to speak more than one language, the learning of music and singing all enhance intelligence – cultural diversity and richness build intelligence –surely we need that for ‘good’ and appropriate development.

Fourth, culture generates activity – just like other human endeavours, culture leads to “doing”, producing, making and engaging with others. It is also a “clean” and renewable activity, one which brings mostly joy, energy, admiration – the industry of culture is important to development.

So can we afford development without integrating the cultural factor? If we are to move in a lasting and sustainable direction for our world and the future generations, clearly development policy and practice must evolve significantly. The Hangzhou Declaration makes this clear and provides the arguments many of us have been seeking.

Annex D: Thematic Brief for the Third International Conference on SIDS (September 2014, Samoa)

23: The importance of culture in achieving sustainable development

Sustainable development occurs within cultural contexts. Therefore, culture must be integrated into sustainable development strategies. In addition culture is a driver of sustainable development. The cultural sector promotes economic growth through cultural tourism, handicrafts production, creative industries, agriculture, food and medicine, and fisheries. Traditional agriculture and food preparation practices enhance food security. The inter linkage between cultural and natural heritage is a foundation for environmental sustainability and biodiversity preservation. In Pacific communities culture is the foundation of well-being, inclusiveness and resilience.

One of the key challenges in the Pacific is to create understanding among governments and donor partners of the contribution of culture and the culture sector to sustainable development and well-being. As in the case of other sectors, this requires improving the evidence base (i.e. compiling cultural statistics); strong policy support; and a clear understanding of the role of culture as a cross-sectoral issue.

Key issues:

- **Economic benefits of culture:** Culture contributes to economic development in many sectors, including tourism, creative industries, agriculture, food and medicine, and fisheries. Additionally, cultural practices provide food security and social safety nets for vulnerable populations, including women, children and elderly. The implementation of the Pacific Regional Culture Strategy at the national level provides a framework for culture as an engine of sustainable development.
- **Valuing culture:** There insufficient quantitative and qualitative evidence to support the economic and social benefits of culture. The lack of evidence has often resulted in an undervaluing of culture. The first Regional Cultural Statistics Meeting was held in 2011 to build capacity in the area of cultural statistics. The Pacific should to continue to work toward collecting data and improving the evidence-base on linkage between culture, well-being and sustainable development. This would help enhance awareness of both the non-monetary and monetary contribution of culture.
- **Trade, marketing and access to finance:** Strong pro-cultural policies for institutional capacity building; marketing of cultural products and protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs); financing of small- and medium-sized cultural enterprises and initiatives; and promoting international trade of cultural products are necessary to harness the full potential of Pacific cultural industries.
- **Gender and human rights:** Culture in the Pacific has been used to justify inequity, discrimination and violence, especially against women, minorities and children. This is unacceptable and a misuse of culture. As noted in The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, culture should not be used as an excuse for behaviour which is not in accordance with human rights. Pro-cultural policies should support culture as an enabler of tolerance, empowerment and diversity.
- **Bio-cultural diversity:** Cultural activities and expression, including language, are integral to cultural preservation and social cohesion. The cultural practices rely on biodiversity, access to land and availability of natural resources, including both terrestrial and marine. Implementing cultural preservation policies, as well as infrastructure and facilities, including festivals, museums, etc., can support the preservation of traditional knowledge and the promotion of ethical and informed heritage tourism.
- **Policy environment:** Culture is not only a sector, but it cuts across all dimensions of development policy. Synergy between policies and strategies for the preservation of culture, environmental sustainability and other areas are necessary for effective and efficient delivery. Cultural preservation must occur at all levels, national, regional and local, to be effective.

Background:

Culture – the foundation of well-being in the Pacific

Culture is a way of life; it includes cultural practices, norms and life-styles; it influences how people think and act. It is central to individual and collective identity and sense of belonging. It provides the social fabric that bonds communities and families; and is imperative to social cohesion and sustainable livelihoods. As such, culture is necessary not only for the confidence, creativity and happiness of people and communities, but for their survival. The Vanuatu Alternative Indicators of Well-being pilot study highlights the importance of culture for well-being, environmentally friendly lifestyles and traditional social safety nets.

The Rio+20 outcome document, entitled *The Future We Want*, “acknowledged the natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognised that all cultures and civilisations can contribute to sustainable development”. Furthermore, the Rio+20 stressed the important link between welfare and culture¹. Pacific Leaders have recognised the positive contribution of cultural diversity in the Pacific Plan (2005) by stating “We treasure the diversity of the Pacific and seek a future in which its cultures, traditions and religious beliefs are valued, honoured and developed”.²

Well-being

Historically, economic development, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP), has been primary objective of national policy-making. However, global leaders are now challenged to shift the developmental paradigm and put the well-being of people at the centre of sustainable development. The United Nations General Assembly confirmed “that unsustainable patterns of production and consumption can impede sustainable development”, and recognized “the need for a more inclusive, equitable and balanced approach to economic growth that promotes sustainable development, poverty eradication, happiness and well-being of all people” in resolution, 65/L.86. The global movement toward valuing the well-being, or happiness, of people is evident in numerous initiatives across the globe, including the Bhutan Gross National Happiness initiative, the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission report,³ the OECD How’s Life initiative on subjective well-being,⁴ the Earth Institute World Happiness Report,⁵ and in Melanesia the Vanuatu Alternative Indicators of Well-being pilot study.⁶

Culture as both an enabler and driver of sustainable development

The Pacific is extremely culturally and linguistically diverse: it is home to one-third of languages in the world⁷. These languages provide a basis for cultural expression and hold a wealth of information related to biodiversity in the Pacific. Traditional agriculture, fisheries and food and medicine preparation have long provided Pacific people with sustainable food security and healthy lifestyles, and can continue to do so in the future. Traditional and contemporary crafts, arts, including music, dance and film, and cultural festivals can serve as a sustainable source of income and employment.

Recognising the important role of culture in reinforcing a collective Pacific identity and strengthening regionalism, Pacific leaders established the Festival of Pacific Arts (FOPA) in 1972. FOPA provides a meeting place for the custodians of Pacific traditional and contemporary cultural expression, contributes

1 The Future We Want, United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 20-22 June 2012.

2 The Pacific Plan, Pacific Island Forum, 2005.

3 Stiglitz J.E., A. Sen and J.-P. Fitoussi (2009), Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, http://www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr/documents/rapport_anglais.pdf.

4 How’s life? OECD: <http://www.oecd.org/statistics/howslife.htm>

5 World Happiness Report, Earth Institute, 2012 <http://www.earth.columbia.edu/sitefiles/file/Sachs%20Writing/2012/World%20Happiness%20Report.pdf>

6 Vanuatu Alternative Indicators of Well-being, Vanuatu National Statistics Office, 2012: http://www.vnso.gov.vu/index.php/component/docman/doc_download/193-well-being-survey-2012?Itemid=18

7 Atlas of World’s Endangered Languages, UNESCO www.unesco.org/culture/languages-atlas/

to the enhancement of the living heritage of the Pacific and enables cultural stakeholders to exchange views, skills and knowledge.

Cultural diversity is a source of creativity⁸ and personal and community well-being. Cultural and creative industries represent one of the most rapidly expanding sectors in the global economy with a growth rate of 6.9 percent in Oceania.⁹ Handicraft producers make up 17 percent of Tonga's labour force. The Rio+20 reaffirmed the potential of eco-tourism and cultural tourism as a sustainable development tool. Cultural tourism - that relies on tangible and intangible cultural assets - accounts for 40 percent of world tourism revenues. Globally, the tourism sector grew an average of 7 percent per annum between 1998 and 2008, making it one of the world's fastest growing economic sectors.¹⁰ Thus there is great potential to further develop cultural tourism in the Pacific. There are many examples of positive contributions from community-based cultural tourism and eco-tourism in Melanesia.

Pacific leaders have recognised both the social and economic value of heritage tourism and promotion. Pacific island countries have committed to implementing The Pacific World Heritage Action Plan (2010-2015) and the Pacific Heritage Hub (PHH) at the University of the South Pacific (USP) has been established to function as a regional facility for cultural and traditional knowledge management, capacity building and partnership development. Additionally, many countries are making Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) safeguarding a national priority.

Traditional governance systems, such as councils of traditional leaders in some of the Pacific countries, provide a link between local communities and central government which can act as a support system for sustainable development. For example, the *matai* system in Samoa is widely considered to contribute towards national stability.¹¹ Community-based customary practices and laws, government-supported programmes, policy and legislations work to mutually reinforce the goal of sustainable development for the betterment of Pacific people. Additionally working within cultural systems is a necessary part of gaining community involvement and support. For example, in the case of climate change mitigation and disaster risk reduction strategies local communities and partners must work together to identify a vision that is respectful of the current culture. Additionally traditional and local knowledge can add tremendous value in risk identification and reducing vulnerability. Traditional knowledge also contains a wealth of information related to marine and terrestrial biodiversity in the Pacific.

To preserve and promote the role of culture as an enabler and driver of sustainable development, the Pacific Ministers of Culture endorsed the Regional Culture Strategy: Investing in Pacific Cultures 2012-2020, and the Pacific Culture and Education Strategy (2010-2015). These documents, together with UNESCO's normative instruments for culture, provide important guidelines for the development and preservation of culture and culture related industries in the Pacific at all levels. The Pacific Regional Culture Strategy highlights the economic opportunities of cultural industries in the Pacific, including in the sub-sectors of fashion, visual arts and MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Events).¹²

Culture has to the continuing potential to provide healthy, inclusive, sustainable livelihoods in the Pacific. This needs to be recognised and well-reflected in policies and investments that support protect and promote those aspects of Pacific cultures that make a positive contribution to the realization of these and other sustainable development goals.

8 World Culture Report: UNESCO, 2009.

9 PricewaterhouseCoopers, 2008.

10 World Tourism Barometer, UNWTO, 2011: <http://mkt.unwto.org/en/barometer>.

11 Asian Development Bank, 2000: Pacific Studies Series – Samoa

12 SPC/ McComb, F: 2012: Development and Marketing Strategies for Pacific Cultural Industries

Annex E: Extracts from the Mauritius Strategy

Extract from the Mauritius Strategy (Chapter XIX, Para 82)

Culture

82. Small Island Developing States recognize the importance of the cultural identity of people and its importance in advancing sustainable development, and also recognize the need to develop cultural industries and initiatives, which present significant economic opportunities for national and regional development. Cultural industries and initiatives are viewed as an area in which Small Island Developing States have comparative advantage, which have the potential to diversify Small Island Developing States economies and build their resilience while they adjust to changes in the global economy. Small Island Developing States are committed, with the necessary support of the international community, to:

- (a) Develop and implement national cultural policies and legislative frameworks to support the development of cultural industries and initiatives in such areas as music, art, the literary and culinary arts, fashion, festivals, theatre and film, sports and cultural tourism;
- (b) Develop measures to protect the natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage and increase resources for the development and strengthening of national and regional cultural initiatives;
- (c) Improve institutional capacity for advocacy and marketing of cultural products and the protection of intellectual property;
- (d) Seek venture capital and access to credit to small and medium-sized cultural enterprises and initiatives, including through the establishment of culture support funds in Small Island Developing States regions.

Extract from the Mauritius Strategy (Chapter VIII, Paras 50-52)

Tourism Resources

50. Tourism is an important contributor to economic growth in Small Island Developing States. Yet it is recognized that the sector is open to many exogenous shocks. In addition, if tourism is not developed sustainably, it can damage or even destroy the natural environment that attracts tourism in the first place. There is also a continuing challenge to establish the appropriate balance between the development of tourism and that of other sectors of the economy. There is a particular challenge to make appropriate linkages to other sectors, including to local service providers so as to retain resources within the country, and in particular to create synergistic linkages between tourism and the agricultural sector by prompting island foods and beverages supply chains, rural hospitality and agro-tourism.

51. Small Island Developing States, with the required support of regional and international tourism development to ensure that tourism development and social and environmental priorities are mutually supportive at all levels. They must also facilitate the design or refinement of guidelines and best practices appropriate for assessing the carrying capacity of Small Island Developing States, including the provision of technical and financial support to conduct these assessments. To this end, they should develop and implement appropriate partnerships. Small Island Developing States should also implement the guidelines on biodiversity and tourism development adopted by the Conference of Parties to the Convention on biological Diversity at its seventh meeting.

52. Small Island Developing States, with the necessary support of regional and international tourism organizations, should also find effective ways and means to develop and implement sustainable tourism development plans, in partnerships with all relevant stakeholders, in particular the private sector, and should integrate these plans into their national strategies for sustainable development. In

addition, they should develop and implement community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism, and build the necessary capacities of civil society and local stakeholders, while protecting culture and traditions and effectively conserving and managing natural resources.

Extract from the Mauritius Strategy (Chapter XIII, paras 66-69)

Trade

66. Most Small Island developing States, as a result of their smallness, persistent structural disadvantages and vulnerabilities, face specific difficulties in integrating into the global economy. Trade liberalization and globalization present opportunities and challenges to Small Island Developing States, including in terms of the erosion of trade preferences. The potential benefits from trade liberalization and globalization can be best realized if the specific limitations and vulnerabilities of small island developing States are addressed at all levels.

67. A universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can substantially stimulate development worldwide, benefiting countries at all stages of development. In that regard, we reaffirm our commitment to trade liberalization and to ensure that trade plays its full part in promoting economic growth, employment and development for all.

68. The decision taken on 1 August 2004 by the World Trade Organization members, which emphasizes their resolve to conclude the negotiations launched at Doha, and the renewed commitment by World Trade Organization members to fulfilling the development dimension of the current round of World Trade Organization negotiations, which seeks to place the needs and interests of developing countries at the heart of the Doha work programme, is a welcome development. We recognize the importance of intensifying efforts to facilitate the full and effective participation by small economies, notably Small Island Developing States, in the deliberations and decision-making process of the World Trade Organization. Many Small Island Developing States either are not represented at World Trade Organization headquarters in Geneva or are still grappling with the process of accession to World Trade Organization membership. Most Small Island Developing States also experience serious capacity constraints in meeting World Trade Organization obligations.

69. In seeking to integrate into the global economy, there are a number of issues of special concern to Small Island Developing States, including:

- a. The World Trade Organization accession process;
- b. Graduation and smooth transition from the United Nations list of least developed countries;
- c. Capacity constraints;
- d. Harmonized, coordinated and sustainably financed technical assistance;
- e. Structural handicaps and vulnerabilities of small island developing States;
- f. Erosion of preferences;
- g. Structural adjustment;
- h. Relationship between trade, environment and development;
- i. Trade and food security;
- j. Lack of adequate representation at World Trade Organization headquarters in Geneva

Annex F: The Hangzhou Declaration: Placing Culture at the Heart of Sustainable Development (2013)

We, the participants gathered in Hangzhou on the occasion of the International Congress “Culture: Key to Sustainable Development” (15-17 May 2013), wish to express our gratitude and acknowledge the generous hospitality and intellectual leadership of the Chinese authorities and the City of Hangzhou in providing a forum to reflect on the place that should be given to culture within the international sustainable development agenda. We especially recognize the efforts and achievements made by the City of Hangzhou to conserve its heritage and promote its vibrant culture for sustainable development.

We recognize the important advances that have been made over the past decade by the international community at all levels in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed development goals.

We consider that in the face of mounting challenges such as population growth, urbanization, environmental degradation, disasters, climate change, increasing inequalities and persisting poverty, there is an urgent need for new approaches, to be defined and measured in a way which accounts for the broader picture of human progress and which emphasize harmony among peoples and between humans and nature, equity, dignity, well-being and sustainability. These new approaches should fully acknowledge the role of culture as a system of values and a resource and framework to build truly sustainable development, the need to draw from the experiences of past generations, and the recognition of culture as part of the global and local commons as well as a wellspring for creativity and renewal.

We recall, in this regard, some of the most important policy documents that have underscored the importance of culture for sustainable development in recent years, including the UN General Assembly Resolutions N. 65/1 (“Keeping the Promise: United to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals”, 2010), N. 65/166 (2011) and N. 66/208 (2012) on “Culture and Development”, as well as a number of other relevant declarations, statements and normative instruments adopted at international, regional and national levels.

We recall in particular the outcome document of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, “The Future We Want” (Rio de Janeiro, June 2012), which highlighted the importance of cultural diversity and the need for a more holistic and integrated approach to sustainable development.

We reaffirm that culture should be considered to be a fundamental enabler of sustainability, being a source of meaning and energy, a wellspring of creativity and innovation, and a resource to address challenges and find appropriate solutions. The extraordinary power of culture to foster and enable truly sustainable development is especially evident when a people-centred and place-based approach is integrated into development programmes and peace-building initiatives.

We also reaffirm the potential of culture as a driver for sustainable development, through the specific contributions that it can make – as knowledge capital and a sector of activity – to inclusive social, cultural and economic development, harmony, environmental sustainability, peace and security. This has been confirmed by a wealth of studies and demonstrated by numerous concrete initiatives.

We recognize that one size does not fit all and that different cultural perspectives will result in different paths to development. At the same time, we embrace an understanding of culture that is open, evolving and strongly framed within a rights-based approach and the respect for diversity, the free access to which enables individuals “to live and be what they choose”, thus enhancing their opportunities and human capabilities while promoting mutual understanding and exchange among peoples.

We believe that the time has come, building on these important statements of principle and lessons learnt, for the full integration of culture – through clear goals, targets and indicators - into agreed

development strategies, programmes and practices at global, regional, national and local levels, to be defined in the post-2015 UN development agenda. Only such a concrete political and operational framework can ensure that all development initiatives lead to truly sustainable benefits for all, while securing the right of future generations to benefit from the wealth of cultural assets built up by previous generations.

We therefore call on governments and policy-makers, who will play a role in defining the post-2015 UN global development framework and sustainable development goals, to seize this unique opportunity and give consideration to the following actions to place culture at the heart of future policies for sustainable development:

Integrate culture within all development policies and programmes

Development is shaped by culture and local context, which ultimately also determine its outcomes. Consideration of culture should therefore be included as the fourth fundamental principle of the post-2015 UN development agenda, in equal measure with human rights, equality and sustainability. The cultural dimension should be systematically integrated in definitions of sustainable development and well-being, as well as in the conception, measurement and actual practice of development policies and programmes. This will require the establishment of effective institutional coordination mechanisms at global and national levels, the development of comprehensive statistical frameworks with appropriate targets and indicators, the carrying out of evidence-based analyses and the building of capacities at all levels.

Mobilize culture and mutual understanding to foster peace and reconciliation

In the context of globalization, and in the face of the identity challenges and tensions it can create, intercultural dialogue and the recognition of and respect for cultural diversity can forge more inclusive, stable and resilient societies. They should be promoted, notably through educational, communication and artistic programmes, as well as through dedicated national councils, to foster an environment conducive to tolerance and mutual understanding. In areas that have experienced violent conflicts, the rehabilitation of cultural heritage and cultural activities should be promoted to enable affected communities to renew their identity, regain a sense of dignity and normalcy, enjoy the universal language of art and begin to heal the scars of wars. Consideration of cultural contexts should also be integrated into conflict-resolution initiatives and peace-building processes.

Ensure cultural rights for all to promote inclusive social development

Guaranteeing cultural rights, access to cultural goods and services, free participation in cultural life, and freedom of artistic expression are critical to forging inclusive and equitable societies. A rights-based approach to culture and respect for cultural and linguistic diversity should be promoted within national and regional policies and legal frameworks, including consideration for minorities, gender balance, and youth and specific indigenous peoples' concerns. Cultural values, assets and practices, including those of minorities and indigenous peoples, should be integrated into educational and communication programmes, and they should be safeguarded and given adequate recognition. Cultural literacy in schools is an integral part of quality education, and it should play an important role in the promotion of inclusive and equitable societies. Special support should be provided to cultural programmes that foster creativity and artistic expression, learn from the experiences of the past, and promote democracy and the freedom of expression, as well as address gender issues, discrimination, and the traumas resulting from violence.

Leverage culture for poverty reduction and inclusive economic development

Culture, as knowledge capital and as a resource, provides for the needs of individuals and communities and reduces poverty. The capabilities of culture to provide opportunities for jobs and incomes

should be enhanced, targeting in particular women, girls, minorities and youth. The full potential of creative industries and cultural diversity for innovation and creativity should be harnessed, especially by promoting small and medium-sized enterprises, and trade and investments that are based on materials and resources that are renewable, environmentally sustainable, locally available, and accessible to all groups within society, as well as by respecting intellectual property rights. Inclusive economic development should also be achieved through activities focused on sustainably protecting, safeguarding and promoting heritage. Special attention should be given to supporting responsible, culturally-aware, inclusive and sustainable tourism and leisure industries that contribute to the socio-economic development of host communities, promote cross-cultural exchanges, and generate resources for the safeguarding of tangible and intangible heritage.

Build on culture to promote environmental sustainability

The safeguarding of historic urban and rural areas and of their associated traditional knowledge and practices reduces the environmental footprints of societies, promoting more ecologically sustainable patterns of production and consumption and sustainable urban and architectural design solutions. Access to essential environmental goods and services for the livelihood of communities should be secured through the stronger protection and more sustainable use of biological and cultural diversity, as well as by the safeguarding of relevant traditional knowledge and skills, paying particular attention to those of indigenous peoples, in synergy with other forms of scientific knowledge.

Strengthen resilience to disasters and combat climate change through culture

The appropriate conservation of the historic environment, including cultural landscapes, and the safeguarding of relevant traditional knowledge, values and practices, in synergy with other scientific knowledge, enhances the resilience of communities to disasters and climate change. The feeling of normalcy, self-esteem, sense of place and confidence in the future among people and communities affected by disasters should be restored and strengthened through cultural programmes and the rehabilitation of their cultural heritage and institutions. Consideration for culture should be integrated into disaster-risk reduction and climate-change mitigation and adaptation policies and plans in general.

Value, safeguard and transmit culture to future generations

Heritage is a critical asset for our well-being and that of future generations, and it is being lost at an alarming rate as a result of the combined effects of urbanization, development pressures, globalization, conflicts and phenomena associated with climate change. National policies and programmes should be strengthened in order to secure the protection and promotion of this heritage and of its inherited systems of values and cultural expressions as part of the shared commons, while giving it a central role in the life of societies. This should be achieved by its full integration in the development sector as well as in educational programmes.

Harness culture as a resource for achieving sustainable urban development and management

A vibrant cultural life and the quality of urban historic environments are key for achieving sustainable cities. Local governments should preserve and enhance these environments in harmony with their natural settings. Culture-aware policies in cities should promote respect for diversity, the transmission and continuity of values, and inclusiveness by enhancing the representation and participation of individuals and communities in public life and improving the conditions of the most disadvantaged groups. Cultural infrastructure, such as museums and other cultural facilities, should be used as civic spaces for dialogue and social inclusion, helping to reduce violence and foster cohesion. Culture-led redevelopment of urban areas, and public spaces in particular, should be promoted to preserve the social fabric, improve economic returns and increase competitiveness, by giving impetus to a diversity of intangible cultural heritage practices as well as contemporary creative expressions. The cultural and creative industries should be promoted, as well as heritage-based urban revitalization and

sustainable tourism, as powerful economic sub-sectors that generate green employment, stimulate local development, and foster creativity.

Capitalize on culture to foster innovative and sustainable models of cooperation

The great and unexplored potential of public-private partnerships can provide alternative and sustainable models for cooperation in support of culture. This will require the development, at national level, of appropriate legal, fiscal, institutional, policy and administrative enabling environments, to foster global and innovative funding and cooperation mechanisms at both the national and international levels, including grass-roots initiatives and culture-driven partnerships already promoted by civil society. In this context, consideration should be given to the specific needs of different cultural sub-sectors, while opportunities should be provided to develop capacities, transfer knowledge, and foster entrepreneurship, notably through the sharing of best practices.

We, the participants, share in the ideals of “Diversity in Harmony” and “Harnessing the Past to Create the Future” expressed by our Congress;

We commit ourselves to developing action plans based on this Declaration and to working together for their implementation towards 2015 and beyond;

We believe that the integration of culture into development policies and programmes will set the stage for a new era of global development;

We recommend, therefore, that a specific Goal focused on culture be included as part of the post-2015 UN development agenda, to be based on heritage, diversity, creativity and the transmission of knowledge and including clear targets and indicators that relate culture to all dimensions of sustainable development.

Annex G: Programme



Apia Office
Cluster Office
for the Pacific States



Round Table on Culture and Sustainable Development in SIDS and Post 2015 Agenda

(Radisson Blu Resort, Nadi, Fiji, 9 July 2013)

Programme

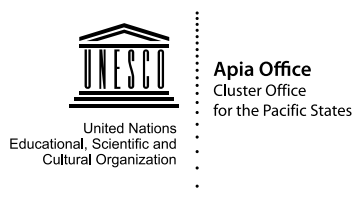
Objective 1	To share the latest developments on the debate on culture and sustainable development at global level and to discuss its implications for SIDS.
Objective 2	To ensure inputs on culture and sustainable development to the preparatory meeting to be held in Nadi from 10 to 13 July 2013, with a view to creating space for dialogue among leaders and policy makers.
Objective 3	To strengthen the network among countries and development partners for better preparation for the 2014 International Conference on SIDS

Tuesday
9 June 2013

9:30	Registration	
10:00	MC introduction	Akatsuki Takahashi, UNESCO Office for the Pacific States
	Opening Player	Jillian Campbell, UN ESCAP Pacific Office
	Opening Remarks	

10:30 – 11:30	<p>Session 1: Culture and Sustainable Development in Pacific SIDS</p>	<p>Session Chair: Adi Meretui Ratunabuabua, PHH</p> <p>Hon. Gerson Jackson, Ambassador, FSM Embassy in Suva</p> <p>Savenaca Kaunisela, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of iTaukei Affairs (Fiji)</p> <p>Letila Mitchell, Coordinator, Pacific Arts Alliance</p> <p>Barbara Age, Director, Governance and Sustainable Development Division, Secretariat, Melanesian Spearhead Group</p>
11:30 – 12:30	<p>Session 2: Progress in Culture and Sustainable Development at the regional and international levels</p>	<p>Session Chair: Akatsuki Takahashi, UNESCO in Apia</p> <p>Heritage and Sustainable Development by Adi Meretui Ratunabuabua, Pacific Heritage Hub (PHH) Manager</p> <p>Cultural Industries and Sustainable Development, by Glynis Miller, Trade Development Officer, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat</p> <p>Outcome of the Hangzhou Conference on Culture and Sustainable Development by Elise Huffer, Cultural Advisor, SPC</p>
12:30 - 13:00	<p>Discussion on a Way Forward: Towards the 3rd SIDS International Conference (Samoa, September 2014)</p> <p>Wrap up</p> <p>Closing</p>	

Annex H: Participants



Round Table on Culture and Sustainable Development in SIDS and Post 2015 Agenda

(Radisson Blu Resort, Nadi, Fiji, 9 July 2013)

List of Participants

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NGOs

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UN in New York

18	Hiro Morita-Lou	Chief, SIDS Unit, Department of Economic and Social Affairs	morita-lou@un.org
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United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Apia Office
Cluster Office
for the Pacific States

