

MONITORING
A MANAGEMENT TOOL
for
CONSERVATION
of
BUILT HERITAGE

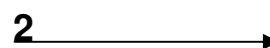
MONITORING RELATED ACTIVITIES IN A GIVEN CALENDAR YEAR FOLLOW A WELL ESTABLISHED SCHEDULE THAT TAKES INTO ACCOUNT IN SITU VISITS, FEED BACK, PARTNERSHIP, DESK STUDIES, REVIEWS, CROSS CHECKING AND REPORTING.

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
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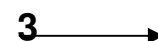
Monitoring report or other reports of previous year sent out to state parties	1
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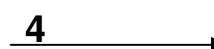
Desk studies on the sites to be monitored during year(s)	2
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Fact sheets produced for each one of the sites	3
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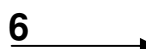
Compilation of material and data from ICOMOS and IUCN / ICCROM	4
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Regional expert meetings to review methodology and staffing	5
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5

Determination of staffing for each mission (national and/or international)	6
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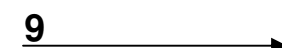
Presentation of Progress Report	7
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7

Field monitoring missions	8
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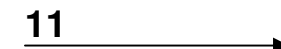
Comments from state parties	9
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Presentation of Final Reports	10
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10

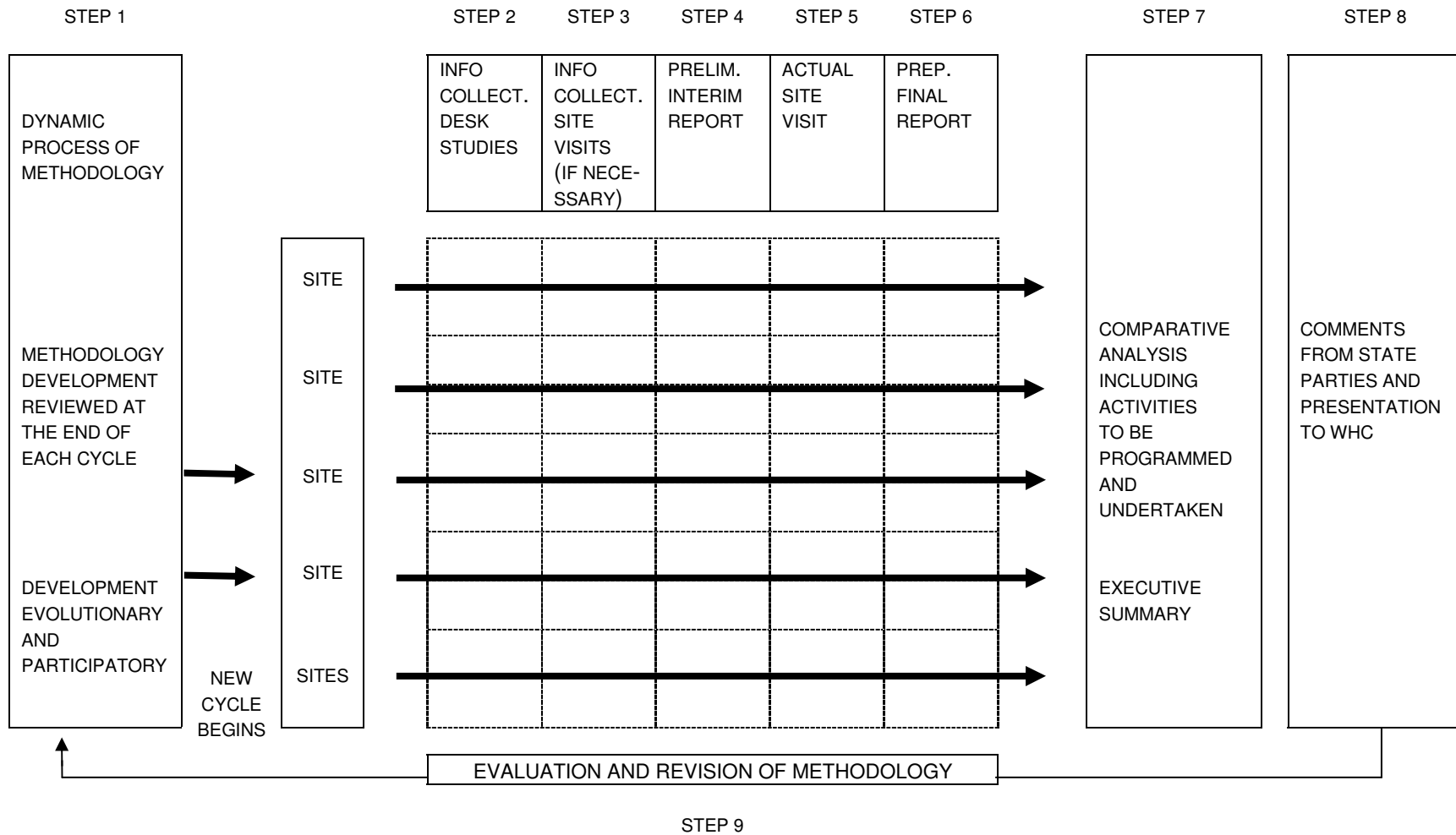
Monitoring report corresponding to a given period to be distributed to State Parties	11
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MONITORING METHODOLOGY AND QUESTIONNAIRE (TO BE REVISED REGULARLY)

- A. Basic Facts on the Site**
- A.1. Site
 - A.2. State Party - Country
 - A.3. Data at the time of inscription
 - A.4. Previous monitoring report(s), if any, national and/ or international
 - A.5. Technical assistance provided by the United Nations System and others bilateral, NGO's, etc., prior to monitoring
- 5.1 World Heritage Fund Contributions
 - 5.2 UNESCO International Campaigns (if any)
 - 5.3 UNDP National and/or Regional Projects and others, if any
- B. State of Conservation**
- B.1. Physical State of Conservation (authenticity, previous restorations, reconstructions, technical and scientific aspects, etc.)
 - B.2. Spatial/visual perception of the site's conservation, presence of incongruous elements and visual unity. (See Annex II)
- C. Factors of Relevance to the State of Conservation**
- C.1. Socio-economic factors
 - C.2. Environmental matters
 - C.3. Disaster preparedness and natural disasters
 - C.4. Site visitation and tourism impact assessment
- D. Legal and Institutional Framework**
- D.1. Legal framework
 - 1.1. At national level
 - 1.2. At local and regional level
 - 1.3. Relations between 1.1. and 1.2.
 - D.2. Institutional framework
 - 2.1. At national level
 - 2.2. At local and regional level
 - 2.3. Relations between 2.1. and 2.2.
 - 2.4. In situ local/national monitoring systems in place, if any
- E. Human Resources Capacity in Conservation and Allied Subjects**
- E.1. Human resources available
 - 1.1. At national level
 - 1.2. At local and regional level
 - 1.3. At site level
 - E.2. Training facilities available, including in situ and new needs in conservation
 - E.3. Training needs to establish monitoring systems at national and site levels
- F. Local Programmes in Place**
- F.1. Policies, programmes and projects for the safeguard of the site
 - F.2. Financial means, budgets and funding institutions
- G. Conservation Management Policy/Tools**
- H. Funding Sources and Mechanisms, Public Private PPP's**
- I. Disaster Preparedness**
- J. Environmental Concerns and Environmental Protection**
- K. Assessment of Site Visitation and Tourism Policies and Programmes**
- L. Observations and Findings**
- M. Conclusions and Recommendations**
- Suggested future action at all levels (highlights of previous points including role of the World Heritage Centre and the relevant sectors of UNESCO. e.g. Cultural Heritage. Sciences, Education, the Environment), ICOMOS, ICCROM, IUCN, etc. At this occasion some guidelines could also be drawn in reference to the design of integral conservation projects in context of sustainable human development and/or the environment. Special emphasis should also be given to follow-up action in the form of technical assistance, training, emergency aid from the World Heritage Centre and other sources, NGO's, private sector.
- E. Human Resources Capacity in**

METHODOLOGY FOR SYSTEMATIC MONITORING (prepared by S. Mutal and team)



THE MONITORING OF CULTURAL AND MIXED WORLD HERITAGE SITES REQUIRES A MULTIDIMENSIONAL SET OF APPROACHES SUCH AS:

REGIONAL
CONSIDERATIONS

IN SITU CONSERVATION AND
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

BUILT-IN-TRAINING
ELEMENTS IN CONDUCTING
THE MONITORING EXERCISE

ENVIRONMENT
AND CONSERVATION

SOCIO ECONOMIC
CONSIDERATIONS

PARTNERSHIP WITH
GOVERNMENTS

CONTINUITY AND
CHANGE

ADAPTABILITY TO SITE
CHARACTERISTICS AND
TYPOLOGY

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL
PERSONNEL

RELATIONSHIP WITH
SUSTAINABLE HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT

STATE PARTY
ACCOUNTABILITY

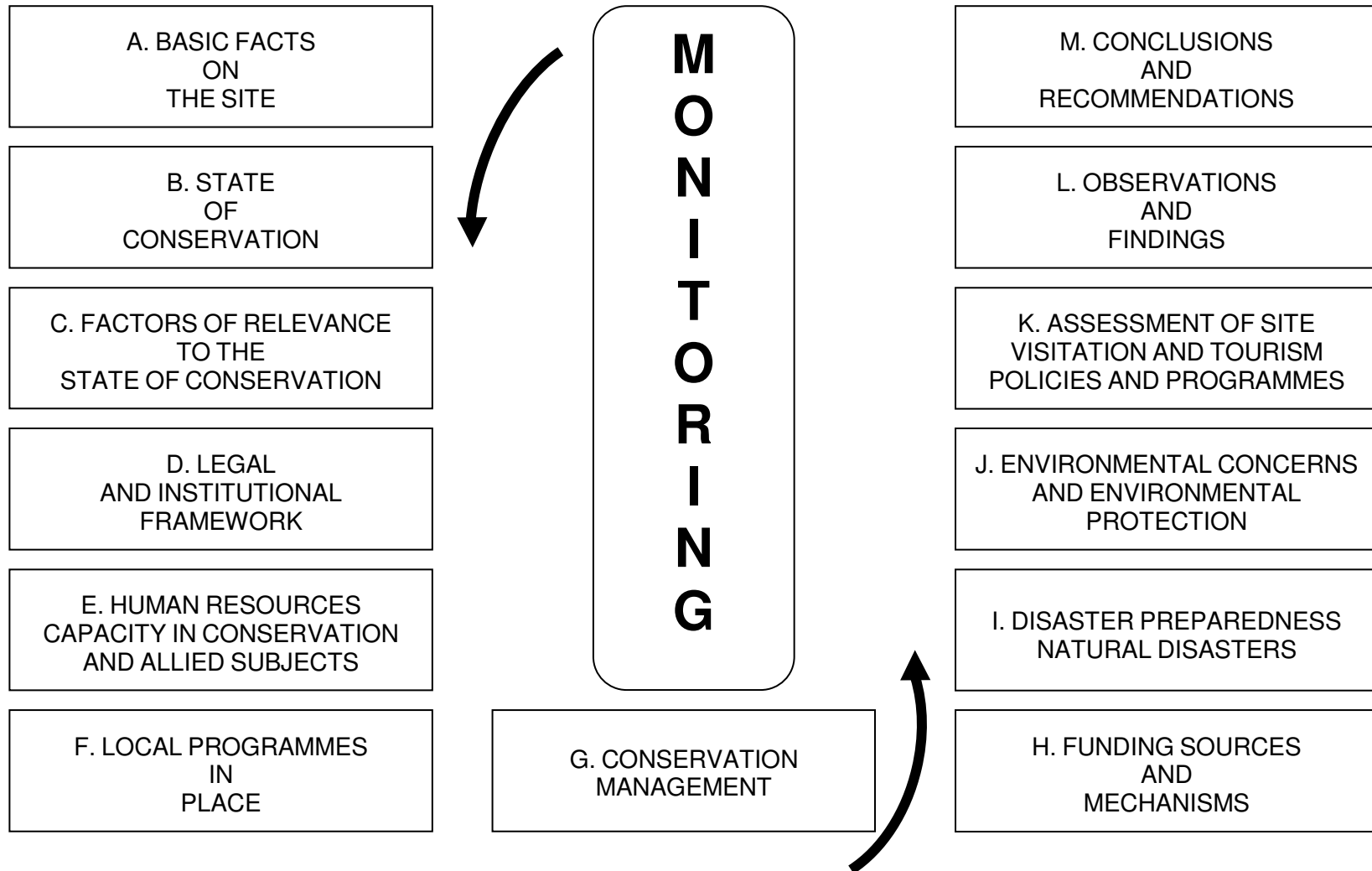
OF MAJOR SERVICE AND
COOPERATION TO/WITH
STATE PARTY

REPORTING PROCESS: AT STATE
PARTY LEVEL WITH A FLUID
AND DYNAMIC INFORMATION
NETWORK TO FOLLOW UP
ACTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

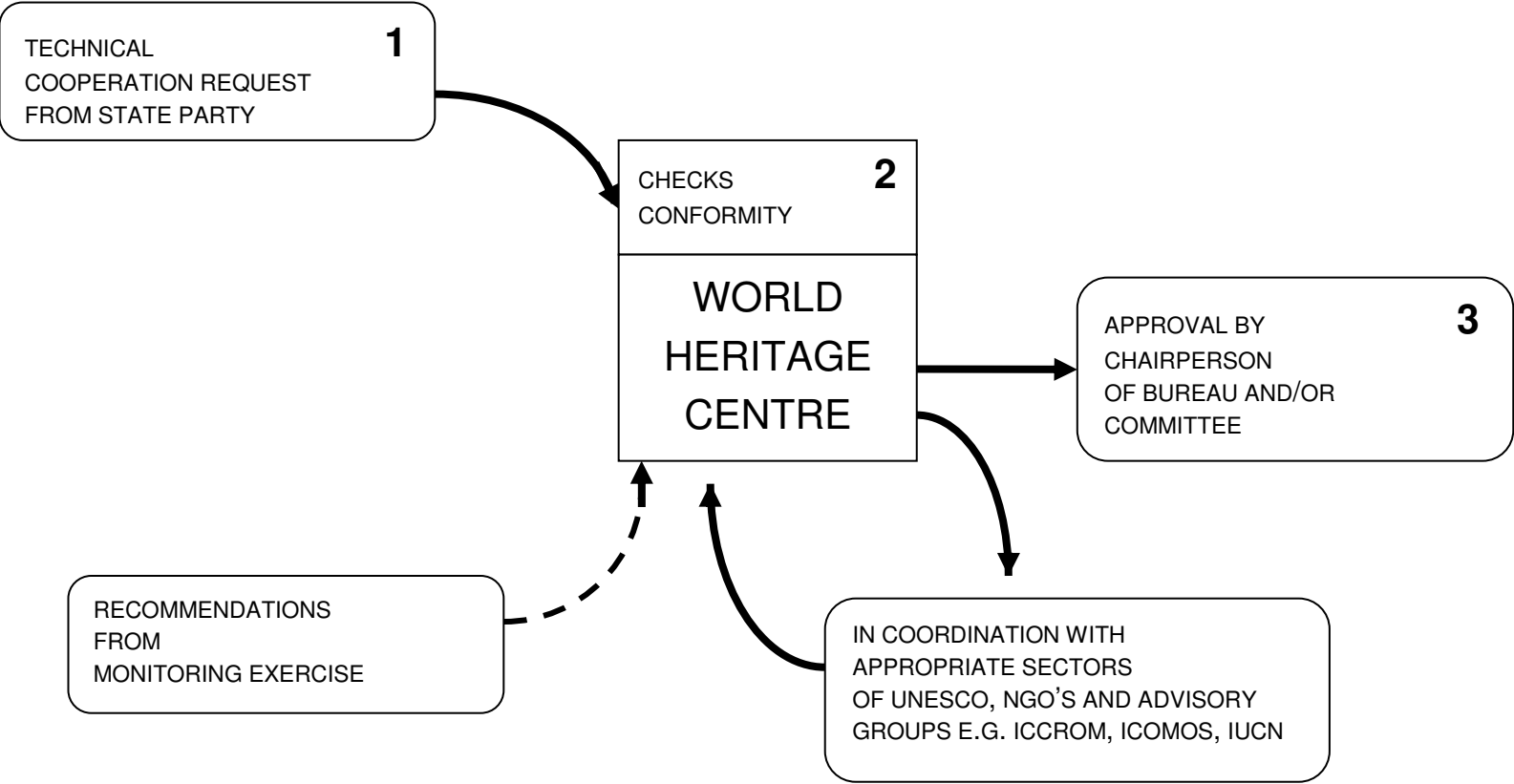
REPORTING PROCESS:
ADVISORY BODIES SUCH AS
ICCROM / ICOMOS / IUCN

REPORTING PROCESS:
PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS,
UNIVERSITIES AND
CONSERVATION CENTRES

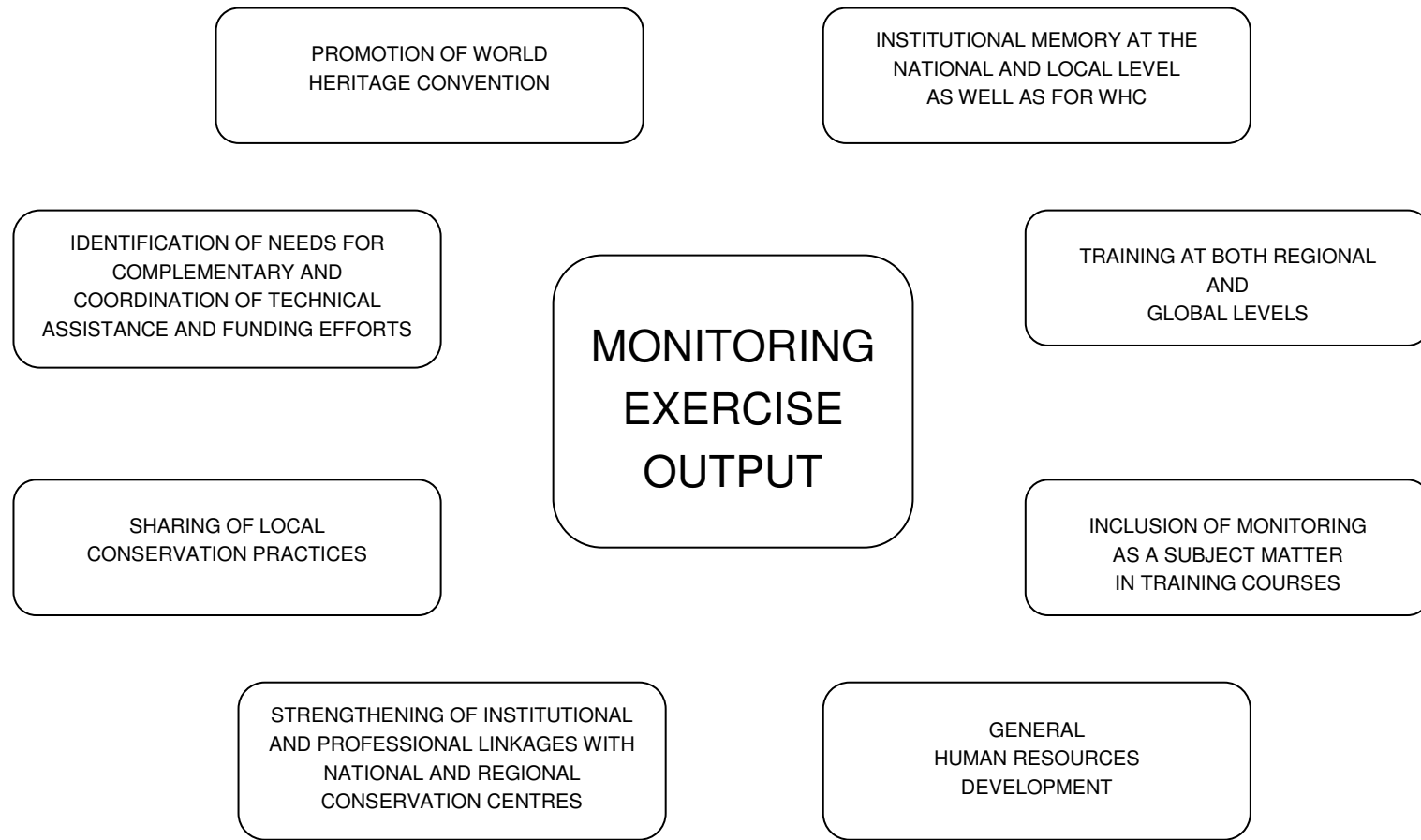
SUMMARY



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTS TO THE WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE SHOULD BY PREFERENCE, SYSTEMATICALLY CONFORM WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS RESULTING FROM THE MONITORING EXERCISES OR PERIODIC REPORTS



**THE MONITORING EXERCISE HAS “SIDE EFFECTS’
IN VARIOUS AREAS:**



**PAST EXPERIENCE NEEDS TO BE INTEGRATED WHEN PLANNING
FUTURE MONITORING EXERCISES**

