

PHILIPPINES

I.1 Introduction

Year of ratification 1985

Organisation submitting the report

- National Commission for Culture & the Arts (NCCA)
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Intramuros Manila
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Philippines

I.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

The status of national inventories

- The National Historical Institute has been compiling a national inventory since 1981. NCCA has been compiling a church inventory since 2000.

The preparation of a Tentative List

- 13 sites revised in 1993.
- Prepared by the National Historical Institute and National Museum in consultation with local authorities and communities.

Nominations and the nomination process

- 1988 3 nominations
 - (a) Taal
 - (b) Vigan
 - (c) Intramuros de Manila
- 1992 1 nomination
 - (a) Mt Iglit Baco
- 1993 * 2 nominations (inscribed)
 - (a) Tubbataha Reef Marine Park
 - (b) Baroque Churches of the Philippines
- 1995 1 nomination (inscribed)
 - (a) * Rice Terraces of the Philippines Cordilleras
- 1999 * 2 nominations (inscribed)
 - (a) Puerto Princesa Subterranean Reef Marine Park
 - (b) Historic Town of Vigan
- The main motivation for nominations is “to encourage preservation through the introduction of World Heritage requirements”.

I.3 Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

Integration of heritage and planning

- CH: the NCCA Medium Term Development Plan provides for the maintenance of World Heritage properties.
- NH: the PAWB (Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau) is in charge of Natural WH.

- CH: Co-ordination and standardisation of approach between heritage agencies, local government and churches is developing but needs to be strengthened.
- NH: A General Management Planning Strategy is being developed to serve as a basis for natural site-specific management plans.
- Details of 5 Board Resolutions are given, referring to: (i) infrastructure funding for restoration projects; (ii) policies for culture, development, education & diplomacy; (iii) support for scientific studies and excavations; (iv) preparation of culture & arts development plans; (v) categorisation of Philippine built heritage, restoration standards development, and master plans, as an aid to mobilising funding sources.

Participation of local communities

- Active participation of local communities is encouraged through the community resource management planning.
- Workshops, seminars and site visits are conducted to raise awareness amongst priests, students and local people and consult with them on the future of their heritage.
- NGOs are involved in campaigns for legal reform, preservation of endangered sites and reporting threats.

Tourism Development

- There is no legislation in relation to heritage and visitor management.

Financial measures and budget allowance

- The state provides a limited amount to the National Museum and Historical Institute for conservation of landmarks and natural habitat.
- NCCA has State funds and an endowment for the Baroque Churches WHS, 26 other churches and 3 government buildings. No figures supplied.

Professional

- CH: NCCA has 4 well-qualified staff and hires consultants as needed.
- NH: PAWB employs 261 staff.
- Spain & Mexico have supported professional training through the ASEAN & SPAFA programmes.
- University of Santo Tomas has opened a graduate course in cultural heritage conservation.

New and improved services

- NCCA has launched an Institute for Culture & Arts Management for workers in the heritage field.
- The Local Government Unit has heritage conservation training programs focusing on community relations.
- The National Museum has a conservation laboratory.

- NCCA has established a committee with the Catholic Bishops Conference to co-ordinate ecclesiastical heritage protection.

Issues to be addressed

- The law on private ownership is very strong. Compensation or incentives should be introduced to enhance protection of privately-owned heritage.
- The need for a heritage law that will address conservation of built heritage in more specific terms, and with an endowment fund provision, is identified.
- “Better co-ordination among government agencies charged with the conservation of natural and built heritage”.

1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

National and International Fund Raising

- * International Assistance from the WHF as follows:

1986	\$3,300	Training, Architectural conservation
	\$5,000	Training, Wildlife conservation meeting
1987	\$8,000	Preparatory, ICOMOS
1988	\$2,857	Training, Wood conservation
	\$20,000	Training, Natural heritage management
1989	\$4,000	Training, Management of natural zones
	\$15,000	Preparatory, Listing of heritage sites
1991	\$6,000	Training, Interpreting natural heritage
1994	\$13,200	Preparatory, Rice Terraces
1996	\$20,000	Preparatory, Tubbataha
1997	\$20,000	Technical, Tubbataha
	\$22,000	Training, Baroque Churches
	\$15,000	Preparatory, Rice Terraces
	\$15,000	Preparatory, St Paul Subterranean Park
	\$8,000	Preparatory, Vigan
	\$30,000	Training, Natural sites
1998	\$22,000	Training, Baroque Churches
	\$15,000	Preparatory, St Paul Subterranean Park
	\$5,000	Promotional, Baroque Churches
	\$50,000	Technical, Rice Terraces
1999	\$5,000	Promotional, Convention exhibition
2000	\$30,000	Preparatory, Meeting for Batanes mixed site nomination
2001	\$23,000	Technical, Puerto Princesa
	\$75,000	Emergency, Rice Terraces

1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

Information and awareness measures

- NCCA is actively pursuing awareness raising measures with the Catholic Church due to its importance in managing ecclesiastical heritage.
- NCCA has its own website.

1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

Conclusions and proposed actions

- Consultation with local people, as well as with officials, to identify and protect the heritage should be reinforced.
- Legislation is needed to translate identification into protection, and protection into financial support and appropriate sanctions.
- Within 3 years it is proposed to act on: (i) awareness raising to be targeted for stakeholders; (ii) acquiring more equipment and training to raise conservation standards; and (iii) “use one or two sites as models for conservation and eco-tourism in order to convince the government and private sector of the viability of conservation.”
- The support of the World Heritage Fund may be sought for restoration projects and purchase of equipment.