

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

- Philippines

Type of Property

cultural

Identification Number

722

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

1995

1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Rice Terrace Clusters of Banaue: Battad , Philippines	16.924 / 121.066	0	0	0	1995
Rice Terrace Clusters of Banaue: Bangaan , Philippines	16.964 / 121.222	0	0	0	1995
Rice Terrace Clusters of Mayoyao: Mayoyao Central , Philippines	16.77 / 121.061	0	0	0	1995
Rice Terrace Clusters of Kiangan: Nagacadan , Philippines	16.837 / 120.971	0	0	0	1995
Rice Terrace Clusters of Hungduan , Philippines	16.833 / 120.967	?	?	0	1995
Total (ha)			0		

Comment

The correct coordinates and the area covered (size) of both the core and buffer zones for all the WH cluster sites would be undertaken through the cartographic inventory which the State Party and the Province of Ifugao is about to undertake.

1.4 - Map(s)

Comment

The State Party is in the process of coming up with the cartographic inventory for the Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

Comment

UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines, the Province of Ifugao and the National Commission for Culture and the Arts

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Rebecca Bumahit
Ifugao Cultural Heritage Office (ICHO)

Comment

Ifugao Cultural Heritage Office (ICHO) Renato B. Patacsil
Project Coordinator E-mail address - natopatacsil@yahoo.com

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

1. 1001wonders.org : visit this site in panophotographies - 360 x 180 degree images

Comment

The WH cluster sites do not have a dedicated web address but information about the cultural values of the Rice Terraces could be accessed through the Province of Ifugao official web address at www.ifugao.gov.ph

1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance

The Ifugao Rice Terraces epitomize the absolute blending of the physical, socio-cultural, economic, religious, and political environment. Indeed, it is a living cultural landscape of unparalleled beauty.

The Ifugao Rice Terraces are the priceless contribution of Philippine ancestors to humanity. Built 2000 years ago and passed on from generation to generation, the Ifugao Rice Terraces represent an enduring illustration of an ancient civilization that surpassed various challenges and setbacks posed by modernization.

Reaching a higher altitude and being built on steeper slopes than many other terraces, the Ifugao complex of stone or mud walls and the careful carving of the natural contours of hills and mountains to make terraced pond fields, coupled with the development of intricate irrigation systems, harvesting water from the forests of the mountain tops, and an elaborate farming system, reflect a mastery of engineering that is appreciated to the present.

The terraces illustrate a persistence of cultural traditions and remarkable continuity and endurance, since archaeological evidence reveals that this technique has been in use in the region for 2000 years virtually unchanged. They offer many lessons for application in similar environments elsewhere. Maintenance of the living rice terraces reflects a primarily cooperative approach of the whole community which is based on detailed knowledge of the rich diversity of biological resources existing in the Ifugao agro-ecosystem, a finely tuned annual system respecting lunar cycles, zoning and planning, extensive soil conservation, mastery of a most complex pest control regime based on the processing of a variety of herbs, accompanied by religious rituals.

Criterion (iii): The rice terraces are a dramatic testimony to a community's sustainable and primarily communal system of rice production, based on harvesting water from the forest clad mountain tops and creating stone terraces and ponds, a system that has survived for two millennia.

Criterion (iv): The rice terraces are a memorial to the history and labour of more than a thousand generations of small-scale farmers who, working together as a community, have created a landscape based on a delicate and sustainable use of natural resources.

Criterion (v): The rice terraces are an outstanding example of land-use resulting from a harmonious interaction between people and their environment which has produced a steep terraced landscape of great aesthetic beauty, now vulnerable to social and economic changes.

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(iii)(iv)(v)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

For Criterion (iii) - the attributes are the living traditions of the Ifugao related to culture, belief systems and agricultural and forest managements For Criterion (iv) - the attributes are the rice terraces that have lasted more than 2000 years For Criterion (v) - the attributes are rice terraces and the community that are exposed to physiological, socio-economic and climatic changes

2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

There was no SOUV that meets the present requirements and format of UNESCO submitted at the time of inscription that is why the property has to comply with the present requirements.

2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The SOUV is an important component that should be included in the data base of WH sites as it explains why the site was inscribed and describes the attributes that convey the OUV of the property, its authenticity and integrity, protection and management systems at the time of inscription and at its present state, including future actions to protect and manage the site.

3. Factors Affecting the Property

3.14. Other factor(s)







3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

There are no additional factors

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact					Origin
3.1	Buildings and Development						
3.1.1 Housing							
3.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure							
3.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities							
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
3.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure							
3.2.4 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure							
3.4	Pollution						
3.4.5 Solid waste							
3.5	Biological resource use/modification						
3.5.2 Aquaculture							
3.5.3 Land conversion							
3.5.5 Crop production							
3.5.10 Forestry /wood production							
3.6	Physical resource extraction						
3.6.1 Mining							
3.6.4 Water (extraction)							
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
3.7.1 Wind							
3.7.6 Water (rain/water table)							
3.7.7 Pests							
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage						
3.8.1 Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses							
3.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage							
3.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system							
3.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community							
3.8.6 Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation							
3.9	Other human activities						
3.9.1 Illegal activities							
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
3.10.1 Storms							
3.10.2 Flooding							
3.10.3 Drought							
3.10.7 Other climate change impacts							
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events						
3.11.2 Earthquake							
3.11.4 Avalanche/ landslide							
3.11.5 Erosion and siltation/ deposition							
3.11.6 Fire (wildfires)							
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
3.12.2 Invasive/alien terrestrial species							
3.12.5 Hyper-abundant species							
3.13	Management and institutional factors						
3.13.1 Low impact research / monitoring activities							
3.13.3 Management activities							

Legend	 Current	 Potential	 Negative	 Positive	 Inside	 Outside
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3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.1 Buildings and Development					
3.1.1 Housing	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.2 Transportation Infrastructure					
3.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	localised	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
3.2.4 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	extensive	on-going	significant	medium capacity	increasing
3.4 Pollution					
3.4.5 Solid waste	localised	on-going	minor	medium capacity	increasing
3.5 Biological resource use/modification					
3.5.3 Land conversion	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.5.10 Forestry /wood production	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	low capacity	static
3.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric					
3.7.1 Wind	localised	one off or rare	significant	medium capacity	static
3.7.7 Pests	localised	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
3.8 Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	localised	on-going	minor	medium capacity	static
3.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	localised	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
3.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	localised	on-going	significant	medium capacity	increasing
3.9 Other human activities					
3.9.1 Illegal activities	restricted	one off or rare	minor	medium capacity	static
3.10 Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.1 Storms	extensive	frequent	significant	medium capacity	static
3.10.2 Flooding	localised	intermittent or sporadic	significant	medium capacity	static
3.10.3 Drought	localised	intermittent or sporadic	significant	medium capacity	static
3.10.7 Other climate change impacts	localised	intermittent or sporadic	significant	medium capacity	increasing
3.11 Sudden ecological or geological events					
3.11.2 Earthquake	localised	one off or rare	significant	low capacity	static
3.11.4 Avalanche/ landslide	extensive	frequent	significant	medium capacity	increasing
3.11.5 Erosion and siltation/ deposition	extensive	frequent	significant	medium capacity	increasing
3.11.6 Fire (wildfires)	localised	one off or rare	significant	medium capacity	static
3.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species					
3.12.2 Invasive/alien terrestrial species	localised	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
3.12.5 Hyper-abundant species	localised	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static

3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

There is a need for capacity building of stakeholders to empower them to address issues on climate change and adaptation. Conversion of rice paddies into housing and the lining of houses along roadways is a trend that is presently happening. Strong land use regulations and legislation are greatly needed to address this issue. The property is prone to landslides and erosion and capacity building for risk prevention and resources for the regular maintenance of affected areas are needed.

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is no buffer zone, but there is a need for one

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

Inadequacies in the boundaries make it difficult to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property **are not known** by the management authority or local residents / communities/landowners.

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List

4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

There is need to identify boundaries for both core and buffer zones. The State Party is working on the cartographic inventory which will define these boundaries. Strong protection legislation is most needed in consonance with mapping and boundary delineation but there has to be strong will power from the LGUs and the people to implement the legislation as this is key to success in OUV protection.

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

Individual terraces are privately owned and protected through the ancestral rights concept of ownership. Ownership is rigorously enforced by tribal law, which is administered by *mumbaki* (holy men). Ownership of terraces and *muyong* (private forest) can only be transferred to next-of-kin by inheritance.

The rice terraces were declared National Treasures in Presidential Decrees 260:1973 and 1505:1978. They are also fully protected by Republic Act No 7586:1991, which provides for "the establishment and management of national integrated protected areas system."

Comment

The Rice Terraces is now covered under the National Heritage Law or RA 10066. Ownership as enforced by tribal law is not administered by a *mumbaki* who is a priest that conducts rituals (*baki* ritual). Administration at the village level is through its elders and the owners of the rice fields, including the local government unit - the Barangays and its council. Property administration is also through the Municipal government where the cluster sites are located and through the Province of Ifugao.

4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property is **inadequate**

4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property is **inadequate**

4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

There is **no legal framework** for controlling use and activities in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone

4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There are **major deficiencies** in capacity/resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

There is need for strong regulatory measures and legislation including Community Based Land Use and Zoning Plans to clearly protect the property from land conversion, land-use changes and for the protection and preservation of the OUV of the property especially the maintenance of the integrity of the


rice terraces and its integral components (the forests/muyong and the other compatible land uses).

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

The 1991 Act requires there to be “a general management planning strategy to serve as guide in formulating Individual plans for each protected area” (Section 9) and a Protected Area Management Board for each (Section 11). Section 8 requires the creation of buffer zones. The Ifugao Terraces Commission (ITC) is a Presidential Commission mandated to preserve the rice terraces; it was set up in February 1994. The ITC has commissioned a Six-Year Master development and Conservation Plan for Ifugao Province, which was completed in October 1994. A detailed Three-Year Master Plan for the Municipalities of Banaue, Mayoyao, Kiangan, and Hungduan followed in December of the same year. These are now with the provincial and municipal authorities for passing into appropriate implementing legislation.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
The Six-Year Master Plan (1995-2001) for the Restoration and Preservation of the Ifugao Terraces	N/A	Available	04/10/1994	

Comment

The present management document is The Ifugao Rice Terraces Master plan (2003-2012). This Master Plan is about to be updated to include issues related to climate change and risk preparedness. Many issues identified in the present Master Plan are still relevant and will continue to be relevant and will appear in the new one soon to be developed by the Province of Ifugao.

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property **but it could be improved**

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?

The management system/plan is only **partially adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is **only partially** being implemented

4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work / action plan exists and **many activities** are being implemented

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following

Local communities / residents	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Fair
Landowners	Fair

Visitors	Fair
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Poor
Industry	Poor

4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Local communities have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Indigenous peoples directly contribute to **some decisions** relating to management but their involvement could be improved

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

There is contact but only **some cooperation** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

Management of the property could be improved through the active collaboration of all actors concerned with the issues of the WH cluster sites. The inputs of the community who are IPs are important but there is a need to strongly implement the requirements of UNESCO and to uphold the commitment of the State in ratifying the WH Convention where the prime intent of the inscription of the property is to maintain its OUV- the rice terraces and its integral components. Constant collaboration is needed

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

All WH heritage cluster sites at the Barangay level have adopted conservation guidelines through Barangay Resolutions entitled 'Adopting the Conservation Guidelines for the Ifugao Rice Terraces'. These guidelines are based on on-going and extant the traditional agricultural, forest management and other cultural practices of the people. These are to be translated into the vernacular language for ease of understanding by the community.




4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	0%
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International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	20%
Governmental (National / Federal)	20%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	50%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	5%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	5%

4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

Title	Year	Amount	Link to source
C/N, Rizieres Cordillera, nomination	1994	13200.00	
C/N, Ifugao rizières	1997	15000.00	
GIS for enhanced management of the Rice Terraces of the Philippines Cordilleras	1998	50000.00	
Total		78200	

4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

Existing sources of funding are **not secure**

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

There are **some** equipment and facilities but overall these are **inadequate**

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

There is some **ad hoc** maintenance of equipment and facilities

4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

There is need for resource support to rehabilitate areas affected by natural calamities in the Rice Terraces. Capacity Building is needed to empower the community in addressing climate change and adaptation. In order to enforce regulations, resources are also needed. This is because the Rice Terraces is a living cultural landscape and is very extensive that concerns are continuous.

4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Full-time	5%
Part-time	95%

4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	5%
Seasonal	95%

4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Paid	100%
Volunteer	0%

4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

A range of human resources exist, but these are **below optimum** to manage the World Heritage Property.

4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Poor
Promotion	Fair
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Fair
Conservation	Fair
Administration	Fair
Risk preparedness	Fair
Tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Low
Promotion	Low
Community outreach	Low
Interpretation	Medium
Education	Medium
Visitor management	Medium
Conservation	Medium
Administration	Medium
Risk preparedness	Medium
Tourism	Medium
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Medium

4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

A capacity development plan or programme is in place and **partially implemented**; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally **but most of the technical work is carried out by external staff**

4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

There is need for more human resources to assist in addressing the many tasks involved in maintaining, conserving, managing and protecting the Rice Terraces. Expertise come from the people themselves who know the Ifugao traditions of rice agriculture. Training on aspects related

to climate change, adaptation, tourism, management, cultural industry development and other issues identified above are most needed.

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for most key areas **but there are gaps**

4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is **considerable** research but it is **not directed** towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are **shared with local participants and some national agencies**

4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report

1. UST Centre for Conservation of Cultural Property and Environment in the Tropics, Developing Infrastructure Guidelines for the Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordillera (unpublished) 2. Province of Ifugao and the Ifugao State University, Nurturing Indigenous Knowledge Experts (NIKE) (unpublished) 3. Madulid, Domingo, Plant Diversity and Conservation of the Woodlots of Ifugao, UNACOM Phil., 2010

4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

There is need for more scientific studies and research on the rice terraces. Archeological dating is most needed to establish cultural development timelines for the site. There are several areas for which research could be undertaken and these are on hydrology, on the traditional rice varieties, on the movements of people, on population increase/decrease related to in/out migration and others.

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In **one location and easily visible** to visitors

4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities / residents	Average
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Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Average
Local Indigenous peoples	Average
Local landowners	Average
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Average
Local businesses and industries	Poor

4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

There is a **limited and ad hoc** education and awareness programme

4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities, **but it could be improved**

4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is **not adequately** presented and interpreted

4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

Visitor centre	Not provided but needed
Site museum	Not provided but needed
Information booths	Poor
Guided tours	Poor
Trails / routes	Poor
Information materials	Poor
Transportation facilities	Poor
Other	Poor

4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

There is need to integrate information on WH into the education system including the raising of awareness about the values of the site. The NIKE project is on-going and it is the intent of its last phase to integrate WH knowledge into the education system of Ifugao. Moves have been made towards this direction but significant efforts have to be done so progress will ensue.

4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Last year	Minor Increase
Two years ago	Minor Increase
Three years ago	Minor Increase
Four years ago	Minor Increase
Five years ago	Minor Increase

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?

Accommodation establishments
Transportation services
Tourism industry
Visitor surveys

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

There is **some** management of the visitor use of the World Heritage property

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

Although the tourism industry is active in the property, there is **little or no contact** between tourism operators and those responsible for the World Heritage property

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

The fee is collected, and makes **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

An environmental fee is being collected in some heritage sites but this is so small and insignificant for conservation. This could be improved with the development of tour packages. Capacity building of stakeholders related to tourism management is greatly needed so that revenues will be generated from WH. This maybe a venue by which heritage can become a driver for development. To date, the site has not fully optimized its tourism potentials and benefits which are greatly desired by the people

4.8. Monitoring

4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is considerable monitoring but it is **not directed towards management needs** and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient and key indicators have been defined but **monitoring the status of indicators could be improved**

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Average
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Local / Municipal authorities	Average
Local communities	Average
Researchers	Average
NGOs	Average
Industry	Poor
Local indigenous peoples	Average

4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

Implementation is **underway**

4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

The State Party and the Province of Ifugao have extended significant efforts to implement the recommendations of the WH Committee. This has been confirmed in Advisory and WH Centre reports and Decisions. Being a living cultural landscape, there are still considerable and continuous work to be done in the rice terraces and this is being undertaken but resources are most needed to accomplish work

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

Monitoring helps in ensuring the conservation, continuously maintainance and protection of the OUV of the site. There is need for constant monitoring and as the cluster sites are very extensive this pose a challenge for site managers in the national and local level. The communities' cooperation and participation in the monitoring process helps in attaining the objective. Resources are needed.

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
3.1	Buildings and Development						
3.1.1	Housing	Criterion (v) - the rice terraces are affected by housing as a reflection of the Ifugao's changing needs. As families grow, there is a need for areas for housing, hence the issue of housing arises.	Adoption and implementation of the Infrastructure and the conservation guidelines by the Baranagay and Municipal units of the 5 cluster sites. The CBLUZP would also address the issue of housing in the rice terraces including land-use regulations.	The Ifugao Cultural Heritage Office continuously promotes and disseminates the guidelines to the RT Owners and coordinates with the municipalities for the Infra guidelines to be clearly understood, accepted and implemented.	on-going and for implementation on 2011 and on-wards	Provincial Government of Ifugao and the Ifugao Cultural Heritage Office	There are challenges with respect to housing as the cluster sites are covered under the IPRA Law and are ancestral properties. The communities have a strong stake to the land yet the State Party is committed to abide by the standards of WH Listing
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	Criteria (v) - the site is affected by development pressures while improved transportation infrastructure is needed by the property to improve movements or people and goods in the area and assist the people in their everyday activities.	There are existing roads that are slowly being concreted but work is slow and subject to the availability of resources.	Monitoring is constant.	on-going	Province of Ifugao	Old roads are existing in the property but have to be improved in terms of their accessibility and condition. The people rely on roads for movement and for the transportation of goods from the site to the centres.
3.5	Biological resource use/modification						
3.5.3	Land conversion	Criteria (v) - the site is affected by land conversion because of need for land to construct houses.	No action taken as these are privately owned lands and ancestral properties that people have a stake on.	There is monitoring but minor and no inventory has been done in this regard.	on-going	Provincial Government of Ifugao through the Provincial Planning and Development Office particularly the Ifugao Cultural Heritage Office	Land conversion is a challenge but could be addressed through land-use regulations. The CBLUZP can help address this issue.
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
3.7.7	Pests						
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage						
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	Criterion (v) - the site and its people - being a living cultural landscape are constantly subjected to changes in local population. Social cohesion, identity and community unity is very strong and this is basic for the sustainability of the OUV	Continuous encouragement for the local communities to sustain traditional, social and community values	PLGU of Ifugao and other local government units and NGOs have one goal which is the preservation of culture despite challenges in social changes. Monitoring is done on an ad hoc basis but continuous encouragement will ensure that goals are met.	continuous and on-going	Provincial Government of Ifugao	There is strong pride in the people to preserve their cultural identity and the rice terraces. The rice terraces and its agricultural practices bind the people and this results to social cohesion. Change is normal in a living cultural landscape.
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
3.12.5	Hyper-abundant species						

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.1 Boundaries and Buffer Zones				
	Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment

4.1.2	Inadequacies in the boundaries	Cartographic inventory for the rice terraces is underway	Within the year	UNACOM, Province of Ifugao, the Office of the Representative in Congress of the Lone District of Ifugao	Resources are being consolidated to ensure that work is done. As the site is very extensive, challenges are to be faced in mapping work including getting agreements from concerned stakeholders. Zoning regulations will strengthen boundary delineation.
4.2 Protective Measures					
4.2.4	There is no legal framework for controlling use and activities in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone	Enactment of legislation and regulations that particularly address the management needs of the WH property, its buffer zone and its land uses are in the agenda of work to be done.	2011 onward	Provincial, Municipal and concerned Barangay Local Government Units	The site is occupied by Indigenous Peoples and their rights and views are important. There will be challenges in defining legislation and regulations but this will be addressed through collaborative approach with communities' participation.
4.2.5	Major deficiencies in capacity / resources to enforce legislation	Collaborate with the different agencies and partners in the national and international level so that resources for the site. Legislation will be defined by the Province of Ifugao in collaboration with the communities	2011 onward	National Government Agencies - UNACOM, NCCA, DENR, DOT, DAR, UNESCO and others for resource building and the Provincial, Municipal and Barangay Local Government Unit for the preparation of the legislation.	There is a need to reinforce resource mobilization as there are continuous challenges faced in the conservation and management of the site. There will always be concerns related to its rehabilitation and restoration of the rice terraces.
4.4 Financial and Human Resources					
4.4.13	Promotion	Collaboration with all concerned national agencies and the international community to allocate funds for the rice terraces.	Within the year and onwards	UNACOM, Province of Ifugao, the Office of the Representative to Congress of the Lone District of Ifugao, the NCCA, other government agencies, UNESCO	Financial and Human Resources have to be secured for the rice terraces to address its continuous rehabilitation concerns. National government and the international community should take part in the whole process of resource generation.
4.6 Education, Information and Awareness Building					
4.6.3	There is a limited education and awareness programme	Continuous conduct of Information, Education, Campaigns (IEC) among Rice Terraces Owners and partners both at the national, local and international level emphasizing on the universal significance of the property	on-going and 2011 onward	UNESCO, UNACOM, NCCA, other concerned national agencies, the Provincial Government and its Ifugao Cultural Heritage Office	There is need to improve awareness to all stakeholders of the universal significance of the Rice Terraces. Advocating this in the international community is most needed to assist tourism which helps in boosting economic benefits for the community.
4.7 Visitor Management					
4.7.4	Some management of visitor use of the property but this could be improved	Strengthen management in relation to visitor use despite the challenges faced with an extensive and huge site. Prepare cultural tour packages to ensure well managed visits.	Time frame to be determined when tourism office has been strengthened	Provincial Government, ICHO, Provincial Tourism Office	Best practices from other WH sites will assist the province in designing culture based tour packages. Strong promotion initiatives for the site for tourism purposes have yet to be undertaken to attain better results.

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **compromised** by factors described in this report

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property has been **compromised** by factors described in this report

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **impacted** by factors described in this report, but this situation is being **addressed through effective management actions**.

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values are being **degraded** and have had an impact on the state of conservation of the World Heritage property

5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

The State Party in collaboration with the Province of Ifugao are extending numerous significant efforts to ensure that the OUV of the property are conserved, sustained and maintained. There are numerous and continuous challenges and these are being addressed despite limited resources. Assistance from the International Community to address conservation concerns is most welcomed.

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	No impact
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	Positive
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Other (please specify)	No impact

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

The State Party and the Province of Ifugao awaits removal of the property from the Danger List. Challenges are continuously being faced as this is a living cultural landscape but work is also continuous to ensure conservation and sustainability of the OUV of the property. There is strong pride for the site and its WH inscription and the whole community and the State encourage the international community to assist in its conservation, management and resource allocation.

6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
Indigenous peoples
Local community
Advisory bodies

6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

yes

6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

Expand boxes to allow more characters so that information could be made more detail and extensive.

6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Very good
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	Very good

6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

All required information was accessible

6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The World Heritage Convention
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and / or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Excellent
State Party	Excellent
Site Managers	Excellent
Advisory Bodies	Excellent

6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee**•Geographic Information Table**

Reason for update: The correct coordinates and the area covered (size) of both the core and buffer zones for all the WH cluster sites would be undertaken through the cartographic inventory which the State Party and the Province of Ifugao is about to undertake.

•Map(s)

Reason for update: The State Party is in the process of coming up with the cartographic inventory for the Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras

6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise

The PR exercise is helpful in providing information on the present state of the property so as to identify future actions for the conservation, management and protection of the site. The State of Conservation Report submitted by the State Party for this site can be the tool to define in detail the present condition and state of the property. The PR is also a tool to identify the needs of the site so that all those concerned will be alerted and informed of their appropriate action.