



**Apia Office**  
Cluster Office  
for the Pacific States



# **Feasibility Study on a Pacific Underwater Cultural Heritage Capacity Building Programme**

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Opinions expressed in this study are those of the authors and are not to be taken as reflecting the views of UNESCO.

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## **1. Introduction**

The Program in Maritime Archaeology at Flinders University was contracted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation Regional Office in Apia, Samoa (UNESCO, Apia) to conduct a feasibility study on the development of a capacity building program for underwater cultural heritage (UCH) in the Pacific region. This report details that feasibility study and presents the outcomes and suggestions for the development of such a program.

## **2. Background**

Experts from Pacific Island nations and UCH practitioners identified the need for UCH capacity building during the December 2009 workshop "Towards the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage in the Pacific" held in Honiara, Solomon Islands and sponsored by the UNESCO, Apia. During this meeting it was identified that, although there are limited resources available, most Pacific nations recognize the need to develop a program of UCH management and have staff trained in recording, managing and protecting this heritage. As possible steps towards building a capacity for managing UCH, participants at the meeting specifically identified the following needs: systematic recording and maintenance of a database of submerged and underwater sites; exploring licensing activities directed at underwater sites; strengthening assessment and mitigation techniques for negative impacts to underwater sites; and developing a training and education program for managers. These views were expressed in light of increasing threats posed by lack of legislation, tourism, development, natural disasters and climate change.

## **3. Selected Existing and Planned Capacity: Programs, Projects and Activities**

The development of a capacity building program rests on knowledge of what capacity already exists and any future planned capacity. This review of existing programs, projects and activities includes UNESCO Pacific member, associate member and non-member nations located in the Pacific: Australia, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Hawaii, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu (see Appendix).

A review of the existing programs included thorough internet searches, library searches and targeted emails to relevant practitioners to identify activities related to UCH. Each program, project and activity was then reviewed and the following information was collected to assess their capacity: institution name, geographic area, previous and current research/work/projects related to UCH, available facilities, contact information, associated websites and publications/texts/references. This information was compiled into a database and each nation was assessed for their potential to contribute to a capacity building program.

For the purposes of identifying capacity building potential, the definition of "capacity" in this feasibility study involves two key criteria: framework and sustainability. In order for a project, program or activity to be viable and capable of supporting long-term capacity, it should provide a general framework that may include but not be limited to expertise, administration and funding. As well, that project, program or activity must be sustainable over time, that is, not a one-off effort. Thus the existing and planned capacity projects, programs and activities outlined in this review fulfill both of those criteria. The following nations are outlined for their potential to contribute capacity building programs for UCH in the

Pacific: Australia, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Hawaii, New Zealand and Palau. The programs, projects and activities of these nations were subdivided into the following categories: government organisations, university programs, nongovernment (NGOs) and not-for-profit (NFPs) organisations, museums and private organisations and businesses.

## **3.1 Australia**

### **Government Organisations**

#### ***Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities***

Australia's Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities protects Australia's shipwrecks and their associated relics that are older than 75 years through the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976. The Historic Shipwrecks Act applies to Australian waters that extend from the low tide mark to the end of the continental shelf and is administered in collaboration with the Commonwealth and the States, Northern Territory and Norfolk Island. Some Australian shipwreck sites lie within protected or no-entry zones.

The Historic Shipwrecks Act is delivered through the Historic Shipwrecks Program. Its objectives are to research, explore, document and protect Australia's historic shipwreck heritage. Each State or Territory program offers different opportunities for public participation as do maritime archaeological volunteer associations that exist in Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland and Western Australia.

The Historic Shipwrecks Program has an online national shipwreck database of all historically known shipwrecks which includes historical and geographic location information provided by each state. This national shipwreck database is open and accessible to the public.

The Australian Historic Shipwrecks Program is one of the strongest government programs in the Pacific region in terms of its protection and management of UCH. It is built upon a strong framework of legislation and government funding, and links well with state programs and volunteer groups. Unfortunately with this strong framework comes a certain degree of rigidity and inflexibility. The bureaucratic environment can slow processes down and in some cases prohibit progress. Additionally, funding appears to be limited particularly during times of economic uncertainty. A recent announcement demonstrates this point by suggesting that the Heritage Branch funding will be cut by 30% and it will likely lose 30 staff members (Johnson 2011).

### **Universities**

#### ***Flinders University, Maritime Archaeology Program***

Flinders University's Maritime Archaeology Program (MAP) is currently the largest and most consistently offered program in the Asia-Pacific region offering undergraduate and postgraduate programs in maritime archaeology. Post-graduate programs include the Graduate Certificate in Maritime Archaeology, the Graduate Diploma in Maritime Archaeology, Masters in Maritime Archaeology and Masters and PhD by research in Maritime Archaeology. MAP plays a key role in educating those who eventually take up government, museum and private positions in underwater archaeology in the region. It also serves to provide education to mid-career heritage specialists within the region through programs such as the AusAID Australian Leadership Award Fellowship Program. As such it plays a vital role in the

development of underwater archaeology as a discipline and is a stronghold in promoting the protection of UCH in the Asia-Pacific region.

In January-March 2009 MAP carried out an intensive training program funded by the AusAID Australian Leadership Award Fellowship Program (<http://www.ausaid.gov.au/scholar/alafellow.cfm>) which allowed ten mid-career professionals in maritime archaeology from the Asian region to study in a six week program: two intensive topics; a two week field school; and a two week placement (internship) in Australian domestic organizations including museum and UCH management agencies.

MAP has been a strong supporter of UNESCO initiatives and programs in the Asia-Pacific region. Staff members and students have participated in UNESCO meetings and regional training initiatives including: UNESCO Regional Meeting on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage in Istanbul, Turkey, 2010; UNESCO Workshop on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage in the Pacific, Solomon Islands, 2009; Academic Advisory Committee for the UNESCO Asia and the Pacific regional project Entitled "Safeguarding the Underwater Cultural Heritage of Asia and the Pacific: Building Regional Capacities to Protect and Manage Underwater Archaeological Sites through the Establishment of a Regional Centre of Excellence Field Training Facility and Programme of Instruction"; UNESCO Foundation Courses in Underwater Cultural Heritage Management, Thailand, 2010. Staff and students have also contributed to the recent UNESCO publication on Pacific UCH entitled Underwater Cultural Heritage in Oceania (UNESCO 2010b).

Over the last four years MAP academic staff and students have conducted research in the Pacific region on WWII UCH sites and Spanish colonial sites in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), whaling shipwrecks in the northern Hawaiian Islands and colonial naval vessels in New Zealand and Australia. U.S. National Park Service (NPS) funding has supported the investigation of WWII sites in the CNMI and the development of an underwater maritime heritage trail to increase awareness and encourage heritage tourism.

Past and current projects in the Asia-Pacific region include: Heritage Awareness Diving Seminar Training, Saipan, CNMI, 2010-2011; Mapping the Indigenous Seascape Project, Saipan, CNMI, 2011; Wooden Shipwreck Project, Saipan, CNMI, 2011; WWII Underwater Heritage Trail Project, Saipan, CNMI, 2009-2010; Northern Mariana Islands Spanish Cultural Heritage Project, Saipan, CNMI, 2008-2009; Bach Dang archaeological site in Vietnam (Kublai Khan's invasion fleet) in cooperation with Texas A&M University, the Institute of Archaeology at the Vietnamese Academy of Social Sciences and the Vietnam Archaeology Academy (2009); Archaeological Investigations at Pau Pau Beach Project, Saipan, CNMI, 2008; 2007-2008 round grant recipient of the Australia-Japan Foundation for member exchange with the Asian Research Institute of Underwater Archaeology (NGO); Shipwreck ASIA project supported by the Toyota Foundation, 2009-2011; and 2008 and 2010 Papahānaumokuākea National Marine Monument Maritime Archaeology Expedition, NOAA Marine Sanctuaries Program, Hawaii. Flinders University's MAP is a large program supporting 30-40 Graduate Certificate, Graduate Diploma, Masters and PhD students in their studies. They have proven successful in offering training programs to mid-career heritage professionals both onshore and offshore and plan to continue to provide such training. Unfortunately, these trainings are funded through non-recurring grant monies which means if the grants are unsuccessful or are cut due to economic issues, that funding is no longer available. Another weakness of the program is that there are only two full-time staff members who teach in the program which limits capabilities and the number of students it can accept. Additionally, the operating budget for the program is lower than the demonstrated needs for the program and as a result staff and students are limited in their research and teaching capabilities.

### ***University of Western Australia***

The University of Western Australia (UWA) in partnership with the Western Australian Museum offers Post-graduate training in archaeology and maritime archaeology. Post-graduate programs include the Graduate Diploma in Applied Maritime Archaeology, Masters in Applied Maritime Archaeology and Masters and PhD research studies (see Western Australian Museum below). UWA did not accept students into its program in 2010 or 2011 and the program is currently under review by the University.

### ***Deakin University, The Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific***

The Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific, Deakin University (CHCAP) was established in 2001 as part of an agreement signed by UNESCO and Deakin University at the conclusion of the 3<sup>rd</sup> International Forum UNESCO seminar, held at Deakin in October 1998. CHCAP undertakes research into issues of cultural heritage protection in Asia and the Pacific, including Australia, and runs training workshops aimed at skills transfer to developing communities and countries in the region. CHCAP is based in the Faculty of Arts and Education, and in conjunction with the School of History, Heritage and Society. CHCAP offers postgraduate courses in Cultural Heritage and Museum Studies.

In 2004 the Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific, Deakin University, coordinated a training project for heritage managers from Pacific Island nations. The project consisted of two training workshops at different Pacific Island heritage sites: Levuka Town, Ovalau Island, Fiji in March 2004 and Niue Island in the second half of 2004. While this training dealt specifically with training and capacity building in heritage management, it was not concerned specifically with UCH. Thus CHCAP has no facility for offering UCH training programs and establishing capacity building efforts unless partnered with an institution with expertise in UCH.

### **NGOs and NFPs**

#### ***Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology***

The Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) is a not-for-profit, non-government organisation (NGO) dedicated to the preservation of UCH, and promotion of maritime archaeology conducted in accordance with internationally accepted ethical standards. Based in Australia it has sponsored work throughout Australia, New Zealand, Asia and the Indian and Pacific Ocean regions.

AIMA works closely with, and provides advice to, the Australian Federal Government on policy pertaining to UCH, including the Australian National Historic Shipwrecks Research Plan and the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage 2001.

Its objectives are to support and undertake scientific research in the field of maritime archaeology within a defined Code of Ethics and to publish the results of this work. AIMA publishes quarterly newsletters, an annual bulletin and occasional special reports.

AIMA, in conjunction with the Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS), teaches a 4-part course series on maritime archaeology. This internationally recognised course is currently run in the UK, South Africa, Canada and the USA. NAS is an international society based in the UK and one of its stated aims is to advance education in maritime archaeology at all levels. NAS has put this into practice by introducing a structured training scheme open to both divers and non-divers. It was designed and developed by archaeologists and recreational divers working together, and has proven to be an effective method for teaching basic archaeological skills for use underwater. The general aim of the course is to introduce the methods and procedures employed in underwater archaeology, as well as to generate awareness

regarding shipwreck preservation. On completion of each of the parts, students are awarded AIMA/NAS certification, which is internationally recognised. AIMA has in the past obtained one-off licenses for conducting the NAS training in New Zealand.

While AIMA is the largest NGO organisation concerned with UCH in the Asia-Pacific region it has a low operating budget, relies primarily on Commonwealth funding for several of its initiatives and relies heavily on volunteer labour. All research, publication, training and other endeavors that AIMA initiates requires unpaid volunteer work, with the exception of the part-time Administration Officer position. This situation creates a dilemma in that it requires its members to sustain the organisation on their own time or through their existing related positions in government heritage offices or universities. While this model has been sustainable in the past, there are signs that it may not be so into the future with budget cuts occurring across the Commonwealth, State and Universities. AIMA is, however, pursuing other opportunities for grant-based funding, and has successfully applied for grants from other government departments and organizations such as the Department of Foreign Affairs, Australia National Commission for UNESCO and the Australia-Japan Foundation to sponsor projects promoting the ethical research and management of UCH in the region. AIMA and the National Museum of the Philippines are co-organisers of the forthcoming Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM) Inaugural Asia-Pacific conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage scheduled to be held in Manila, Philippines, 8-11 November 2011.

## **Museums**

### ***Western Australian Museum***

The Western Australian Museum's Department of Maritime Archaeology and Department for Materials Conservation (WAM) have conducted work in collaboration with various countries in the Asia region including China, Taiwan/China, Rep. of Korea, Japan, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Malaysia and the Pacific region including Pitcairn Island, Norfolk Island, Papua New Guinea and Micronesia. WAM is a member of the Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM) for providing training in maritime archaeology and materials conservation. The Department of Maritime Archaeology has expertise in UCH training, museum collections management, underwater photogrammetry and remote sensing search and surveys, and has its own magnetometer and side scan sonar. The Department of Materials Conservation has expertise in treating waterlogged archaeological materials, museum collection management and display requirements, training in UCH conservation and in situ preservation of UCH sites.

WAM has provided post-graduate training in underwater archaeology and materials conservation through its Post Graduate Diploma in Maritime Archaeology program in conjunction with Curtin University of Technology (in 1981) and University of Western Australia (in 2009). WAM staff have also provided guest lectures and UCH field school training with numerous other universities in Australia and overseas.

Past projects in the Pacific region include: search for AE1 submarine, New Britain, Papua New Guinea (2007, 2010); Truk Lagoon survey (Chuuk, Federated States of Micronesia, 2002); Conservation of the HMS Sirius and KAHVA Collections, Norfolk Island (2006, Norfolk Island Museum).

Past projects in the Asia region include: survey of the Risdam (1727) (Museum Negara, Malaysia 1986); Bao Jiao excavation, Fujian Province China (1989, 1995); Butuan boat surveys, Philippines (1993, 1995); Joint Australia/Sri Lanka/Netherlands Archaeological Project (1992-1993, 1996, 1997); Galle Harbour port redevelopment maritime archaeological survey (Central Cultural Fund, 2008); Ko Kradat excavation,



Thailand (1979-80); Ko Si Chang wrecks excavation (1982, 1986, 1987), Mongol fleet search and survey, Takashima, Japan (1980); Chinese maritime archaeology training program (National Museum of Chinese History and University of Adelaide, Beijing (1989); UNESCO Foundation Courses in Underwater Cultural Heritage Management (UNESCO Bangkok Office and Thai Underwater Archaeology Department, 2010); Conservation Training Sri Lanka (1993-2004 and ongoing); UNESCO Maritime Archaeological and Conservation Field School, Galle Sri Lanka (2006); Taiwan Underwater Archaeology Training School (Institute of History & Philology of Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan 2006); Flinders University Advanced Practicum in Maritime Archaeology (2008 & 2009); Galle Harbour/Avondster Projects Sri Lanka 1992. 2006 (Sri Lankan Post-Graduate Institute of Archaeological Research, Central Cultural Fund, Department of Archaeology ; Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade (AUST) ; Western Australian Museum; Australian Research Council and UNESCO). The Department of Materials Conservation and Department of Maritime Archaeology have recently signed a three year agreement for mutual staff exchange between WAM and the National Research Institute for Maritime Cultural Heritage of Rep. of Korea.

### ***Australian National Maritime Museum***

The Australian National Maritime Museum (ANMM) is based in Sydney and has worked in several Pacific countries at the request of, and in collaboration with, the governments and museums of those countries. Notable projects include those in Fiji, Tonga and Tahiti. The Fijian and Tongan projects were at the requests of the Fijian and Tongan governments while the Tahitian project was a research project curator Dr. Paul Hundley initiated with the Tahitian Museum (Hosty and Hundley 1998). ANMM have had connections with Asia and Pacific nations in relation to UCH. However their ability to sustain those connections is limited. These connections or projects are typically one-off opportunities whereby the nations contact the museum and the museum responds to the request, with the approval of relevant museum authorities. They do not include Memorandum of Understandings or long-term associations.

## **3.2 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands**



Participants in UCH Training run by Flinders University (Saipan, 2009)©Jason Raupp

### **Government Organisations**

#### ***Historic Preservation Office***

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) is a commonwealth in political union with the U.S. The Commonwealth protects its historic shipwrecks through both U.S. Federal law (National

Historic Preservation Act, amended 2006; Abandoned Shipwreck Act, 1983) and Commonwealth law (Public Law 3-39). Public Law 3-39 protects all archaeological sites on Commonwealth-owned or controlled lands and submerged bottomlands from unauthorized disturbance, excavation, or removal of artefacts. The CNMI Historic Preservation Office (HPO) is charged with the management of UCH. By submission and approval of U.S. Historic Preservation Funds (HPF) grant applications, the HPO receives HPF grants from the National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Department of the Interior, to implement planned goals. HPF grant amounts are based on apportionments determined by the U.S. Congress. Grants are obligated to the 50 States, Territories, Commonwealths and Freely Associated States.

Since 1980 several surveys have been conducted of Saipan's underwater heritage, most of which were conducted by the NPS under U.S. federal funds. One large survey was conducted in 1990 by NPS's Submerged Cultural Resources Unit, and extended to include much of the Micronesian Islands. In 2006, the HPO decided to build a program for documenting and protecting UCH. They began with funding a large-scale remote sensing survey of Saipan's lagoon in 2008. This survey was followed by a partnership with Flinders University (Australia) to conduct training for their staff in underwater archaeology and UCH management. All staff members participated in underwater archaeology training held on island in 2009 and one staff member travelled to Australia for additional training in a maritime archaeology field school offered by Flinders University.

Another partnership was created with Flinders University and Ships of Exploration and Discovery Research, Inc. (SHIPS) to develop a WWII underwater heritage trail for the promotion of public interpretation and heritage tourism. This project is just nearing completion and will be in place in May 2011. It consists of an underwater heritage trail including 12 sites (planes, tanks, wrecks, vehicles) and includes interpretive laminated site guides and educational posters. Another project funded by HPO was a maritime context of the Northern Mariana Islands. This context included historical and archaeological content and encompassed a time span from the prehistoric and initial occupation through to the present (Carrell et al. 2009). Currently, HPO has partnered with Flinders University, the Florida Public Archaeology Network and the Pacific Marine Resources Institute to host two free Heritage Awareness Diving Seminar Trainings for the dive and tourism industry (April 2011). This Training is a specialty course offered through the three major dive training agencies, SSI, PADI and NAUI, and provides the dive industry with a training to offer their students in heritage awareness. This training teaches heritage awareness and proper diving and boating etiquette on archaeological sites and is vital to the sustainability of those sites included on the underwater heritage trail.

The strength of CNMI's program is that it applies to and receives U.S. federal funding. While this funding is limited, it is more than many Pacific nations have to spend on cultural heritage. Another strength is that there exists much enthusiasm and support for UCH. The decision to develop a UCH program came from within the agency and was not imposed by an outside institution. This has served to provide the office with a sense of ownership of knowledge and progress. Finally, the environment places a key role in the success of developing a heritage trail in that all of the sites on the trail are located in shallow, clear, accessible water. This makes maintaining an existing, and developing a new heritage diving tourism business easier in many respects.

There are weaknesses that involve a lack of consistent funding and support at upper levels of government for the protection of UCH. Because CNMI relies on tourism for their main source of income, development often overrides preservation of sites. Another weakness is equipment and infrastructure. In order for sites to be managed, they need to be visited and monitored over time, particularly sites that are subject to heavy use. HPO does not own a boat and has limited SCUBA gear. While they have access

to other agency vessels, having a dedicated vessel would allow for monitoring of sites. The development of a joint monitoring program in conjunction with other agencies such as water police, fisheries or coastal resources management would be a reasonable alternative.

## **NGOs and NFPs**

### ***Pacific Marine Resources Institute***

The Pacific Marine Resources Institute (PMRI) is a not-for-profit, non-government environmental organization based on Saipan in the CNMI. It is dedicated to working in partnership with Pacific nations, states and communities to assess, monitor and manage their resources for sustainable use. While the Institute has a strong focus on biological resources, there is a heritage interest as well. PMRI supports, funds and publishes on traditional fishing practices and techniques and have also partnered with Flinders University to run Heritage Awareness Diving Trainings for the dive industry.

### ***Ships of Exploration and Discovery Research, Inc.***

Ships of Exploration and Discovery Research, Inc. (SHIPS) is a not-for-profit, non-government research organisation located in Corpus Christi, Texas in the U.S. Their interest in the Pacific stems from staff having worked for the U.S. National Park Service on submerged surveys in Micronesia. Recently staff at SHIPS wrote a maritime context for the Northern Mariana Islands on the history of UCH in the area (Carrell et al. 2009). They also received NPS funding for the development of a WWII underwater heritage trail in Saipan (in partnership with staff at Flinders University). In 2011 they applied for additional money from the NPS to conduct conservation and sustainability studies on UCH WWII sites in Saipan.

A strength of PMRI is that it is local, on-island; a weakness of SHIPS is that it is removed from the Pacific. Both organisations rely on grant funding that is not-recurring and thus have the potential of budgetary issues and sustainability. Fortunately, SHIPS has demonstrated that it has the ability to maintain itself as a not-for-profit research group active in a number of countries and regions around the world. PMRI is still a relatively new research group; however it shows promise in sustaining itself over time. SHIPS employs two full-time underwater archaeologists and has a network of research associates in UCH.

## **3.3 Federated States of Micronesia**

### **Government Organisations**

#### ***National Historic Preservation Office***

A National Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Palikir on Pohnpei, the capital of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), oversees smaller HPOs in the four states of Chuuk, Pohnpei, Yap and Kosrae. By submission and approval of U.S. HPF grant applications, the HPOs receive Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants from the NPS, U.S. Department of the Interior, to implement planned goals. HPF grant amounts are based on apportionments determined by the U.S. Congress.

Chuuk's HPO implements a historic preservation program in association with the US National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The underwater surveys and projects are largely supervised by foreign specialists through the US HPF for Professional Services and organised through the FSM National HPO on Pohnpei. An example of this is FSM National HPO's 2001 contract to an Australian contract maritime archaeologist to conduct maritime archaeology activities in Chuuk.

The types of maritime archaeology activities carried out in Chuuk during 2001 and 2002 included: staff training in recording and monitoring the World War II underwater (and terrestrial) sites and the development of guidelines for implementing further maritime archaeology work. It also included the implementation of three projects: site surveying--side scan sonar survey of shipwrecks; site corrosion study of shipwrecks and aircraft; and community awareness--comprising a booklet and six signs.

The Yap Historic Preservation Office operates in the Yap State Museum. The mission statement of the museum is as follows: "The Yap State Museum is a forum for our State to present the cultural heritage, history and natural sciences of its communities. To accomplish this purpose the Museum shall collect, research, preserve, exhibit and interpret objects from earliest times to the present for the enrichment of our local communities, schools, researchers and visitors" (Pacific Islands Museum Association 2007). It has several community outreach programs including the recording and restoration of traditional fish traps.

The Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office is also a museum and has a small staff. Little information is available concerning UCH work in this State.

There are a number of strengths and weaknesses for FSM's Historic Preservation Program. Like the CNMI, money for operating these offices comes from federal grants through the U.S. government. These funds are available only if the states comply with federal regulations. As of the beginning of 2011, the Chuuk Office was in non-compliance and their funding was pulled and redistributed until they can prove compliance (Tucker 2011). This break in funding could cause many issues for the continuity of a program.

The large number of underwater preserved WWII sites creates an international draw for tourists who are interested in heritage tourism. This can be a stimulus for the Chuuk economy. The Chuuk HPO is keen to document and manage these sites and have done so with the help of outside expertise. However, there still remains the issue of management and monitoring over the long term which has to be conducted by and sustained by the local office.

## **NGOs and NFPs**

### ***Micronesian Seminar***

Micronesian Seminar, known popularly as MicSem, is a private not-for-profit, non-governmental organization that has been engaged in public education for thirty years. Located in Pohnpei, their purpose is to assist the people of Micronesia in reflecting on life in their islands under the impact of change in recent years. MicSem serves the people of the Federated States of Micronesia, the republics of Palau and the Marshall Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. MicSem has a strong interest in heritage and has produced a number of videos, books and education publications on the history of Micronesia. A few publications have been written by staff members on UCH (Hezel and Graham 1997; Hezel 1979); however there are no underwater archaeologists on staff at MicSem. MicSem has an extensive network of contacts and is well-known in the Micronesian Islands for their community efforts.

## 3.4 Fiji

### Government Organisations

#### ***Department of Culture and Heritage***

The Department of Culture and Heritage within the Ministry of Fijian Affairs, Culture and Heritage is the government organisation charged with UCH management and protection. This department operates through the Fiji Museum. Currently there is no legislation that protects UCH but Fiji hopes to include a clause in the Preservation of Archaeological and Paleontological Act (Cap 264) for the protection of UCH (Fiji report 2010).

Previous underwater archaeology was conducted in July-August 1998 in a collaborative project between the Fiji Museum, the Levuka Heritage Council Committee and the Australian National Maritime Museum (Hosty and Hundley 1998). This project investigated three significant shipwrecks in Fiji's waters.

#### ***Fiji Museum***

The Fiji Museum was set up in 1904 by the Fijian Society and is a statutory body governed by a Board of Trustees. The museum comes under the Department of Culture & Heritage, under the umbrella of the Ministry of Fijian Affairs. The museum is made up of six departments: Collections, Archaeology (which is broken up into Prehistory and Historical Archaeology), Conservation, Publications/Shop, Accounts/Administration and Education. The museum has played a prominent role in the conservation, preservation, mapping, documentation and recording of cultural and historical sites (Smith and O'Keefe 2004).

The Fijian Department of Culture and Heritage staff are keen to develop a UCH management program but lack the funding and capacity (i.e. knowledge, trained staff) to do so. They also have identified that the legislation in place does not protect UCH as it should and that tourist divers are removing artefacts from sites regularly (Fijian report 2010).

### Universities

#### ***University of the South Pacific***

According to their website, "The University of the South Pacific is the premier institution of higher learning for the Pacific region, uniquely placed in a region of extraordinary physical, social and economic diversity." It was established in 1968 and is jointly owned by the governments of 12 member countries: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Samoa. The University has campuses in all member countries and the main campus, Laucala, is in Fiji.

The University offers programs through distance and flexible learning in a variety of modes and technologies throughout USP's 14 campuses. Advanced communication technologies through USPNet are used to reach distance and flexible learning students across the vast expanses of the Pacific Ocean.

While there is no program in underwater archaeology, major research commitments include Pacific studies, marine studies and science and technology. A strength of this university is that it has an existing network for communication between islands in the Pacific with campuses in all member countries.

Additionally, they have the capacity to host trainings and workshops on campus and in research facilities as proven through previous conferences, workshops and trainings in other areas of research.

## **3.5 Guam**

### **Government Organisations**

#### ***Historic Resources Division***

Guam is a Territory of the U.S. and as such is subject to U.S. Federal law in addition to its territory legislation. The Guam Historic Resources Division, State Historic Preservation Office (HRD) is charged with managing all UCH. By submission and approval of U.S. HPF grant applications, the Division receives HPF grants from the NPS, U.S. Department of the Interior to implement planned goals.

Several of the staff at (HRD) have undertaken NAS training in underwater archaeology and have been involved with the NPS during UCH surveys of Guam waters.

Interestingly, there are many dive shops in Guam that offer guided dives on the historic sites such as those run by “Let’s Dive Guam.” Thus there is a ready interest in dive heritage tourism.

One of the strengths of Guam’s program is that it is funded through the U.S. HPF grants. This provides consistent funding for projects. Although budgets have been cut over the last several years and the funding does not provide enough support for the efforts of the office, they still remain available. One of the weaknesses involves a lack of staff with adequate training. Some of the HRD staff have been through the NAS training however like Saipan, continuous training and access to specialised equipment to conduct work on UCH are needed.

### **Universities**

#### ***University of Guam***

The University of Guam has an Anthropology Program and field schools teaching underwater archaeology were taught in 2009 and 2010. The United Kingdom’s NAS training program was offered as part of the course. The 2009 field school was sponsored by the University of Guam’s (UOG) College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences, in collaboration with the Micronesian Area Research Center, the Guam Historic Preservation Office and the Guam Preservation Trust. Dr. Bill Jeffery structured and supplied the technical content and process. UOG Assistant Professor of Archaeology, Dr. Katherine Szabo and Sandra Yee arranged and instructed the course. The 2010 field school was again sponsored by UOG College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences, the Micronesia Area Research Centre and the Guam Preservation Trust, among others, and incorporated the NAS Training Program into the coursework again. The course was taught by maritime archaeologist Dr. Bill Jeffery and assistants along with UOG instructors Douglas Farrer and Todd Ames.

The Micronesia Area Research Center (MARC) is an active research center within the University of Guam with a focus on history and archaeology of Guam and the Micronesian Islands. Multiple researchers are situated within MARC who have written publications related to UCH. While no maritime archaeologists are located within the center, MARC has a strong interest in UCH and continues to support related efforts.

UOG and MARC provide an excellent combination of capacity for training and knowledge transfer; however they are reliant on outside experts to deliver this content. Additionally, their organisation is subject to the same sorts of budget and funding cuts as any other organisation in the region.

## **3.6 Hawaii**

### **Government Organisations**

#### ***National Park Service, Submerged Cultural Resources Unit***

In 1980, the U.S. National Park Service Submerged Cultural Resources Unit was formed and staffed by underwater archaeologists and photographers to provide the expertise required by managers of national parks with submerged lands. Renamed the Submerged Resources Center (SRC) in 1999 to include natural resources, the core mission of the program has remained the same: to inventory and evaluate submerged resources in the National Park System and to assist other agencies, nationally and internationally, with underwater heritage resource issues.

SRC is charged with managing most of the U.S. possessions' UCH in the Pacific including unincorporated organised territories such as Guam and the CNMI and the unincorporated unorganised territories such as American Samoa, Wake Island, Midway Islands, Johnson Atoll, Baker Atoll, Howland Island, Jarvis Island and Kingman Reef. It has several maritime archaeologists on staff with experience in working in the Pacific region.

#### ***National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Maritime Heritage Program***

The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Maritime Heritage Program (NOAA), created in 2002, is an initiative of the National Marine Sanctuaries Program. The program focuses on maritime heritage resources within the thirteen designated National Marine Sanctuaries, and also promotes maritime heritage appreciation throughout the entire U.S. NOAA is legally responsible for the management of maritime heritage resources within sanctuary boundaries. Congress directs NOAA, through the National Marine Sanctuaries Act to comply with the Federal Archaeological Program. This is the collection of laws and regulations that pertain to the protection of historical and archaeological properties on federal and federally managed lands.

A Pacific Region Maritime Heritage Unit exists in Hawaii that manages UCH in Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument in the Northern Hawaiian Islands, Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary in the main Hawaiian Islands and Fagatele Bay National Marine Monument in American Samoa. Dr. Hans Van Tilburg and Dr. Kelly Gleason are NOAA underwater archaeologists active in the Pacific region.

#### ***Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC)***

The mission of the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) is to achieve the fullest possible accounting of all Americans missing as a result of the nation's past conflicts. JPAC is located in Hawaii and employs underwater archaeologists primarily for the research, identification and recovery of POW/MIAs from underwater heritage sites. This is particularly relevant to WWII heritage in the Pacific. The strength of these three programs is in the continued funding through the U.S. government. While this funding may be cut during economic crises, it will always be available in some capacity. Additionally, there are several experts in the field of underwater archaeology who can contribute to capacity building.

A weakness of these programs involves jurisdiction. They are typically restricted to the jurisdiction of the areas they are to manage through U.S. Federal Law. This does not provide for flexibility in assisting with neighbouring areas. However, if approval is sought and granted from organisation leaders, these organisations and their experts would be vital to any capacity building efforts in the Pacific, particularly those regions affected by U.S. wars.

## **Universities**

### ***University of Hawaii***

Formally established in 1934, the Department of Anthropology at the University of Hawai'i at M.noa employs several anthropologists working across the primary subfields of the discipline, with particular interdisciplinary interests and a special focus in Hawai'i, Asia and Oceania. While there are no underwater archaeologists and no program as such, there is a dedication by staff to research in the heritage and archaeology sectors.

The Marine Option Program (MOP) is an educational program within the University of Hawaii's tencampus system. MOP is a unique opportunity for students in any field of study who have an interest in the ocean. Again, there are no underwater archaeologists on staff but in conjunction with NOAA underwater archaeology staff, MOP has been offering underwater field schools since the late 1990s.

## **NGOs and NFPs**

### ***Maritime Archaeology and History of the Hawaiian Islands Foundation***

The Maritime Archaeology and History of the Hawaiian Islands Foundation (MAHHI) is chiefly concerned with research, training and education in maritime elements of submerged cultural resources in Hawai`i and the Pacific. Their goal is to contribute to common cultural heritage in the Pacific through on-site research, hands-on training and raising awareness through community education. Other than providing support for an annual conference in Hawaii, it does not appear as if MAHHI is active in the wider Pacific region.

## **3.7 New Zealand**

### **Government Organisations**

#### ***New Zealand Historic Places Trust***

The main New Zealand Government bodies that deal with UCH are the Department of Conservation (DOC) and New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) and the legislation which protects UCH is: the Shipping and Seaman's Act 1952, the Antiquities Act 1975, Maritime Transport Act 1994, Protected Objects Act & Antiquities Act 1975 and the Historic Places Act 1980. No underwater archaeologists are employed by DOC, nor is there a specific division to deal with UCH. This is a weakness of New Zealand's government and has been identified by other regional bodies as in need of correction.

## **Universities**

### ***University of Otago, Pacific Studies Research Cluster***



The Pacific Studies Research Cluster, University of Otago is a forum for facilitating research in the Pacific, providing expertise across departmental boundaries and hosting a body of Pacific expertise to comment on and provide considered advice on policy and advocacy based on quality research. The cluster supports collaborative work that involves archaeologists, historians and ethnomusicologists, or research on current issues such as resource management. The Pacific Studies Research Cluster is a network of Pacific scholars who both teach and research on the Pacific providing links both within Otago and with other institutions, particularly those in the Pacific. There are no underwater archaeologists at the Cluster.

## **NGOs and NFPs**

### ***Maritime Archaeological Association of New Zealand***

The Maritime Archaeological Association of New Zealand (MAANZ) is a not-for-profit, non-government association established in August 1989 as the result of a growing awareness of the need to control and direct maritime archaeology in New Zealand. The objectives of the Association are: to promote research into all aspects of maritime archaeology in New Zealand and related areas in the Pacific; to foster community awareness in maritime archaeology, historic shipwrecks, marine relics and sites; and to encourage the use of appropriate archaeological procedures, materials and techniques for the investigation of maritime archaeological sites, including appropriate preservation and conservation of shipwrecks, marine relics and artefacts.

MAANZ is the only working group in New Zealand who actively conducts UCH research and they work closely with AIMA in a regional approach. AIMA/NAS training has been run in New Zealand in conjunction with MAANZ and many members of MAANZ are members of AIMA.

### ***The New Zealand Underwater Heritage Group***

The New Zealand Underwater Heritage Group (NZUHG) has over 80 members mainly interested in underwater diving surveys and shipwreck history. The NZUHG does not explicitly support the UNESCO Convention 2001.

## **3.8 Palau**

### **Government Organisations**

#### ***Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Arts & Culture***

The Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Arts & Culture (BAC) in Palau is the government body charged with protecting and managing Palau's heritage. Palau has shown a strong commitment to preservation through its legislation, the Palau Historic Preservation Act (1974), which covers both tangible and intangible heritage. The Act is administered by BAC which serves as the official inventory of all historical sites and tangible cultural properties that are deemed significant. The Palau Register is the legal instrument to ensure that registered properties or properties that may be eligible, that are threatened by public or private development, will be subject to comment and review in accordance with the procedures prescribed by law.

Currently, all WWII wreck sites as well as Yapese stone money disks on the shores of rock islands and the bottom of the sea plus other known or unknown submerged landscapes are not listed on the Palau

Register of Historic Places. The BAC Survey, Inventory and Archaeology section is yet to perform a thorough underwater survey of the sites (Palau report 2010).

All shipwrecks and UCH sites located in Palau Lagoon are protected by Palauan law as the “Palau Lagoon Monument.” Further the Republic of Palau President is in charge of administering permits to any individuals or institutions wishing to conduct research on the wrecks.

Palau is a large diving tourist destination due to the WWII wrecks in its waters. Most of Palau’s dive shops, including the well-known Sam’s Dive Tour, offer services, kayak trips and dives on the WWII wrecks. Fortunately, most of the Palau tour agencies with the assistance of Palau Visitors Authority (PVA) promote eco- and heritage-tourism and hand out brochures on the wrecks’ history and location.

BAC staff is keen to participate in any trainings and to develop capacity for recording and protecting UCH as identified in their country report. At present, there is no available expertise on island for the monitoring, management and ongoing excavation and research of UCH sites. Further, BAC has identified a lack of funding and expertise in relation to capacity building for UCH protection and management (Palau report 2010).

## **Universities**

### ***Palau Community College***

Palau Community College (PCC) has a marine sciences program and does teach an archaeology course but does not offer classes in underwater archaeology. It is a small community college with limited funding and little capacity for building such programs. However, since there exists an interest in archaeology, there is potential for partnerships between BAC and PCC for future programs.

## **Private**

### ***Sam’s Tours***

Sam’s Tours is a reputable dive shop and eco- and heritage-tourism venture. Many of the WWII wrecks are located minutes away from Sam’s dive shop and they offer tours of these wrecks which include printed dive guides. Each year in March, Sam Scott of Sam’s Tours hosts Palau Wreck Week to mark the anniversary of the sinking of the Japanese fleet.

## **4. A New Pacific Underwater Cultural Heritage Capacity Building Program**

During the December 2009 workshop in Honiara, participants discussed the possibilities for building capacity in the Pacific region and decided that it was too early to attempt establishing a Regional Centre of Excellence Field Training Facility as had been done in the Asia region at Chanthaburi, Thailand. Thus, the capacity building program in the Pacific will need to take an approach suited to the Pacific for building capacity. As a result, this capacity building program will focus less on the need for certification in SCUBA and diver training and more on knowledge building. Most practitioners and agencies would agree that knowledge is at the core of sustainable capacity development. By increasing knowledge, this capacity building program will develop a framework for training future practitioners to have actual underwater working capacity.

The UNESCO Apia Office has outlined the following requirements for a capacity building program:

1. combine classroom/online lectures with field training for diving at UCH sites, including those in Pacific island countries
2. use ICT as a tool for knowledge sharing and networking
3. be based on public-private partnership, involving tourism diving industry, in order to ensure sustainable funding

These three requirements will be incorporated into the design of a program that meets the needs identified by Pacific nations during the workshop (UNESCO 2010a) which include:

1. systematic recording and maintenance of a database of submerged and underwater sites,
2. exploring licensing activities directed at underwater sites
3. strengthening assessment and mitigation techniques for negative impacts to underwater sites
4. developing a training and education program for managers as possible steps towards building a capacity for managing UCH

## 4.1 Training

Based on the above needs identified by Pacific nations, a capacity building program will include an intensive, regional training in one of the Pacific nations involving relevant representatives from each nations' management authorities and experts in the field of UCH and heritage management. The training will focus on basic knowledge and capacity building. It could be offered during one long training session (i.e. three-four weeks) or divided into two, three, or four sessions over an extended period. The following is a proposed outline for the training:

### **Session 1:** Underwater Cultural Heritage: Identification, Recording and Database Management

#### Module 1: Defining UCH using a Pacific approach: intangible and tangible

Subjects: Introduction to UNESCO and ICOMOS; What is intangible and tangible heritage?; Regional priorities in Pacific UCH management

#### Module 2: Requirements for systematic recording of UCH: site identification, recording and Delimitation

Subjects: What type of sites are UCH?; Cultural maritime landscape and seascape approaches; Recording techniques for UCH; Defining site boundaries

#### Module 3: Understanding site significance

Subjects: The Burra Charter process; What is significance?; Writing a significance statement; Thematic frameworks and approaches

#### Module 4: Building and maintaining a database of UCH

Subjects: What is a heritage database?; What is included in a database?; What software to use?  
Maintenance of databases; Successful uses of databases

Module 5: Practice in recording sites

Subjects: Conduct an actual archaeological survey of a UCH site

**Session 2: Underwater Cultural Heritage: Management**

Module 1: Identifying risks to intangible and tangible heritage

Subjects: What are the risks to Pacific UCH?; Preventative approaches; Case studies

Module 2: In situ conservation and preservation

Subjects: What is in situ conservation and preservation?; Developing and conducting conservation surveys; Developing a conservation management plan

Module 3: Disaster risk management and developing a plan

Subjects: What are natural disasters?; Vulnerability of various types of UCH; Planning for disasters; Writing a disaster risk management plan

Module 4: Assessment and mitigation of impacts to UCH

Subjects: Damage assessment investigation and surveys; Violation investigations; Damage assessment report preparation; Case studies

Module 5: Developing a network of support: local and regional capacity

Subjects: Strengthening inter- and intra-island communication and collaboration; Identifying regulatory agencies for partnerships; Trainings for law enforcement on UCH protection; Public outreach programs; Developing local heritage interest groups

**Session 3: Underwater Cultural Heritage: Interpretation and Heritage Tourism**

Module 1: Methods in public interpretation: in situ and museum approaches

Subjects: What is public interpretation and what forms does it take?; In situ interpretation and museums; Traditional approaches to museum interpretation

Module 2: Respecting indigenous UCH places and values

Subjects: What is an indigenous heritage place?; Identifying traditional owners rights and interests; Consulting with traditional owners; Dealing with disputes

Module 3: Restricting access to UCH by the public: licensing, permitting and regulation

Subjects: Legal implications of restricting access; Licensing and permitting schemes: case studies; Regulation of access restriction; Dealing with breaches of access restriction

#### Module 4: Heritage tourism strategies

Subjects: What is heritage tourism?; Regional issues and how can it be sustainable; Working with and training local tour companies and dive shops; Developing a plan for monitoring heavily visited sites; Developing site stewards programs; Heritage Awareness Diving Seminar Trainings

#### Module 5: Successful heritage tourism approaches

Subjects: UCH parks, trails and preserves; Case studies

## **4.2 Location**

It is proposed that the training take place in one of the nations outlined in the previous section on capacity. The preferred location is Fiji. Fiji is an accessible island nation and is serviced by three international airlines including Air New Zealand (Star Alliance member), Air Pacific (Fiji's national airline) and Pacific Blue (Virgin) as well as several smaller regional airlines. This makes getting to and from Fiji easy for both Pacific nation representatives and experts.

Fiji was chosen as a location because the government and the Fiji Museum have previous experience with hosting UNESCO capacity building training programs (Smith and O'Keefe 2004). The previous capacity building training was run with the permission and support of the Ministry of Fijian Affairs; the Department of Culture and Heritage; the Fiji National Commission for UNESCO; and the National Trust for Fiji.

Fiji also was chosen due to the location of the University of the South Pacific and the possibility of a partnership between the University's School of Marine Sciences (SMS) and the Museum. This will increase capacity for the use of infrastructure such as classrooms, wet and dry labs, boats and ICT tools. According to USP, "SMS is situated in a modern, state-of-the-art facility on the shore of Laucala Bay in Suva, not far from the main Laucala Campus. Its buildings were purpose-built through a grant from Japan, and include offices, science and computer laboratories, lecture theatres, aquaria, a comprehensive library (PIMRIS), a modern fish processing laboratory, collection, SCUBA and boat service facilities." SMS has a fully equipped and self-contained dive shop with lockers, showers and change-rooms and equipment hire is available. Additionally, there is continual availability of small and medium boats with capacities of 6, 8, 16 and 20 persons. All are equipped with navigational and safety equipment and operated by trained personnel.

Once the training has been completed there exists the opportunity to continue taking advantage of USP resources through their online ICT services. USP has campuses located in Suva, Labasa and Lautoka, Fiji; Apia, Samoa; Port Vila, Vanuatu; Rarotonga, Cook Islands; Tarawa, Kiribati; Majuro, Marshall Islands; Nauru; Alofi, Niue; Honiara, Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Nuku'alofa, Tonga; and Funafuti, Tuvalu. The town of Levuka on the island of Ovalau, Fiji, has been chosen as the dive training site because Levuka offers a diverse array of pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial heritage in the form of built heritage, archaeological heritage and more specifically shipwrecks. Three historic shipwrecks in Levuka Harbour have already been archaeologically surveyed (Hosty and Hundley 1998). These sites are easily accessible

and lie in 5m, 12m and 20m of water. Shallow sites such as these with good visibility are excellent sites to use for training purposes. Alternatively, for those participants with no SCUBA qualification, there are inter-tidal and terrestrial “maritime-related” sites which may be chosen for the practical component

### **4.3 Delivery**

The delivery mode of the training modules will be face-to-face and involve experts in the field of UCH and heritage management in the Pacific delivering module lectures, practical and discussions. This approach is preferred due to the difficulty of content and the need to demonstrate during practicals and discussions.

It is understood that for this capacity building exercise to be sustainable and to build a stronger network of practitioners who interact on a regular basis concerning UCH issues, several follow-up developments should be put in place. The first development should be the production of a CD for distribution to participants that includes all of the readings, training modules, PowerPoint shows, lectures and other materials developed for the program. This CD can be used once back in the Pacific nation to review materials and develop programs based on some of the examples and case studies presented.

Another development should be two Webinars whereby the participants and experts participate in an online web-based seminar to discuss any issues that developed out of the program, relate any advances made in the recording and management of UCH sites, ask questions of the experts about specific queries or directions for future work. The Webinars can be conducted through an online program called GoToMeeting (<http://www.gotomeeting.com.au/fec/>).

Another development should be the creation of a listserv for practicing professionals and experts in the field of UCH in the Pacific. A listserv is an electronic mailing list, consisting of a set of email addresses for a group in which the sender can send one email and it will reach a variety of people. Such a listserv would provide a useful communication vector for discussing ideas, issues and developments in UCH in the Pacific.

Finally, another option could be the creation of a blog through WordPress.org on the topic of UCH in the Pacific. A blog would facilitate discussion and interaction in a slightly more creative and interactive way. The blog could be a place to post photographs, stories, developments, questions, etc. The development of the blog could begin with a short training session during the training program so that all participants are able to utilise the software. Access should be restricted to only those who participated in the program. Restricting access would allow potentially sensitive information from being distributed widely.

### **4.4 Advisory Committee**

The advisory committee should include a range of practicing professionals and experts in the field of UCH and cultural heritage management. It should consist of individuals from a variety of organizations, institutions and countries with a focus in research and management within the Pacific region.

## 4.5 Timeframe

The development of such a capacity building program should take 9-12 months of planning so that the maximum amount of participation can be achieved. Below is an estimated timeframe:

Table 1. Timeframe for developing a capacity building program.

<b>Planning (9-12 months)</b>
Develop steering committee Send out invitations to training Develop curriculum Organise logistics such as airfare, lodging, transportation, boats, diving needs, training classrooms, site survey areas, etc.
<b>Training (1 month)</b>
Run training over one month period or split into two or three sessions of a week or two each
<b>Follow up Developments (6 months)</b>
Organise and run Webinar at 3 months and 6 months after training Organise and run Listserv Organise and run blog Create CD of course materials
<b>Total timeframe (16-19 months)</b>

## 5. Conclusion

In concluding this brief feasibility study for building UCH capacity in the Pacific, it is pertinent to re-state that the Pacific region has its own unique set of challenges and issues that are quite different to those regions adjacent. Thus it is important when designing a UCH capacity building program that other “models” for capacity building, training, and management are not applied wholesale to this region. A careful approach that considers the challenges and difficulties the Pacific is facing should be taken, and a program that is suited to deal with these challenges and resolve them into the future should be outlined for a successful program of capacity building. As Anita Smith has stated in *Contested Heritages in the Pacific*, “Communities and governments in the region are keen to engage with international conservation programs not only because they are interested in protecting their heritage and resources but also as they provide a source of income, training and avenue for communication with the global community. The challenge is for processes of heritage protection and national legislation to govern and enforce this protection to be based in and evolve from traditional systems of governance and cultural practices rather than imposed from the outside.”

## **Appendix: Current Government, NGOs and Academic Institutions**

### **Australia**

#### Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology

Ross Anderson  
President  
Dept of Maritime Archaeology-Shipwreck Galleries  
Western Australia Museum  
47 Cliff St  
Fremantle, Western Australia 6160  
Australia  
Phone: 08.9431.8442  
Email: ross.anderson@museum.wa.gov.au

#### Program in Maritime Archaeology

Flinders University  
Jennifer McKinnon  
Department of Archaeology  
GPO Box 2100  
Adelaide, South Australia 5001  
Australia  
Phone: 08.8201.5875  
Email: Jennifer.McKinnon@flinders.edu.au

#### Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific

Deakin University  
Andrea Witcomb  
Director  
Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific  
Faculty of Arts and Education  
Deakin University  
221 Burwood Highway  
Burwood, Victoria 3125  
Australia

### **Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands**

#### Division of Historic Preservation Office

Department of Community and Cultural Affairs  
Ronnie Rogers  
Acting Historic Preservation Officer  
Airport Road



Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana  
Islands  
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950  
Phone: 670.664.2120  
Fax: 670.664.2139

Pacific Marine Resources Institute

John Starmer  
Director  
PMB 1156 PO Box 10003  
Saipan, MP 96950  
USA  
Phone: 670.244.7333  
Email: info@pacmares.com

Ships of Exploration and Discovery Research, Inc.

Toni Carrell  
1900 N. Chaparral St.  
Corpus Christi, TX, 78401  
USA  
Email: tlcarrrell@shipsofdiscovery.org

**Cook Islands**

Anthropology and Heritage Section

Cook Islands Ministry of Cultural Development  
Justina Nicholas  
Manager  
Email: culture1@oyster.net.ck

**Federated States of Micronesia**

Historic Preservation Program

Federated States of Micronesia National Government  
Rufino Mauricio  
Historic Preservation Officer  
P. O. Box PS 70  
Palikir, Pohnpei 96941  
Phone: 691.320.2343

Fax: 691.320.5634  
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Pohnpei State Historic Preservation Program

Department of Land and Natural Resources

Youser Anson

Historic Preservation Officer

P. O. Box 158

27 Kolonia, Pohnpei, FSM 96941

Phone: 691.320.2715

Fax: 691.320.6019

Email: nahnsehleng@mail.fm,  
tourismpark@mail.fm, yanson@mail.fm

Chuuk Historic Preservation Office

Tracy Meter Souleng

Historic Preservation Officer

PO Box 336

Weno, Chuuk State, FM 96942

Phone: 691.330.2552 or 691.930.3353

Email: historicchuuk@mail.fm

Yap Historic Preservation Office

James Lukan

Yap Historic Preservation Officer

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Yap State Government

Colonia, Yap, FSM 96943

Phone: 691.350.4226

Fax: 691.350.4256

Email: hpoyapfsm@mail.fm

Division of Land Management and Preservation

Kosrae State Government

Berlin Sigrav

Kosrae Historic Preservation Officer

P.O. Box 82

Tofol, Kosrae, FSM 96944

Phone: 691.370.3078

Fax: 691.370.3767  
Email: koshpo@mail.fm

Micronesian Seminar

Francis J. Hezel, SJ  
Post Office Box 160,  
Pohnpei, FM 96941  
Tel: 691.320.4067  
Fax 691.320.6668  
Email: micsem@micsem.org

**Fiji**

Fiji Museum

Department of Culture & Heritage (Ministry of  
Fijian Affairs, Culture and Heritage)  
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Head of Department- Pre History Archaeology  
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University of the South Pacific (USP)

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**Guam**

Guam Historic Preservation Office

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Department of Parks and Recreation  
Government of Guam

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Email: [laguon@mail.gov.gu](mailto:laguon@mail.gov.gu) / [lynda.aguon@dpr.guam.gov](mailto:lynda.aguon@dpr.guam.gov)

University of Guam Anthropology Program

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Micronesia Area Research Center

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**Hawaii**

NOAA Maritime Heritage Program

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726 South Kihei Road  
Kihei, HI 96753  
Phone: 808.879.2818  
Fax: 808.874.3815

NPS, Submerged Resources Unit

David Conlin  
Chief  
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Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command

310 Worcester Avenue, Bldg. 45  
Joint Base Pearl Harbor  
Hickam, Hawaii 96853-5530  
Phone: 808.448.1934

**Kiribati**

Curriculum Development & Resource Centre

Ministry of Education  
Ioketan Binataake (CDO)  
Bikeniebu, Tarawa  
Phone: 686.28052/28447  
Email: ioketanb@yahoo.com

**Nauru**

Department of Culture

Arts, Heritage & Culture  
No contact name provided  
Government Buildings  
Yaren District  
Phone: 674.444.3133  
Fax: 674.444.3891

**New Zealand**

National Office Department of Conservation

Conservation House-Whare Kaupapa Atawhai  
18-32 Manners Street  
Wellington 6011  
Phone: 64 4.471.0726  
Fax: 64 4.381.3057  
Email: enquiries@doc.govt.nz

Maritime Archaeological Association of New Zealand

Ken Scadden  
President  
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## **Niue**

### Community Affairs Department

Mr Fa'fapoi Akesi

Director

Ms Amanda Heka

Library Officer

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## **Palau**

### Ministry of Community & Cultural Affairs

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## **Papua New Guinea**

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Manager

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### **Republic of Marshall Islands**

#### Secretary of Internal Affairs

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### **Samoa**

#### Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture

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#### National University of Samoa

Centre for Samoan Studies  
Tautala S. Asaua  
Lecturer in Archaeology  
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### **Solomon Islands**

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