

**1. Introduction**

**1.1 - State Party**

Philippines

**1.2 - Date of ratification of the World Heritage Convention**

19/09/1985

**1.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Reporting**

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
UNESCO National Commission
World Heritage property managers/coordinators
ICOMOS national/regional

**1.4 - Primary government authorities responsible for the implementation of the Convention**

- Joycelyn Bolhayon-Mananghaya  
National Commission of the Philippines  
Commissioner-Member
- Jesus Peralta  
National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA)

**Comment**

For the UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines, the Sec Gen is Dr. Virginia Miralao, the Deputy Executive Director is Ms. Jeanette D. Tuason, and the Focal Point for WH Concerns is Ma. Joycelyn Bolhayon-Mananghaya. For the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) is the site manager for the Baroque Churches and it co-manages the Rice Terraces WH property with the Province of Ifugao. The NCCA is chaired by Felipe M. de Leon Jr. and the Executive Director is Malou Jacob

**1.5 - Other key institutions responsible**

- Augusto Villalon  
President  
ICOMOS Philippines  
Domain: cultural
- Jeremy Barns  
Director IV  
National Museum (NM)  
Domain: cultural
- Maria Serena I. Diokno, Ph.D.  
Chairman  
National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP)  
Domain: cultural
- Felipe M. de Leon Jr.  
Chairperson  
National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA)  
Domain: cultural
- Ramon Paje J. P.  
Secretary  
Department of Energy and Natural Resources (DENR)  
Domain: natural
- Mr. Victor M. Manalo  
Acting Director  
National Archives of the Philippines  
Domain: cultural
- Antonio M. Santos  
Director

National Library  
Domain: cultural

**1.6 - Comments**

The NCCA is the overall national governing agency mandated to conserve and protect national cultural heritage. It works with implementing national cultural agencies - the NM, NHCP, the National Archives, the National Library, which in their respective mandates also identify and conserve cultural heritage. The DENR works for the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of natural heritage. ICOMOS Philippines also works for the conservation and protection of cultural heritage

**2. Inventories / lists / registers for cultural and natural heritage**

**2.1 - Cultural Heritage (Level and Status)**

National	Process well-advanced
Regional / provincial / state	Process commenced
Local	Process commenced
Other (please provide details in 2.7)	Process commenced

**2.2 - Natural Heritage (Level and Status)**

National	Process well-advanced
Regional / provincial / state	Process commenced
Local	No process established
Other (please provide details in 2.7)	No process established

**2.3 - Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the State Party?**

Inventories/lists/registers capture some of the diversity of cultural and natural heritage.

**2.4 - Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified cultural heritage?**

Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the protection of cultural heritage.

**2.5 - Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified natural heritage?**

Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the protection of natural heritage.

**2.6 - Are inventories / lists / registers used for the identification of properties for the Tentative List?**

Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.

**2.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to inventories / lists / registers of cultural and natural heritage (questions 2.1 to 2.6)**

There is a need to update inventories. The advent of the Heritage Law (RA 10066) has initiated a move to review

inventories of cultural properties in pertinent national agencies and to update the list by coming up with a national registry of cultural heritage. The NCCA affiliated cultural agencies are now reviewing their current inventories for submission to the NCCA for the national registry.

### 3. Tentative List

#### 3.1 - Potential future nominations (Property name / anticipated year of nomination)

Batanes Protected Landscapes and Seascapes / 2012 /
Mt. Hamiguitan Mountain Range Wildlife Sanctuary / 2012 /

#### 3.2 - Tools used for a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value

ICOMOS thematic studies
IUCN thematic studies
Meetings to harmonize Tentative Lists within your region
UNESCO's Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List
Other global comparative analysis

#### 3.3 - Level of involvement in the preparation of the Tentative List

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional / provincial / state / government(s)	Poor
Local government(s)	Poor
Other government departments	Poor
UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Fair
Local communities / residents	Poor
Indigenous peoples	Poor
Landowners	Poor
Local industries	Not applicable
Non Governmental Organization(s)	Fair
Consultants / experts	Fair
Site manager / coordinator(s)	Fair

#### 3.4 - Was the authority(ies) listed in question 1.4 responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

Yes

#### 3.5 - If not, what authority(ies) is responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines / www.unescoatcom.ph Dr. Virginia Miralao / Secretary General / G/F Department of Foreign Affairs, 2330 Roxas Blvd, Pasay City Philippines / +6328343447, +6328343418, +6328344843 / +6328318873 / unescoph@mozcom.com / cultural and natural /
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#### 3.6 - Do you intend to update your Tentative List within the next six years?

Yes

#### 3.7 - Comments

There is a need to revisit the Statements of Significance of sites listed in the Tentative List and verify if the properties have OUV. If the Tentative List sites are found to have questionable OUV, then there is a need to reconsider delisting them from the Tentative List. After the revisit, there is a need to prioritize sites for the next cycle of nomination.

## 4. Nominations

### 4.1 - Property

Name	Date of submission	Status
Town of Taal	1988-01-25	
Town of Vigan	1988-01-25	
Historic Town of Vigan	1998-04-30	inscribed
Historic Centre of Intramuros de Manila	1988-01-25	
Mt Iglit Baco National Park	1992-03-01	deferred
St Paul Subterranean National Park	1992-03-01	inscribed
Puerto-Princesa Subterranean River National Park	1998-06-25	inscribed
Baroque Churches of the Philippines	1992-11-06	inscribed
Batanes Archipelago and Ivatan Archaeological Landscape	2004-01-27	Incomplete
The Batanes Cultural Landscapes	2006-01-30	referred
Mount Apo and Mount Hamiguitan: Sanctuaries of Endemism in Mindanao	2009-01-28	Incomplete
Tubbataha Reef Marine Park	1992-03-01	inscribed
Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park	2007-02-07	inscribed
Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras	1994-10-04	inscribed

### 4.2 - Involvement in recent nominations

National government institution(s)	Fair
Regional / provincial / state government(s)	Good
Local government(s)	Good
Other government departments	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities / residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Fair
Local industries	Poor
Non Governmental Organization(s)	Fair
Consultants / experts	Fair
Site manager / coordinator	Good

### 4.3 - Perceived benefits of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List

Strengthened protection of sites (legislative, regulatory, institutional and / or traditional)	High benefit
Enhanced conservation practices	High benefit
Catalyst for wider community appreciation of heritage	High benefit
Improved presentation of sites	High benefit
Enhanced honour / prestige	High benefit
Increased funding	Some benefit
Additional tool for lobbying / political influence	Some benefit
Stimulus for enhanced partnerships	Some benefit
Increased recognition for tourism and public use	High benefit
Stimulus for economic development in surrounding communities	Some benefit
Others (please provide details in 4.4)	Some benefit







### 4.4 - Comments

Authorities and communities in nominated properties need to know that there are many benefits in WH inscription such as those related to tourism but they have to be careful of its negative impact especially if there are no strong conservation and management mechanisms in place. National and local authorities equally need to be aware of the strict requirements of a nomination and that it is just part of a continued and firm

commitment to ensure long term conservation and protection of the site.

**5. General Policy Development**

**5.1 - Legislation**

Title	Year	Link to source
National Museum Act of 1998	1998	
Presidential Decree n°374 amending certain sections of Republic Act n°4846	1974	
Background on Cultural Heritage Law of Philippines and Presentation of the different Cultural Institutions and Actors		
Article 14 of the Constitution of the Philippines	1987	
Application for permit to explore or excavate	1984	
Application for permit to export	1984	

**Comment**

Need to update the above information. The Heritage Law (Republic Act 10066) was passed on March 2010. Its Implementing Rules and Regulations are currently being prepared by the National Commission for Culture and the Arts in collaboration with NGOs and NGAs and other experts.

**5.2 - Legislation not listed in 5.1**

The "National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009" - Republic Act No. 10066: An Act Providing for the Protection and Conservation of the National Cultural Heritage, Strengthening the NCCA and its Affiliated Cultural Agencies, and for Other Purposes / passed and approved in 2010 / National, regional, provincial, state and local / cultural / none /
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**5.3 - Comment**

The Heritage Law has provisions to prepare a Registry of Philippine Cultural Properties. This will integrate all existing registries in cultural agencies. The National Historical Commission of the Philippines Law updates the National Historical Institute of the Philippines which is mandated to declare National Historical Landmarks, National Historical Shrines and other historic declarations. The NM has provisions to identify National Cultural Treasures and other cultural declarations.

**5.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulations) adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage?**

The legal framework is adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

**5.5 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulations) for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage be enforced?**

Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework could be strengthened.

**5.6 - Other International Conventions adhered**

**Comment**

The State Party has ratified the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage and other UNESCO conventions

**5.7 - Implementation of International Conventions into national policies**

There is adequate coordination and integration.

**5.8 - States Party's policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities**

There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

**5.9 - Integration of heritage into comprehensive / larger scale planning programmes**

There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

**5.10 - Comments**

Policies for the conservation, protection and promotion of heritage are developed at the national level by pertinent National Agencies while Local Government may also develop their own policies for their local heritage. While it is the policy of the State to protect and conserve cultural and natural heritage, it is also its hope and vision that through the Heritage Law, all cultural heritage will be equally and adequately endowed with resources for this purpose.

**6. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation**

**6.1 - To what degree do the principal agencies / institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of this heritage?**

There is effective cooperation between principal agencies / institutions for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

**6.2 - To what degree do other government agencies cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of natural and cultural heritage?**

There is limited cooperation between other government agencies and the principal agencies / institutions for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

**6.3 - To what degree do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?**

In general, cooperation exists between different levels of government for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but there are still deficiencies.

**6.4 - Are the services provided by the agencies / institutions adequate for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties in your country?**

There is some capacity to conserve, protect and present World Heritage properties but significant deficiencies remain.

**6.5 - Comments**

There is need for stronger collaboration between local and national cultural agencies to successfully address issues.

Need for capacity building for all WH site managers especially church authorities of the 4 Baroque churches so as to fully understand what WH conservation and management is all about. Need for proactive and dynamic monitoring for WH sites and other heritage properties

**7. Scientific and Technical Studies and Research**

**7.1 - Is there a research programme or project specifically for the benefit of World Heritage properties?**

There is some research specifically addressing World Heritage.

**7.2 - Research projects**

- Nurturing Indigenous Knowledge Education (NIKE) / 2006 to present  
provincial  
cultural  
www.nikeprogramme.org  
intangible cultural heritage of the Ifugao people - documentation of indigenous knowledge systems, training of young generations on Ifugao indigenous knowledge (IK), integrating IK into school system
- Ceteceans, Sharks, Turtles, Fish and Benthos, Crown of Thorns , Invertebrates and Sea Birds / 2010  
local  
natural  
www.tubbatahareef.org  
Research on population abundance, population structures, possible threats related to biodiversity
- Integrated Coastal Enhancement Coastal Research, Evaluation and Adaptive Management for Climate Change Program (ICE-CREAM) / 2009 to present  
local with funding from the Department of Science and Technology and conducted by the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute  
natural  
www.tubbatahareef.org  
Covers setting up of monitoring devices for climate change such as data loggers, weather stations; It involves performance of transect surveys for coral and fish diversity and abundance; It is aimed to monitor changes in the climate conditions and to correlate it to changes in bio-diversity in the Tubbatah Reefs Natural Park
- Heritage Homeowner's Preservation Manual Vigan Philippines / 2010  
local  
cultural  
none  
The book covers the conservation, repair and maintenance of Vigan's vernacular architecture
- Maximizing the value of ecological and socio-economic data in support of conservation, planning for key understorey bird species in Palawan, Philippines / 2009  
local  
natural  
aldrin.mallari@gmail.com  
Generation of ecological data for conservation use, establishments of permanent transects at the site, population survey
- Developing Infrastructure Guidelines for the Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras / 2009  
local  
cultural

none  
documentation of traditional Ifugao houses and proposals for new constructions adapting traditional house designs

**7.3 - Comments**

There is need for more research to generate sufficient and in depth information about the values and attributes of Philippine WH properties to help better understand its OUV as manifested in the attributes. There is also need to research how sustainable development can be achieved in Philippine WH properties and how tourism & other forms of activities can economically benefit people.

**8. Financial Status and Human Resources**

**8.1 - Sources of funding**

National government funds	Major source of sustained funding
Other levels of government (provincial, state, local)	Minor source of sustained funding
International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	Minor source of fixed term funding
International multilateral funding (e.g. World Bank, IDB, European Union)	Minor source of fixed term funding
International bilateral funding (e.g. AFD, GTZ, DGCS, GEF, etc.)	Minor source of fixed term funding
NGOs (international and / or national)	Minor source of fixed term funding
Private sector funds	Minor source of fixed term funding
Other (Please specify in 8.6)	

**8.2 - Involvement of State Party in the establishment of foundations or associations for raising funds and donation for the protection of World Heritage**

No

**8.3 - National policies for the allocation of site revenues for conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage**

Yes

**8.4 - Is the current budget sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?**

The available budget is sufficient but further funding would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards.

**8.5 - Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?**

Human resources are adequate but additional staffing would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards.

**8.6 - Comments**

There is a need for more sustained resources for the conservation, management, protection and promotion of WH properties in the Philippines. It is the hope that some WH sites will ultimately be self sustaining, having its own sufficient resources for its conservation and mangement. The extensiveness of the rice terraces makes it difficult to fully conserve and management it as expected.

**9. Training**

**9.1 - Formal training / educational institutions / programs**

- Ifugao State University / local / cultural  
The NIKE project is lodged in this university and the aim of the project is to document, transmit IK to the young generations and to integrate it into the primary and secondary school system of Ifugao; IFSU also trains students in agriculture and Ifugao students are taught about agriculture in the rice terraces
- Eskwela Talyer, Vigan / local / cultural  
Covers a training of trainors program on the restoration of Vigan's heritage houses

**9.2 - Training needs**

Conservation	Medium priority
Education	Medium priority
Promotion	Medium priority
Interpretation	Medium priority
Administration	Medium priority
Visitor management	Medium priority
Community outreach	Low priority
Risk preparedness	Medium priority
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Low priority
Other	

**9.3 - Does the State Party have a national training/ educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation?**

There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation but there are some deficiencies in implementation.

**9.4 - Comments**

There is need to improve capacity building and training of all stakeholders involved in cultural and natural heritage conservation. There is a small sector currently involved in this field and there is need to expand opportunities so that capacity building can be spread to a wider audience. Capacity Building is needed in all sectors (government, NGOs, private and community) of stakeholders.

**10. International Cooperation**

**10.1 - Cooperation with other States Parties**

Participation in other UN programmes
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Bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements
Financial support
Sharing expertise for capacity building
Hosting and / or attending international training courses/seminars
Distribution of material / information

**10.2 - Twinned World Heritage properties with others**

Yes

**10.3 - Comments**

There is need to strengthen international cooperation so that capacity building and the exchange of resources are made possible for the improvement of the common heritage of humanity and other cultural and natural resources of all countries. Better conservation and management approaches are learned through exchanges and the sharing of information.

**11. Education, Information and Awareness Building**

**11.1. Media used for World Heritage sites promotion**

**11.1.1 - Publications**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

**11.1.2 - Films / TV**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

**11.1.3 - Media campaigns**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

**11.1.4 - Internet**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local



**11.1.5 - Postage stamps, medals**

Not applicable
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**11.1.6 - World Heritage Day**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Local

**11.1.7 - Translation and diffusion of publications made available by the World Heritage Centre**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

**11.1.8 - Other (please specify in 11.1.8)**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

**11.1.9 - Comments**

Others refer to digital media (DVD/CD) through an on-going documentary project on Philippine WH. Educational modules on WH were previously distributed to people in a Philippine Province. There is a need for more promotional programs to improve dissemination of knowledge and information about Philippine WH properties. Better appreciation and valuing of heritage can be achieved through good promotions and awareness raising campaigns while economic returns can come in as an added benefit.

**11.2. Education, Information and Awareness Building**

**11.2.1 - Strategy to raise awareness among different stakeholders**

There are strategies to raise awareness about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage but there are some deficiencies in implementation.

**11.2.2 - Level of general awareness**

Private Sector	Fair
Youth	Fair
Communities living in/around heritage sites	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Decision makers and public officials	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Fair
General public	Fair

**11.2.3 - Does the State Party participate in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme?**

The State Party participates in UNESCO's *World Heritage in Young Hands programme* and has integrated World Heritage Education in School Curricula.

**11.2.4 - Level of frequency of activities**

Courses for teachers for the use of the <i>World Heritage in Young Hands Kit</i>	Occasionally
Courses/activities for students within the school programmes	Occasionally
Youth Forums	Occasionally
Skills-training courses for students	Occasionally
Organized school visits to World Heritage properties/cultural and natural sites	Occasionally
Activities linked to heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs/Associations	Once
Other (comment below)	Never

**11.2.5 - Comments**

Vigan's publications for educating secondary and primary school children on WH including the Homeowners Manual are best practices on education that could be shared to all. Another Philippine private academic institution that offers primary and secondary education came up with a book about WH, integrating WH instruction into its school system. The transmission to Ifugao youth of Indigenous Knowledge on Ifugao culture is an important best practice worth mentioning.

**12. Conclusions and Recommended Actions**

**12.1. State Party's implementation of the World Heritage Convention**

**12.1.1 - Identification of heritage**

<b>Identification of heritage</b>
Inventories capture some of the diversity of cultural and natural heritage.
Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.

**12.1.2 - National Inventories**

<b>National Inventories</b>
National : Process well-advanced
Regional / provincial / state : Process commenced
National : Process well-advanced
Regional / provincial / state : Process commenced

**12.1.3 - Tentative List**

<b>Tentative List</b>
Yes

**12.1.4 - Legal framework**

<b>Legal framework</b>
Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework could be strengthened.

**12.1.5 - Implementation of international conventions within national policies**

<b>Implementation of international conventions within national policies</b>
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**12.1.6 - Communities**

<b>Communities</b>
Local communities / residents: Poor
Level of involvement / consultation of local landowners: Poor
Level of involvement / consultation of local industries: Poor
Local communities / residents: Good
Indigenous peoples: Good
Landowners: Fair

**12.1.7 - Larger-scale planning**

<b>Larger-scale planning</b>
There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

**12.1.8 - Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation**

<b>Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation</b>
In general, cooperation exists between different levels of government for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but there are still deficiencies.

**12.1.9 - Scientific and Technical Studies and Research**

<b>Scientific and Technical Studies and Research</b>
There is some research specifically addressing World Heritage.

**12.1.10 - Financial status**

<b>Financial status</b>
The available budget is sufficient but further funding would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards.

**12.1.11 - Human resources**

<b>Human resources</b>
Human resources are adequate but additional staffing would enable more effective conservation, protection and presentation to meet international best practice standards.

**12.1.12 - Training**

<b>Training</b>
There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation but there are some deficiencies in implementation.

**12.1.13 - International cooperation**

<b>International cooperation</b>
Participation in other UN programmes
Bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements
Financial support
Sharing expertise for capacity building
Hosting and / or attending international training courses/seminars
Distribution of material / information

**12.1.14 - Education, Information and awareness building**

<b>Education, Information and awareness building</b>
Private Sector : Fair

<b>Education, Information and awareness building</b>
Youth : Fair
Communities living in/around heritage sites : Good

**12.2. Actions for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* (identified from table 12.1).**

**12.2.1 - Please select the top issues (up to six)**

Please refer to question 5.2

12.3. Priority Actions Assessment

12.3.2 - Priority actions assessment

2 Inventories / lists / registers for cultural and natural heritage						
	Action	Short description	Authority(ies) responsible	Timeframe	May this action require International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund?	
2.3	<b>Inventories capture some of the diversity of cultural and natural heritage.</b>	Will revisit all national and local inventories and verify where there is overlapping of information and identify those heritage of high, medium to low significance depending on the values found in the heritage, for prioritization for conservation	A reclassification of heritage will follow from the action taken and prioritization will take place followed by their marking and declaration including incorporation into the Tentative List. Establishment of significance is important.	National Commission for Culture and the Arts, National Museum, National Historical Commission of the Philippines, National Archives, National Library, Department of Energy and Natural Resources, UNACOM	Within a 3 year period following the provisions of the Heritage Law	Yes international assistance would help especially in the establishment of heritage significance and OUV for those that would be added in the Tentative List, including heritage that is already in the Tentative List deficient of this information.
6 Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation						
6.2	<b>There is limited capacity to adequately conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage and significant deficiencies remain.</b>	Strengthen collaboration between all stakeholders (government, NGOs, private sector) by making all of them part of the action of conserving and managing WH properties; Look for alternative means to raise capacity of all involved in WH conservation	Making everyone involved in the work makes all responsible and accountable for the actions; capacity building can be achieved through regular workshops, trainings and through open communication and transparency	National government agencies, local government units up to the level of the communities, the private sectors, community leaders including partners like active NGOs and all stakeholders of heritage	Should be a regular and on-going activity and a detailed program/schedule of work is needed to define time frame	International Assistance would help especially in the conduct of workshops and trainings including the development of modules for training and capacity building



**12.3.3 - Additional actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention**

Capacity building of new site managers is most necessary. Continuous and regular collaboration between stakeholders is a must so that concerns are regularly addressed. A dynamic proactive approach that anticipates possible threats to WHS is needed

**13. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise**

**13.1 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?**

Yes

**13.2 - Please provide suggestions for improvement:**

Longer space and characters for reporting should be provided. Information is curtailed in the process of limiting the number of characters allowed for encoding in the boxes provided. There is a need to know the basis for the conclusions to the many answers provided. There is vague and indirect relationship between the answers provided and the conclusions generated in the latter part of the form

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

World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors)	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
ICOMOS International	Fair
IUCN International	Fair
ICCROM	No support
ICOMOS national / regional	Good
IUCN national / regional	No support

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

All required information was accessible

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

UNESCO	Good
Advisory Bodies	Poor
State Party	Fair
Site Managers	Fair

**13.6 - Comments**

To properly assess the state of the WH properties, there is a need to incorporate more detailed questions about the conditions of the WH properties. The limited number of words and characters provided in the text boxes limit explanation. It is difficult to clearly assess the involvement of organizations in WH projects at the international level unless there are information available about this.

**14. Thank you**