

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Baroque Churches of the Philippines

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

- Philippines

Type of Property

cultural

Identification Number

677

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

1993





1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
Church of the Immaculate Conception of San Agustin (Manila), City and Region of Manila , Philippines	14.583 / 120.967	0	0	0	1993
Church of La Nuestra Senora de la Asuncion , Santa Maria , Ilocos Sur , Philippines	17.369 / 120.481	0	0	0	1993
Church of San Agustin (Paoay), Paoay , Ilocos Norte , Philippines	18.053 / 120.531	0	0	0	1993
Church of Santo Tomas de Villanueva, Miag-ao , Iloilo , Philippines	10.633 / 122.233	0	0	0	1993
Total (ha)			0		

Comment

The cartographic inventory for the buffer and core zone is under way and consolidation of resources for the cartographic work is being arranged by the State Party. A conduit needs to be accessed to bid out and process the documents needed to form the base data. Stakeholders' consultations for some sites have also been arranged to ensure awareness at the level of the community. It is a highly collaborative work with Local Government Units, the church authorities, and the other stakeholders.

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Perimeter of zone proposed for inscription- Immaculate Conception of San Agustin	06/11/1992	
Area and perimeters of buffer zone -Nuestra Senora de la Asuncion Church	06/11/1992	
Area and perimeter of buffer zone- San Agustin Church	06/11/1992	
Perimeter of zone proposed for inscription- Santo Tomas	06/11/1992	

Comment

This data needs to be updated through the cartographic inventory which is underway.

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

Comment

National Commission for Culture and the Arts is the site manager. It works with the National Museum of the Philippines and the National Historical Commission of the Philippines as its implementing agencies. It also works with Local Governments where the Churches are located: the Municipal Government of Paoay, the Municipal Government of Sta. Maria, the Municipal Government of Miag-ao, the Intramuros Administration, the City Government of Manila and the UNESCO Natcom of the Philippines.

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Mavic Punay

Comment

The property coordinators are: Archt. Mary Rajelyn Javier-Busmente Architect, National Commission for Culture and the Arts rajelyn@yahoo.com Archt. Arnulfo Dado Head, Restoration Division, National Museum of the Philippines Archt. Reynaldo Inovero Head, Preservation Division, National Historical Commission of the Philippines

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

1. 1001wonders.org : visit this site in panophotographies - 360 x 180 degree images
2. [View photos from OUR PLACE the World Heritage collection](#)

Comment

Some information on the Philippine Baroque Churches could be accessed through the www.ncca.gov.ph.

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

Comment

The Philippine Baroque Churches is not covered under any other Convention other than the WH Convention.

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Comment

The RSOUV has been submitted to the WH Centre, pending review by the Advisory Body, acceptance of the draft by the State Party and approval by the WH Committee.

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

(ii)(iv)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

On criterion (ii): The group of churches established a style of building and design that was adapted to the physical conditions of the 16th -18th century Spanish Period Philippines which had an important influence on later church architecture in the region. On criterion (iv): The Baroque churches of the Philippines represent a significant stage in history in Spanish Period Philippines that is evidenced by the

fusion of European and Latin American (Mexican) church design and construction using

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

There was no Statement of OUV at the time of inscription and there is a need to define this following UNESCO standards and requirements.

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

The RSOUV has been submitted to the WH Centre and is pending review by the Advisory Body. The State Party is awaiting the review by the Advisory Body for its ultimate acceptance or revision if there is any.

3. Factors Affecting the Property

3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

Political Factor is a very important factor because political will of site/government/ administrators and other politically related organization in the site could affect progress, improvement in the conservation or deterioration of a WH site. It should be considered that culture and politics of a place are very significant factors as it affect the directions that a site may take on in its work in heritage conservation and management.

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact					Origin
3.1	Buildings and Development						
3.1.1 Housing							
3.1.2 Commercial development							
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							
3.3	Services Infrastructures						
3.3.1 Water infrastructure							
3.3.4 Localised utilities							
3.3.5 Major linear utilities							
3.4	Pollution						
3.4.2 Ground water pollution							
3.4.3 Surface water pollution							
3.4.4 Air pollution							
3.4.5 Solid waste							
3.4.6 Input of excess energy							
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
3.7.1 Wind							
3.7.2 Relative humidity							
3.7.3 Temperature							
3.7.4 Radiation/light							
3.7.5 Dust							
3.7.6 Water (rain/water table)							
3.7.7 Pests							
3.7.8 Micro-organisms							
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							
3.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage							
3.9.5 Terrorism							
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
3.10.1 Storms							
3.10.2 Flooding							
3.10.3 Drought							
3.10.5 Changes to oceanic waters							
3.10.6 Temperature change							
3.10.7 Other climate change impacts							

	Name	Impact	Origin
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events		
3.11.2 Earthquake			
3.11.3 Tsunami/tidal wave			
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		
3.12.1 Translocated 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			
3.13.2 High impact research / monitoring activities			
3.13.3 Management activities			
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative Positive Inside Outside

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	one off or rare	significant	medium capacity	static
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure				
3.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	extensive	on-going	significant	low capacity	static
3.2.4 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	extensive	frequent	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.3	Services Infrastructures				
3.3.1 Water infrastructure	localised	one off or rare	minor	low capacity	static
3.3.4 Localised utilities	localised	one off or rare	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.3.5 Major linear utilities	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.4	Pollution				
3.4.2 Ground water pollution	localised	intermittent or sporadic	significant	low capacity	static
3.4.4 Air pollution	extensive	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.4.5 Solid waste	localised	frequent	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.4.6 Input of excess energy	localised	on-going	minor	medium capacity	increasing
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric				
3.7.1 Wind	localised	intermittent or sporadic	significant	medium capacity	increasing
3.7.2 Relative humidity	localised	on-going	catastrophic	low capacity	increasing
3.7.3 Temperature	widespread	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.7.4 Radiation/light	localised	frequent	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.7.5 Dust	widespread	on-going	significant	medium capacity	increasing
3.7.6 Water (rain/water table)	extensive	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.7.7 Pests	extensive	frequent	significant	medium capacity	static
3.7.8 Micro-organisms	localised	intermittent or sporadic	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage				
3.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	extensive	on-going	minor	medium capacity	static
3.9	Other human activities				
3.9.1 Illegal activities	localised	one off or rare	significant	medium capacity	decreasing
3.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage	restricted	one off or rare	significant	medium capacity	decreasing
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events				
3.10.1 Storms	extensive	intermittent or sporadic	significant	medium capacity	static
3.10.2 Flooding	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	significant	medium capacity	static
3.10.3 Drought	localised	intermittent or sporadic	significant	no capacity and / or resources	increasing

		Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.10.6	Temperature change	extensive	frequent	significant	no capacity and / or resources	increasing
3.10.7	Other climate change impacts	localised	intermittent or sporadic	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events					
3.11.5	Erosion and siltation/ deposition	localised	intermittent or sporadic	catastrophic	medium capacity	increasing
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species					
3.12.1	Translocated species	localised	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	static
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species	extensive	frequent	significant	medium capacity	static
3.13	Management and institutional factors					
3.13.2	High impact research / monitoring activities	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	medium capacity	static

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

3.17.1 - Comments

For the invasive/terrestrial species the trend is not really static. The approach in defeating terrestrial species has been experimental. It is also recommended that research be conducted on species that survive in particular zones and know what kind of technical approach would be less invasive.

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 known by the management authority but **are not known by 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

The National agencies in charge of the cartographic inventory are in the process of coordinating with the Local Government Units (LGU) and the Property Owners in clarifying the buffer zone and in verifying the core zones of the serial property. The LGU's and Property Owners shall collaborate in creating Technical Working Committees that would assist in deciding the property delimitation.

4.2. Protective Measures

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

Comment

The Republic Act 10066 or Heritage Law, Presidential Decree 374 and the policies created by the National Cultural Agencies for the conservation of cultural heritage are being enacted. Although the Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 10066 are still being developed, there is an ongoing process to its regulation, control, application to conservation projects, and to planning.

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?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

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

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?

The legal framework for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone is **inadequate** to ensure the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the property

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

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

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

With the passing of the Republic Act 10066 or the Heritage Act: of 2010 which is 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, the legal framework that protects and conserves the Baroque churches is strengthened. However an operating office has yet to be established and the Implementing Rules and Regulations would have to be completed to fully implement the law.

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

The central agency responsible for overall maintenance of the churches is the National Commission on Culture and Art, created in 1991. It has the role of coordinating the work of a committee for each property with representatives from the following national agencies and organizations: ICOMOS Philippines; Department of Tourism; Department of Education, Culture and Sports; National Museum, National Historical Institute; and the relevant provincial and local authorities.

Only the Manila church is the subject of a management plan, drawn up by the Municipal Administration of Intramuros. It is designated as a Special Historical Zone by the Municipality, which makes the services of its conservation architects available for work needed on the church.

Comment

The Miagao, Sta. Maria and Paoay churches are legally owned, administered and managed by their respective corporations sole while the San Agustin, Intramuros is legally administered and owned by the Augustinian Order. WH management is by the NCCA in collaboration with the NM and the NHCP, the Local Government Units and Provincial Government where they are located, and in collaboration with the church authorities. The LGUs are starting to be pro-active in protecting and managing the sites.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Comment

In all four Philippine Baroque Churches, the process for any project intervention is to communicate with the National Commission for Culture and the Arts while its National Committee on Monuments and Sites' Technical Working Group decides on these matters. The implementing agencies are also the National Museum and National Historical Commission of the Philippines in cooperation with the Local Government Units, and property managers and the church authorities.

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 but **few of the 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
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Local / Municipal authorities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Visitors	Fair
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Industry	Fair

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?

No indigenous peoples are resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone

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 **little or no contact** 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

The management plan still needs to be improved and implemented. For the San Agustin Church Intramuros, the management system is more in place than that of the other three Churches, but the San Agustin, (Paoay) Church is starting to have a management system because the Provincial Government is pro-active in turning the place into a cultural heritage tourism area.

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

New laws have been enacted and these are the Republic Act 10066 Heritage Law and the Republic Act 10086 National Historical Commission of the Philippines Law




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)	10%
International donations (NGO 's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	63%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	10%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	10%

In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	2%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	1%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	1%
Other grants	3%

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

Title	Year	Amount	Link to source
C, Eglises baroques, formation gestion	1997	22000.00	
Training to enhance the management of the Baroque Churches	1997	22000.00	
On-site promotion for the Baroque Churches of the Philippines	1998	5000.00	
Total		49000	

Comment

The NCCA and the UNACOM supported the October 4-8, 2010 National Workshop for World Heritage Sites Managers.

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

The available budget is **inadequate** for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage

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 **basic** maintenance of equipment and facilities

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

There is a need to explore economic opportunities available outside that could assist in sustaining the conservation, management, and protection of the WH heritage sites. There is a need to establish good laboratory and equipment facilities as these are needed to efficiently conserve the WH sites.

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

Full-time	50%
Part-time	50%

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

Permanent	70%
Seasonal	30%

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

Paid	25%
Volunteer	75%

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	Fair
Promotion	Poor
Community outreach	Poor
Interpretation	Poor
Education	Poor
Visitor management	Poor
Conservation	Fair
Administration	Poor
Risk preparedness	Poor
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	Medium
Promotion	Medium
Community outreach	Medium
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 a need for capacity building, technology and skills transfer to the site and property managers, and to stakeholders. A pool of Conservation Architects and Engineers near the inscribed sites would have to be identified

and developed to assist the Property Managers on site since each location of WH site is far apart from the other.

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 World Heritage property is **not sufficient**

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 a **small amount** of research, but it is not planned

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results **are shared with local partners** but there is no active outreach to national or international 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

No publications and research was conducted about the WH properties since the last periodic report.

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

The scientific studies and research projects for the Philippine Baroque Churches should be strengthened at local level, so that the community and stakeholders will participate in the conservation efforts and own the WH Sites.

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	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Excellent
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Average
Visitors	Excellent
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	Poor
Information booths	Poor
Guided tours	Poor
Trails / routes	Poor
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Poor
Other	Not provided but needed

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

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property needs to be properly communicated to the stakeholders. For the community to own the heritage they must be able to appreciate its significance and know the reasons why the Baroque Churches have Outstanding Universal Value. There should be regular education, information and awareness building for church authorities working on a per term basis.

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?

Other

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

Comment

There is a need to study the influx and outflux of visitors to the sites and to monitor its progression or regression as there is no active process in place. It is only through the media and from general information coming from the stakeholders where the data is taken from.

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?

No fees are collected

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

The Department of Tourism, Local Government Units, the local site managers and the owners of the sites should coordinate and formulate policies on Visitor Use and on Tourism Management Planning.

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 a **small amount** of monitoring, but it is not planned

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 to define key indicators, **but this has not been done**

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

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Average
Local / Municipal authorities	Average
Local communities	Average
Researchers	Non-existent
NGOs	Average
Industry	Non-existent
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

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

It has been recommended to create a program for monitoring and disseminating the OUV of each site so as to enable awareness and education of its importance to stakeholders, community and eventually the general public. The NCCA has been trying its best to undertake measures towards attaining this objective. The NCCA-NCMS and its TWC with the Secretariat constantly monitor WH sites.

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

Better communication, coordination and support for the property owners, stakeholders and site managers are yet to be attained and the NCCA is doing its best to achieve this.

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	
3.4	Pollution						
3.4.4	Air pollution	Beacuse San Agustin Church (Manila) is located in the heart of an urban city, it is contantly exposed to air pollution, so as the Paogay church. Miagao Church is also adjacent to a national highway and is in the middle of high vehicular traffic zone	For San Agustin Church (Manila), the Clean Air act has to be strictly implemented. For Miagao Church there is a need for a monitoring equipmet and local ordinance/legislation.	For San Agustin (Manila) there is an air pollution monitoring scientific equipment located outside the buffer zone about 1 or 2 kilometers away. For Miagao church, a scientific equipment is needed to monitor pollution.	Ideally San Agustin (Manila) would prefer this the soonest possible time, however this will depend on the National Agencies involved in its conservation. For Miagao, a couple of years timeframe would be needed for the acquisition of equipment.	For San Agustin (Manila) it is the city government of Manila, DENR, and Intaramuros Administration. For Miagao it is the municipal government.	It is recommended to come up with control measures to protect the sites from air pollution. The rerouting of traffic is one recommendation.
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
3.7.2	Relative humidity	For San Agustin (Manila) the choir loft ceiling painting is heavily damaged due to relative humidity.	For San Agustin Church (Manila), there is a need to stabilize the choir loft painting before restoration. A mechanical ventilation machine needs to be installed to address relative humidity problem.	The site manager of San Agustin (Manila) monitors the Church and this issue on a semi-annual basis.	For San Agustin (Manila), a schedule of two years has been allocated to acquire the mechanical ventilation machine, and to undertake painting stabilization and restoration.	For San Agustin (Manila), the NCCA with its implementing Agency (NM) will try its best to address the matter, in coordination with the owners of the property.	It is recommended to continuously monitor the status of the church particularly the ceiling paintings that are affected by the relative humidity.
3.7.3	Temperature	For San Agustin Church (Manila), the temperature problem is related to relative humidity.	For San Agustin (Manila) the approach will be the same as on relative humidity problem.	For San Agustin (Manila) the same approach will be done as the issue on relative humidity.	For San Agustin Church (Manila) it will be the same schedule as relative humidity.	For San Agustin (Manila) it is NCCA with its implementing Agency in coordination with the owners of the property which will try its best to address this matter.	It is recommended to continuously monitor the status of the ceiling paintings.
3.7.5	Dust	For San Agustin (Manila) the accumulation of dust affects the important attributes of the OUV, the ceiling paintings, the retablos and other movable heritage such as the pulpit.	Regular cleaning and maintenance including the introduction of mechanical ventilation to prevent dust from accumulating.	A semi-annual monitoring and cleaning is being proposed.	A schedule of semi-annual cleaning is the ideal timeframe.	The local site manager of San Agustin (Manila) will take charge of this.	It is recommended to continuously maintain the artworks in terms of cleaning.
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	For all the churches there is a recurring pattern of rising damp and it causes gradual material decay.	There is a need to improve the storm water drainage system for all the churches.	There is an annual monitoring schedule being followed.	The local site managers intend to address this problem within 4 years time.	The site managers, the National Commission for Culture and the Arts in collaboration with the implementing agencies: National Museum and National Historical Commission of the Philippines.	It is recommended to source out more funding in order to fast track the projects for each site so that the identified measures to address damp and water problems will be addressed.
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
3.10.6	Temperature change	It is a global phenomenon. All the churches are affected.	The site managers need training and workshops for risk preparedness.	Regular monitoring and reporting is needed for all the churches.	Workshops and trainings should be scheduled within a year.	Local Government units, NCCA, NM and NHCP with local site managers.	It is recommended to continuously monitor and educate everyone about risk management systems for the four churches.

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

4.1.1	There is a need for a buffer zone	All the national agencies concerned including the local site managers shall work together to address this concern.	Since it is a highly collaborative work, we hope to accomplish this work in a couple of months time but there are challenges to face with regard to resources and to stakeholders consultations.	UNACOM, the local site managers, NCCA, Namria, Local Governments of the churches.	It is recommended to also involve the Local Governments and the other stakeholders of the community to attain a participatory approach.
4.3 Management System / Management Plan					
4.3.6	Few of the work plan activities implemented	All the churches shall have to prepare a management plan.	A time frame of one year is suggested to address the work plan activities for all the churches.	The site managers, local government unit, community/stakeholders of each site, NCCA, NM and NHCP.	It is highly desired that the stakeholders and the communities be involved in forming the work plan and participate in its activities so as let them own the site.
4.4 Financial and Human Resources					
4.4.3	The budget is inadequate for management needs	All the churches will source out funding.	A span of 5 years is set to address this problem.	Site managers, NCCA, and other stakeholders may source out funding.	Funding allocation by the NCCA is at hand, however this is only partial. Private sector can also be tapped, local government units may also be tapped for funding sources and other heritage advocates.
4.6 Education, Information and Awareness Building					
4.6.5	The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is not adequately presented and interpreted	The NCCA-NCMS and its TWC would have address this problem and work with church authorities and LGUs so that the property and its OUV is well presented to a wider audience	This should be done within the 3 year term of the NCMS but challenges with resources may delay work	NCCA, NM, NHCP, UNACOM, LGUs where the churches are located and church authorities	Signages with description of the OUV of the property would assist in presenting the sites' OUV. Printed materials and better interpretative facilities such as site museums could also assist in conveying and presenting the OUV of the churches.
4.7 Visitor Management					
4.7.4	Some management of visitor use of the property but this could be improved	For San Agustin, its museum is at 8:00 am to 5:00 pm everyday and the Church is used for mass celebrations during Saturdays and Sundays and other activities. It is the same for the other churches. There is no present management system for visitors.	Planning for the preparation of a management system for visitors will be undertaken through the NCCA	NHCP, NCCA, NMP and Local Government units, other stakeholders including the community.	The NCCA will recommend a format for the management system for visitors and this will be presented to the owners and stakeholders of the property.
4.8 Monitoring					
4.8.1	Some monitoring, but it is not planned	Monitoring is undertaken by the National agencies concerned but regularly monitoring is desirable so as to achieve the full protection and preservation of the values of the churches.	The NCCA shall arrange with the other concerned agencies the monitoring schedule which is thought to happen within the year. Coordination with local site managers is at hand.	NM, NHCP, NCCA, Local Government agencies, owners of the churches, other stakeholders, and the community.	The NCCA thinks that training and the transfer of technology to the community is important so as to empower them and help in monitoring the sites.

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 **preserved**

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 **maintained**.

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

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

5.4.1 - Comments

The WH churches need resources to address its many conservation challenges. For San Agustin (Manila), portions of its ceiling painting need to be stabilized. For Sta. Maria Church - structural foundation stabilization is still a continuing program and concern. For Paoay Church - its buttresses still need to be structurally stabilized. All churches needs a conservation and management program.

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	No impact
Recognition	Positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Negative
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	Positive
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

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

There is need for collaboration, effective communication and support by all stakeholders so as to be successful in this

work. Continuing support and monitoring of the churches are under way. Recommendations for a clearer direction on conservation, management, monitoring and project directions would have to be organized.

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
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

The PR questionnaire helps in updating the management conditions and protection system of World Heritage Sites. The point person for the PR of the NCCA had difficulty accessing the On-line PR since it could only be accessed through the NCCA's MIS office and this is only available during working hours of the NCCA, .due to security limitations.

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?

Most of the 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	Not Applicable
State Party	Unsatisfactory
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

• **Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance**

Reason for update: The RSOUV has been submitted to the WH Centre, pending review by the Advisory Body,

acceptance of the draft by the State Party and approval by the WH Committee.

• **Geographic Information Table**

Reason for update: The cartographic inventory for the buffer and core zone is under way and consolidation of resources for the cartographic work is being arranged by the State Party. A conduit needs to be accessed to bid out and process the documents needed to form the base data. Stakeholders' consultations for some sites have also been arranged to ensure awareness at the level of the community. It is a highly collaborative work with Local Government Units, the church authorities, and the other stakeholders.

• **Map(s)**

Reason for update: This data needs to be updated through the cartographic inventory which is underway.

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

This exercise is a very good tool in checking the items that need to be improved for the four Baroque Churches. It has shown items that were not so much considered but are significant in the management of each site.