



**Servicio Nacional
del Patrimonio
Cultural**

Ministerio de las Culturas,
las Artes y el Patrimonio

STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORT

Churches of Chiloé, Chile (C 971)

December 2022

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

The state of conservation report of the Churches of Chiloé, from February 2021 to November 2022, highlights the following:

1. Progress in the legal protection of the surroundings of two other Site components, the Churches of Aldachildo and Castro, under the category of Typical Zone. Work has continued in working groups with local governments (municipalities) to achieve effective buffer zones for both the immediate surroundings of the Churches, as well as for their wider environment.
2. The development of the Integrated Management Plan for the Site continues, based on the World Heritage Resource Manual "Managing Cultural World Heritage" (UNESCO, 2014), working on the collection of inputs and the implementation of Coordination Boards with the relevant stakeholders for different components of the property.
3. The restoration projects agenda has continued. In 2021 and 2022, projects were executed for four Churches: San Juan, Ichuac, Detif, and Chonchi, with a budget of approximately USD 411,715. Progress continues to be made on the integral restoration of the Caguach Church following the commitments established with the community to protect its surroundings as a Typical Zone.
4. Actions related to risk management have continued to be developed in the 16 components of the Site, especially against fires, including a Community Plan for the Prevention of Fire Risks in the Churches of Chiloé World Heritage Site.
5. The Inventory of Religious Imagery of the Site's churches is in the final stages of development.



II. RESPONSE TO THE DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE (44 COM 2021 7B.164)

3. Notes the progress made by the State Party in the identification and protection of the buffer zones, despite the difficulties related to the Covid-19 pandemic, and requests it to:

a) Proceed as soon as possible with the submission of the proposed buffer zones of Castro, Achao, Rilán, Aldachildo and Dalcahue churches as a minor boundary modification, and conclude the identification of a buffer zone for Caguach.

The State of Chile has continued working to have larger buffer zones for the Site through the "Comprehensive Plan for the Protection of Church Environments", which aims to protect and regulate the environments of the 16 Churches. This Plan is developed in a framework of participatory work with local governments and communities, in which protected areas are agreed upon according to the particularities of each component and its communities, as mentioned in the previous State of Conservation Reports (hereinafter SOC).

Regarding the Churches of Castro, Achao, Rilán, Aldachildo, and Dalcahue, the surroundings of two of them have been legally protected during this period, the Aldachildo Church (Decree No. 9, January 28, 2022) and the Castro Church (Decree No. 33, June 14, 2022). For both, the request for minor modification of limits will be sent before February 1, 2024. The surroundings of the churches of Achao, Rilán, and Dalcahue do not yet have national legal protection, so the request for minor boundary modification will be made after their legal protection.

Regarding the identification of a buffer zone for the Caguach Church, this work was put on hold due to the 2019-2020 Chilean protests and the Covid-19 pandemic and the community's request to move forward first with the restoration of the Church. Therefore, work is being done to obtain the required financing through the National Investment System to continue identifying the buffer zone.

The following is a report on the progress of the Plan for this period, as well as the status of each of the 16 components of the property, with special emphasis on the five buffer zones consulted.



National Protection of Church Wider Environments

1. General background

We have continued to work closely with the communities and local governments (municipalities) since it is through the authorities and technical teams closest to the inhabitants of each sector (urban or rural) that can promote concrete measures for the recognition, protection and effective regulation of the Site's buffer zones. This generates a shared vision, which makes it possible to reach agreements with a broader time projection, address the processes of change and development of these territories, incorporating the conservation and management needs of each Site's Churches, and their buffer zones.

As part of the work linked to local governments and communities, it has been revealed that the Churches of Chiloé Site is serial and that it has 16 components, distributed in six communes, Quemchi, Dalcahue, Quinchao, Castro, Chonchi and Puqueldón, whose municipalities have a role in its management. Given the wide territorial distribution of its components and its location in an archipelago, one of the greatest challenges is the generation of effective instances of meeting and coordination between the different actors. In addition, local governments are renewed through elections of mayors and city councilors every four years. The current administration took office in June 2021, delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and will remain until December 2024. Of the six mayors involved in the Site, there were replacements in four communes.

It has also been considered that the church's extensive environments have different land use conditions: urban and rural, as recognized by the planning instruments of their municipalities following the provisions of the General Law of Urbanism and Construction. Eleven church environments are rural: Colo, Tenaún, San Juan, Quinchao, Caguach, Rilán, Chelín, Vilupulli, Ichuac, Aldachildo, and Detif. And five church environments are urban: Dalcahue, Achao, Castro, Nercón and Chonchi. The urban environments are where most of the population and services are concentrated, in addition to the consequent pressure from interventions of all kinds and use typical of their urban condition: commercial, services, and residence, among others.

As a result, the work to achieve the protection of the church's more expansive wider environments has required adapting the methodologies to the conditions of each one of them, including the times, expectations and requirements of their communities, civil organizations, and local governments, in order to ensure that their protection and regulation is effective and sustainable over time.



On the other hand, and since the 16 components correspond to churches in use, and their surroundings to inhabited and dynamic settlements, this Plan is exposed to a series of complexities, which imply rethinking and adapting the different initiatives and times to give them continuity.

2. Progress in the protection of wider environments

2.1 New protected Church wider environments

Since the last SOC in January 2021, two new church environments have been protected through the category of Typical Zone (ZT, by its Spanish acronym), published in the Official Gazette in 2022: Typical Zone Wider Environment of the Historic Monument Church of Aldachildo, which corresponds to a rural area and has an area of 38.05 ha; and the Typical Zone Historic Quarter of the city of Castro, which corresponds to an urban area, with an area of 32.06 ha (Annexes 1 and 2).

2.2 Churches wider environments in the approval process

Regarding the surroundings of three churches that already have advanced work for their protection, Dalcahue, Achao, and Rilán, the stage of approval as a Typical Zone has not yet been completed. In the last SOC, it was noted that Dalcahue, Quinchao and Castro's local governments were against protecting areas through the National Monuments Law because the lack of clarity in future intervention processes, which could negatively affect the development and growth of their communes. Therefore, they formally requested the State to review the polygons, with the objective that these could decrease in area, in addition to the request to generate new participatory instances to reach consensus again on the criteria for protection and subsequent management.

Consequently, it was decided to halt the formalization processes of the Typical Zones involved and begin a multidisciplinary work with different units of the Ministry of Cultures, Arts and Heritage (MINCAP, by its Spanish acronym), both at the local and central level, to continue and finalize the Protection Plan for the Wider Environments of Churches. This work has been led by the National Monuments Council, which has held meetings with local governments and communities, estimating that the process will be completed in 2023 (Annexes 3 and 4).



2.3 Protection of the wider environment of the Caguach Church

Regarding the buffer zone for the Caguach Church, in previous SOCs, we noted that since 2017, a series of steps had been taken with local government authorities and communities to conclude the process of protecting the church's wider environment as a Typical Zone.

In 2018 and 2019, several meetings and work sessions were held. There were instances where the need to generate a protection area for their church was conveyed, working together on the definition of the polygon and the development of intervention standards. However, the work was halted due to the social conflicts of 2019 and the subsequent COVID-19 pandemic.

Therefore, progress was made in other lines of action related to the church conservation of the church. In this way, two lines of action were pursued:

- **Emergency Works:** In 2019, emergency works were carried out inside the church (project reported in the previous SOC). It consisted mainly of replacing the props and incorporating a lifting system in the lateral naves to stop the existing deformations until its integral restoration is carried out.
- **Comprehensive Restoration of the Church:** Currently, intersectoral work is being carried out to obtain financing for this restoration work within the framework of the National Investment System. The initiative is called "Restoration of the Jesus Nazareno de Caguach Temple, Quinchao Commune" and is included in the portfolio of the Heritage Enhancement Program (PPVP, by its Spanish acronym) of the Ministry of Public Works (MOP, by its Spanish acronym) and the Undersecretariat of Regional Development (SUBDERE, by its Spanish acronym); and in the Regional Investments Draft 2022 of the Regional Government of Los Lagos, previous stages to obtain the financing. Its design stage has a total cost of USD 390,644, and it is estimated that the works execution stage would require an investment of USD 5,208,650 (Annex 5).

It is of utmost importance for the State of Chile, to satisfactorily conclude the Protection Plan for the Wider Environments of Churches of Chiloé Site. Therefore, it has worked hard through various agencies related to the matter, having clarity on the importance of protecting and regulating the landscape to conserve its Outstanding Universal Value. This labour has taken into account the communities and local governments, and in some cases, it has been challenging to reach an agreement, so it has been necessary to modify the work methodology or restart



the already advanced processes, which has extended the initially projected deadlines.

The national protection status of the buffer areas in the 16 Site wider environments is detailed below:

NATIONAL PROTECTION OF THE WIDER ENVIRONMENTS OF THE CHURCHES OF CHILOÉ					
CHURCH		COMMUNE	LEGALLY PROTECTED		NOT LEGALLY PROTECTED
			YEAR OF DECREE	DECREE N°	CURRENTLY SITUATION
1	San Antonio of Colo	Quemchi	2013	D603 2013/12/13	
2	Nuestra Señora del Patrocinio of Tenaún	Dalcahue	2004	D944 2004/11/05	
3	San Juan Bautista of San Juan	Dalcahue	2013	D603 2013/12/13	
4	Nuestra Señora de los Dolores of Dalcahue	Dalcahue			-Approved by the CMN in November 2017. -Decree in process. -Coordinated work with the Municipality.
5	Santa María de Loreto of Achao	Quinchao			-Approved by the CMN in November 2017. -Decree in process. -Coordinate work with the Municipality.
6	Nuestra Señora de Gracia of Villa Quinchao	Quinchao	2013	D268 2013/04/18	
7	Jesús Nazareno of Caguach	Quinchao			-Declaration process initiated but stopped at the request of the Municipality and Community.
8	Santa María of Rilán	Castro			-Approved by the CMN in November 2017. -Decree in process. -Coordinated work with Municipality



9	San Francisco of Castro	Castro	2022	D33 2022/06/14	
10	Nuestra Señora de Gracia of Nercón	Castro	2014	D72 2014/01/28	
11	Nuestra Señora del Rosario of Chelín	Castro	2016	D278 2016/10/03	
12	San Antonio of Vilupulli	Chonchi	2016	D264 2016/09/15	
13	Nuestra Señora del Rosario of Chonchi	Chonchi	2000	D15 2000/05/18	
14	Natividad de María of Ichuac	Puqueldón	2015	D315 2015/08/04	
15	Jesús Nazareno of Aldachildo	Puqueldón	2022	D9 2022/02/25	
16	Santiago Apóstol of Detif	Puqueldón	2015	D315 2015/08/04	

Annexes:

Annex 1 - Decree and Polygon of the Typical Zone of Wider Environment of MH Church of Aldachildo

Annex 2 - Decree and Polygon of Typical Zone of the Historic Quarter of Castro

Annex 3 - List of Attendance at the Talk on Achao Typical Zone - 2022/07/04

Annex 4 - List of Attendance at the Talk on Dalcahue Typical Zone - 2022/07/06

Annex 5 - Minutes of the Caguach Church Restoration Initiative - 2022/10/13

b) Review the delimitation of the buffer zones of Chonchi and Tenaún after finalising the complete protection of all the property's buffer zones.

As reported in the previous SOC, the delimitation of the Chonchi and Tenaún buffer zones will be reviewed after completing the complete protection of all the site's buffer zones in a participatory and consensual process with local stakeholders. The State is clear on the need to expand these two buffer zones to safeguard the wider environment of each of the Churches effectively.



c) Consider the Committee's request to review the delimitation of Quinchao and San Juan, both rural areas, to include a larger surrounding landscape and reinforce the setting of these important components through stronger valuation of its topography and vegetation.

Concerning review of the polygons of the buffer zone for the churches of San Juan and Quinchao, areas protected as Typical Zone since 2013, it is reaffirmed what was stated in the previous SOC that these limits were established according to the parameters of the "Comprehensive Plan for the Protection of Church's Wider Environments". Therefore, after 9 years, they are still considered adequate, according to the rural context to which they belong, in addition to their geographical configuration.

It is important to note that local governments and communities in different meetings have evaluated the surface area of these polygons. On several occasions, they have expressed their reservations with the extension precisely because they consider that they are rural sectors that are not exposed to important development poles. The cultural institutions have explained the importance of its protection and the criteria that support the protected area, which is essential for the preservation of the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

The revision of the delimitation of the Quinchao and San Juan buffer zone is not considered feasible in the short and medium term because it requires a change in the perception of local authorities and the community regarding the need for this broader protection. It is estimated that in the long term, with the potential heritage legislation that allows for landscape protection and incentives for its protection, as well as a better understanding of the importance of this larger buffer zone, it will be feasible to achieve this broader and more effective protection.

d) Consider the protection of Castro's wider environment and its exceptional heritage and landscape elements.

Work is currently underway among different government agencies to design and implement a plan to raise awareness among the inhabitants and local authorities of Castro about the importance of protecting the heritage of the area around the Castro Church, which was recently decreed, and to generate concrete actions to benefit the communities and heritage included in the area protected as a Typical Zone. This plan will have actions on a different time scale. In the medium to long term, when the plan has borne fruit, it will be possible to evaluate the feasibility of protecting a broader area as a Typical Zone.



It is expected that in the medium-term local protection levels can be generated through the modification of the communal regulatory plan around the coastal edge (*palafitos* sector), which is the responsibility of the local government (municipality).

The following is a report on the process of protecting of the environment of the Castro Church, the difficulties in its implementation, and the measures taken to ensure the effectiveness of this protection.

1. Protection of the Wider Environment of the Castro Church as a Typical Zone

The process of protecting the wider environment of the Castro Church by declaring it a Typical Zone has presented a series of difficulties because this area has the most significant urban development in the Chiloé Archipelago, which concentrates the island's services, accessed by the inhabitants of its ten communes.

As a result, there was strong resistance from the community and the local government to the protection area determined by the National Monuments Council in 2019, given that it implies a restriction on what can be built, as well as a long time and higher cost for new construction and repairs. Meetings were held with local authorities and representatives of social organizations in order to resume the process through citizen meetings to reinforce the need to protect the church's wider environment through a 32-hectare polygon. This process was halted because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2022, through the Regional Ministerial Secretariats of Transportation and Communication and Housing and Urban Planning of the Los Lagos Region, it became known about a project to expand the Paseo Chiloé shopping centre. Although the MINCAP was advancing in actions to resume the processing of the officialization of the Typical Zone approved in 2019, the eventual expansion of the shopping centre accelerated the steps to prevent its expansion.

Thus, on June 13, 2022, Supreme Decree No. 33 of May 18, 2022, by the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage was published in the Official Gazette, declaring the Historic Quarter of Castro as a Typical Zone, the extension of which corresponds to 32 hectares. In addition to protecting the wider environment of the church, it considers historical, social, urban, architectural and landscape values. Indirectly, this protection also collaborates with the harmonious and regulated urban development of the city centre, protecting it, and regulating the building heights and attributes of its architecture, protecting the landscape value (Annex 6).



In July 2022, the Minister of Cultures, Arts and Heritage, Julieta Brodsky, and the Minister of Housing and Urbanism, Carlos Montes, visited the city of Castro to present a series of actions to be implemented given the declaration of the Castro Typical Zone. They also aim to reach meeting points with the community and mitigate the inconvenience generated by the heritage protection, enhancing the development of Chiloé and its heritage.

The main actions include strengthening the Provincial Technical Office of the National Monuments Council to expedite permits for intervention in the protected area and preparing the Intervention Standards for the Castro Typical Zone with the active participation of the community. The intervention standards will provide a clear basis for the community and investors on the type of interventions allowed in the protected area.

At the same time, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning (MINVU, by its Spanish acronym) will facilitate the process of modifying the Communal Regulatory Plan for the city of Castro, under municipality's the responsibility, in order to guarantee heritage conservation standards. It will explore a plan to improve housing and local areas (Annex 7).

2. "Cuidemos Chiloé" Plan

In August 2022, the Minister of Culture announced the "Cuidemos Chiloé" (Let's Take Care of Chiloé) Plan, a set of government measures aimed at conserving, safeguarding, and enhancing the cultural heritage of the archipelago, which seeks to promote social, cultural, economic and tourism progress in the communities. A pilot will be implemented with actions focused on the commune of Castro, considering the current process underway for the definition of intervention standards in its typical zone. Several ministries will participate in this Plan: Housing and Urban Planning, Public Works, Under secretariat of Regional Development, and General Secretariat of Government and it contemplates two main lines of action: a) strengthening of heritage management and b) cultural, economic, and social development of the communities (Annex 8).

To elaborate and validate the final proposal of the Plan and coordinate intra-ministerial actions, the intra-ministerial committee for the "Cuidemos Chiloé" Plan was created (MINCAP Decree 35 of 2022/09/22, annex 9).



Annexes:

Annex 6 - Press clippings - Declaration of the Historic Quarter of Castro as a Typical Zone.

Annex 7 - MINCAP and MINVU Action Plan

Annex 8 - "Cuidemos Chiloé" Plan

Annex 9 - MINCAP Decree 35 creating the intra-ministerial committee for the "Cuidemos Chiloé" Plan

3. Resolution N° 805 for the Typical Zone of Chiloé

Resolution No. 805 recognizes the "exceptional" circumstances of the Chiloé Archipelago, so the National Monuments Council agreed to authorize in advance, without applying, the performance of minor maintenance and repair work on properties located in the 13 Typical Zones of the province of Chiloé (12 Typical Zones are wider environments of components of the property). This aims to efficiently resolve the most common interventions carried out by the inhabitants of the protected areas, such as repairing their roofs and gutters, improving or painting facades, as well as other simple but necessary works to be carried out periodically, most of which do not pose a risk to the environmental character of these protected areas.

This new regulation is also a response to one of the requests made by neighbours in reaction to the decree of the Castro Typical Zone, "generar un mecanismo donde se distingan claramente los tipos de intervención, en el cual queden establecidos tanto las obligaciones de los vecinos, como también las obligaciones y tiempos de revisión por parte del CMN" (to generate a mechanism where the types of intervention are clearly distinguished, in which the obligations of the neighbours are established, as well as the obligations and times of review by the CMN).

Resolution N° 805 is a milestone for the national management of Typical Zones. It is being initiated in Chiloé's Province, based on its nationally and internationally recognized heritage, as a "pilot plan" at the request of the representatives of the inhabitants of the protected area. It is hoped that this resolution that starts in Chiloé will be replicated in the other Typical Zones of the country to favour favouring that the communities are protagonists in the protection of the heritage and to give greater facilities to the neighbors in this type of minor intervention. For the same reason, it has an initial term of two years, extendable, allowing evaluation and improvement of the instrument's based on the analysis of the experience



gained with this pioneering tool (Annexes 10 and 11).

Annexes:

Annex 10 - Presentation RES. MINCAP N° 805 - Typical Zones of Chiloé

Annex 11 - RES. MINCAP N° 805 - Typical Zones of Chiloé

4. Also requests the State Party, after concluding the delimitation of the buffer zones, to complete and submit Intervention Guidelines for all Typical Zones of the property to the World Heritage Centre;

As requested, once the delimitation of the property's buffer zones has been completed, the Intervention Standards for all considered Typical Zones will be completed and sent to the World Heritage Centre.

Progress has been made in the developing of intervention standards for the Site's components in three rural buffer zones and one urban buffer zone. Once this work is completed, they will serve as models in the pending Typical Zones of the property since the development of this type of standards is still recent, and adjustments are being made based on the experience and the expectations and requirements of the communities and local governments that have asked to be part of the process. The following is a summary of the progress made.

1. Intervention Standards for Ichuac, Aldachildo and Detif

Regarding the current status of the Intervention Standards, it is reported that in 2018 the National Monuments Council contracted a study called "Consultancy for the development of Intervention Standards for the Protection Wider Environment of the Churches Jesus Nazareno of Aldachildo, Santiago Apostol of Detif and Natividad de Maria of Ichuac, which make up the World Heritage Site Churches of Chiloé on Lemuy Island". At the beginning of 2021, the general background and preliminary studies stages necessary to complete the final stage of intervention guidelines were validated. Coordinated work has been established with the Municipality of Puqueldón to advance in this last stage of the process.

2. Intervention Standards for Castro

Following the publication in the Official Gazette of Supreme Decree No. 33 of May 18, 2022, of the Ministry of Cultures, Arts and Heritage, which declared the Historic



Quarter of Castro as Typical Zone, one of the most important commitments with the communities and the local government are to comply with the preparation of the intervention standards in a short period. The National Monuments Council is working on their preparation, with special emphasis on strengthening the participation of the inhabitants of the area involved, holding biweekly meetings with the neighbourhood councils of the area of the Typical Zone, in which aspects related to the monthly public citizen participation in October, November and December 2022 are coordinated and validated. These standards should be finalized in the first half of 2023.

The first citizen participation meeting of an informative nature was held on October 1, 2022. The purpose of the meeting was to inform about the recent publication of Resolution No. 805 of September 28, 2022, which authorizes maintenance and repair work on roofs and facades and minor works in the buildings located in the 13 Typical Zones of the Chiloé archipelago (12 of them are wider environments of World Heritage Site churches) and to inform the community how the standards of intervention are constructed and answer questions associated with the process (Annex 12).

Annexes:

Annex 12 - Minutes of Attendance - Citizen Participation Standards of Intervention
Typical Zone of Castro – 2022/10/01

5. Welcomes the advances made on the preliminary studies for the Integrated Management Plan (IMP), and urges the State Party to complete the draft IMP and submit it to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies before it is approved;

Work has continued the preparation of the Integrated Management Plan, which will be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by the Advisory Bodies once it has been finalized and validated by the corresponding local and national bodies. The progress to date is detailed below.

Progress of the Integrated Management Plan

Continuing with the work reported in the previous SOC (2020 Diagnostic Report), between May and December 2021, a second technical assistance was carried out for the Churches of Chiloé World Heritage Site from the heritage institutions (National Centre for World Heritage Sites, under the Sub-Directorate for Heritage



Development and Management of the National Service for Cultural Heritage), financed by the “World Heritage Sites” Social Program. The purpose of the Technical Assistance was to generate specific inputs and systematize information to be used in the Integrated Management Plan. It was divided into three stages, corresponding to (a) the execution and systematization of the “Enhancing our Heritage” Workshop, in which the new version of the EOH toolbox was applied, (b) the preparation of the strategy for the implementation of the participatory work of the Integrated Management Plan, and (c) the elaboration of some chapters of the Integrated Management Plan.

The “Enhancing our Heritage” online Workshop took place between April and May 2021, with the support of IUCN, ICCROM, ICOMOS, and the World Heritage Centre, the national counterpart being the National Centre for World Heritage Sites. The workshop arose from Chile's need to have participatory input for evaluating of the Site's management while responding to the invitation made by the World Heritage Leadership Program, which required testing version 2.0 of the tool in a new Cultural Site, as had happened previously with Valparaíso. The workshop was attended by the World Heritage Site administrator, church priests, representatives of the communities and municipalities associated with the components of the property, representatives of the tourism sector, and representatives of the various public institutions linked to the property.

The workshop's conclusions were central in defining the strategy for implementing of participation in the Integrated Management Plan. The main management shortcoming detected was the absence of the communities and local governments (municipalities), and the need to include them as direct managers. A second conclusion was the need for an integrated plan for the Site, considering two scales: by commune and by the Site as a whole. The last consensus conclusion was the need to work in coordination and as a team, with clear identification of roles and responsibilities (Annex 13).

Considering the workshop's outcomes, a series of documents were prepared with the objective of having a joint and consensual strategy for the implementation of the participatory work of the Management Plan. Among others, a stakeholder map was prepared with its respective analysis, an opening speech, a proposal for a work agreement that resulted in a governance proposal, another proposal for decision-making, and a general strategy. These documents were presented and discussed with the team of the National Centre for World Heritage Sites, as well as with the Site Administrator and the Chiloé Patrimonial Churches Foundation (FIP, by its Spanish acronym), to prepare for the implementation stage of the Plan's participatory work (Annex 14).



Finally, a draft was prepared with the structure of the Integrated Management Plan, which considers the vision, principles, an operational structure and recognition of managers, the description and significance of the site, legal instruments, and norms, and concludes with the management aspects, which consider the programs and their objectives. This text was based primarily on a review of the bibliography and existing documentation (Annex 15).

In May 2022, preparatory meetings were held within the framework of a third Technical Assistance, and the methodology for participatory work was agreed upon. The objective was to have coordination boards in three communes: Puqueldón, Chonchi, and Quinchao by December 2022, in which work would be done successively. At the same time, it was proposed that each commune would have the first stage of three-monthly meetings.

Thus, monthly meetings began in June with the commune of Puqueldón - Lemuy Island, where three of the Site's churches are located: Ichuac, Aldachildo, and Detif.

The commitments acquired by each of the managers: Community, Municipality, Site Administrator, and Cultural Institutionalism, have been respected, which has contributed to the success of the board; participation has been maintained and the topics discussed have had meaning for each of the parties. In this way, the coordination board has been consolidated as a new form of governance for the churches of the commune of Puqueldón. The second stage of meetings with this commune is underway, preliminarily defined until December 2022.

The issues addressed concern conservation projects, security, tourism, and other productive activities. At the same time, needs and expectations were identified, and primary information was gathered on intangible aspects and operational structure, information that will be relevant to the Plan.

At the same time, in September 2022, work began with the Coordination Board of the Chonchi Commune, where two of the Site's churches are located: Chonchi and Vilupulli. Although it has had local differences, it seeks to replicate what was done in Puqueldón.

The work that has been carried out has focused on governance and consensual decision-making in relation to the Plan, which has improved the capacity for communication and coordination between the parties, with an increase in trust and acceptance of the protection status of the World Heritage Site (Annex 20).



Annexes:

Annex 13 - EOH Report - 2021

Annex 14 - PGI Technical Assistance - Documentation 2021

Annex 15 - Integrated Management Plan Progress 2021

Annex 16 - PGI Technical Assistance - Documentation 2022

6. Commends the State Party for the emergency structural works carried out in Iglesia Jesús Nazareno of Caguach, the conservation actions to be undertaken on five churches (San Juan, Castro, Ichuac, Detif, Caguach), and the efforts to take into consideration the archaeological findings in the construction of the Castro by-pass;

The new restoration works carried out or underway during the years 2021-2022 in four components of the property (Churches of San Juan, Ichuac, Detif and, Chonchi), as well as the status of Castro by-pass, are reported below.

Restoration projects agenda

1. Restoration of San Juan Church

This temple's restoration process has several stages, the first one corresponding to the restoration of the tower facade between 2003 and 2004. Between 2018 and 2019, the roof was restored; subsequently, between 2019 and 2020, works were executed on the floor and the back wall. The last stage that is about to begin corresponds to the restoration of the side walls of the Church.

The main problem that is expected to be solved is the problems derived from the water filtrations present in these lateral walls, which have been causing damage to the coating, casing, and structural parts that compose it, becoming a threat to the integrity of the property.

The proposed intervention on the walls will solve all the conservation and maintenance problems that the Church had to date, thus consolidating an unprecedented work methodology at the site, achieving a comprehensive restoration without the total or partial dismantling of the building. This has been possible in this building due to its surface and state of conservation.

The Cultural Heritage Fund, under the Intervention in World Heritage Sites line, financed the project with an investment of USD 85,703, executed by the Patrimonial Churches Foundation (Annex 17).



2. Restoration of Ichuac Church

During the year 2022, the design of the "Heritage Intervention Project Natividad de María of Ichuac Church" was completed and approved by the National Monuments Council. The Heritage Fund granted the in 2020, equivalent to USD 50,996 (Annexes 18 and 19).

The initiative was also included in the Portfolio of the Heritage Enhancement Program of the Los Lagos Region (MOP - SUBDERE), as were other churches on the Site. It is expected that in medium term, the project inputs will be used as a primary material in preparing of the necessary documentation to apply for financing, according to the methodology established by the National Investment System. This will make it possible to access partial or total financing to complete the integral restoration of the church (Annex 20).

3. Restoration of Detif Church

During the year 2022, the design of the "Heritage Intervention Project Santiago Apóstol Church of Detif" was completed and approved by the National Monuments Council. The Heritage Fund granted the financing in 2020 for USD 40,772 (Annexes 21 and 22).

Regarding the execution of works, the "Project to repair the lateral partition wall and lifting system of Detif Church" is currently under technical evaluation, which has obtained financing in the amount of USD 214,267 through an extraordinary SUBDERE - SERPAT Fund (to be detailed in Paragraph 7, numeral 1.3). Once the restoration proposal has been approved, it will be possible to start work in 2023 and move forward with the restoration process of this temple (Annex 23).

The initiative was also included in the Portfolio of the Heritage Enhancement Program of the Los Lagos Region (MOP - SUBDERE), as were other churches on the Site. It is expected that in the medium term, the project inputs will be used as the primary material in preparing of the necessary documentation to apply for financing, according to the methodology established by the National Investment System. This will make it possible to access partial or total funding to complete the comprehensive restoration of the church.

4. Chonchi Church Restoration

During the year 2021, and in the agreement between the Site Administrator and the National Centre for World Heritage Sites, it was determined to begin work on



the restoration of the Nuestra Señora del Rosario of Chonchi Church, justified by the fact that due to its state of conservation it would be possible to intervene with focused projects, similar to the methodology implemented in the San Juan Church. This temple had two partial restoration projects previously executed: the restoration of the tower façade in 2003; and the structural consolidation of the left lateral nave in 2009.

By 2021, the state of conservation showed that the church was in fair structural condition, where the partial interventions carried out in previous years have contributed considerably to its structural stability. However, the areas still without intervention show a high level of deterioration; these are lesions generated by pathologies of biotic and abiotic origin.

The main problems appear in exterior coatings and in the electrical system, and this is because previous interventions did not consider complementary projects such as the replacement of a new electrical system, restoration of paintings, restoration of movable property, and application of exterior protectors, among others.

Thus, work began on the first project "Critical Survey, Master Plan Design, and Emergency Works at Nuestra Señora del Rosario Church in Chonchi", financed by SERPAT's World Heritage Sites Social Program, with an investment of USD 41,445 and executed by the FIP. The objective was to develop the updating of the critical survey, design of the master plan and emergency works of the church, considering the electrical standardization and installation of a fire detection system to generate an adequate conservation, which allows its use in optimal conditions of safety and habitability for the users, to preserve the heritage values of the building (Annex 24).

The next stage of the process corresponding to the project "Initial Implementation of the Master Plan for the Nuestra Señora del Rosario of Chonchi Church", also financed by SERPAT's World Heritage Sites Social Program, with an investment of USD 47,384 and executed by the FIP, which is still under development. The objective of the project has been to implement initial actions of the Master Plan designed in the previous project, considering strategic axes of conservation and restoration of the property, such as the execution of the electrical standardization and installation of a fire detection system, in addition to the design of the restoration of the roof; strengthening the management of actors involved in the conservation and use of the church; education and training in heritage values and attributes; adequate conservation over time to allow its use in optimal conditions of safety and habitability for the users of the church; stimulation of an active role



of the associated community, in coordination with the rest of the actors involved in the administration and conservation of this property (Annex 25).

A third initiative is currently being developed, called "Emergency work on the side walls and back walls of Nuestra Señora del Rosario de Chonchi Church", whose financing has been granted by the Cultural Heritage Fund and amounts to USD 146,640, executed by the FIP. The diagnosis of the state of conservation of the walls was evidenced in the previous project, where a critical survey of the property was developed, which described the high level of deterioration in the cladding, doors, and windows of the north façade; also, at the base of the south partition wall and in the lower half of the end partition wall, which represented a risk for the proper maintenance of the structure of partitions and floor framing. Therefore, the project proposes an emergency intervention on the exterior cladding of the side and rear walls, understanding that their deterioration poses a risk to the load-bearing structure of the building, thus avoiding the need to intervene in the building (Annex 26).

The projection of the next stage of restoration of this temple considers the repair works of the roof of the building.

Annexes:

Annex 17 - FIP Sheet - Restoration Project of the San Juan Church

Annex 18 - FIP File - Heritage Intervention Project Natividad de María of Ichuac Church

Annex 19 - Ord. CMN N°838-22 approves Ichuac Church Project

Annex 20 - 2022 Multi-annual Portfolio of Heritage Enhancement Program

Annex 21 - FIP Sheet - Heritage Intervention Project Santiago Apóstol Church of Detif

Annex 22 - Ord. CMN N° 839-22 approves the Detif Church Project

Annex 23 - Project Form for the repair of the lateral partition wall and lifting of Church of Detif

Annex 24 - Technical Report Critical Survey Project, design of Master Plan and Emergency Works Church of Chonchi

Annex 25 - FIP Sheet - Initial Implementation of the Master Plan for the Church of Chonchi

Annex 26 - FIP Sheet - Emergency Works Project for the lateral walls and the top of Church of Chonchi



Castro By-pass

The execution schedule for the Castro Bypass has suffered delays, among other reasons, due to work required to safeguard archaeological evidence. In addition, at the end of October 2022, the company in charge of the works, Claro Vicuña Valenzuela S. A., declared bankruptcy, so the administrative processes for awarding the project to a new company will have to continue.

The Castro By-pass project is part of the Government's Economic Reactivation Plan for Chiloé, and part of its objectives is to eliminate the high vehicular flow that Castro is subjected to due to the vehicular traffic between the north and south of the island of Chiloe, which must pass through the middle of the city.

7. Notes with appreciation the ongoing initiatives regarding administrative and legal issues and economic resources, the important inventories on the Chilota School of Religious Architecture and the Religious Imagery of the Property, and, in particular, the preparation of a Risk Management Plan, which is of fundamental importance considering the great vulnerability of the property's wooden architecture, and also requests the State Party to submit the Risk Management Plan for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies;

New initiatives at the World Heritage Site and their funding sources, as well as progress on the Religious Imagery Inventory, are reported below.

Regarding risk management, the work carried out in 2022 by the property administrator, the FIP, with funding from the World Heritage Sites Social Program of the SERPAT, for the development of a Community Fire Risk Prevention Plan for the property, with specific plans for each of the churches (Annex 32). The first actions of the plan were implemented: recharging fire extinguishers, defining emergency managers for each church, training firefighters in fire prevention and firefighting in heritage buildings, and training in the use of fire extinguishers for emergency managers for each church and members of each community. On the other hand, progress has been made in normalizing the electrical system in three of the 16 churches.

When a Risk Management Plan is in place, which addresses risks other than fire, it will be submitted to the World Heritage Centre.



1. New initiatives at the World Heritage Site and their sources of funding

The following is an update of the resources allocated to the Site by the SERPAT, linked to specific programs and funds associated with World Heritage Sites in Chile.

1.1 "World Heritage Sites" Social Program (PSSPM)

The World Heritage Sites Social Program (PSSPM, by its Spanish acronym), reported in the previous SOCs, has continued to operate, providing funding exclusively for these properties through subsidies and technical assistance components, with the main objective of contributing to their conservation and reducing their deterioration.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE				
PROJECT	TERM	ALLOCATED AMOUNTS		
		2021	2022	TOTAL
Anthropologist, specialist in Heritage Management, for the development of the Integrated Management Plan for the Churches of Chiloé World Heritage Site, diagnostic complementation, preparatory phase, and progress in the preparation of three chapters.	8 months	USD 21,418	-	USD 21,418
Anthropologist, specialist in Heritage Management, for the development of specific consultancies for the Churches of Chiloé Site.	12 months	-	USD 21,732	USD 21,732

For the Churches of Chiloé Site, the projects described in the table below have been developed, the main beneficiary being the property's Administrator, the Chiloé Patrimonial Churches Foundation, which has meant a financial contribution of USD 164,462, between 2021 and 2022.



SUBSIDIES				
PROJECT	TERM	ALLOCATED AMOUNTS		
		2021	2022	TOTAL
Critical survey, master plan design and design of emergency works at Nuestra Señora del Rosario Church in Chonchi	9 months	USD 41,115	-	USD 41,115
Community plan for fire risk prevention in the SPM Churches of Chiloé	9 months	USD 38,935	-	USD 38,935
Initial Implementation of the Master Plan for the Nuestra Señora del Rosario Church of Chonchi	12 months	-	USD 38,935	USD 38,935

1.2 Heritage Fund

The Cultural Heritage Fund corresponds to a publicly financed competitive fund created by Law in 2018, aimed at benefiting the nation's cultural heritage in all its forms. This fund provides resources for the total or partial execution of projects, programs, activities, and measures for the identification, registration, research, dissemination, valuation, protection, rescue, preservation, conservation, acquisition, and safeguarding of heritage, in its various forms and manifestations, and education in all areas of cultural heritage, tangible and intangible, including the representations of cultures and heritage of indigenous peoples.

The Churches of Chiloé Site has benefited from the following projects, detailed below:

HERITAGE FUND				
PROJECT	TERM	ALLOCATED AMOUNTS		
		2021	2022	TOTAL
Restoration of San Juan Church	4 months		USD 85,703	USD 85,703
Emergency Works Project for the lateral walls and the top of Nuestra Señora del Rosario Church in Chonchi	4 months	-	USD 146,640	USD 146,640



1.3 SUBDERE – SERPAT Extraordinary Fund

At the end of 2021, the Site Administrator, the FIP, was awarded an extraordinary fund of USD 367,315 from the SUBDERE, executed through the SERPAT, for various projects associated with the property, through a collaboration and resource transfer agreement with the FIP, which lasted almost two years.

Funding was established for four initiatives agreed upon with SERPAT, the technical counterpart being the National Centre for World Heritage Sites. Three projects have been validated, and one is a pending review (Annexes 27 and 28).

SUBDERE - SERPAT EXTRAORDINARY FUND	
PROJECT	AMOUNT
Enhancement of identity and cultural heritage as a sustainable axis in the commune of Quinchao.	USD 46,894
Consolation of the technical office of the Chiloe Patrimonial Churches Foundation	USD 55,465
Electrical standardization of Santa Maria de Loreto of Achao and Jesús Nazareno of Aldachildo Churches.	USD 50,689
Repair of the lateral partition wall and the elevation of the Church of Defit.	USD 214,267
TOTAL	USD 367,315

2. Inventory of Religious Imagery

The last SOC reported on the First Inventory of Churches of the Chilota School of Religious Architecture in Wood, where for the first time, 152 temples distributed in the Chiloé Archipelago were identified, also considering the communes of Maullín, Calbuco, and Chaitén, located in the continental territory, since these are part of the area of the cultural influence of Chiloé.

As the second stage of records associated with the World Heritage Site, work has continued with a second inventory of the religious imagery and intangible heritage associated with the Site. For this purpose, in 2020, the National Monuments Council



contracted the study “Inventory of Religious Imagery present at the Churches of Chiloé registered on the World Heritage List”.

The work consisted of preparing an inventory that identifies and characterizes the religious imagery of the 16 temples that make up the Site, and recording the religious and cultural practices associated with these objects. This study establishes actions that contribute to the management and safeguarding of these assets and their related practices, as well as to understanding the cultural and social values associated with them, providing an integral vision of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site. The consultancy included a presentation of the content to the community, and the inventory is being published for delivery to the communities that participated (Annexes 29 and 30).

3. Fire Risk Management Actions

3.1 Community Fire Risk Prevention Plan in the Churches of Chiloé WHS

This Plan was financed by SERPAT's World Heritage Sites Social Program, with an investment of USD 38,935, and executed by the Chiloé Patrimonial Churches Foundation.

The project consisted of developing a community plan for fire risk prevention in the Churches of Chiloé WHS, prepared by professional experts in heritage conservation and risk management, in conjunction with the community. One of the main objectives was to establishing an emergency board in each of the churches, through a work of articulation between crucial local actors, to coordinate the necessary actions for the Site's protection, thereby reducing the chances and effects of fire.

In general terms, the project developed the following stages: diagnosis of the current situation and dissemination of the project; community participation workshops; preparation of a community plan for fire risk prevention; awareness-raising and training for fire companies; training for local communities; and a seminar on the community plan for fire risk prevention, called “Challenges at the Churches of Chiloe World Heritage Site”.

It is expected to continue with the annual monitoring of the state of conservation of each church in terms of risk, as well as the capacities installed in the communities. In addition, the projects established in the fire plan will continue to be implemented to ensure the material protection of the 16 churches (Annexes 31 and 32).



3.2 Electrical standardization of San Francisco of Castro Church Historical Monument

Given a diagnosis made in 2020 by the Superintendence of Electricity and Fuels (SEC, by its Spanish acronym) to the 16 churches that make up the Site, reported in the previous SOC, the National Monuments Council, through its Heritage at Risk area, financed and tendered the works of Electrical Standardization of San Francisco of Castro Church, which also considered the hiring of a technical inspector specialized in electrical projects. The investment made corresponded to USD 33,303.

In general terms, the main objective of the electrical standardization work was to reduce the risk of fire by complying with current regulations. In this context, the work consisted mainly of updating the critical survey of the electrical installations; proposal of an electrical project; replacement of existing lighting fixtures with energy-saving types and replacement of those in poor condition; improvement of electrical panels; installation of new connections following current regulations; installation of new lighting in technical corridors, among others. (Annexes 33 and 34).

3.3 Electrical standardization of the Nuestra Señora del Rosario of Chonchi Church

Within the framework of the subsidies granted to the FIP in 2021 and 2022 by the World Heritage Sites Social Program for the Chonchi church, as mentioned above, the electrical standardization and installation of a fire detection system has already been designed and is currently in the process of execution. It is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2023.

3.4 Electrical Standardization of Santa María de Loreto of Achao and Jesús Nazareno of Aldachildo Churches

To give continuity to the electrical normalization of the churches that make up the Site, the churches of Achao and Aldachildo were prioritized for 2022-2023. The financing considers USD 53,873 and has been granted through an extraordinary SUBDERE - SERPAT fund (Annexes 34 and 35).



Annexes:

- Annex 27 - SUBDERE - SERPAT – FIP Extraordinary Fund Minutes
- Annex 28 - SERPAT - FIP Agreement
- Annex 29 - 4th Stage Inventory Report of Religious Imagery
- Annex 30 - Inventory Model of Religious Imagery - Churches of Achao, Chelín and Vilupulli
- Annex 31 - FIP Sheet - Community Plan for Fire Risk Prevention in the Churches of Chiloé World Heritage Site
- Annex 32 - Community Plan for Fire Risk Prevention in the Churches of Chiloé World Heritage Site
- Annex 33 - Bidding Terms and Conditions - Electrical Standardization Project of Castro Church
- Annex 34 - Ord. CMN No. 318-22 - Authorizes Electrical Normalization Works on Castro Church
- Annex 35 - FIP Sheet - Electrical Standardization of Santa María de Loreto of Achao and Jesús Nazareno of Aldachildo Churches
- Annex 36 - FIP Presentation - Citizen Participation Electrical Normalization of the Achao Church

8. Reiterates its extreme concern and regret, as expressed in its earlier decisions, particularly Decision 41 COM 7B.59, that the construction of the shopping mall in Castro was completed without significant modifications to its design and that to date no mitigation measures have been undertaken or reported, and further requests the State Party to urgently submit the designs and mitigation measures selected following the planned architectural competition for review by the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, prior to their implementation;

Because the Castro shopping centre intended to expand, the State's efforts during 2022 were focused on achieving protection as a Typical Zone for the wider environment of the Castro Church through a decree published on June 16, 2022; since the study for a new modification to the Communal Regulatory Plan (2020), reported in the previous SOC, for the Z1 (ZC1) and Z2 (ZC2) sectors corresponding to the foundational plateau and its adjacent coastal edge, regulating urban development standards, specifically maximum height and grouping system, has not been able to advance in the time initially projected, among other factors due to the health situation produced by the COVID-19 pandemic.



Efforts were also focused on generating actions to mitigate the discomfort of the community and local authorities due to the heritage protection that affects their properties and causes an additional burden for them in the case of wanting to build or repair. Among the government's measures, in August, it was announced that the "Cuidemos Chiloé" Plan would be implemented, and in September, an intra-ministerial board will be created in the MINCAP to prepare the plan in coordination with other ministries.

For these reasons, in addition to the change of government in March 2022, talks with the shopping centre's owner of the were put on hold, and no progress was made concerning to the architectural competition for the design of mitigation measures for the shopping centre. During 2023 the talks will be resumed to see how to implement the mitigation measures. Once the background information is available, it will be sent to the World Heritage Centre.

In addition, the proper steps will be taken with the Municipality to advance in modifying the Communal Regulatory Plan and thus regulate the urban volumetry around the Church. This is in line with what was indicated in response to paragraph 3, letter d) of this report, given that MINVU will facilitate the process of modifying the Communal Regulatory Plan for the city of Castro, in charge of the municipality, to guaranteeing heritage conservation standards.

III. OTHER CURRENT CONSERVATION ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY THE STATE PARTY THAT MAY HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE PROPERTY.

1. Other projects promoted by the Site Administrator

1.1. Enhancement of the identity and cultural heritage as a sustainable axis in the Quinchao commune.

This project is under development and has obtained funding from the SUBDERE - SERPAT extraordinary fund, in the amount of USD 46,894, and is being carried out by the Chiloé Patrimonial Churches Foundation.

The project establishes that the principal protection factor of a site with a living heritage, such as the Churches of Chiloé, is its communities. Therefore every territory has biocultural assets that can be enhanced, and sustainably allow local



development. Identifying these assets and transmitting them to the community is a vital process to begin to devise development strategies around the site. For this reason, it is important to create a link with the community, make them participate in the survey process, as well as return didactic and educational products, both physical and digital.

The initiative seeks to promote the local development of the Quinchao commune by enhancing the value of the territory's identity and heritage. To this end, three lines of work have been defined that will be carried out in temporal sequence: the creation of a photographic archive of the Quinchao commune; the preparation of a heritage diagnosis, with a focus on local economic development with heritage identity; and dissemination of the heritage gathered in the study through children's didactic material (Annexes 37 and 38).

1.2 Consolidation of the technical office of the Patrimonial Churches Foundation of Chiloé

This project seeks to give continuity to the professionals who are part of the Chiloé Patrimonial Churches Foundation and site administrator of the Churches of Chiloé. The initiative has been financed by the SUBDERE - SERPAT Extraordinary Fund for an amount of USD 55,465, considering 13 months of work.

In addition to financing existing professionals, the project seeks to integrate new professionals, thus consolidating the technical team. The team includes an Executive Director, an architect Team Leader, another architect, and a social science professional.

The goal is to address all the areas associated with the Churches of Chiloé Site, raising and developing projects with local or communal scope, such as restorations, plans, and research, among others, as well as projects of provincial scope, tourism planning associated with the route of the churches (Annex 39 and 40).

1.3 Integrated Territorial Program Churches of Chiloé

This program is promoted and financed by CORFO, the economic development agency, which reports to the Ministry of Economy and is responsible for facilitating national production and regional economic growth.

Integrated Territorial Programmes (ITP) are initiatives that support the



coordination and articulation of projects aimed at improving the competitiveness of a territory. Through a set of initiatives, they seek to promote sustainable, productive development, mainly in value chains in limited territories.

The Chiloé Patrimonial Churches Foundation is collaborating in the first stage of this initiative, which was awarded to the Procultura Foundation, with whom they have had a working alliance since 2019.

This Integrated Territorial Program seeks to consolidate the cultural and heritage tourism offer of the churches of Chiloé as a sustainable and world heritage destination through the articulation, coordination, and strengthening of the human capital of the various public and private actors in the territory. The project can be extended for up to three years and is currently applying for funding (Annex 41).

1.4 Equipment for a comprehensive understanding of the Churches of Chiloé World Heritage Site, at the Churches of Chiloé Museum

The project aims to equip the Churches of Chiloé Museum, which is located at the headquarters of the Patrimonial Churches Foundation in the commune of Ancud. The financing was obtained through the 2022 Integral Improvement of Museums Fund of the National Service for Cultural Heritage. The amount granted was USD 37,674.

The development of the initiative involves the first stage of implementation of the museography of the museum, in addition to the curatorial design, whose purpose will be to expand the concept of heritage and associate it with other elements that are invisible in the exhibition, such as the contribution of its communities, the geographical environment, the perception of the heritage system that makes up the churches and the temporality of its cultural landscape. On the other hand, through classification cards, appropriate restoration work will be carried out on each of the physical elements of the existing heritage exhibition, considering the repair of models, cleaning of objects, and spatial reordering based on the new curatorial script. Finally, it is expected to link the educational community of the province of Chiloé with the new museography, for which the creation of a booklet of activities that contribute to the curriculum of school education through contents linked to the Site is contemplated (Annex 42).



1.5 Projects and Programs promoted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning (MINVU)

MINVU, through its Regional Ministerial Secretariat - Los Lagos, is a key player in coordinating of different issues associated with the Churches of Chiloé World Heritage Site, both with local governments and with Cultural Institutionalism. This is due, among other variables, to the fact that they have a Department of Urban Development and Infrastructure, as well as a Regional Coordinator in charge of heritage issues, which contributes to the continuity of the commitments that have been established over time (Annex 43).

Public Areas Program

In relation to the Public Areas Program associated with Site environments, three projects are reported:

- **Replacement of Chonchi's Main Square**

This is an architectural design project that seeks to recover the historical identity, heritage values and attributes in the area of influence of the square. The project area is 6,096 m², and the design budget is USD 94,948.

- **Improvement of Dalcahue Church Square**

It consists of an architectural design project that considers the recovery of heritage value, meeting and recreation for users of the square, implementation of universal accessibility and enhancement of the Heritage Site. The project area is 5,204 m², and the design budget is USD 101,477.

- **Improvement of the Achao Heritage Circuit, Quinchao commune**

This architectural design project seeks to obtain a comprehensive solution between enhancing the heritage circuit and consolidating of the accessible pedestrian infrastructure generated between the bus terminal and the port ramp. The project area is 7,855 m², and the design budget is USD 89,380.

Small Towns Program

The Small Towns Program will work in the commune of Chonchi, around the Nuestra Señora del Rosario of Chonchi Church, part of the World Heritage Site.



Three initiatives are being worked on:

- **Improvement of Centenario Street and Promenade of Chonchi**

This project has received a satisfactory recommendation (RS) from the Ministry of Social Development. The resources have already been transferred to the Municipality to begin the bidding process, so the technical terms of reference are being prepared for bidding and execution.

- **Improvement of Casa de la Cultura**

This building belongs to the Municipality, located in the Centenario Street Typical Zone of Chonchi, which has pending regularization procedures to apply for financing. The local government should take these steps.

- **Improvement of heritage housing**

This initiative is currently in the methodological development stage, which will make it possible to improve around 150 homes in different stages and with varying financing methods. By the year 2022, it is estimated to achieve a critical survey of about 200 houses, which will allow us to obtain the current state of conservation, thus defining the items to be restored and through which line of financing they can be financed.

Annexes:

Annex 37 - FIP sheet - Enhancement of the identity and cultural heritage as a sustainable axis in the Quinchao commune

Annex 38 - Presentation FIP - Workshops Project for the enhancement of identity and cultural heritage as a sustainable axis in the Quinchao commune

Annex 39 - Consolidation FIP sheet of Technical Office Chiloé Patrimonial Churches Foundation

Annex 40 - Patrimonial Churches Foundation Project Dossier 2020-2022

Annex 41 - FIP sheet - Churches of Chiloé Integrated Territorial Program

Annex 42 - FIP sheet - Equipment of the Churches of Chiloé Museum

Annex 43 - ORD. DROP No. 664 - Reply on Coastal Edge Plan

Annex 44 - ORD MINVU No. 745 - Replies on World Heritage Site



IV. IN CONFORMITY WITH PARAGRAPH 172 OF THE OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES, DESCRIBE POTENTIAL MAJOR RESTORATIONS, ALTERATIONS AND/OR NEW CONSTRUCTION(S) INTENDED WITHIN THE PROPERTY, THE BUFFER ZONE(S) AND/OR CORRIDORS OR OTHER AREAS, WHERE SUCH DEVELOPMENTS MAY AFFECT THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF THE PROPERTY, INCLUDING AUTHENTICITY AND INTEGRITY.

There are no other projects to report.

V. PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE STATE OF CONSERVATION REPORT

It is requested that only the summary sheet be publicly accessible.

VI. SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORITY

DIEGO MONTECINOS FERNÁNDEZ
ACTING NATIONAL DIRECTOR
NATIONAL SERVICE FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE

PBA/CNSPN/CPB/LMB

