

RAPA NUI  
PACIFIC  
LEADERS  
SUMMIT 2024



*Aroha Nui*

## EVENT BOOKLET

03<sup>rd</sup>, 04<sup>th</sup> AND 05<sup>th</sup>  
APRIL 2024

Pacific leaders summit for the protection of  
oceans and the challenge of plastic and  
microplastic pollution in the region.

R A P A N U I - E A S T E R I S L A N D



NACIONES UNIDAS  
CHILE





Contents

**I. OUR HISTORY AND CULTURE..... 3**

    HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF RAPA NUI ..... 3

    MOAI, LIVING FACES OF ANCESTORS..... 3

**II. PLAN AMOR (PLAN L.O.V.E.) ..... 3**

**III. SOME BASIC CONCEPTS TO NAVIGATE IN RAPA NUI..... 4**

**IV. OUR VALUES AND PRINCIPLES ..... 4**

    WHAT IS THE RAPA NUI WORLDVIEW?..... 4

    "MO'A," RESPECT, A TRANSVERSAL VALUE ..... 4

    AN INTEGRAL WORLDVIEW ..... 5

    OUR SEA ..... 6

    BEACHES AND COASTAL WASTE ..... 6

    OUR FOOD..... 6

**V. HOW TO ATTEND SOCIAL EVENTS ..... 7**

**VI. PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF THE RAPA NUI PACIFIC LEADERS SUMMIT 2024 ..... 7**

    How to get to Rapa Nui? ..... 7

    Accommodations in Santiago, Chile ..... 7

    Entry Requirements to the Rapa Nui Territory..... 8

    MAPA ..... 10

    Other Important Considerations:..... 10

        Security ..... 10

        Internet Access/Connectivity ..... 10

        Health ..... 11

        Electricity..... 11

        Banks and Currency in Rapa Nui..... 11

        Climate..... 11

    Recommendations for Visiting Rapa Nui National Park..... 11

**VII. SUMMIT DEVELOPMENT ..... 12**

**VIII. PRELIMINARY PROGRAM..... 13**

# I. OUR HISTORY AND CULTURE

## HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF RAPA NUI

According to oral tradition, the Ariki (king) Hotu Matu’a and his people settled in Rapa Nui following a cataclysm that caused the submersion of the mythical island called Hiva. Prior to this, Haumaka, a high priest and wise advisor to the king, had a premonitory dream of this submersion. In the dream, his soul traveled through seven lands, determining that the eighth was the ideal land for the relocation of his people, and that land was Rapa Nui.

Then, Hotu Matu'a decided to leave Hiva and sail towards this distant island, sending seven explorers beforehand to prepare the settlement. They started working on the boats, preparing provisions, and gathering useful elements for this venture; tools, instruments, household items, religious relics, plants, and animals were taken in order to transform the new land into a home for future generations. Upon arrival, they disembarked at Hanga Rau ('Ana Kena) and settled there, establishing their reign. Before dying, the 'ariki distributed the island among his children, forming the clans from which the Rapa Nui people descend today.

## MOAI, LIVING FACES OF ANCESTORS

Thus began the development of Rapa Nui culture, unique in the world, materialized in the construction of ceremonial centers (ahu) where they erected large sculptures known as moai, representing the founding ancestors, the forebears’ living faces.

Currently, around 900 moai are recorded, with 400 of them located in the quarry of Rano Raraku volcano, 288 associated with ahu, and the rest scattered across various places on the island, believed to have been abandoned en route to an ahu. Additionally, over a dozen moai are dispersed in museums in Chile and worldwide. Their average size 4.5 meters in height.

# II. PLAN AMOR (LOVE)

Rapa Nui is currently experiencing a new era guided by a long-term vision, values, principles, and pillars aimed at fostering the sustainable development of the territory.

The Plan originated in 2012 during a community meeting -cabildo- with Rapanui and non-Rapanui residents, and outlines their expectations for the commune for the next 20 years.

The Plan is the culmination of a community path acknowledging the people’s sentiments and aspirations, aiming to foster a change of consciousness that entails respect and care for the environment and worldview, returning then to the very beginning: a community ruled by its solidarity, respect, and progressives, honoring at the same time its past and following the path initiated by the ancestors.

To achieve this, the Municipality focused on renewing ideas and sentiments, thereby enhancing this work with the goal of serving the community, promoting its well-being, and striving to improve the quality of life of our people within the framework of the four axes of this route, summarized in the Spanish acronym of; **Sustainability (Autosustentabilidad), Continuous Improvements (Mejoras continuas, Resource Optimization (Optimización de recursos), and Respect (Respeto)** for every Being.

Currently, the local agenda derived from the **AMOR Plan (Love)**, and produced from ancestral knowledge, converges in a virtuous relationship with the United Nations' 2030 Agenda. In fact, since 2019, due to this correlation, Rapa Nui has operated as a Mirror Territory for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), status that was reaffirmed in November 2023 through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Municipality of Rapa Nui and the United Nations System Chile.

This decision was based on the certainty that the island represents and reflects all the potential and difficulties or tensions that the entire world faces, whether social, political, or economic. Additionally, the Rapa Nui people have always been committed to the territory's development, and

therefore we have the opportunity to engage in a participatory process with all stakeholders to advance toward sustainable development and the well-being for the present and future generations.

Our challenge today is not restricted to successfully implementing and deploying our plan but also striving in the fulfillment of the SDGs, knowing that each of them is linked to the strategic pillars and thematic axes guiding our present and future actions, projects, and tasks.

### III. SOME BASIC CONCEPTS TO NAVIGATE IN RAPA NUI

Characteristics of Rapa Nui:

- Unique cultural identity
- Rapa Nui language
- Own worldview
- History and heritage
- Specific territory
- Way of life
- Living culture

**How do we greet or say "hello" in Rapa Nui?**

The act of greeting in Rapa Nui shows genuine respect for the island's culture and traditions. This applies to the island's inhabitants and visitors as well, demonstrating interest and respect for the local culture.

To say HELLO and GOODBYE, we use 'IORANA.

To say HOW ARE YOU? we use ʔPĒ HĒ KOE?

To say THANK YOU, we use MĀURU-URU.

### IV. OUR VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

**WHAT IS THE RAPA NUI WORLDVIEW?**

It is the way of conceiving life and the world based on its history, culture, and geography, grounded in the following aspects:

Connection with nature

Ancestral spirits

Cycles of nature

Spiritual beliefs

Cultural legacy and identity

**"MO'A," RESPECT, A TRANSVERSAL VALUE**

In the Rapa Nui worldview, intrinsic values connect humans with their territory and determine their relationship with everything around them: the person, the land, the sky, the sea, and all elements that constitute their ecosystem. These knowledge and value principles, which guided the actions of the ancestors, are an essential part of Rapanui people’s daily practice and have been passed down through generations.

"Mo'a" is one of the most important values, referring to respect and consideration for everything around us. It forms the basis of harmonious coexistence on the island, extending beyond a mere label; it is an ingrained way of life.

For example:

**Respect for nature**

Mo'a teaches us to venerate and protect the nature that sustains us. Rapa Nui is a natural treasure with rich biodiversity and beautiful landscapes. Respecting nature means caring for our natural resources and preserving the unique beauty of our land.

**Respect for the territory**

Rapa Nui is our sacred home. Mo'a urges us to care for and respect every inch of our territory, sea, sky, and land. This extends to keeping our public spaces clean, respecting archaeological areas, and conserving historical sites.

**Self-respect**

Mo'a reminds us that respect begins from within. Taking care of oneself, physically and emotionally, is essential to care for others and our environment.

**Respect for the elderly**

Elders are living treasures of wisdom and experience. Mo'a encourages us to show profound respect and gratitude towards our elders, listening to their stories and learning from their knowledge.

**Respect for children**

They are the future of our community. Mo'a invites us to protect, educate, and care for the youngest members of our community, ensuring they grow up in a loving and respectful environment.

**AN INTEGRAL WORLDVIEW**

In addition to Mo'a, there are other core values:

**Tapu:** an irrefutable and tacit agreement aimed at caring for people and nature. It usually involves strict prohibitions for human safety that are faithfully followed. Both individuals and sites, seasons, and fishing bans are governed by Tapu. This value was fundamental during the pandemic, emphasizing self-care and prioritizing health over economic progress.

**'Ūmaŋa:** the value of reciprocity and solidarity, urging the sharing of food, tools, and unconditional assistance. Each member of society plays a fundamental role in contributing with their skills to the common good. This was another essential value during the pandemic following the concept of "you help me, I help you, we all help each other."

**Hāoroma'i:** the value of mercy, empathy, compassion, forgiveness, and patience.

These values connect with the following fundamental principles, achieving a virtuous relationship between people and their identity, between their social and environmental surroundings:

**Haka Ara:** the principle guiding the relationship of families with ancestors, land, and the Universe as a whole.

**Hua'ai:** a concept emphasizing the importance of family, fundamental to understanding who we were, who we are, and who we are expected to be in the future, constituting one of the pillars of this value structure.

**Re'o:** language, the medium for knowledge and interaction with others.

**Kāiŋa:** or Land, the source, the mother earth. Kāiŋa is also the term used for the womb, the space for the growth and development of the human being. From this principle, there is a direct and indivisible connection between humans and the land conceived as one.

This way of living and coexisting based on values and environmental knowledge allowed the Rapa Nui People, for millennia, to develop sustainably strategies for the adaptation to the challenging conditions of the territory in harmony with the cycles of nature and available natural resources.

**Mana, spiritual energy:** According to oral tradition, mana is the supernatural power or force that made possible for the moai to move. Beyond its literal form, mana might interpret talent and knowledge possessed by experts to accomplish this magnificent task. On the other hand, some refer to mana as the energy certain individuals had to provide protection and establish regulations for the

proper administration of the island. Although different perspectives attribute various qualities to the concept of mana, they all define it as an intense and special power.

### OUR SEA

**Vaikava (Sea):** Polynesian peoples repeatedly recall legends linked to the sea. Through it, they navigated, exploring new horizons, seeking resources, and, in the case of Rapa Nui's first inhabitants, searching for a new place to live safely.

The sea has been an important source of sustenance for its inhabitants from ancient times to the present day, providing various types of fish, some shellfish, and algae. Rapa Nui has the largest Multiple-Use Marine Protected Area (MUMPA) in Latin America, covering 728,000 km<sup>2</sup> and ranking as the tenth-largest marine protected area in the world. Its natural richness is threatened by illegal industrial fishing. Therefore, all industrial activities are prohibited in the MUMPA, safeguarding traditional Rapa Nui artisanal fishing. This area, uniquely managed by its natives, will preserve traditions, biodiversity, hydrothermal sources, mountains, and seabeds.

### BEACHES AND COASTAL WASTE

**Ovahe:** known for its pink sand resulting from the mix of volcanic scoria and eroded white coral, with turquoise waters, it is a small beach located below the Ovahe cliff. Due to erosion and strong currents, it is no longer suitable for swimming, but activities such as fishing, snorkeling, and diving can be enjoyed.

**'Ana Kena:** This bay, where King Hotu Matu'a and the first inhabitants of Rapa Nui landed, holds a unique heritage value, with two restored ahu: the Ature Huki ahu and the Nau-Nau ahu. Situated on the island's north coast, it boasts warm turquoise waters and coral sand, attracting travelers worldwide for its heritage and recreational values.

In recent decades, the beaches and the entire coastline of the island have been daily threatened by a deadly enemy to the underwater ecosystem, flora, and fauna typically inhabiting rocky bottoms and coral reefs: plastic. Microplastics and large pieces of plastic, primarily from passing ships around the island, are drawn by currents, continually polluting the shores, frustrating the efforts of regular coastal clean-ups by the community as well as public and private entities.

### OUR FOOD

**Typical Gastronomy:** Rapa Nui's cuisine has undergone constant transformation. Since the first inhabitants the way of eating has been intrinsically linked to available natural resources. This included tubers such as sweet potatoes, taro, yams, and ñame; fish, chicken, bananas, sugarcane, and an algae called 'auke, all of which formed part of the diet of the early Rapa Nui. These foods were prepared in 'Umu (ground oven style) or Tunu Ahi (cooked on hot stones).

Today, under a global influence, new gastronomic creations have appeared, blending local products with foreign preparations is common in the local cuisine like Po'e (a type of cake with a base of taro, cassava, banana, or pumpkin), Rapa Nui ceviche, local grilled fish, fried tubers, and meat cooked with tubers are signature dishes of a vibrant contemporary Rapanui gastronomy.

**'Umu Rapa Nui:** This way of cooking food underground was present in most festive and religious activities based on oral records. In Rapa Nui culture there were various types of 'umu depending on the ceremony, celebration, or ritual. Some of them are not practiced any longer, but some others still accompany various important community activities.

**'Umu Hatu:** Since the arrival of the seven explorers, it has been a tradition in Rapa Nui that every significant endeavor begins with an 'umu hatu, a ceremony offering a small 'umu to the ancestors. The main offering is a white chicken, seeking protection and success for the work ahead.

**'Umu Tahu:** If the former aims to entrust the work to the ancestors, the latter aims to thank them for the successful development of the work. Thus, the 'umu tahu ceremony involves a large 'umu, inviting all who contributed to the work.

**Mataki te ‘umu:** the opening of the ‘umu. Those who prepare an ‘umu must honor the ceremony’s site, the ones who lived there, and their presence, establishing a bond of trust. Simultaneously, they express gratitude to divinity for life and the opportunity to carry out this ritual.

Sharing and savoring the ‘umu are integral parts of the ceremony, as they incorporate mana and unite those that are present. The priority in partaking of the ‘umu is determined by the person most revered, typically the individual of highest status, experience, and wisdom, which on Rapa Nui usually aligns with the eldest person.

This is a solemn act, and visitors are advised to comprehend and engage respectfully and humbly in the ceremony to embrace and receive it with a willingness to learn something new.

## V. HOW TO ATTEND SOCIAL EVENTS

Today, Rapanui people still hold solemn events with ritual aspects, whose purposes remain relevant in the present day, and framing the character of its people. It’s important to bear in mind that adherence to certain traditional rules has waned or become confused over time.

**White attire:** For attending social gatherings, there are etiquettes regarding accessories and attire, such as the use of white clothing (kahu tea-tea), which holds significant symbolism and marks the importance of the event, worn on special occasions.

**Polynesian attire:** Modern customs have adopted attire from other Polynesian islands like Hawai’i and Tahiti. Due to the island’s temperatures and humidity, it’s recommended to wear lightweight clothing with Polynesian patterns, typically featuring tropical flower and leaf motifs. Nowadays, attendees at various ceremonies often wear flower crowns, leafy headpieces, or vegetal materials like kakaka, made from dried banana tree leaves (maika). Women commonly adorn their hair with a flower.

## VI. PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF THE RAPA NUI PACIFIC LEADERS SUMMIT 2024

### How to get to Rapa Nui?

Arrivals and departures: The sole airline offering direct flights to Rapa Nui is LATAM Airlines. The flight from Santiago, the capital of Chile, takes roughly five hours.

The most direct routes to Rapa Nui from the Pacific involve two options:

- 1.- Direct flight from Los Angeles, California, USA, to Santiago de Chile. This flight lasts around 14 hours, followed by a five-hour flight from Santiago de Chile to Rapa Nui.
- 2.- Direct flight from Auckland, New Zealand, to Santiago de Chile. This flight lasts approximately 11 hours, followed by a five-hour flight from Santiago de Chile to Rapa Nui.

Guests attending this event can travel to Rapa Nui on a plane operated by LATAM Airlines, specifically reserved for the occasion, departing from Arturo Merino Benítez Airport in Santiago de Chile on April 2nd at 09:00 hours, returning to Santiago de Chile on April 6th, 2024. An exclusive link will be provided for preferred purchase, enabling Summit participants to follow instructions for payment and seat reservation. The destination airport is Mataveri International Airport, the only airport on the island.

### Accommodations in Santiago, Chile

Considering that prior to the trip to Rapa Nui, you must arrive in Santiago de Chile, the following accommodations are recommended:

- **Holiday Inn Aeropuerto Santiago Hotel:** located at Arturo Merino Benitez airport in Santiago de Chile, it has a Grill Restaurant and a Boarding Bar with a selection of Chilean wines. Free



services include wireless internet and broadband enabled in all its facilities, access to the gym, parking, heated pool, jacuzzi and sauna. Approximate value of \$200 per night. <https://www.holidayinn.cl/hotel-aeropuerto-santiago/>

- **Double Tree By HILTON Hotel:** This hotel offers luggage storage, conference and meeting rooms, an event room with panoramic views on the 18th floor, laundry service, high-speed Wi-Fi, business center with photocopy service, private wine store, fitness center and restaurant, as well as 24-hour reception. It is located at 2727 Vitacura Avenue, in the Las Condes district. Approximate value of \$130 per night (4 stars). <https://www.hilton.com/es/hotels/sclsvdt-doubletree-santiago-vitacura/>
- **Four Points By Sheraton Hotel:** located at Santa Magdalena 111, in the Providencia district, next to Las Esculturas Park, 200 meters from Los Leones subway station and a five-minute walk from the Costanera shopping center. It has TV, wifi and rooftop pool overlooking the Andes Mountains. Rates from US \$90 to \$120. <https://www.marriott.com/es/hotels/sclfp-four-points-santiago/overview/>
- **Hotel Panamericana:** located at Francisco Noguera 146, in the Providencia district, it has air conditioning, free wifi, private bathroom, safe deposit box and outdoor swimming pool. Referential rate from \$120, approximately. <https://www.panamericanahoteles.cl/providencia/>
- **Hotel HUB Providencia:** located at Antonio Bellet 333, Providencia, it has a restaurant, seasonal outdoor pool, fitness center, bar and restaurant, room service and free Wi-Fi, with 24-hour reception. Price approximately \$60 <https://hub.cl/>
- **Mr. Hotel:** located at Pedro de Valdivia 164, in the Providencia district, it has an indoor pool, restaurant, gym, wifi and room service. Approximate cost of \$75. <https://www.mrhoteles.cl/hoteles/mrhotel/>
- **Sheraton Santiago Hotel & Convention Cent:** located at Avenida Santa María 1742, in the Providencia district, it features an outdoor swimming pool, full fitness center and free Wi-Fi in public areas. It is an upscale, five-star accommodation, with the award-winning El Cid restaurant serving buffet breakfast, lunch and dinner. Approximate value from \$140 to \$190, based on standard average rates. <https://www.marriott.com/es/hotels/sclsi-sheraton-santiago-hotel-and-convention-center/overview/>

## Entry Requirements to the Rapa Nui Territory

### - **Unique Entry Form (FUI)**

Chilean Republic Law No. 21.070, governing stays in the island as a Special Territory, stipulates entry requirements based on the individual's status:

- ✓ Valid passport for foreigners
- ✓ ID card for Chilean citizens
- ✓ FUI or Unique Entry Form to Rapa Nui. Passengers must access [ingresorapanui.interior.gob.cl](https://www.ingresorapanui.interior.gob.cl) and complete the respective form. This requires confirmation and accommodation reservation.
- ✓ This document, along with the accommodation booking confirmation and return ticket must be presented at the PDI counter on the second floor of Arturo Merino Benítez Airport for immigration control.
- ✓ The Ma'u Henua Indigenous Community website, [www.rapanuinationalpark.com](http://www.rapanuinationalpark.com), sells tickets allowing visits to various points in Rapa Nui National Park.

#### 1) *Accommodations in Rapa Nui:*

- **Hotel Altiplánico:** located in the Hinere sector, its services include swimming pool, rooms with safe, bar-restaurant, wifi in common areas, parking, laundry and ocean view. Approximate value of \$230, per night with breakfast and transfer from the



airport. <https://www.altiplanico.cl/altiplanico-rapa-nui-isla-de-pascua/ubicacion-rapa-nui/>

- **Lodging María Goretti:** located in the Tahai sector, it has a swimming pool, hot tub, large common areas and gardens. Approximate value of \$160, per night with breakfast.
- **Hotel Puku Vai:** located in Hotu Matua s/n street, near the Mataverí Airport, it has a swimming pool, common spaces, spacious rooms and internet only in the wifi sector. Approximate value of \$160, per night with breakfast. <https://pukuvaihotel.com>
- **Maru Lodge:** located in Hotu Matua s/n street, near Mataverí Airport, it has spacious rooms, common areas with wifi zone, dining room and large gardens. It costs approximately \$60 per night with breakfast and transfer from the airport.
- **Inaki Uhi Lodging:** located in Atamu Tekena Avenue s/n, it has spacious rooms with air conditioning, common spaces, internet in enabled sector and cafeteria. Approximate value of \$100, per night with breakfast and transfer from the Airport. <https://www.inakiuhi.cl>
- **Hotel Taha Tai:** located in the sector of Apina Iti s/n, it has a swimming pool, artistic and cultural show, spacious rooms, internet area, dining rooms and gardens. Approximate value of \$180 per night with breakfast.
- **Hotel Vai Moana:** located in the Tahai sector, it has a swimming pool, spacious rooms, internet zone in common areas, dining room and gardens. Approximate value of \$195, per night with breakfast. <https://www.vaimoana.cl>
- **Hotel Nayara Hanga Roa:** located on Avenida Pont s/n, it has a swimming pool, spacious rooms with safe, SPA, bar, restaurant and gardens. Approximate value of \$330, per night with breakfast. [https://nayahangaroa.com/es/?gad\\_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAiAvoqsBhB9EiwA9XTWGddTX6XQFtlfXbB05mHFORnpJYsnObMan9m5GD8ARtiPI14zpGhBuBoCgi4QAvD\\_BwE](https://nayahangaroa.com/es/?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAiAvoqsBhB9EiwA9XTWGddTX6XQFtlfXbB05mHFORnpJYsnObMan9m5GD8ARtiPI14zpGhBuBoCgi4QAvD_BwE)
- **Hotel Manutara:** located on Hotu Matua street, near the airport, it has a swimming pool, spacious rooms, dining room and wifi in common areas. Approximate value of \$60 per night with breakfast. <https://hotelmanutara.cl>

More information visit [www.turismo-rapanui.com](http://www.turismo-rapanui.com)

MAPA



Other Important Considerations:

Security

Rapa Nui is a territory with one of the lowest crime rates in Chile, making it a safe and family-friendly community. It has a Carabineros station, the official and uniformed police of Chile, and a headquarters for the Investigations Police (PDI), responsible for handling more complex criminal investigations. The Municipality of Rapa Nui has a citizen security team called "muto'i," with an intercultural approach that facilitates mediation in daily life.

Internet Access/Connectivity

Mobile coverage is provided exclusively by the Chilean telecommunications company ENTEL, primarily covering the Hanga Roa area, the only settlement on Rapa Nui. In more remote areas of the island, the signal may be weaker or nonexistent.

Local SIM cards: These cards, available from the local ENTEL company, allow access to local mobile services and avoid international roaming charges. An eSIM can also be purchased online from a provider, providing unlimited mobile data during your stay on the island.

Wifi in Accommodations: Many hotels, hostels, and restaurants in Hanga Roa offer free Wifi for guests. It is necessary to check with the respective accommodation if they provide this service and to learn the instructions for access.

*Health*

Rapa Nui has the Hanga Roa Hospital, of low complexity, and three pharmacies where essential items can be obtained. Additionally, you will be able to detail blood type, pre-existing medical conditions, allergies, and dietary preferences in a form that will be sent to you in advance of the event.

*Electricity*

The standard supply voltage in Rapa Nui is 220 volts, with a standard Type L plug featuring three round holes in parallel. Participants are recommended to bring their own power adapters.

*Banks and Currency in Rapa Nui*

The two physically located banks in Rapa Nui are Banco Estado and Banco Santander. Both have ATMs available 24 hours a day. There is also an ATM at the Municipality. During the bank's operating hours (08:00 – 13:00 hours), currency exchanges from US dollars and euros to Chilean pesos (CLP), the official currency in Rapa Nui, can be done. It is important to note that some businesses accept US dollars and euros in cash, as well as credit cards, as a payment method.

*Climate*

Rapa Nui has an oceanic subtropical climate, resulting in mild temperatures throughout the year.

Temperature: Throughout the year, temperatures usually range between 18°C and 27°C, making it pleasant to visit the island in any season.

Seasons: Rapa Nui does not experience extreme seasons. However, two main seasons can be identified: the warm season and the cooler season. The warm season generally extends from December to April, with higher temperatures.

Rain: There is a more pronounced rainy season in the winter months (June to September), with generally light rain during the rest of the year. It is advisable to always carry a thin raincoat or windbreaker.

Wind: The island can experience moderate winds, especially during the rainy season.

Recommended attire: Light and comfortable clothing, swimsuits, sunglasses, sunscreen, and a hat. It is also advisable to bring a light jacket for cooler evenings.

*Recommendations for Visiting Rapa Nui National Park*

- When visiting archaeological sites and Rapa Nui National Park, it is necessary to have the corresponding entrance ticket, which can be purchased at <https://www.rapanuinationalpark.com/>. Every visitor must buy their entrance ticket.
- Certified guides will be provided free of charge for Summit participants to conduct cultural visits to sacred sites on the third day. It is essential to respect the marked perimeters.
- Observation should be done from the allowed distance.
- Respect for archaeological remains is crucial; visitors must stay on designated paths, respecting signs and restrictions.
- Filming or taking photographs for commercial use must be authorized by the board of the Ma’u Henua Indigenous Community.
- It is crucial for visitors to take their trash back with them.
- Lighting fires in the Park is not allowed.
- Camping is prohibited.
- Smoking is prohibited.
- Drinking alcohol in the Park is prohibited.
- Visiting the Park with pets is not allowed.



VII. SUMMIT DEVELOPMENT

A three-day duration is planned for the summit. The first two days will take place at the official event venue. The organization will provide lunch, hot and cold beverages, and snacks free of charge for participants during the entire three-day duration.

On the third day of the summit, guided visits to the sacred sites of Rapa Nui will be conducted, along with a coastal cleanup for those who wish to participate, and a traditional closing lunch on the symbolic Anakena beach.

All internal transfers, including those from the airport, hotels, event venue, and the tour around Rapa Nui, will be handled by the organization.

- **Event Venue:** The secondary vocational school "Aldea Educativa: Honga’a o te Mana," specialized in Rapa Nui arts and culture. Formerly, this establishment was the site of the island's leprosarium. When the disease was permanently controlled, the community took the decision for the site's future, opting to give it new life. Choosing resilience, it was transformed into an intercultural educational stablishment dedicated to transmitting Rapa Nui culture and language, a pivotal engine for educational management. As its name indicates, it's the dwelling place of wisdom, reinforcing the Rapa Nui people's worldview.



VIII. PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

APRIL 2

19:00 Welcome Reception

APRIL 3

- 08:30 Registration
- 09:30 Traditional Opening Ceremony ('Umu Hatu)
- 10:00

Opening Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Mr. Alberto van Klaveren - Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile</li><li>➤ Mrs. María José Torres Macho - Resident Coordinator, United Nations Chile</li><li>➤ Mr. Pedro Pablo Edmunds Paoa - Mayor of Rapa Nui</li></ul>
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10:40

START OF PLENARIES

Methodological Format:

**Panels 1 to 5:** Individual presentations by experts and prominent leaders in each theme, followed by a moderated question-and-answer session by an expert in the field. Audience participation will be encouraged, allowing for a dynamic exchange of ideas and perspectives.

**Panel 6:** Collaborative work in subgroups.

THEMES:

Panel 1: "Current State of Pollution in the Pacific Ocean"

**Conceptual Framework:** This panel will focus on analyzing available scientific data on the extent of plastic and microplastic pollution in the Pacific Ocean. Impacts on marine life, human health, and the environment will be discussed through relevant research and scientific studies.

Panel 2: "Integration of Scientific and Traditional Knowledge"

**Conceptual Framework:** Emphasis on integrating scientific knowledge and traditional wisdom to address plastic and microplastic pollution, its impact on communities, and ocean protection. The importance of merging modern science with ancestral knowledge for more comprehensive and sustainable solutions will be highlighted.

Panel 3: "Global Context of Negotiations and Environmental Agenda: Designing Strategies for Marine Pollution Control"

**Conceptual Framework:** Integrating global negotiations and agreements related to marine pollution with specific contributions to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

**Global Negotiations and Agreements:** Addressing processes and progress in worldwide negotiations to control and reduce marine pollution. Emphasizing the importance of international collaboration and progress toward creating a binding treaty to address plastic and microplastic pollution in oceans. International policy experts, environmental agency representatives, and government leaders will share perspectives on challenges and advancements in this area.

**Contributions to the 2030 Agenda:** Focusing on how strategies to control marine pollution align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda. Analyzing the impact of marine pollution in relation to SDG 14, aiming to conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas, and marine resources. Examples of how local and regional initiatives can contribute to these global objectives will be highlighted.

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APRIL 4

09:00

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START OF PLENARIES

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Panel 4: "Strategies for Prevention and Reduction of Plastics in Oceans"

**Conceptual Framework:** Discussing concrete strategies for controlling and reducing marine pollution. Showcasing success stories, best practices, and recommendations on improving waste management, promoting circular economies, and fostering collaboration between the public and private sectors. Emphasis on technological innovation, environmental education, and public awareness in these strategies.

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Panel 5: "Financing and Legal Aspects for Ocean Protection"

**Conceptual Framework:** Focusing on two crucial aspects to address ocean protection—necessary financing for concrete actions and relevant legal aspects supporting these initiatives.

**Financing for Ocean Protection:** Environmental financing experts and representatives from financial institutions will discuss available financing strategies and mechanisms for ocean protection projects. Exploring options such as international funds, public-private partnerships, sustainable investments, and potential financial incentives for implementing measures to reduce plastic and microplastic pollution, as well as for the conservation of marine ecosystems.

**Legal Aspects for Ocean Protection:** Concentrating on the legal frameworks, international agreements, and regulations needed to support and strengthen ocean protection actions. Discussing the importance of establishing effective regulations for waste management, prevention of plastic pollution, protection of marine biodiversity, and the delineation of marine protected areas. Legal environmental experts and government representatives will share insights on the implementation and enforcement of legislations aimed at ocean protection.

**Synergies between Finance and Legal Aspects:** Exploring synergies and challenges between financing and legal frameworks for ocean protection. Analyzing how financial policies can support the effective implementation of legal frameworks and vice versa. Additionally, case studies will be discussed on how the right combination of financing and legal aspects can lead to more robust results in ocean protection and conservation.



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**Panel 6: "High-Level Political Forum: Joint Declaration of Pacific Leaders for Ocean Protection"**

**Conceptual Framework:** Focusing on convening the highest authorities of Pacific countries to present their perspectives on public policies for ocean protection. The main objective will be to establish a dialogue and collaboration space that allows for the drafting and adoption of a joint declaration by Pacific leaders to address plastic and microplastic pollution in the ocean, as well as to promote concrete actions for ocean protection in the region.

**Perspectives on Public Policies for Ocean Protection:** In this segment, the highest authorities of Pacific countries will share their visions and strategies regarding public policies for ocean protection. They will present implemented actions to date, challenges encountered, and future goals in terms of marine conservation, waste management, and reduction of plastic pollution.

**Drafting a Joint Declaration:** A space will be opened for discussion and consensus among Pacific leaders to draft a joint declaration reflecting collective commitment to addressing plastic and microplastic pollution in the ocean. This declaration will include specific commitments, achievable goals, and concrete actions that countries commit to implementing to protect the oceans in the region.

*The purpose of this panel will be to provide a platform where Pacific leaders can express their perspectives, actively engage, and work together to address the issue of plastic and microplastic pollution, as well as to strengthen ocean protection in the region, generating tangible commitments and coordinated actions for a more sustainable future.*

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APRIL 5

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**OUTDOOR EXPERIENCES IN RAPA NUI**

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- 09:00 Cultural Visit to Sacred Sites of Rapa Nui - Delegations
- 11:00 Coastal Cleanup - Delegations
- 13:00 Traditional Closing Ceremony ('Umu Tahu)