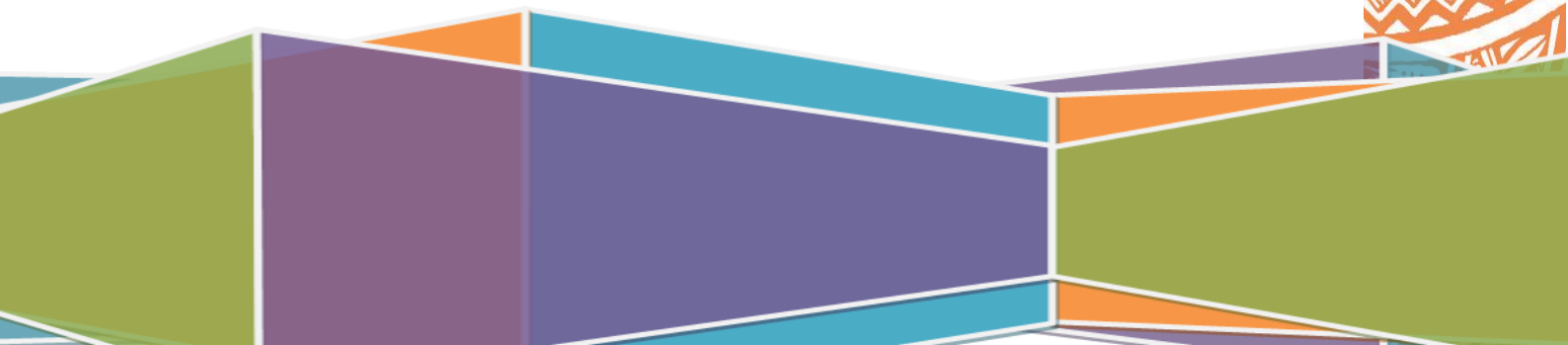




Government of Samoa
Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture

National Heritage Policy

2018 - 2028



National Heritage Policy

2018 – 2028

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SPORTS AND CULTURE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACP	Africa Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CMD	Curriculum Materials Division
DFY	Division for Youth (MWCSO)
ICH	Intangible Cultural Heritage
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
LA	Legislative Assembly
MADD	Motivational Arts, Dance and Drama
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MCIL	Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labour
MESC	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture
MJCA	Ministry of Justice and Courts Administration
MOH	Ministry of Health
MWCSO	Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development
NARA	National Archives and Records Authority
NHP	National Heritage Policy
NUS	National University of Samoa
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
PAA	Pacific Arts Alliance
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PIMA	Pacific Islands Museums Association
PPRD	Policy, Planning and Research Division
PUMA	Planning and Urban Management Agency
SAME	Samoa Association of Manufacturers and Exporters
SNYP	Samoa National Youth Policy
SOD	School Operations Division
SPC	Pacific Community
SQA	Samoa Qualifications Authority
STA	Samoa Tourism Authority
SVS	Samoa Voyaging Society
STVET	Samoa Technical Vocational Education Training
TCH	Tangible Cultural Heritage
TVET	Technical Vocational Education Training
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisations
USP	University of the South Pacific
VFR	Visitors Friends and Relatives
WIBDI	Women in Business Development Inc

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Culture	UNESCO's Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity defines culture as "the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterise a society or social group. It includes not only the arts and letters, but also modes of life, the fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs."
Framework	A logical structure that is established to organise policy documentation into groupings and categories that make it easier for employees to find and understand the contents of various policy documents. (<i>State Services Commission of New Zealand</i>)
Heritage	UNESCO defines Cultural heritage as "the legacy of physical artefacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations."
Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)	Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) refers to "the practices, representations, expressions, as well as the knowledge and skills (including instruments, objects, artefacts, cultural spaces), that communities, groups and in some cases, individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage. ICH is sometimes called living heritage".
Policy	A course or principle of action adopted or proposed by a government, party, business or individual. (<i>Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary</i>)
Tangible Cultural Heritage (TCH)	According to UNESCO, tangible heritage refers to physical or touchable cultural heritage such as buildings and art work, historic places and monuments which are considered worthy of preservation for the future. These include objects significant to the archaeology, architecture, science or technology of a specific culture.

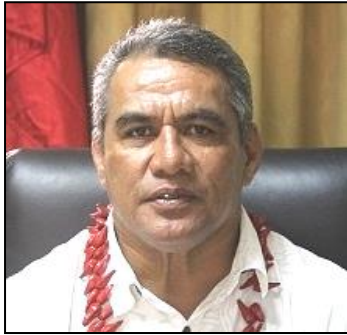
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FOREWORD



It is my great privilege to present to you the National Heritage Policy 2018 -2028.

Government recognises heritage as a significant enabler of sustainable development, as articulated in the *S.A.M.O.A Pathway 2014* and further strengthened by UNESCO's Action Plan 2016-2021 for Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The National Heritage Policy supports this Pathway through reinforcing local capacities and enforcing awareness to enhance tangible and intangible cultural heritage for the benefits of present and future generations.

The *Pacific Ministers of Culture Declaration Guam 2016* urged all Pacific countries to develop cultural policies to support progress on cultural goals, encouraging opportunities for collaboration and sharing experiences.

This National Heritage Policy 2018-2028 is Samoa's national guideline to coordinate all efforts to safeguard and promote Samoa's heritage over the next ten years.

I therefore call upon all stakeholders to operate within this policy to ensure the development of culture for sustainable development.

Manuia tele lenei galuega taua.

Hon. Loau Solamalemālō Keneti Sio
Minister of Education, Sports and Culture

1. INTRODUCTION

Strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard Samoa's tangible and intangible heritage is in line with the Strategic Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda adopted by the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2015.

The term cultural heritage encompasses cultural heritage and natural heritage. Cultural heritage includes both tangible cultural heritage which are movable (paintings, sculptures etc), immovable (monuments, archaeological sites etc) and underwater heritage (shipwrecks, underwater ruins and cities); and intangible cultural heritage such as oral traditions, performing arts, rituals and the like. Natural Heritage on the other hand are natural sites with cultural aspects such as cultural landscapes, physical biological or geological formations.¹

Safeguarding heritage is a recognition of the profound connection between people, their culture and their environment. Protecting our heritage not only fosters sustainable development but is crucial in safeguarding our cultural identity, social cohesion and economic well-being today and into the future.

Samoa's tangible and intangible heritage defines our national identity and is understood through our traditional practices and way of life. And likewise, the protection of our heritage is based on our respect and understanding of our traditional practices as well as our traditional knowledge and systems.

There is no single law that governs heritage protection, but there is a range of customary laws, legislation and policies that relate to various aspects of heritage and cultural areas including those dealing with natural heritage sites, heritage conservation, intellectual property and Samoan literacy.

Samoa's Constitution stipulates that customary land is 'land held from Samoa in accordance with Samoan custom and usage and with the law relating to Samoan custom and usage'.² Approximately 81% of Samoa's land is customary owned and may not be sold or alienated. To this effect, heritage forming part of a customary land is defined and governed at the village level by customary law and the Village Fono Act 1990 which empowers the village fono to 'make rules governing the development and use of village land for the economic betterment of the village'.³

¹ www.unesco.org

² *Constitution of Samoa* (1960) art 101(2).

³ *Village Fono Act* (1990) s 5(2).

In the absence of a specific legislation, the evolution of culture and heritage and recent developments in cultural activities in the region and Samoa has informed the planning and prioritising of this sector to date.

Challenges include understanding and measuring the contribution of culture to sustainable development and well-being of Samoans. It not only informs policy but allows culture the recognition and assistance it needs to thrive as a national development priority. It is widely accepted that inter-linkages between cultural and natural heritage means that environmental sustainability and the preservation of biodiversity go hand in hand with cultural preservation and sustainability and are key to driving sustainable development.

Other challenges include financial constraints, globalisation, commercialisation, frequent natural disasters and climate change which is of particular concern because Samoa is especially vulnerable to its impacts and faces many difficulties in adapting to and mitigating its effects; The impacts on the environment and resources (both tangible and intangible) are widespread, difficult to monitor and can therefore limit our ability to protect heritage.

2. PURPOSE

The NCF Goal 1 focuses on safeguarding Cultural Heritage and Infrastructure.

The National Heritage Policy (NHP) provides a comprehensive and coordinated path through monitoring programmes and services to promote and protect cultural and natural heritage in Samoa. Furthermore, it will define their outcomes and collective contribution to national development and the community.

The NHP also reflects Samoa's support through the development of Heritage in response to Samoa's international obligations.

3. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The NHP is guided by the vision that *"Samoan culture is safeguarded and promoted through traditional and innovative means, to ensure its continuity in the future."* (National Culture Framework 2018-2028)

It is also underpinned by the following guiding principles as stipulated in the NCF.

3.1 Participation

Community participation is enhanced in the learning and safeguarding of cultural heritage and the important links it has to Samoa's cultural practices and traditional knowledge.

3.2 Rule of Law

The NHP is guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Regional Culture Strategy, the UNESCO Conventions⁴ and other related legislations and policies⁵. These must be enforced impartially to ensure the safeguarding and survival of Samoan heritage and culture.

3.3 Quality

Quality is achieved in a system that strives to raise the qualification of and offer additional training to custodians of heritage to ensure their competence in relation to the constantly evolving needs and demands of its community.

3.4 Relevance

All development is underpinned by a strong cultural fabric that requires collaborative efforts of all Samoans to be promoted, safeguarded and shared.

3.5 Transparency

Achieving the goals of this Policy is open and transparent, involving individuals, groups, communities and partner organisations at the national, regional and international levels.

3.6 Equity and Inclusiveness

Equal access for all is ensured by including people with disabilities, cultural minorities and the vulnerable to participate in cultural initiatives and support their art, creative expressions and programmes as important enablers of development and socio-economic empowerment.

3.7 Effectiveness and efficiency

Investing in the culture sector is crucial to the promotion of sustainable development for Samoa.

3.8 Accountability

The development and enhancement of culture is accountable to the people of Samoa to ensure our traditions and cultural practices, our arts and heritage are managed and safeguarded to guarantee its survival and relevance in the future.

⁴UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the UNESCO 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.

⁵ Refer to Section 4: Related Documents.

3.9 Gender sensitivity

The equal participation, access and contribution to cultural life of women and men are intrinsic human and cultural rights, and an important dimension for guaranteeing freedom of expression for all. The government, civil society and communities should ensure that women's and men's roles in cultural life are equally encouraged, valued and visible.

3.10 Sustainability

The protection, promotion and preservation of heritage and art is prioritised as essential to sustainable development. Responsible and sustainable use of cultural resources are essential to the long-term viability of combating climate change by building that connection between environmental sustainability and cultural development.

3.11 Partnerships and Collaboration

Collaboration and coordination is encouraged with international development partners, across government sectors, the private sector (including cultural producers, business, manufacturing, tourism and technology) and our communities.

4. POLICY STATEMENTS

The NHP is developed through 7 policy statements which incorporate planned strategic directions to implement it. These include the following:

4.1 Integrate ICH Safeguarding into the national planning framework

Strategy: Integrate heritage safeguarding into the Strategy for the Development of Samoa so it can strengthen and influence planning of all relevant stakeholders.

4.2 Strengthen national coordination with stakeholders

Strategy: Coordinate with member organisations of the Heritage Committee and relevant stakeholders to deliver on the priorities of heritage and Samoa's obligation under the Convention 2003.

4.3 Upgrade and implement the National Database Management

Strategy: Conduct a national inventory (mapping) of heritage sites and locations in collaboration with MWCSO, NUS, STA and MNRE to upgrade the National Database Management to safeguard ICH and to include TCH Elements

4.4 Conduct capacity building initiatives to Safeguard ICH and TCH

Strategy: Build capacity on the safeguarding of ICH and TCH in the community level in collaboration with relevant stakeholders.

4.5 Establish awareness Raising Tools and Mechanisms to promote and Safeguard ICH and TCH

Strategy: Implement awareness Raising Tools and Mechanisms to promote and Safeguard the value and importance of ICH and TCH. Develop publications and media promotion. Develop and submit nominations under the 2003 UNESCO Convention.

4.6 Establish legislations to protect elements of ICH and TCH

Strategy: Draft the Samoan legislation on the sui-generis protection of the Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Culture and a National Law for the Protection of ICH.

4.7 Promote accessibility to/and sustainability of sufficient raw materials

Strategy: Promote ICH raw materials and develop ICH spaces as local tourist destination promoting ICH-Environmental/Natural Tourism.

4.8 Related Documents

RELATED DOCUMENTS	LEGISLATIVE & AUTHORITY	YEAR
2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. (Samoa is party to this Convention).	UNESCO	2005
Bilingual Education Policy 2011	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	2011
Communications Sector Plan 2017-2022	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	2017
Community Development Plan 2016-2021.	Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development	2016
Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property 1970 (Not yet ratified).	UNESCO	1970
Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage 2001 (not yet ratified).	UNESCO	2001
Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage: Monuments and Sites 1972 (ratified in 2001).	UNESCO	1972
Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 (ratified in 1994).	United Nations & Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development	1994
Copyright Act 1998	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour	1998
Early Childhood Education Policy 2017	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	2017
ECE National Curriculum Guidelines 2016	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	2016

Education Act 2009	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	2009
Forestry Management Act 2011	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	2011
Government Teachers Appraisal Policy 2018-2023	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	2018
Heritage Conservation Policy 2002	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	2002
Lands and Titles Act 1981	Ministry of Justice and Courts Administration	1981
Minimum Service Standards for Primary and Secondary Schools 2016	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	2016
Model Law for the Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Culture 2002	SPC, UNESCO, Council of Pacific Arts	2002
National Assessment Policy Framework 2010	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	2010
National Curriculum Policy Framework 2006	Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture	2006
National Conservation of Biological Diversity Policy 2005	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	2005
National Professional Development Policy 2018-2023	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	2018
National Sports Framework 2018-2028	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	2018
National Teacher Development Framework (NTDF) 2018-2028	Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture	2018
National Youth Policy 2001 - 2010	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Cultural Affairs	2001
Public Records Act 2011	Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture	2011
Public Service Act 2004	Public Service Commission	2004
PUMA Act 2004	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	2004
Robert Louis Stevenson Act 1991	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	1991
Samoa Antiquities Ordinance 1954	Ministry of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	1954
Samoa Education Sector Plan 2013-2018	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	2013
School Governance Framework 2018-2028	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	2018
School Governance Policy 2018-2023	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	2018
School Management Policy 2018-2023	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	2018
Teachers Act 2016	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	2016
The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage 2003 (Samoa is party to this Convention).	UNESCO & Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	2003
The Government of Samoa Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2016-2020	Ministry of Finance	2016

The Samoa National Youth Policy 2011-2020	Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development	2011
TVET Framework Policies and Strategies for Secondary Schools in Samoa 2018	Ministry of Education, Sports & Culture	2018
UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Heritage 2003	UNESCO	2003
UNESCO Convention on the means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property 1970	UNESCO	1970
UNESCO Guideline for Educators: Learning with ICH 2015	UNESCO	2015
Universal Copyright Convention 1952.	UNESCO	1952
Village Fono Act 1990	Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development	1990
Youth, Sports and Cultural Affairs Act 1993	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture & Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development	1993

5. APPLICATION AND SCOPE

The NHP recognises that cultural heritage is a part of everyday life, is precious to communities and an asset for social and economic well-being. This policy provides benefits to custodians and artisans of traditional knowledge and heritage places. Like other elements of Samoan culture, it is therefore an important resource and asset for sustainable development.

Samoa's cultural heritage promotes our national identity and is a means of social interaction and cohesion among and within our communities. This is vital for social security and for social stability - and thereby, for public safety and well-being. Culture has also traditionally contributed directly to good health, poverty reduction, economic prosperity and sustainable development.

A NHP development is an ideal instrument to realise the prospects for heritage management as a dynamic sources of innovation, growth and change. It supports income generation and contributes to the economic welfare of all custodians. It also sets out the possibilities for public/private partnerships to preserve Samoa's cultural heritage from the impacts of globalisation and climate change.

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section describes key roles and responsibilities that contribute to the development of the Heritage sector.

6.1 Ministry of Education Sports and Culture

MESC responsibilities will include but are not limited to the following:

1. integrate ICH Safeguarding Objectives in the Samoa Education, Sports and Culture Sector Plan for its submission to the Ministry of Finance and consideration within the framework of the next National Strategies for Development (2016 -2021) currently under preparation.
2. develop an impact monitoring and assessment tool and undertake threat and risk assessment including monitoring and evaluation of threat and risk facing Samoan ICH;
3. strengthen ICH Task Force for the implementation of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of ICH at the National Level;
4. develop and strengthen Samoan Language Commission to foster language matters at the national level.
5. increase human and financial resources notably extra-budgetary funding for the structure/ body/ institution recommended in 2.2 so that it can implement fully its functions at the national level.
6. formalise the existence of new ICH NGOs and associations such as the Samoan Voyaging Society through Government so that it can implement ICH safeguarding activities at the community level.
7. identity and partner with Community-based organisations such as Women's Committees, NGOs (Women in Business Develop Inc) and private sector institutions that could be associated with the implementation of the 2003 Convention (including establishment of database of key partners).
8. collaborate with MCIL on the development of criteria and monitoring methodology to enhance sustainable use of ICH practices, skills, and resources for the purpose of generating livelihood for practitioners and to minimise over commercialisation and derogation of ICH elements.
9. organise quarterly consultations amongst Government Ministries (MESC, MWCSD, MNRE, MAF, MCIL), statutory bodies (SQA, STA), NGOs (SAC, WIBDI, SVS), Private Sector, Communities and academic institutions (NUS, USP) so as to create a network;
10. organise community based inventorying (CBI) drawing on the teaching materials at the Savaii CBI Workshop (highlighting free and prior informed consent of communities as key).
11. development of protocols for access and use of information inventoried; consent of communities and informants need to be respected.
12. implement digitalisation of current analogue materials (video, audio, photographs, manuscripts, microfilms etc.) with NARA.

- 1.1 implement a digital network of the national inventory so that it is accessible at the local level (village and district level).
13. prepare an international assistance request less than US\$100,000 to UNESCO to implement the national inventory process for Samoa.
- 1.2 cooperate with SQA in the development of national competencies and standards for not only fine mats and *siapo* but also other genres of Samoan ICH such as traditional medicine, healing, traditional culinary, performing arts (must assess its marketability in Samoa first).
14. integrate teaching of Samoan ICH elements (concepts and practices) in schools inviting practitioners or knowledgeable elders as resource persons
15. enhance transmission of ICH and TK & skills (as recommended by the UNESCO Nomination workshop held in November 2015) by providing incentives to foster opportunities for apprenticeship program (Master & Student Program) in villages;
16. organise community based workshops to promote the transmission of skills pertinent to endangered ICH elements;
17. collaborate with Youth Division of MWCSO to incorporate ICH component in Youth Life Skills Program so that young people are empowered to sustain and celebrate Samoan ICH.
18. facilitate capacity building of personnel, stakeholders and communities in the following areas:
 - management of the implementation of ICH at the national level (Govt. Scholarship Assistance);
 - community-based inventorying including audio-visual recording of the ICH elements (scholarship)
 - audio-visual archiving and access to community members
 - museum curatorship training (scholarship)
 - transmission, inventorying and safeguarding of ICH
19. creation of an awareness raising brochure of the simplified version of the UNESCO Manual: "Implementation of the Convention...." (Including its translation into Samoan language and dissemination among communities).
20. produce TV and Radio promoting Samoan Language and ICH safeguarding;
21. collaborate with MWCSO and MNRE in the strengthening and production of new promotional tools for the enhancement of Samoan ICH safeguarding e.g. "Tusifa'alupega" (Salutation) Publication.
22. development and publication of simplified bilingual resource materials in cooperation with the Samoa Tourism Authority (STA) for use by Samoan Diaspora Communities overseas and when they visit Samoa so that their learning is enhanced, Samoan ICH appreciated and transmitted.
- 1.3 collaborate with national television network, regional organisations (such as SPC) and others in the production of documentary films on the promotion of ICH.

23. strengthen current and implement new community based events such as ICH Festivals at the local and national level in collaboration with private sector including the Samoa Arts Council (SAC)
24. research, develop and submit a nomination for Samoa under the Urgent Safeguarding List when the National Inventory of ICH becomes operational.
25. collaborate with the Samoa Tourism Authority to promote the ICH element successfully inscribed to leverage its status and enhance international and regional recognition.
26. conduct a national monitoring (3 years) on measures implemented by different stakeholders working towards the fulfillment of Samoan State Obligation for the implementation of the 2003 Convention for ICH in preparation for the State Party periodic reporting (2020 for Samoa).
27. integration of the National Cultural Policy (accompanied with the budgetary estimates) in the new National Strategic Development Plan Samoa.
28. integrate ICH into sustainable development strategies of the following sectors: Environment, Agriculture, Fisheries, Health, Food Security, Safe Water, Inclusive Economic Development, Social Cohesion and Equity notably Gender Equality.
29. collaborate with Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Labour and the Samoan Law Reform Commission in making progress in the drafting of the Samoan legislation on the sui-generis protection of the Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Culture;
30. collaborate with the Attorney General's Office and Samoan Law Reform Commission in drafting a National Law for the Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage for Samoa.
31. updating of national digital inventory;
32. incorporate GIS mapping of ICH elements and spaces
33. continue digitalisation of current analogue materials (video, audio, photographs, manuscripts, microfilms etc.).
34. implement UNESCO Guideline for Educators: *Learning with ICH for a sustainable future* using the following approach and tools:
 - creating a multi-sectorial team (cultural institution, educational institution);
 - building teachers' capacity
 - preparation and designing
 - visibility and sharing
35. promote research on ICH elements existing in Samoa in close cooperation with the Centre of Samoan Studies (National University of Samoa) with emphasis on research and studies to be undertaken by community members.
36. research, development and publication of a compendium of Samoan ICH Elements (according to UNESCO ICH Convention Domain definition as well as Samoan language) for use.

37. strengthen current and implement new community based events such as ICH Festivals at the local and national level in collaboration with private sector, NGOs (Samoa Arts Council) and communities (e.g. Samoa Ne'i Galo).
38. research, develop and submit a nomination for Samoa under the Representative List.
39. collaborate with MNRE, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries and MWCD in the establishment of incubator plant nurseries for raw materials used for ICH practices e.g. pandanus plantation for fine mat weaving, siapo trees nurseries, raw materials for costumes used during performances etc.
40. partner with Samoan Tourism Association to promote ICH raw materials and develop ICH spaces as local tourist destination promoting ICH-environmental/natural Tourism.

6.2 Samoa Language Commission

SLC responsibilities will include but are not limited to the following:

1. develop and strengthen Samoan Language Commission to foster language matters at the national level.

6.3 National University of Samoa

NUS responsibilities will include but are not limited to the following:

1. develop and update the national digital inventory on the basis of the UNESCO sample questionnaire framework; to be based at the Centre for Samoan Cultural Studies (Samoan National University).

7. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

The MESC through its Culture Division is responsible for ensuring tangible and intangible cultural heritage safeguarding is monitored and evaluated to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the NHP.

This will be reflected in the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (*Appendix 4*) as part of the MESC Strategic and Annual Plans.

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EFFECTIVE DATE: October 2018

RECOMMENDED REVIEW DATE: 2028

APPROVED BY THE HON. MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SPORTS AND CULTURE

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Signature

Loau Solamalemālō Keneti Sio

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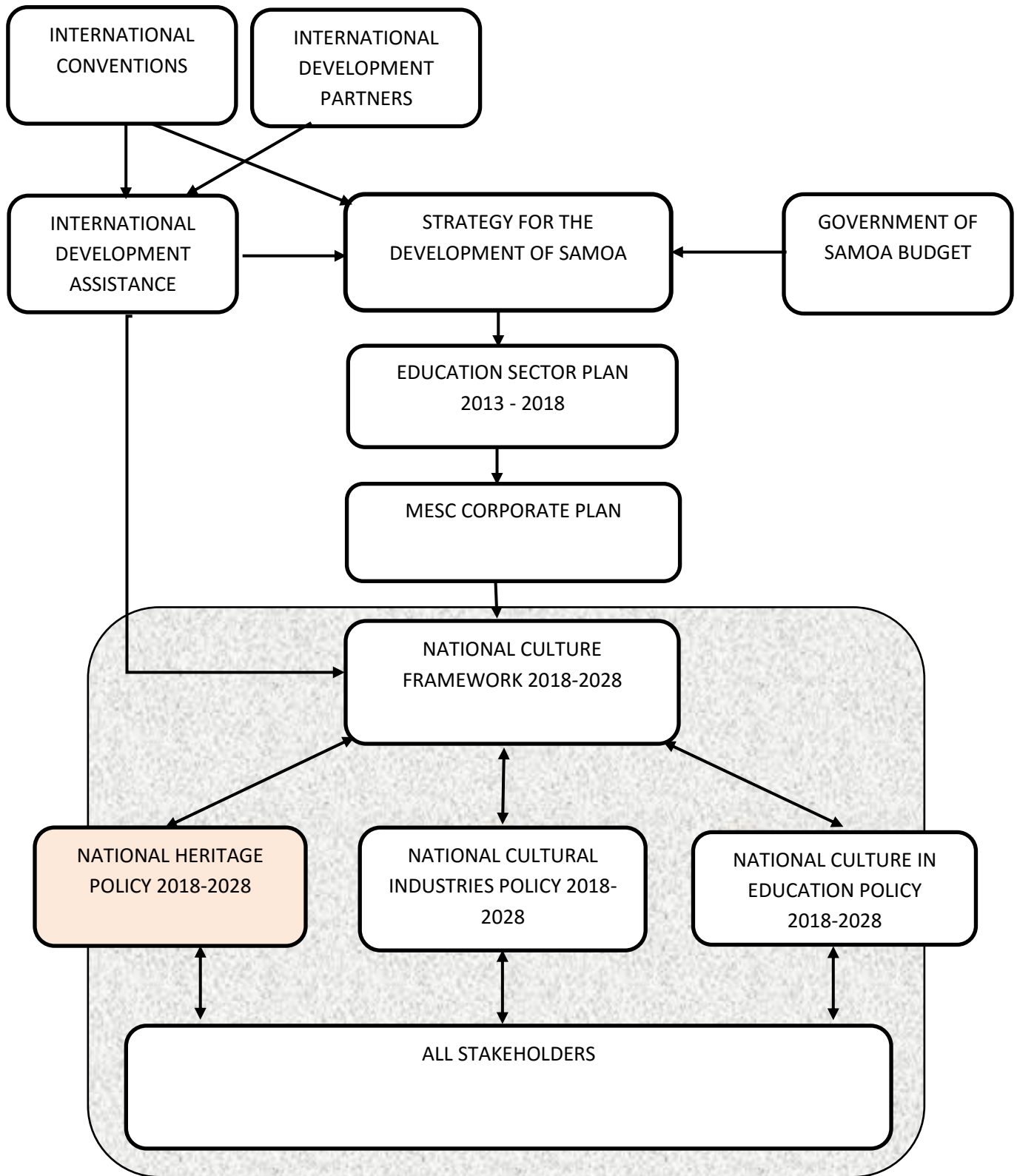
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9. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Risk Management Plan

Risk/Activity	Risk Level	Implications	Mitigation Plan
Full understanding of NHP	Moderate to High	Inconsistency of understanding of the NHP.	Strengthen stakeholder awareness of NHP
Full understanding of Policies & Strategies	Moderate to High	Inconsistency of implementing the policy.	Conduct awareness workshops in collaboration with stakeholders to enhance understanding of policy contents
Monitoring	Moderate to High	Policy areas cannot be implemented in planned timeframe.	Regular review of Strategies
NHP goals not achieved	High	Ineffective implementation of the policy.	Stakeholder consultation to address implementation issues. Review of NHP

Appendix 2: National Culture Framework Structure



Appendix 3: Implementation Plan

Phase	Action	Timeframe	Responsible Ministry/Organisation
Strategic Phase	Policy Formulation	Aug-Oct 2018	Culture & PPRD
Endorsement Phase to finalise NHP	On-going follow up	Oct-Dec 2018	MESC CORE, NPCC & Cabinet
Awareness Phase	Conduct workshops with key stakeholders	Jan-Feb 2019	MESC Culture & PPRD
Implementation Phase	Implement Strategies	2018-2028	MESC & Stakeholders
Review Phase	Evaluate/Conduct review on the effectiveness of policy implementation.	2020, 2022, 2024, 2026 & 2028 (2 year reviews)	MESC & Stakeholders

Appendix 4: Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

POLICY MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK															
National Heritage Policy 2018 - 2028															
SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR	SDS KEY OUTCOME	GOALS	Strategy	Outcome	Indicator	Baseline Data	Year 1 Target	Year 2 Target	Year 3 Target	Year 4 Target	Year 5 Target	Means of Verification	Policy Documentation	Responsible division
SDG 8.9 Local contents production	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promote local culture and products.	KO 7: Quality Education and Training Improved: <i>All People in Samoa are Educated and Productively Engaged.</i>	5.1 Safeguard Cultural Heritage and Infrastructure	Integration	Cultural Heritage and Infrastructure developed	SDS has cultural heritage as a priority	NA (<i>Use year 1 as a baseline</i>)	25%	30%	40%	50%	70%	SDS	SDS	CULTURE
				Coordination		Heritage Committee is revived	NA (<i>Use year 1 as a baseline</i>)	25%	30%	40%	50%	70%	Reports of capacity building workshops	National Heritage Policy	
				Data Management		National Database exists	NA (<i>Use year 1 as a baseline</i>)	25%	30%	40%	50%	70%	National Database on Heritage	National Heritage Policy	
				Legislation		Legislation exists	NA (<i>Use year 1 as a baseline</i>)	25%	30%	40%	50%	70%	Legislation passed by Parliament	National Heritage Policy	
				Promotion and Awareness		Access to digital infrastructure and connectivity	NA (<i>Use year 1 as a baseline</i>)	25%	30%	40%	50%	70%	Media Campaign	National Heritage Policy	

