

PERIODIC REPORTING EXERCISE ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

SECTION II

State of Conservation of specific World Heritage properties

State Party: Republic of the Philippines Property Name: Baroque Churches of the Philippines

PERIODIC REPORTING FOR WELL PLANNED HERITAGE PRESERVATION

Background

The twenty-ninth General Conference of UNESCO, held in 1997, decided to activate Article 29 of the World Heritage Convention concerning the submission of periodic reports on the state of implementation of the World Heritage Convention (Section I) and the State of Conservation of World Heritage properties (Section II). The national authorities are invited to report on Section I, while Section II shall be prepared for each property inscribed on the World Heritage list by the person(s) directly in charge of the property's management.

The periodic reports prepared by the States Parties will serve a three-fold purpose:

- to assess the current state of all World Heritage related issues in a State Party,
- to help focus the Committee's as well as the State Party's future activities and funds,
- * to strengthen sub-regional and regional co-operation between States Parties.

The Periodic Reporting Questionnaire

In 1998, at its twenty-second session, the World Heritage Committee approved *Explanatory Notes*, designed to be read in conjunction with the *Periodic Reporting Format*, in order to outline the information expected to flow from the periodic reporting exercise. To facilitate the preparation of the report, a *Questionnaire* was developed that the States Parties are encouraged to use. It closely follows the subjects referred to in the *Explanatory Notes*, but in contrast to the latter splits the subjects up into short questions to be answered in a few sentences or paragraphs. A second type of question requires the indication of YES or NO by circling or underlining the appropriate answer. All questions are clearly identified with a little number in the right hand column of the *Questionnaire*. To make the reporting results meaningful <u>every</u> one of these questions has to be answered. If no answer is possible, the reasons should be given. If the available space is not sufficient for the answer, the response should be continued on a separate sheet of paper, clearly indicating the number of the question the text refers to (e.g. 006).

Benefits for the States Parties

The *Questionnaire* was developed in such a way as to allow to extract and compile or compare relevant information from different States Parties or properties, facilitating the process of preparing the regional synthesis report to be presented to the World Heritage Committee. The YES / NO questions make it possible to evaluate the reports quantitatively, but only the details that should be supplied in the related 'open question' make the answers meaningful and can be the basis for concerted actions to preserve a State Party's most valuable heritage for its transmission to future generations.

The information collected in this way will help the States Parties to assess their own strengths and weaknesses concerning the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, putting them in a position to (re)define policies and to request assistance in order to finance projects and / or training. On the other hand it allows the World Heritage Committee to collect information needed to devise *Regional Action Plans*, give well-informed advice to States Parties and to focus funds as well as attention on the region(s), States Parties and / or properties that need the collective support of the international community.

The preparation process of the regional periodic report will furthermore enhance regional cooperation through information meetings as well as through the better availability of regularly up-dated information on activities as well as contact addresses etc. The identification of the State Party's strengths makes it possible to exchange experiences and look for solutions to problems (e.g. of site conservation) within the region.

Conclusion

Periodic Reporting is a participatory exercise, aiming to collect information on World Heritage related issues on a national as well as on the property level. The individual State Party reports will be collated into a regional synthesis report to be presented to the World Heritage Committee. This information will enhance cooperation between the Committee and the States Parties and allow to focus funds and activities more efficiently, allowing the States Parties to protect their most valuable heritage more effectively for transmission to future generations.

PERIODIC REPORTING ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

(FORMAT)

SECTION II: STATE OF CONSERVATION OF SPECIFIC WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

II.1 Introduction

- a. State Party
- b. Name of World Heritage property
- c. Geographical coordinates to the nearest second
- d. Date of inscription on the World Heritage List
- e. Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report
- f. Date of report
- g. Signature on behalf of State Party

II.2. Statement of significance

- II.3. Statement of authenticity/integrity
- II.4. Management
- **II.5.** Factors affecting the property
- II.6. Monitoring
- II.7. Conclusions and recommended action
 - a. Main conclusions regarding the state of the World Heritage values of the property (see items II.2. and II.3. above)
 - b. Main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property (see Items II.4 and II.5. above)
 - c. Proposed future action/actions
 - d. Responsible implementing agency/agencies
 - e. Timeframe for implementation
 - f. Needs for international assistance.

II.8. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Section II

II.9. Documentation attached

II.1. Introduction

a.	Country (and State Party if different): Republic of the Philippines	001
b.	Name of World Heritage property: Four Baroque Churches of the Philippines	002
c.	In order to locate the property precisely, please attach a topographic map showing scale, orientation, projection, datum, site name, date and graticule. The map should be an original print and not be trimmed. The site boundaries should be shown on the map. In addition they can be submitted in a detailed description, indicating topographic and other legally defined national, regional, or international boundaries followed by the site boundaries.	003
	The State Parties are encouraged to submit the geographic information in digital form so that it can be integrated into a Geographic Information System (GIS).	
	On this questionnaire indicate the geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second (in the case of large sites, towns, areas etc., give at least 3 sets of geographical co-ordinates):	
	San Agustin church, Paoay, Ilocos Norte Centre point: Latitude 18°03'45", Longitude 120° 31'15"	
	North-west corner: 18°04'00", 120°31'00"	
	South-east corner: 18°03'00", 120°32'00"	
	Sta. Maria church, Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur Centre point: Latitude 17°21'45", Longitude 120° 32'15"	
	North-west corner: 17°22'00", 120°32'00"	
	South-east corner: 17°21'00", 120°33'00"	
	San Agustin church, Intramuros, Manila Centre point: Latitude 14°35'24", Longitude 120° 58'12"	
	North-west corner: 14°36'00", 120°58'00"	
	South-east corner: 14°35'00", 120°59'00"	
	Miag-ao church, Miag-ao, Iloilo Centre point: Latitude 10°38'45," Longitude 122° 14'10"	
	North-west corner: 10°39'00", 122°14'00"	
	South-east corner: 10°38'00", 122°15'00"	
d.	Give the date of inscription on the World Heritage List and subsequent extension (if applicable):	004
	Date of inscription: December 1993	

		1		
e.	Organisation(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of this report.			
		005		
	Organi			
	sation(s) / entity(ies): Heritage Sites Unit – Special Projects Division			
	National Commission for Culture and the Arts			
	Person(s) responsible: Esperanza B. Gatbonton			
	Address: 633 NCCA Building, General Luna Street, Intramuros			
	City and post code: Manila 1002			
	Telephone: (632) 523-5382/ 527-2192 Locals 409/411			
	Fax: (632) 5272191/5272194			
	E-mail: info@ncca.gov.ph			
f.	Date of preparation of the report:	006		
	November 2002			
g.	Signature on behalf of the State Party	007		
	Signature:			
	Name: Undersecretary Evelyn B. Pantig			
	Function: Chairman, NCCA			

II.2. Statement of significance

At the time of inscribing a property on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee indicates its outstanding universal value(s), or World Heritage value(s), by deciding on the criteria for which the property deserved to be included on the World Heritage List. Circle the criteria retained for the inscription:

Cultural criteria: i - ii - iii - iv - v - vi

Natural criteria: i - ii - iii - iv

Were new criteria added by re-nominating and/or extending the property after the original inscription? YES / NO

If YES, please explain:

Not applicable

Please quote observations concerning the property made by the Advisory Body(ies) during ⁰¹¹ the evaluation of the nomination:

Bureau of the WHC Committee, XVII Session, Parish 21-26 June 1993

"Taking into account the ICOMOS Evaluation, the Bureau requested the competent Philippine authorities to complete the nomination file with precise information regarding the buffer zones around the proposed monuments defined by national legislation. This complementary information should be provided before 1 October to allow ICOMOS to carry out an evaluation which will be presented to the Bureau at its next session in December 1993."

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

010

II.2. continued	-
Quote the decisions and observations / recommendations, if appropriate, made by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription and extension (if applicable):	012
WH Bureau, 17 th session, Cartagena, 4-5 December 1993	
"The authorities of the Philippines provided additional information on the buffer zone which were evaluated positively by ICOMOS."	
The Bureau decided to recommend to the Committee to inscribe this site under criteria (ii) and (iv).	
WH Committee, 17 th Session, Cartagena 1993	
"The Committee inscribed the site (Baroque Churches of the Philippines) on the World Heritage List under criteria (ii) and (iv).	
Identify the actions taken as follow-up to these observations and/or decisions:	013
Please propose a statement of significance by providing a description of the World Heritage value(s) for which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List. This description should reflect the criterion (criteria) on the basis of which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List and it should also detail what the property represents, what makes it outstanding, what the specific values are that distinguish the property as well as what its relationship with its setting is, etc.:	014
The four Baroque churches besides being outstanding architectural examples reflecting admirable building technology of its time also affirm the prehistoric importance of their ancient location as they became the nucleus for new towns that have continued to grow thus anchoring the present to the past.	
For the extension of a property or the inclusion of additional criteria a re-submission of the property may be considered. This might be regarded as necessary in order to recognize cultural values of a natural World Heritage property, or vice-versa, become desirable following the substantive revision of the criteria by the World Heritage Committee or due to better identification or knowledge of specific outstanding universal values of the property. Should a re-nomination of the property be considered? YES / NO	015
If YES, please explain:	016
Not applicable	
Are the borders of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone (still) adequate to ensure the protection and conservation of the property's World Heritage values: YES / NO	017
Paoay Church – YES	
Miag-ao Church – YES	
Sta. Maria Church – NO	

San Agustin Church, Intramuros - YES

II.2. continued		
If NO, please explain why not, and indicate what changes should be made to the of the property and / or its buffer zone (please indicate these changes also on a attached to this report):	boundaries)18
There is a need to increase the buffer zone of the Sta. Maria church on north-east and south-west side of the complex, because of the presence cracks in the retaining walls. Immediately beside the retaining walls a homes and a health center, which limits the options for proper preservat said walls.	of serious are private	
Is the State Party actively considering a revision of the property boundaries or zone?	r the buffer ⁰ YES / NO)19
If YES, indicate what is being done to that end:	0.)20
Recommendation will be made to the Bishops and the Local Government	Unit.	

II.3. Statement of authenticity / integrity

and repeated violent earthquake destruction."

Have the World Heritage values identified above been maintained since the property's inscription? YES / NO	021
When the churches were inscribed in 1996, various repairs and construction in Miag-ao were already in progress. Studies are being made to determine the extent and the manner of preservation.	
If NO, please describe the changes and name the causes:	022
What was the evaluation of the authenticity / integrity of the property at the time of inscription? (Please quote from the ICOMOS / IUCN evaluation):	023
The Report of ICOMOS Expert Jorge Gazaneo (1992) "No (Philippine) church is a complete example of one art period, but a living document of how time and context	
have left traces on the early founding intentions of the original designer-builder	
on the crossroads of different cultures- Malay, Chinese, European, American	
(Mexico-Peru– the architecture and art of the Philippines should be valued on	
standards different from those developed by European scholars An architectural evaluation of the Philippine Hispanic period varies depending on what criteria or	
comparisons are used. In our case the difficulty in evaluating these buildings	
properly lies in using the right parameters, which, as already stated, cannot be those	
used for European examples. Unity and authenticity are difficult to be expected in	

this part of the world, a violent frontier knowing the ravages of war, heavy typhoons

ł	Have there been changes in the authenticity / integrity since inscription? YES / NO
	In the cases of Santa María, San Agustín, Manila and San Agustín, Paoay, the answer is NO ; in the case of Santo Tomás Villanueva in Miag-ao Iloilo, YES .
	If YES, please describe the changes to the authenticity / integrity and name the main causes?
(Additional structures attached to the rear of the original single-naved church changed its configuration. But remedial measures are being taken by the National Commission of Culture and the Arts (NCCA), in order to correct some of the damages depending on the approval of Church authorities and to prevent further damages in the future.
ŝ	In San Agustín, Paoay the introduction of metal trusses might be construed as a 'change" in the use of building materials; however, Philippine authorities found the substitution allowable because a logging ban has cut off source of supply for large timber.
	Are there (further) changes foreseeable to the authenticity / integrity of the property in the near future? YES / NO
e l	Specifically in the San Agustin Church in Intramuros, Manila
	If YES, please explain and indicate how these changes might affect the World Heritage values of the property:
	There is a proposal to build on the site of Father Blanco's garden within the San Agustín Church complex in Intramuros, Manila. Though the foundation for this building exists, there are no extant plans or pictures on which to base the reconstruction; and in the Rules and Regulations of the Intramuros Administration Charter the area is designated as "ruins." The matter has been referred to the World Heritage Center because it is the opinion of the NCCA and the Intramuros Administration that rebuilding said construction would largely be conjectural. The use of the building will be for commercial purposes: to generate income for the maintenance of the church complex.

II.4. Management

How could the arrangements for the protection and the management of the property best be defined (more than one indication possible)?

 $Legal\left(\; x \; \right)$

Contractual (x)

Traditional (x)

II.4. continued

Please describe and assess the implementation and effectiveness of these arrangements for the preservation of the values described under item II.2 at the national, provincial and/or municipal level:

A legal framework has to be laid out in order to implement fully the restoration procedure laid down by UNESCO for World Heritage Sites. The separation of church and state effectively keeps the Philippine Government from managing the sites. The Memorandum of Agreement between the National Commission for Culture and the Arts and the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines is only the first of several documents required to allow the NCCA representing the state party to monitor church restoration. The existing MOA is viewed by the Vatican as "extraordinary administration" and is being examined by their representatives. A separate agreement has to be signed between the NCCA and the specific dioceses where the baroque churches are located. This will be formulated as soon as the recommendation of the detailed engineering study and the master plans are completed. A concordat between the Vatican and the Philippine Government is also being prepared.

Traditional management is desired because only church authorities are allowed by the Bishops to administer churches, even repairs. The NCCA is able to participate as a funding agency and can therefore impose certain guidelines and a monitoring system. Contractual management is also warranted whenever there is a special restoration problem. The latter is generally coursed through the National Commission for Culture and the Arts.

In general terms, can this legislative, contractual and/or traditional protection be considered sufficient? **YES** / NO

Please explain:

A legislative ordinance will further define government's involvement in church properties and will make it easier for government to fund restoration projects for the churches. It will also enforce the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) as a binding document between the NCCA and the diocese.

The traditional protection afforded by the diocese can be regulated by the provisions in the guidelines and restrictions included in the MOA such as further repairs/ reconstruction after the restoration of the church cannot be made without consultation with the NCCA. Restored areas cannot be "undone."

Contractual management can avail of special restoration services and skills that would otherwise not be available.

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

031

II.4. continued

Provide a list and summaries of laws and regulations concerning cultural and natural properties protection and management (including extracts of relevant articles from the Constitution, Criminal Law, Law/Regulations on Land-use, Environment Law and Forestry Law, amongst others). Please also attach any documentation available concerning these points:

Various Philippine laws ranging from the establishement of several commissions and administrative bodies for their preservation and protection, to prohibiting their destruction, exportation and concealment have been enacted.

While there is no single law defining the term built heritage, its scope can be divined from the objects that are sought to be protected by laws on the subject. The laws covering the monuments, historical markers and plaques are Republic Act Nos. 841 and 4846, and Presidential Decree 260; old buildings, shrines, landmarks, and historic sites and structures are Republic Act 4846 and Presidential Decree 260; military memorials or battle monuments on the other hand are covered by Presidential Decree 1076; Presidential Decree 1505 covers edifices while Republic Act 8492 are concerned about Republic Act 8492.

To be worthy of being considered part of Philippine heritage, the above objects must have certain significance. Such significance is defined in different laws as having the purpose of perpetuating the memory of a person or event (Republic Act No. 841); having cultural, historical, anthropological or scientific value and significance to the nation (Republic Act No. 4846 as amended by Presidential Decree 374); being the site of birth, exile, imprisonment, detention or death of great and eminent leaders of the nation (such sites are defined as National Shrines by Presidential Decree 105); and having important roles in our development as a nation (Proclamation No. 1266).

Republic Act No. 4846 enacted in 1966 attempted to design the objects that contain bits and pieces of the Filipino identity. Thus, Republic Act No. 4846 seeks the protection and preservation of cultural properties, which include "old buildings, monuments, shrines, documents, and objects which may be classified as antiques, relics or artifacts, landmarks, anthropological and historical sites and specimens of natural history which are of cultural, historical, anthropological or scientific value and significance to the nation."

The tasks surrounding these objects include their discovery 9Republic Act. 8492); establishment (including the support and promotion thereof, under the Republic Act No. 7356); causing, their construction (Republic Act No. 4368); their identification, designation, and marking (Republic Act No.) 4368; declaration as national shrine, monument or landmark (Presidential Decree No. 260); restoration, reconstruction and preservation (Presidential Decree Nos. 260 and 1505 and Republic Act 4846); administration, maintenance and development (Presidential Decree Nos. 1076 and 1505); refurbishment (Executive Order No. 128); and their demolition, alteration, relocation and remodeling (Republic Act No. 8492).

The care for military memorials and battle monuments has been assigned to the Department of National Defense by Presidential Decree 1076. Meanwhile, Republic Act No. 8371, or the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997, as implemented by Administrative Order No. 01-98 of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, grants Indigenous Cultural Communities or Indigenous People right to manage and preserve their archeological and historical sites and artifacts.

Presidential Decree 374 made it unlawful "to explore, excavate or make diggings on archeological or historical sites for the purpose of obtaining materials of cultural historical value without the prior written authority from the Director of the National Museum." The decree further mandated that "all restorations, reconstructions and preservations of government historical buildings, shrines, landmarks, monuments and sites, which have been designated as National Cultural Treasures and important cultural properties shall only be undertaken with the written permission of the Director of the National Museum who shall designate the supervision of the same."

Republic Act No. 7279 which provides for a comprehensive and continuing urban development and housing program exempts from its coverage cultural and historical sites. Likewise, the Forestry Reform Code exempts national historical sites from being classified as alienable and disposable. The implementing rules of the Philippine Mining Act prohibit extraction or removal of materials" within a distance of one (1) kilometer from the boundaries of reservoirs established for archeological and historical sites."

The 1987 Constitution also gives due weight to the preservation and development of Philippine heritage and culture. As categorically stated in Art. XIV, Sec 16, of the 1987 Constitution: "All country's artistic and historic wealth constitutes the cultural treasure of the nation shall be under the protection of the State which may regulate its disposition."

(The following is an excerpt from a paper submitted by Atty. Rose Beatrix Cruz-Angeles at the Meeting of ICOMOS Legal and Scientific Committee, Georgia; April 2002)

Presidential Decree No. 1586 (1978), a law implemented by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), which establishes an environmental impact statement system, and provides for other environmental management related measures, includes areas of "unique historic archaeological or scientific interest" as one of those which are environmentally critical areas and therefore require and Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC).

Subjecting all construction projects to the requirements of PD 1586 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations provides for an additional overseeing body that requires clearances for any development or construction activity in a historic or archaeological site. Thus far, this system has proven the most effective in regulating construction or demolition activities that endanger such sites.

In consonance with Presidential Decree No. 1151 or the Philippine Environmental Policy, prior clearance is also obtained at the scoping stage, from the appropriate government agencies that are empowered to issue clearances for construction is historic or archaeological sites – the NHI and the National Museum.

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In additional to the foregoing, the DENR Administrative Order No. 95-23 series of 1995 or the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 provides for conditions and limitations of quarry or commercial or industrial sand and gravel permits. Among the restrictions is that no extraction or removal of materials shall be allowed within a distance of one kilometre from the boundaries of reservoirs established for public water supplies, archaeological and historical sites and of any public or private works or structures, unless the prior clearance of the agency or owner concerned is obtained.	
Attached: Laws and Jurisprudence on Built Heritage	
2001, National Commission for Culture and the Arts Describe the administrative and management arrangements that are in place for the property concerned, making special mention of the institutions and organisations that have	033
management authority over the property as well as of the arrangements that are in place for the coordination of their actions:	
San Agustín, Paoay is under a Task Force composed of the National Historical Institute, National Commission for Culture and the Arts, National Museum; Department of Tourism; Diocese of Laoag and the Parish Priest of Paoay Church. The Task Force was created by a Memorandum from then President Fidel V. Ramos dated May 14, 1996. The Task Force was formed to undertake the following functions:	
1. Plan for the restoration of the church to its original architectural design, while according emphasis on environmental protection, cleaning and greening, and sanitation;	
2. Monitor and ensure timely and orchestrated implementation of the restoration of the Paoay Church;	
3. Act as issue-resolution body on problems arising from the Church's restoration.	
Presidential Decree No. 260 (Aug. 1, 1973) puts the Paoay Church and the San Agustin Church in Intramuros under the auspices of the National Museum. Under the same law Miag-ao church on the other hand was put under then National Historical Commission (now Institute). Presidential Decree No. 375 (Jan. 14, 1974) amending Presidential Decree No. 260 included the Sta. Maria church and it was to be under then National Historical Commission, (now Institute). However, Executive Order 80 (March 5, 1999) transfers the two agencies to the National Commission for Culture and the Arts, for purposes of cooperative and collaborative arrangements among the agencies. In connection with this, a Tripartite of Agreement among the three agencies is currently being negotiated to further refine the collaborative efforts, primarily for the preservation of the World Heritage Site Churches.	
Please indicate under which level of authority the property is managed:	034
Property (x)	
Regional ()	
National ()	

Other (please describe): Under the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Philippines

II.4. continued

Please provide the full name, address and phone/fax/e-mail of the entity(ies) directly responsible for the management (conservation, preservation, visitor management) of the property:

San Agustin Church, Paoay, Ilocos Norte

Most Reverend Ernesto Salgado, DD, SThD Bishop, Diocese of Laoag Bishop's Residence, P. Gomez St., 2900 Laoag City, Ilocos Norte Phone: (077)772-0002/ 772-0233/ 771-4327 Fax: (077) 772-1805

Sta. Maria Church, Ilocos Sur

Most Reverend Edmundo Abaya, DD Archbishop. Archdiocese of Nueva Segovia Archbishop's Residence Vigan City, 2700 Ilocos Sur Phone: (077) 722-2018/ 722-2019 Fax: (077) 722-1591

Miag-ao Church, Iloilo

Most Reverend Angel Lagdameo, DD Archbishop, Archdiocese of Jaro Archbishop's Residence, Jaro 5000 Iloilo City Phone: (033) 329-4442 Fax: (033) 329-3197 E-mail: abpjaro@skyinet.net

San Agustin, Intramuros

Fr. Policarpo Hernandez Rector General Luna cor Real St. Intramuros, 1002 Manila Phone: (632) 527-4061/ 527-4052 Fax: (632) 527-4058

Is it necessary to revise the administrative and management arrangements for the property? YES / NO	036
If YES, explain why this is the case:	037
Since the National Commission for Culture and the Arts was responsible for the nomination of the heritage churches, the administration and management of their restoration and maintenance should be led by the NCCA. This way it will be easier to coordinate with the church authorities since there is already an existing Memorandum of Agreement between NCCA and the church.	
Is there a management plan for the property? YES / NO	038
Specifically for the Paoay Heritage District and to an extent the San Agustin Church in Intramuros, because it is regulated by the rules and regulations of the Intramuros Administration.	
If YES, please summarise, indicating if the plan is being implemented and since when:	039
The situation is fluid because the four baroque churches are still very much in use and their development will depend on the current needs of the church. The Catholic Bishops Conference has always maintained that the <u>mission</u> of the church should prevail on all issues referring to restoration.	
In the case of the Paoay Heritage District the Municipal Government of Paoay started implementing the plan in 1999. The local council passed an ordinance rerouting the traffic away from the church. This was due to the vibration that vehicular traffic causes when passing the church. The monitoring of the façade has been continuous. An initial archaeological excavation was also conducted both outside and inside the church by the National Museum funded by the National Commission for Culture and the Arts. The National Historical Institute on the other hand is in progress of repairing the windows. A second detailed engineering study is also going to be done this year. All of this is part of the scope of work and is being done according to the plan.	
Please report on legal and administrative actions that are foreseen for the future, to preserve the values described under item II.2 (e.g. passing of legislation, adjusting administrative and management arrangements, implementing or drawing up of a (new) management plan, etc.):	040
The Concordatory agreement between the Vatican and the Philippine Government should resolve the matter of jurisdiction over the conservation of churches inscribed in the World Heritage List. In the proposal, access is given to the national government to monitor the maintenance and restoration of churches inscribed in the list. Once this issue is resolved then the arrangement between the NCCA and the CBCP will be more binding.	

Please provide detailed information, particularly in cases where changes have occurred
since the inscription of the property, on the following matters:
• <u>Conservation</u>
Make reference to all major interventions at the property and describe its
present state of conservation:
1. Archaeological excavation
2. Building material sampling for laboratory analysis and structural and
engineering studies
* No significant changes in the reconstruction that alters the character of the
structures except in Santo Tomas de Villanueva in Miag-ao wherein the
configuration of church layout has been altered with the addition of new structures.
• <u>Ownership</u>
Make reference to all major changes in ownership of the property and describe the
present state of ownership:
No change in ownership.
Please, give a detailed description of the staffing of the site:
Each of the homeous shumber is under the invitation of the Dishama (1)
Each of the baroque churches is under the jurisdiction of the Bishops of the diocese but directly administered by the parish priest who maintains local carpenters for
normal repairs. The National Government assigns experts to assist in their
maintenance as needed. Since year 2000, the National Commission for Culture and
the Arts through its Heritage Sites Unit has made available additional pool of
contractual staff and experts to provide technical help in the maintenance of the
church.
Is the staffing level sufficient for adequate management of the property? YES / NO
is the starting level sufficient for adequate management of the property?
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If NO, what should be done to improve the situation?
If NO, what should be done to improve the situation? Train more experts at the national level who will be on call to render such services
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II.4	. continued	
	If YES, what are the training needs for your staff?	047
	Trainings that will involve the operations of the equipments needed for the accurate monitoring of the structures. Proper analysis giving due consideration to the field of preservation and conservation is also needed.	
	Describe the funding and financial situation of the property, indication sources, level and regularity of financing:	048
	The National Commission for Culture and the Arts through its endowment fund has allocated the total amount of \$377,000.00 for the current year for the four world heritage churches. The above amount has been allocated for the structural and engineering studies, preparation of master plan and immediate/ emergency structural interventions.	
	Is the available funding sufficient for adequate management of the property? YES / NO	049
	If NOT, describe the financial resources that would be required for the management of the property:	050
	All of the four world heritage churches are located within the earthquake belt of the Philippines. Therefore there is a need to purchase an equipment to be able to monitor all the vibrations affecting these structures to be able to prepare a plan to arrest or minimize the effects of movement in the said structures.	
	Additional funds coming from the communities themselves as well as donations from concerned groups are also necessary to sustain the preservation effort.	
	Indicate International Assistance from which the property has benefited:	
	World Heritage Fund:	051
	Technical Assistance for San Agustin, Paoay	
	UNESCO International Campaign:	052
	• National and/or regional projects of UNDP, the World Bank or other agencies:	053
	• Bilateral co-operation:	054
	Other assistance:	055

Descri	<i>ued</i> be the IT (computer) equipment of the site and/or management office and assess its
	veness:
-	entium III, Auto Cad 2000, Digital Camera, Plotter (HP Design Jet 800 – 42" width), zer and HP Scanjet 6300C (flatbed)
	following equipments are mainly used for documentation purposes and the veness is restricted only to the external qualities of the structure.
Are yo	ou using (multiple indications are possible):
	PC(x)
	Apple ()
	Mainframe ()
Please	, give the number of available computers:
2	
Does a	an operational access to the Internet exist? YES / NO
Is e-m	ail used for daily correspondence? YES / NO
Is ther	e a Geographical Information System (GIS) for the site? YES / NO
If YES	S, what software do you have and how is the GIS used?
List so	cientific studies and research programmes that have been conducted concerning the
site:	
1.	The Paoay church already has a completed Detailed Engineering Study (DES) but per request of Dr. Hanazato, another DES is going to be conducted this year. The other three churches (San Agustin, Intramuros; Miag-ao, Iloilo; Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur) have all their DES in progress.
2.	Seismic analysis and monitoring was conducted by the Philippine Volcanology and Seismology Institute at the Paoay Church.
3.	Archaeological excavation was conducted by the National Museum both in
	the interior and exterior of the church in 2000.

. continued	
Describe financial and human resource inputs for the research programmes and or facilities:	
All the above mentioned estivities were funded by the National Commission for	
All the above mentioned activities were funded by the National Commission for Culture and the Arts, nos. 2, 3 and 4 were done in collaboration with other	
government agencies. The Detailed Engineering Studies are being conducted by	
private design and engineering companies.	
private design and engineering companies.	
Describe how the information / results are disseminated?	
The body of information derived from Detailed Engineering Studies and relevant	
researches are made available to all concerned but publications are pending until	
such time that infrastructure projects are implemented. Posters announce the status	
of the project and on-going activities related to them. General information on	
conservation methods is provided to institutions and individual architects involved	
in the work.	
Are there any visitor statistics for the site? YES / NO	
If YES, please summarise the statistics and attach to this report:	
What visitor facilities do you have at the property?	
Parish offices serve as information center.	
What visitor facilities are you in need of?	
What visitor identites are you in need of:	
A functional information center that can also provide guides to the property.	
Information brochures.	
Is a public use plan (tourism / visitor management plan) in existence for the property?	
YES / NO	
If YES, please summarise, if NO explain if one is needed:	
A plan that would allow access to the interior of the church at specific times when	1
A plan that would allow access to the interior of the church at specific times when no services are being held. Access to church museums should be at all hours (9:00	
•	

II.4. continued

11.7		
	Indicate how the property's World Heritage values are communicated to residents, visitors and the public (please attach examples of leaflets, videos, posters etc. and print-outs and/or the address of a web-page):	072
	On site seminar workshops have been conducted by the National Commission for Culture and the Arts involving local government and church authorities and the local communities.	
	Are there educational programmes concerning the property aimed at schools? YES / NO	073
	If yes, please describe:	074
	What role does World Heritage inscription play for the site concerning the visitor number, the research programmes and/or the awareness building activities?	075
	The inscription to World Heritage List has attracted a significant number of visitors to the site but has not spawned research programs. There is, however, a growing awareness of government on the importance of such sites and an increasing commitment to fund their maintenance. Moreover, it has committed itself to assist in providing necessary studies and development of a master plan that would further protect these sites from mismanagement.	

II.5. Factors affecting the property

Please comment on the degree to which the property is threatened by particular problems and risks, such as development pressure, environmental pressure, natural disasters and preparedness, visitor / tourism pressure, number of inhabitants. Also mention all other issues that you see as problematic.

All churches are located in earthquake prone areas but San Agustín in Paoay, Ilocos Norte and San Agustín in Intramuros, Manila and Santa María in Ilocos Sur are in more active faults. They are also close to the sea so erosion is a grave factor. Santa María is also located on a sloping hillside that is in an advance state of erosion accelerated by improper drainage. San Agustín in Intramuros, Manila is also threatened by air pollution and over development in the areas immediately surrounding it. Santo Tomás de Villanueva in Miag-ao, Ilo-ilo is particularly threatened by the overzealous "protection" given by its parishioners, wherein the concern for proper restoration procedures is exchanged for their own concept of what this entails—essentially beautification or renovation that are not in consonance with or relevant to the authenticity of the structure.

The use of construction materials like cement in the past is another problem and needs to be corrected. This was extensively applied to San Agustín in Intramuros; likewise, the use of concrete tiles on the roof has added additional load to the walls as these are heavier than the original brick roof tiles.

II.5. continued

Is there an emergency plan and / or risk preparedness plan for the property in existence? YES / NO	07
If YES, please summarise the plan and provide a copy:	07
If NO, describe what is being done – and by whom – to counteract the dangers that threaten or may threaten the property:	07
The National Commission for Culture in the Arts has commissioned studies that will formulate emergency plans. For Santa María declogging existing drains have been implemented and a structural plan with an improved drainage system is being prepared. In the San Agustín church, Intramuros, arrangements are being made to have the site monitored for seismic movements. The cause of cracks on the walls are being studied before remedial measures are implemented.	
Indicate areas where improvement would be desirable and/or towards which the State Party is working:	08
Coordination between the property owners (Church) and the State (NCCA) could be improved. Acceptance of the Church that the involvement of the NCCA into the restoration of its properties is motivated by its desire to protect the cultural heritage and not to intrude in the mission of the church and curtail its use of the property in so far as this mission is concerned is an area which is continuously being worked on by NCCA.	
Give an indication if the impact of the factors affecting the property is increasing or decreasing:	08
Increasing impact of pollution, threat of natural disasters (i.e. earthquake) and other vibrations caused by tourist influx and other activities surrounding the church.	
What actions have been effectively taken, or are planned for the future, to address the factors affecting the property?	08
In the case of Paoay Church, traffic was rerouted to avoid vibration caused by vehicular traffic. Preparation of a masterplan for the other three churches.	

II.6. Monitoring

If applicable, give details (e.g. dates, results, indicators chosen) of any previous periodic or reactive monitoring exercises of the property:

Dr. Toshikazu Hanazato of ICOMOS Japan has conducted reactive monitoring mission for Paoay church in 2000 and 2002. The following are the general recommendations of Dr. Hanazato:

22- 29 July 2002

"The main façade is structurally stable under today's condition, provided that the church is not subjected to destructive external loads. However, monitoring of the movement of the cracks of the main façade should be started as soon as possible. Furthermore, additional surveys and analyses should be carried out to study the structural stability of the against large earthquakes that will occur, as well as to design the structural intervention."

- It is necessary to respect the inherent structural excellence of the church, which has survived for three hundred years in a seismic region.
- There is a need to understand the various phases of the monument's history and significant change concerning the structural stability and the state of the materials.
- Before making a decision on the structural intervention, it is essential to identify the causes of structural problems and the material deterioration, because the philosophy of intervention may change relative to them.

30 June – 7 July, 2002

1. Monitoring of Crack Movement of the Main Facade

"For the temporary measure, the additional glass plates should be installed, because the existing ones are only at the lower level of the vertical cracks and there is no monitoring at the upper level. However, equipment to monitor scientifically by utilizing crack gages and temperature and humidity transmitter is essentially needed to be installed for reliable assessment of the structural stability of the main façade wall at the present state. This survey is categorized into emergency one to be done, therefore, we hope they will get financial assistance as soon as possible."

2. Further Studies Necessary for Evaluation of Structural Stability

a.) Additional excavation is needed to evaluate the structural stability against the overturning behavior during earthquakes and to investigate the cause of the deformation with the large cracks at the main façade.

- b.) Additional observation of the microtremor is recommended to be carried out at the main façade all to investigate in motions between the main façade wall and the side wall.
- c.) Additional studies to make sure the cause of the large cracks at the maid façade wall.
- 3. Predition of Ground Motions by Large Earthquakes in the future

"If seismological data of active faults are known, ground motions induced by anticipated earthquakes will be simulated through the analysis methods developed

recently in the area of earthquake engineering. Schematic fault map of the whole country and the historical earthquake data in 19 th century have been obtained so far. In order to adequately simulate the ground motions, further detailed seismological data of the active faults of the northwest area of the Luzon Island are required for the prediction analysis. Furthermore, earthquake data of the other centuries will be useful to probabilistically evaluate the seismic risk in Ilocos Norte. Probabilistic approach will be also adopted when active faults near the site are uncertain."	
4. Structural Analyses	
a.) Evaluation of earthquake resistant capacity at the existing state	
Inherent structural potentialities against the seismic loads should be evaluated by means of the structural analyses.	
b.) Evaluation of structural safety after strengthening	
If the analysis indicates that the inherent resistant capacity of the structure is insufficient as compared with the predicted seismic loads, the structural intervention will be required to ensure its safety against the earthquake loads. Structural safety after the intervention should be evaluated, when the structural strengthening is designed.	
Is there a formal monitoring system established for the site? YES / NO	084
If YES, please give details of its organisation:	085
If not already in place, is the establishment of a formal monitoring system planned? YES / NO	086
If YES, please outline the functioning of that system, taking into consideration the key indicators you will be asked to define below (see 089 / 090):	087
In the case of Paoay church, the monitoring system is based on the specification of Dr. Toshikazu Hanazato.	
As for the other three churches, a formal monitoring system shall be established after the completion of the Detailed Engineering Study. The output of the DES will include all the detailed analysis concerning the structure and the formulation of the whole scope of work.	
Are there any indicators established for monitoring the state of conservation of the property? YES / NO	088
	•

II.6. continued

If YES, please provide up-to-date information with respect to each of the key indicators established and/or used. Care should be taken to ensure that this information is as accurate and reliable as possible, for example by carrying out observations in the same way, using similar equipment and methods at the same time of the year and day. Name and describe the key indicators for measuring the state of conservation of this property:

The following are used as indicators in monitoring the state of conservation of the four baroque churches and other declared cultural properties, as the adapted Philippine Procedural Standards on Conservation and Restoration:

I. Preparatory Work

- a.) Feasibility Study
- cultural study
 - construction history
 - preservation history
 - technology construction
 - architectural study
 - history of function and use
 - cultural meanings and symbolism
 - social background (ethnicity)
 - ➤ authenticity
 - ➤ cultural value
- b.) Detailed Engineering Study
- Structural Aspects
 - ➢ soil bearing capacity
 - construction system
- Building material
- Degradation
- Testing of conservation material for long term monitoring
- Environmental Setting
- Site concept and Archaeological Issues
- Lay-out of building compound
- Site Status
 - > Zoning
 - Landscape and land-use
 - ➢ Greenery
 - Policy and management
- II. Construction/Actual conservation and Restoration
 - a.) Conservation
 - Pre-consolidation

 Cleaning (manual, mechanical, chemical) 	
 Repairing 	
 Consolidation (organic, inorganic, traditional method) 	
 Preventive treatment 	
b.) Restoration	
 Restoration (total;partial) 	
 Reconstruction 	
 Consolidation 	
 Site Conservation 	
Zoning	
Landscaping for protection of buffer areas	
Ancilliary building facilities	
 Soil conservation 	
If NO indicators have been identified and / or used so far, please define key indicators for	090
future use in monitoring:	
Indicate which northous if one one involved or will be involved in the normalize monitoring	091
Indicate which partners, if any, are involved or will be involved in the regular monitoring exercise:	071
National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA)	
National Historical Institute (NHI)	
National Museum (NM)	
Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS)	
Bureau of Mines and Geosciences	
Identify the administrative provisions for organizing the regular monitoring of the property:	092
This will be laid out in the final form of the Tripartite Agreement between NCCA,	
NHI and the NM. The NCCA already has an existing agreement with the	
PHIVOLCS and the same agreement will also be put together for the Bureau of Mines and Geosciences.	
Describe what improvement the State Party foresees or would consider desirable in	093
improving the monitoring system:	
Availability of monitoring equipments for all the four churches and training for	
additional technical staff to operate monitoring equipments.	

II.6. continued

In specific cases, the World Heritage Committee and/or its Bureau may have already examined the state of conservation of the property and made recommendations to the State Party, either at the time of inscription or afterwards. In such cases the State Party is requested to report on the actions that have been taken in response to the observations or decisions made by the Bureau or Committee. Give details, if applicable:

NONE

II.7. Conclusions and recommended actions

Please summarise the main conclusions regarding the state of the World Heritage values of the property (see items II.2. and II.3. above):

As reported by Jorge Gazaneo of ICOMOS, "No (Philippine) church is a completed example of one are peiod, but a living document of how time and context have left traces on the early founding intentions of the original designer-builder... on the cross roads of different cultures – Malay, Chinese, European, American, Mexico-Peru – the architecture and art of the Philippines should be valued on standards different from those developed by European Scholars...Unity and authenticity are difficult to be expected in theis part of the world, a violent frontier knowing the ravages of war, heavy typhoons and repeated violent earthquake destruction."

On the basis of Gazaneo's report, there have been no major changes on the state of the World Heritage values of the four Baroque Churches, except for the change in the configuration of the Miag-ao Church. The buffer zones of the three churches (Paoay, San Agustin and Miag-ao) are adequate. The proposed extension of buffer zone in Sta. Maria is an effect of the findings of the on going Detailed Engineering Study, concerning the retaining walls of the complex. The state can recommend the increase in buffer zone because the property is owned by the church and in the Philippines there is the issue on the separation of the church and state. With regard to the plan to build on the site of Father Blanco's garden within the complex of the San Agustin Church in Intramuros, the NCCA and the Intramuros Administration is of the opinion that rebuilding said construction would largely be conjectural. The Agustinian fathers, who is incharge of managing the site, has elevated the matter to the UNESCO National Commission who in turn referred the matter to UNESCO, Paris.

Please summarise the main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property (see items II.4. and II.5. above):

A legal protective framework has to be laid out in order to implement fully the restoration procedure laid down by UNESCO. The separation of the church and state effectively keeps the Philippine Government from managing the site, which is why there was a need for a Memorandum of Agreement between the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) and the Catholic Bishop's

Conference of the Philippines (CBCP). This agreement is viewed by the Vatican as an "extraordinary administration" and is still being reviewed by their representatives at the same time a concordat between the Vatican and the Philippine Government is also being negotiated.

The NCCA, as mandated by its law, is now the lead agency in terms of implementing projects for the preservation of these churches and these projects are more easily implemented due to the existence of the agreement with the CBCP, but close coordination is still being maintained with the Bishop's and Archbishops and Parish Priests of the respective churches. It also maintains the collaboration with other concerned agencies in the implementation of these projects.

097

098

Give an overview over proposed future action / actions:

In the case of the Paoay Church in Ilocos Norte the Detailed Engineering Study per request of Dr. Toshikazu Hanazato will be conducted this year. He also recommended the close monitoring of the main façade, which is being done at present only through some plate glass installed in the cracks, the more accurate monitoring shall be conducted as soon as monitoring equipments will be available. The cleaning of the walls from vegetation shall also be conducted by the National Museum laboratory, while the consolidation of the walls shall be conducted by the National Historical Institute. Additional microtremor observation shall also be scheduled with the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology, who has the equipment needed to accomplish the task.

The San Agustin, Intramuros, Sta. Maria, Ilocos and Miag-ao, Iloilo churches have all their Detailed Engineering Studies in progress. Plan of action and detailed scope of work may only be defined after this component has been completed.

During Dr. Hanazato's 2nd mission in June-July 2002 he also inspected the Sta. Maria Church and according to him " emergency countermeasures should be done because heavy rainfall in rainy season would cause failure of the wall. Collapse of the retaining wall would cause not only instability of the bell tower but also serious damage to houses at the foot of the hill. As emergency response, a drainage system of rainwater should be completed as soon as possible. Furthermore, the retaining wall is required, at the next stage, to be repaired for ensuring its stability against heavy rain and earthquakes." These recommendations have all been taken into considerations, in effect plans are now being drawn to solve the drainage problem and for the repair of the retaining walls. These will be the priority actions that will be done for Sta. Maria Church in the near future.

Name the agency responsible for implementation of these actions (if different from 005):

National Commission for Culture and the Arts in collaboration with the National Historical Institute and the National Museum. Assistance from the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology and the Bureau of Mines and Geosciences,

in terms of technical	personnel and equipment.
	personner and equipment.

	Give a timeframe for the implementation of the actions described above:	099
	All the Detailed Engineering Studies will be completed by 2003.	
	The monitoring of the main façade of Paoay Church was recommended by Dr. Hanazato to be done from 3 to 5 years.	
	The solution for the drainage problem and repair of the retaining walls is estimated to be implemented by 2005.	
	Indicate for which of the planned activities International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund may be needed (if any):	10
	The purchase of the monitoring equipment is a matter of urgency, because the results from this monitoring will be needed to prepare the structural intervention needed to safeguard the façade of the Paoay Church.	
	Per the recommendation of Dr. Hanazato, a technical assistance, like that requested for Paoay Church, should also be requested for Sta. Maria, so that a reactive monitoring mission may be conducted.	
	Are there any contacts with management units of other properties within or outside your country? YES / NO	10
-	If YES, please explain:	10
	Not applicable	
	Please indicate which experience made during the periodic reporting exercise and/or during the on-going conservation / protection efforts of the property could be shared with other States Parties dealing with similar problems or issues:	10
	The conservation efforts for the Paoay Church, considering its present state should be shared. The assistance given by Dr. Hanazato in terms of technical research and documentation, laboratory tests of building materials, structural solutions and protection against natural calamities for the safeguarding of the leaning façade of the church.	

II.7. continued

Provide the name(s) and address(es) of organization(s) or specialist(s) who could be
contacted for this purpose:104Agency / Organisation: National Commission for Culture and the Arts
Person responsible: Esperanza B. Gatbonton
Address: 633 General Luna Street, Intramuros
City and post code: Manila, 1002
Telephone: (632) 523-5382; 527-2192 loc. 409/411
Fax: (632) 527-2191/94
E-mail: info@ncca.gov.ph104

II.8. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Section II

Was sufficient and adequate information made available to the responsible authorities and individuals during the preparation phase of the Periodic Reporting exercise (information given, meetings etc.)?

Some information was lacking during the preparation of report, especially on the part of the history of inscription, and acquiring the correct maps required, etc., this due to the change of personnel handling the projects during the inscription and the beginning of restoration efforts and the present personnel. Some of the local government units did not have the correct maps needed. The maps provided herein are collected from the National Mapping Resource Information Authority, and does not provided the detailed information required.

Was the questionnaire clear and did it help to comply with the reporting requirements of the State Party?

Some of the questions were vaguely stated and repetitive.

What are the perceived benefits and lessons learnt of the exercise?

Filling up the forms helped focus on matters that NCCA as lead agency of conservation should be implementing. Inasmuch as the conservation of built heritage was only adopted NCCA in 2000, there are so many things to set in motion first that other concerns like publication and immediate dissemination of information gathered were overlooked. Circulation was limited to immediate end users.

107

II.8. continued

Please describe the expected outcome of the Periodic Reporting exercise and the desired follow-up by the World Heritage Committee:

The World Heritage Committee through this report is now aware of problems besetting each State Party and institutions concerned. It should obligate and encourage State Parties to support conservation and preservation projects.

WHC should also seriously consider the plight of Third World Countries struggling with their economy and the burden of assuming conservation of cultural heritage. Financial support, at least for funding equipment outlay should be given.

II.9. Documentation attached

The State Party is invited to supply the materials listed below. Please check those items that were attached.

- 1. (x) Maps and plans showing the general location of the property, its boundary and buffer zone as well as the necessary detail of the property itself (see question 003 for specifications)
- 2. () Photo of general view (aerial view) of the property
- 3. (x) Illustrations of the state of conservation of the site (photographs, slides and, if available, film/videos)
- 4. () Details of the important aspects of the property (landscapes, animal and vegetable species, monuments etc.)
- 5. () Photos illustrating the main threats to the site and its surroundings
- 6. (x) Extracts of relevant laws and regulations concerning the protection of cultural and natural heritage at national, provincial and municipal levels
- 7. (x) Copies of the management plan of the site as well as extracts and/or copies of other plans relating to the site (e.g. emergency plan, use plan, etc.)
- 8. () Indicative bibliography