



Strategies for Preserving Cultural Heritage in Climate Change in the Pacific

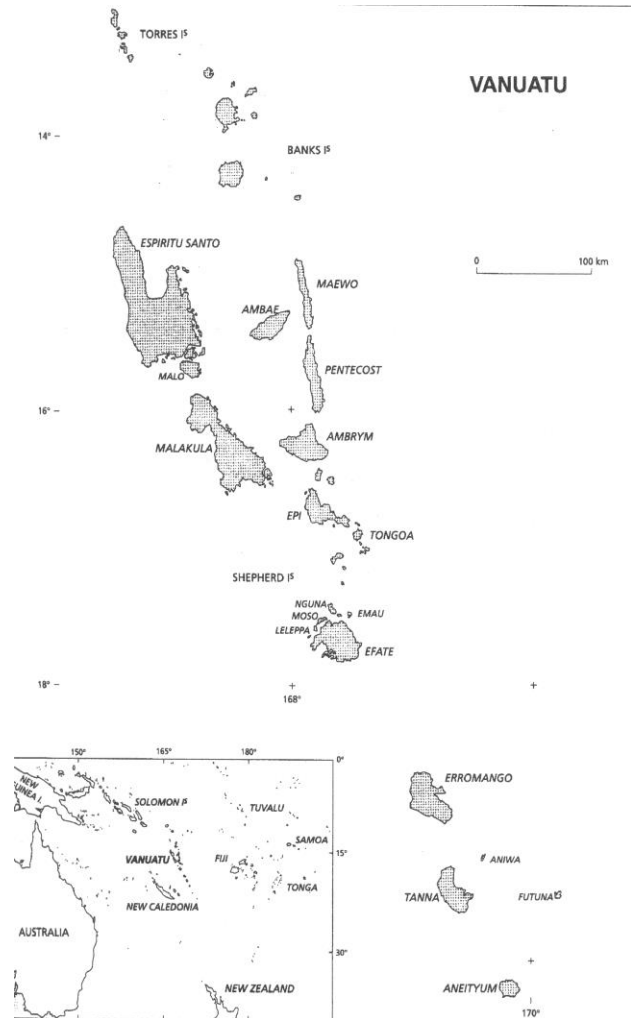
Hon. Ralph Regenvanu, Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, Government of Vanuatu
Building Small Island Resilience to Global Climate Change | September 20-23, 2016 | Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada



MELANESIA



REPUBLIC OF VANUATU





DEFN: INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

For the purposes of this Convention,

1. The “intangible cultural heritage” means the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity. For the purposes of this Convention, consideration will be given solely to such intangible cultural heritage as is compatible with existing international human rights instruments, as well as with the requirements of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, and of sustainable development.

Article 2(1), Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

DEFN: INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE (CONT.)

For the purposes of this Convention,

2. The “intangible cultural heritage”, as defined in paragraph 1 above, is manifested inter alia in the following domains:

- (a) oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage;
- (b) performing arts;
- (c) social practices, rituals and festive events;
- (d) knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe;
- (e) traditional craftsmanship.

3. “Safeguarding” means measures aimed at ensuring the viability of the intangible cultural heritage, including the identification, documentation, research, preservation, protection, promotion, enhancement, transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education, as well as the revitalization of the various aspects of such heritage.

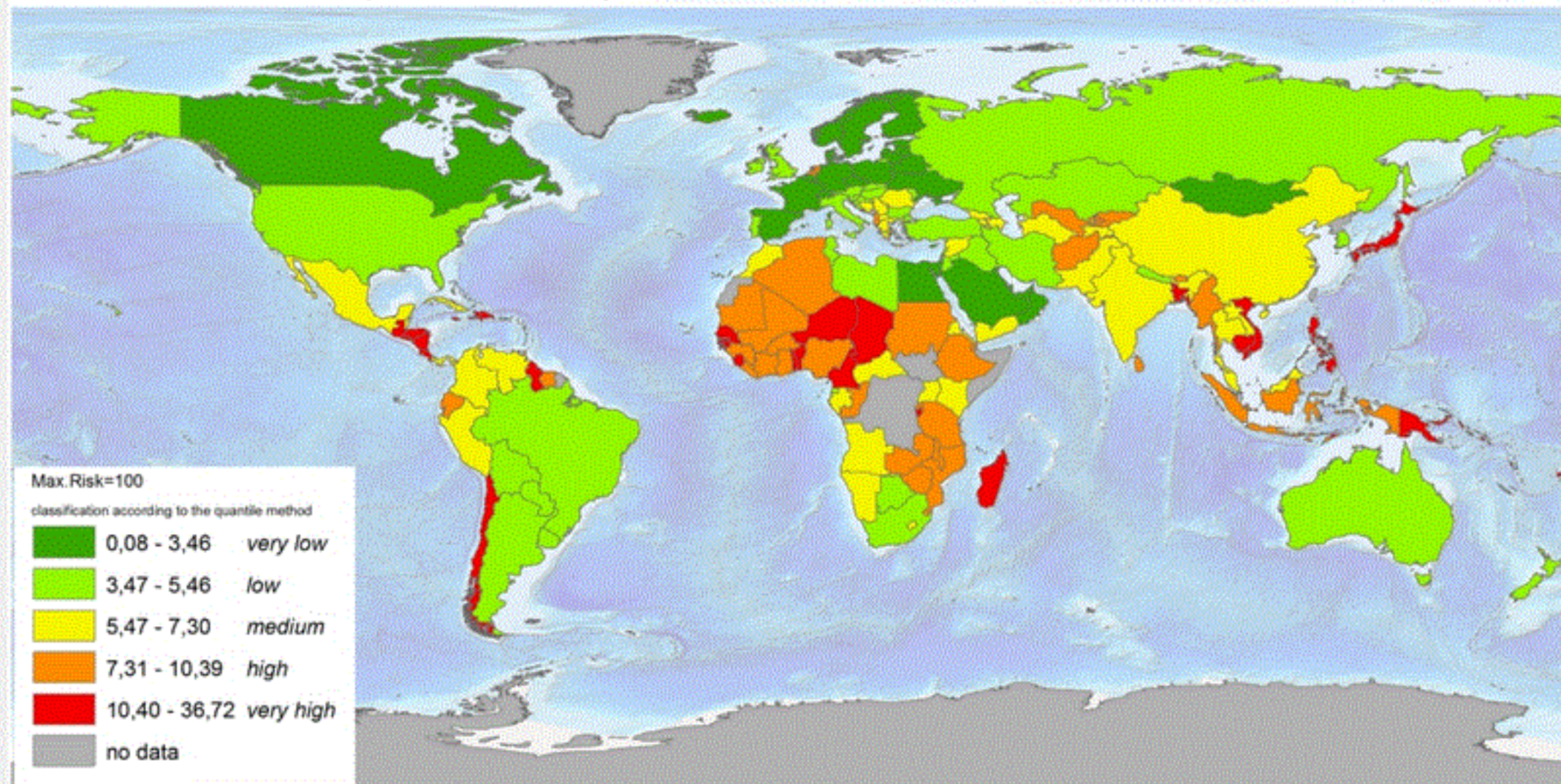
Article 2(2 & 3), Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

World Risk Index

WorldRiskIndex

WorldRiskIndex as the result of exposure and vulnerability

WorldRiskIndex presented by Prof. Birkmann
at a high level event in New York. Click



TUPUNIS FOOD FESTIVAL

22nd - 26th August 2016

REGIONAL SLOW FOOD FEST



TAFEA - HOSTING PROVINCE

Yumi kam wetem ol traditional kakae blong yumi
storian mo kastom singsing blong ol kakae ia

Revival of our traditional identity













HPI SCORE

40.6

RANK

4th

/ 140

LIFE EXPECTANCY 79th of 140



71.3

years

WELLBEING 38th of 140



6.5

/ 10

ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT 47th of 140



1.9

gha/p

INEQUALITY 79th of 140



22%

AWARDS

HPI

TOP 10



TOP IN REGION



VANUATU ranks fourth in the Happy Planet Index results. This tropical chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean has no military and a GDP per capita that's more than twenty times smaller than neighbouring Australia. Vanuatu has been consistently democratic and

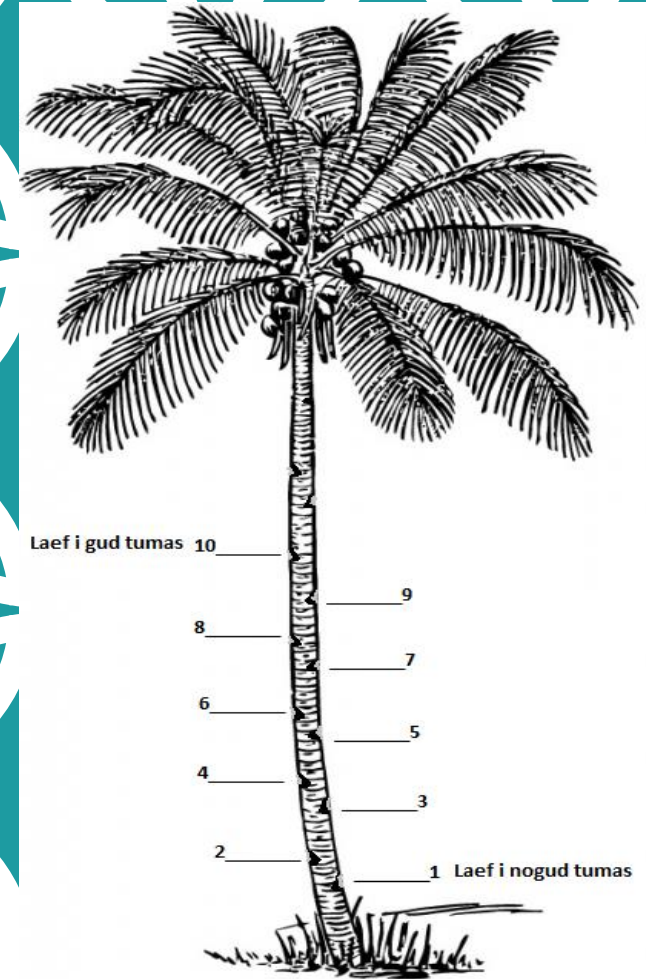
peaceful despite its immense cultural diversity (over 100 languages are spoken).

Vanuatu has the highest Happy Planet Index score outside of the Americas. People living in Vanuatu have higher wellbeing than those living in Japan, while Vanuatu's Ecological Footprint is just a quarter of the size of Japan's.

What's working well in Vanuatu?

In Vanuatu, tight-knit social communities meet often to discuss community matters – from conflict resolution to ceremonial planning. A study by Vanuatu's National Statistical Office cites these regular social meetings as a key factor underpinning strong social connections and material and emotional support that contribute to high levels of wellbeing.

Vanuatu's relatively low Ecological Footprint isn't a surprise.



SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

2016 HPI: #4 Global Ranking
#1 Regional Ranking



MELANESIAN WELL-BEING INDICATORS: MEASURING WHAT MATTERS TO THE SOUTH PACIFIC

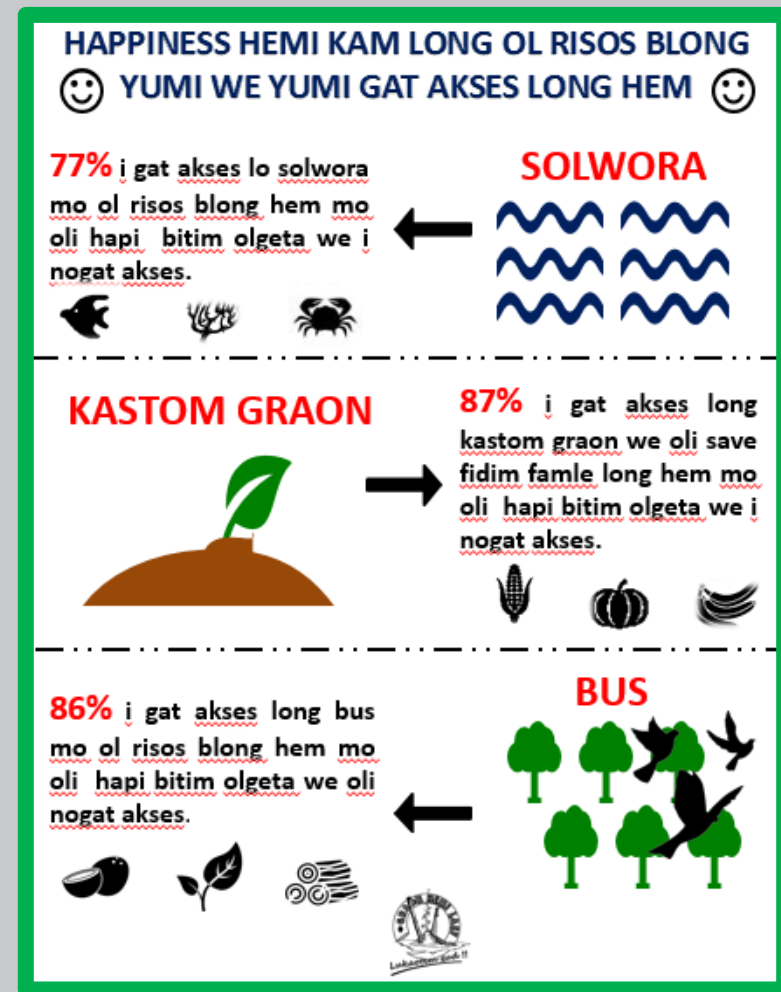
Natural Resource Access

Customary Lands

Forest Resources

Marine Resources

ALTERNATIVE DOMAINS OF WELL-BEING FOR MELANESIA



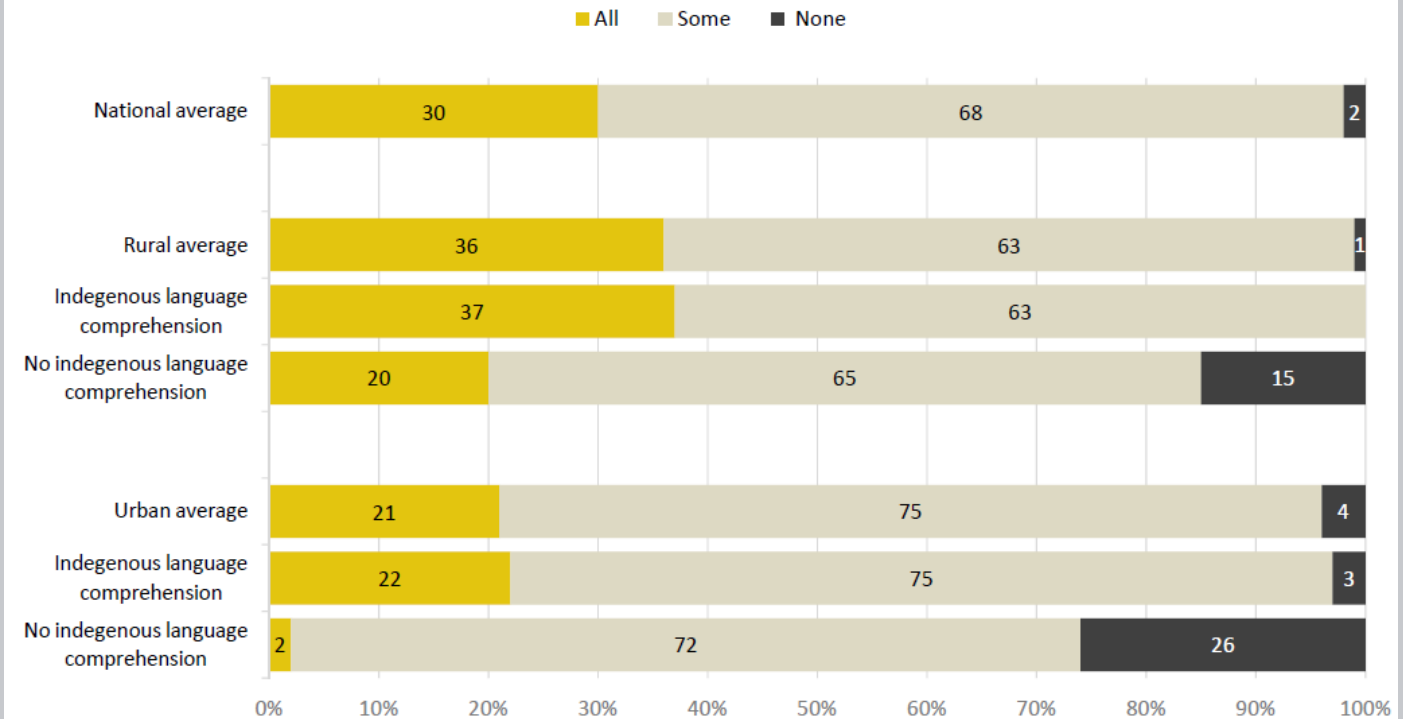
- Natural Resource Access
- Traditional Knowledge & Practice
- Community Vitality

Traditional Knowledge & Practice

Knowledge: Language, History, Environment, Song, Dance, Art

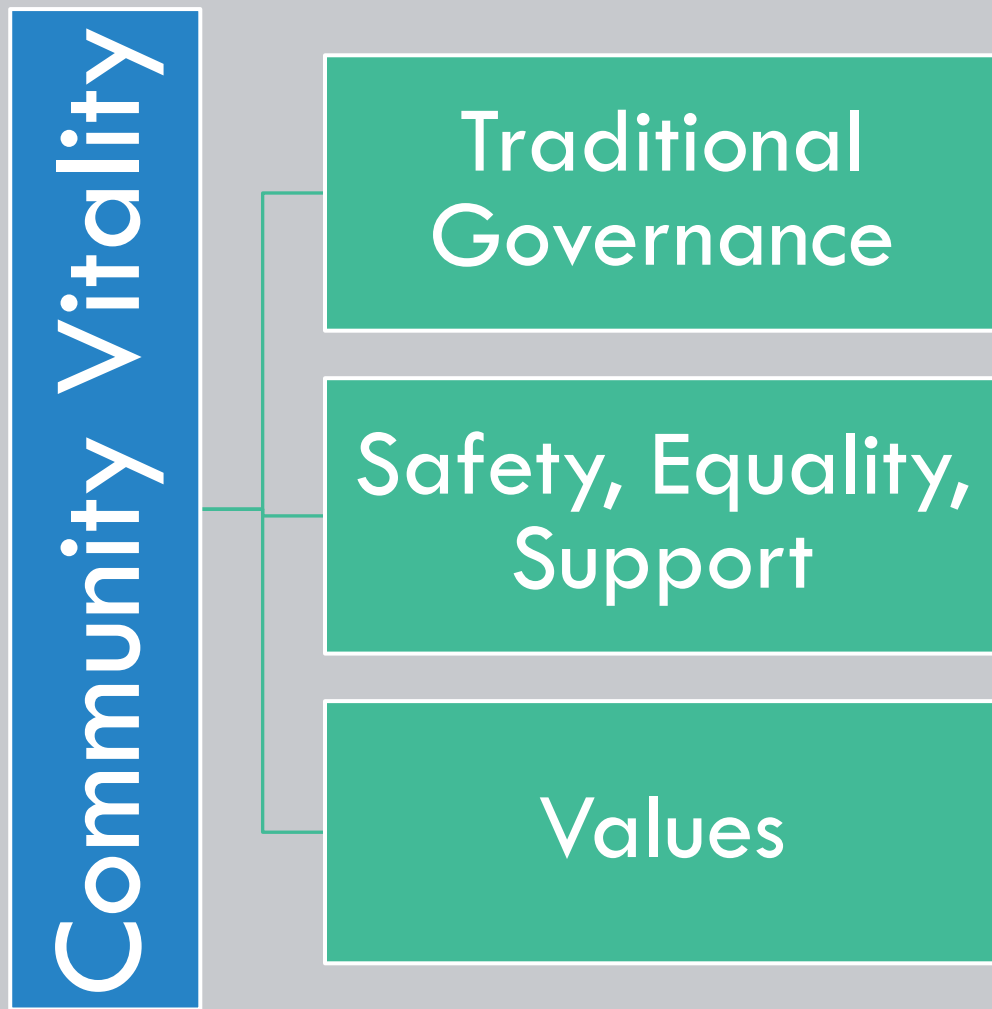
Practice: Production Skills, Traditional Wealth Access, Ceremonial Participation

Chart 3: Five basic production skills relative to individuals' comprehension of at least one indigenous language



ALTERNATIVE DOMAINS OF WELL-BEING FOR MELANESIA

- Natural Resource Access
- Traditional Knowledge & Practice
- Community Vitality



Two-thirds of ni-Vanuatu gave a fully positive assessment of their traditional leaders in 2012 in terms of communication, respect for culture, ability to maintain peace, and management of community resources. **83%** of ni-Vanuatu provided assistance to others in their community towards child care, construction, farming, tending livestock and more in the last 12 months. **38%** perceive a level of equality with others in their community. Respect for family and leaders, hard work, giving back to others and helping those in need are all important values to over **80%** of ni-Vanuatu.

ALTERNATIVE DOMAINS OF WELL-BEING FOR MELANESIA

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