

ICOMOS

Report on the ICOMOS Advisory Mission to Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra (C 569bis)

27th to 29th April 2016



ICOMOS

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE TRAINING WORKSHOP on the guidelines and methodology for defining and linking values to attributes to monitoring indicators

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SUMMARY REPORT OF THE TRAINING WORKSHOP
“on the guidelines and methodology for defining and linking values
to attributes to monitoring indicators”
and on the site visits / consultations with site managers

1 BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

The subject of the training workshop was: Development of Monitoring Indicators for the World Heritage Property “Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra”. The workshop was organised first in Berat and Gjirokastra, and then concluded in Tirana, between 27-29 April 2016. **The mission was undertaken jointly by Tamás Fejérdy and Jukka Jokilehto.** Both gave introductory lectures and discussed the issues concerning the conservation management of the properties (see recommendations and also ANNEXES 3 and 4).

The objectives of the workshop were:

1. Training the participants on the guidelines and methodology for defining and linking values to attributes to monitoring indicators;
2. Assisting the Albanian authorities with the preparation of a focused set of monitoring indicators clearly related to the attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property “Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra.”

The programme (see ANNEX 1) was organised in three locations: Berat, Gjirokastra and Tirana. In Berat the aim was to provide the theoretical background and context, including lectures, discussion, and some site visits. In Gjirokastra, there was a short presentation, followed by site visits. In Tirana, the time was dedicated for an exercise in three groups, discussing the management issues and monitoring indicators in the three World Heritage properties. (The detailed programme is attached together with lists of participants.)

The workshop was attended with some twenty participants (see ANNEX 2), including officers from the Ministry of Culture, and experts responsible for the management of the two Albanian World Heritage properties: Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra (together as one property), and Butrint. After the introductory discussions during the first two days, the third day was dedicated to an exercise in three groups, examining the attributes which sustain the properties’ Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and the conservation processes. Particular attention was given to monitoring indicators regarding the efficiency of management as requested.

WORLD HERITAGE INSCRIPTION

The two Albanian properties were inscribed in the World Heritage List as follows:

Gjirokastra and Berat: Of these two historic centres, Gjirokastra was inscribed in 2005; it was extended to include Berat in 2008. Gjirokastra contains several remarkable examples of houses of Ottoman type, which date from the 17th century to the early 19th century. Berat

bears witness to a town which was fortified but open, and was over a long period inhabited by craftsmen and merchants. Its urban centre reflects a vernacular housing tradition of the Balkans, examples of which date mainly from the late 18th and the 19th centuries.

Criterion (iii): *Berat and Gjirokastra bear outstanding testimony to the diversity of urban societies in the Balkans, and to longstanding ways of life which have today almost vanished. The town planning and housing of Gjirokastra are those of a citadel town built by notable landowners whose interests were directly linked to those of the central power. Berat bears the imprint of a more independent life style, linked to its handicraft and merchant functions.*

Criterion (iv): *Together, the two towns of Gjirokastra and Berat bear outstanding testimony to various types of monument and vernacular urban housing during the Classical Ottoman period, in continuity with the various Medieval cultures which preceded it, and in a state of peaceful coexistence with a large Christian minority, particularly at Berat.*

Butrint, in the south of Albania, was inscribed in 1992 and extended in 1999. There was a minor modification in 2007. The property was justified under:

Criterion (iii): *'The evolution of the natural environment of Butrint led to the abandonment of the city at the end of the Middle Ages, with the result that this archaeological site provides valuable evidence of ancient and medieval civilizations on the territory of modern Albania.'*

CURRENT SAFEGUARDING MEASURES

It is noted that the three sites are legally protected (law 2003 amended). The properties are also subject to the Albanian Charter for Conservation and Restoration, 2009.

- Berat has a management plan, and there are regulations for the administration of the historic centre and its buffer zone, 2014.
- Gjirokastra only has a short generic plan included in the World Heritage nomination. However, it has regulations for the administration and integrated conservation of the historic centre and buffer zone, 2015. There are general local plans, being revised on the basis of territorial reform. There is also a local strategy for tourism development, which is under revision.
- Butrint is protected subject to the law for cultural heritage (2003 amended), the law for protected areas (2002), and the law for protection of biodiversity (2006). It has regulation for the functioning of the Administration office of the National Park of Butrint, 2002. It also has a recent draft management plan.

At the national level, the Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra are the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture, the Regional Directorate of National Culture, the Institute of Cultural Monuments, and the Committee for the Coordination of the management plan of Berat and Gjirokastra. At the local level, the responsibility is with the municipalities. In addition, particularly in Gjirokastra, there are active NGOs promoting conservation. There is a small financial contribution from the State budget, complemented from international donors (TIKA, GIZ, AADF). Berat also has some EU funds (IPA).

Similar administration is relevant to Butrint, which is however under two ministries: Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Environment, and the Office for Administration and Coordination

of Butrint (depending on the Ministry of Culture). Locally, it is under the jurisdiction of the municipality of Saranda. The site has funding from 90% of ticket revenues, plus from international donors.

It is recognised that several Albanian participants have attended international training sessions, including some training at ICCROM. Also, the internet provides useful access to available resources from UNESCO, ICCROM and ICOMOS. Indeed, we were asked not to spend too much time on basic issues regarding World Heritage, considering that these are already well known. On the other hand, it was observed that there was a need to focus on some specific issues, such as discussing the methodology to identify “monitoring indicators” for management effectiveness. Nevertheless, it was noted that there is a need for further capacity building (e.g. understanding of historic urban / rural landscape, participatory management).

WORLD HERITAGE REPORT 2012

A reactive monitoring mission was carried out to Berat and Gjirokastra by ICOMOS in November 2012. In response, the State Party has submitted several state of conservation reports, the latest in 2015.

The 2012 ICOMOS mission report observed the following:

- *The State Party faces a number of difficulties due to scarce resources and manpower. There are only few architects and engineers trained in restoration, as well as specialized craftsmen. The problems are much more acute in Gjirokastra as available resources are very limited in relation to the restoration needs of historic buildings, especially during the last two years. Residents owning large properties in Gjirokastra do not, for the majority, have the financial means for conservation or restoration. Therefore, many houses have been abandoned and are subject to decay. Furthermore, some houses have multiple owners dispersed all over the world, who cannot be identified.*
- *Detailed monitoring indicators related to OUV still do not exist. A list of monuments of 1st and 2nd category exists for the two museum cities and a photographic documentation of the monuments of 1st category. A serious problem is that all the buildings which do not belong to the 1st category are indicated on the map as 2nd category monuments, even the illegal ones.*
- *Each of the museum cities is managed separately by its local institutions and the local bodies are not sufficiently aware about the importance and the primacy of the Management Plan of the World Heritage property. They also are not aware about the need to directly link all planning levels, e.g. the Tourism Development Strategy and Action Plan, Urban Development Plans, etc.*
- *Both cities have a fire prevention strategy and try hard to complete or improve it. However, both cities need funding for the implementation of their plans.*

The 2012 report further recommended:

- *The main attributes of the two towns that reflect Outstanding Universal Value - including streetscapes, views and also intangible elements - should be indicated not only in lists but also on maps. A more precise classification of the historic buildings is necessary, as illegal or new buildings are recorded as monuments of 2nd category.*

There is also a need to develop indicators that fully reflect the attributes of the two towns that carry Outstanding Universal Value and evaluate the impact of each of the illegal constructions, in order to propose an action plan to demolish or rectify them, especially in Gjirokastra. Four categories of buildings should be indicated on the maps and lists: Monuments of 1st category, Monuments of 2nd category, illegal buildings and legal buildings that are not classified as “monuments”.

- *There is a need for the correlation of the joint Management Plan, the Tourism Strategy Plans and the Urban Development Plans of the two historic centres as one unit. All of them should aim to strike a balance between the creation of economic activity and the protection of the OUV and should be implemented. There is also a need for a general conservation and rehabilitation project for each city, accompanied by special regulations and proposal for appropriate measures.*
- *Another very important issue is the acquisition of more specialized scientists and craftsmen in restoration, and the awareness of the community about heritage values.*
- *There is also a need to motivate residents to return to their houses - in Gjirokastra - for the revival of the historic centre as the continuity of life in the historic cities is one of the most important attributes of OUV. The housing of the University and the city’s public services in buildings of the historic centre would contribute significantly to its functional revival. The completion or renewal of the city’s infrastructure is also crucial to attract or keep residents, commerce and tourism.*
- *The fire protection for Gjirokastra needs to be strengthened.*

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE REQUEST

In 2015, the World Heritage Committee adopted the following Decision 39COM7B.75 for Berat and Gjirokastra:

1. *Having examined Document WHC-15/39.COM/7B,*
2. *Recalling Decision 37 COM 7B.70, adopted at its 37th session (Phnom Penh, 2013),*
3. *Welcomes the efforts undertaken by the State Party to respond to the recommendations of the Committee and those of the ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring mission (2012), and encourages the State Party to proceed with the timely adoption and implementation of the new draft Law on Cultural Heritage as well as the new Regulation on the protection, conservation and management of the historic centre of Gjirokastra and its buffer zone;*
4. *Notes the progress made with controlling illegal constructions, the maintenance and conservation works, as well as the awareness raising and educational initiatives, and requests the State Party to continue to implement the previous recommendations, in particular:*
 - a) *Develop an overarching integrated management plan, including a risk management component with threat mitigation measures,*
 - b) *Ensure that the Tourism Development Strategy correlates with the management plan and Urban Developments plans, aiming to strike a balance between the creation of economic activity and the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV),*
 - c) *Continue the processes of monitoring and controlling development, and prepare a focused set of monitoring indicators with a clear articulation of the attributes of OUV,*

- d) *Maintain the moratorium on any new constructions within the World Heritage property and its buffer zone, until the approval of the new Regulation for the protection, conservation and integrated management of the historic centre of Gjirokastra and its buffer zone,*
- e) *Continue the efforts to address the need of fire hydrants in both historic centres;*
5. *Also requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre the results of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) concerning the entirety of the rehabilitation project at Berat Castle, for review by the Advisory Bodies;*
6. *Further requests the State Party to prepare a thorough study of the infrastructural situation of the historic centre of Gjirokastra prior to any decision is taken concerning the by-pass road and the conversion of the bazaar into a pedestrian area, and provide details of the project and the results of the study to the World Heritage Centre, for review by the Advisory Bodies;*
7. *Also encourages the State Party to continue to provide to the World Heritage Centre any development proposals before their official approval in line with Paragraph 172 of the **Operational Guidelines** for review by the Advisory Bodies;*
8. *Requests furthermore the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2015 and 1 December 2016**, an updated report, including a 1-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 41st session in 2017.*

2 OBSERVATIONS FROM THE MISSION

The mission was focused on training, and the scope was not to report on the management or the state of conservation of the property. As such, there were only brief visits during the three days. In addition, one of the mission experts Jukka Jokilehto, had the opportunity to carry out a quick visit to the old fort and bazaar of the city of Kruja.

The OUV of Berat and Gjirokastra is reflected in criterion (iii) as a testimony to the way of life in the Balkans particularly in the classical Ottoman period. The two towns represent two different but probably complementary aspects of such developments. However, while Gjirokastra was a citadel town of landowners, Berat was associated with handicraft and trade. These issues are complemented by the emphasis of criterion (iv) on Ottoman architecture and also on mediaeval cultural traditions.

While the two towns are inscribed in the World Heritage List as a serial nomination, based on some similarities, there are also differences. In fact, each town has its specificity and character as well as its problems. For a visitor, Berat tends to remain a picture of a hillside settlement that you appreciate from the outside, while Gjirokastra is entered and experienced from the inside.

In the exercise carried during the workshop, the following types of attributes were indicated for Gjirokastra and Berat;

<p>Gjirokastra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Living historic city - Building types adjusted to terrain - Traditional materials and techniques - Citadel and landowner 'kule' <p>Problems:</p>	<p>Berat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ottoman architecture - Coexistence of various religions and cultural communities - Castle <p>Problems</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abandoned houses - Unplanned urban development - Illegal constructions - Lack of maintenance - Lack of funding - Lack of continuity of crafts - Impact of modern requirements <p>General indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revitalisation - Continuous monitoring - Raising awareness - Demolish illegal structures - Updating legal framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fire, rock fall, earthquake - Religions, conflicts¹ - Tourism pressures - Difficulty of property management - Traffic problems <p>General indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase hydrants in historic centre - Define risk areas - Monitor cultural activities - Monitor tourism - Monitor risks in buildings - Monitor traffic intensity
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¹ We understand that, for the time being, mentioning religious conflicts is something which is purely theoretical, however it appears in this text because it was put on the screen by the participants of the workshop. It was even proposed by ICOMOS advisors to use in this context the word “challenge” instead using expression of “problems”

3 IDENTIFICATION OF A SET OF MONITORING INDICATORS

On the basis of the ICOMOS experts' presentations given during the previous days, and using the proposed working-scheme for this purpose (see ANNEX 4), a special workshop (held in the premises of the Institute of Cultural Monuments) was dedicated to this task with an important participation of representatives of the WH property Berat and Gjirokastra and also for the WH property of Butrint (see List of participants in ANNEX 2). Though this mission report deals only with the Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra and not with the property of Butrint, during the workshop the case of Butrint was also discussed. The above **draft for indicators** takes into account the outcome of the workshop and also the "general recommendations" formulated by Jukka Jokilehto (see also under the same title in a subsequent chapter in this report, "in extenso").

ATTRIBUTES	CHALLENGES/HAZARDS	ACTORS	INDICATORS
1. Examples of an outstanding type of Ottoman Period	FIRE, ROCK FALL, GATE GUARDS, LAND SLIP	FLOODING UNCONSCIOUS INFILTRATION	PERCENTAGE OF DEFINING AREA COVERAGE WITH WILDRANTS ON H-CENTER
2. Berat, witness to coexistence of various religions and cultural communities	RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS	ABANDONMENT OF TRADITIONS	NO. REPORTING NO. BUSINESSES AND NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS INCIDENCES (RELIGIONS)
3. (Berat) Features a castle (KALA)	TOURIST PRESSURES	MUNICIPALITY, M.C. RDHC INHABITANTS, TOURIST CHARACTER	NO. OF TOURISTS
4. CLUSTERED IN THE DEEPENED VALLEY FEATURES A SERIES OF ONE- AND TWO-STORY HOUSES - WITH LOGGIES	DETERIORATION OF HOUSES DIFFICULTY PROPERTY MANAGEMENT	M.C. RDHC MUNICIPALITY	NO. HOUSES WITH MORE TO DANGER
5. Found the amount of centuries change, the town like houses with towers of Turkish style built by major landowners	DETERIORATION AND INFILTRATION OF HOUSES ABANDONMENT	MUNICIPALITY, M.C. RDHC & OWNERS	NO. OF DEREGISTERED HOUSES WITH TOURISTS
6. MONUMENTS A BAZAR, AN 18th CENTURY MOSQUE, TWO COURSES FROM SAME PERIOD	NEGATIVE IMPACT OF VEHICLES	MUNICIPALITY, ROAD TRANSPORTATION DIRECTORATE	NO. OF AUTOMOBILES AND TRAFFIC, TRAFFIC INTENSITY
7.			
7. FORTIFIED HISTORIC CENTRES	FIRE, RISK FROM ILLEGAL INTRUSION BY INHABITANTS LOW FINANCE RESOURCES	TRANSPORTATION AND PARKING	MUNICIPALITY, M.C. RDHC INHABITANTS
8. WELL PRESERVED VEHICULAR BUILDINGS (BERAT) TIERED HOUSES ON THE SLOPES, WHICH ARE PREDOMINANTLY HORIZONTAL IN LAYOUT, AND MAKE ABUNDANT USE OF THE ENTERING DAYLIGHT	ROCK FALL RISK FROM FIRE ABANDONMENT LOW FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE MAINTENANCE		M. CULTURE RDHC MUNICIPALITY
9. BEAR WITNESS TO THE WEALTH AND DIVERSITY OF THE OSMAN AND ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE			

ACTION
TARGET
SUCCESS
BERAT

When preparing the final set of indicators, it was also necessary to identify those responsible for data gathering and monitoring (presumably the site manager), considering that certain data may be collected by a variety of specialised agencies, which may not be responsible for their use in WH monitoring.

Another important aspect is the number of indicators. If there are too many, it may not be feasible to monitor all of them. Therefore, there is need for a strategic selection of those that are necessary and possible to collect (e.g. because they help in assessing changes on different aspects). It is also necessary to ensure that the monitoring system is really implemented on the ground.

(See also Annex 4)

Outlined proposals for "Indicators" in the following part of this report have been identified in connection with attributes derived from the statement of OUV.

This draft has is not of binding character, and should be understood as a first step.

1. HISTORIC CITY OF BERAT (2008)

1.1 ATTRIBUTE: examples of an architectural character typical of the Ottoman period / Ottoman architecture - tiered houses on the slopes, which are predominantly horizontal in layout, and make abundant use of the entering daylight - witness to the wealth and diversity of the urban and architectural heritage

1.1.1 Conservation target

Ensure integrity and authenticity, avoid all adverse effects and processes

- Keep existing vernacular buildings in good condition in their historical context, assure their sustainability with appropriate contemporary use and comfort; (infrastructure) facilities without disturbing-adverse effects on the historic substance.
- Establish and keep balance between traditional use and new functions in connection with services for visitors (in order to avoid gentrification of the historic areas);
- Manage social-economic and cultural expectations and processes in order to avoid loss of the existing, historic building stock and urban structure and avoid their replacement with inappropriate new constructions using inappropriate materials;
- Keep the views and vistas to and from the property intact

1.1.2. Challenges-problems

- Fire, rock fall, earthquake
- Flooding,
- Uncontrolled development
- Tourism pressures
- Difficulty of property management
- Traffic problems (inclusive parking necessities)
- Abandonment and deterioration of buildings
- Abandonment of traditions
- Lack of funding
- Lack of maintenance

1.1.3 Actions needed/suggested

- Define risk areas and stop uncontrolled interventions / building activity
- Consistency in territorial planning and management for both the property and the buffer zone
- Consistency in the implementation of legal regulations and guiding documents (i.e. management plan)
- Identification of necessary corrective measures
- Monitoring activity concerning risks in buildings, visual integrity, traffic intensity, tourism, cultural activities,
- Assure financial predictability (i.e. public funding-subsidy system, tax discount opportunities, etc.)

1.1.4 Actor(s)

- Municipality
- Ministry of Culture,

- Regional Directorate of National Culture
- Local Community
- Prefecture

1.1.5 Indicators and frequency of control / monitoring

	Indicator	Frequency
BI.1.1	Coverage with infrastructure facilities - percentage of coverage with hydrants in the historic centre	yearly
BI.1.2	Statistical data on / changes in the ownership	yearly
BI.1.3	Number of illegal constructions	6 months
BI.1.4	Number of abandoned houses	yearly
BI.1.5	Number of buildings receiving continual maintenance	yearly
BI.1.6	Number of owners/users receiving public funding for restoration and / or for maintenance	yearly
BI.1.7	Statistical data on demographic changes	every two years
BI.1.8	Statistical data on tourism (visitor numbers, seasonality – day visitors, organised buses, individual; ² visitors spending one or more night on site, etc.)	yearly
BI.1.9	Statistical data on traffic (number of locally owned vehicles, number of visitors' vehicles, number of parking places)	yearly
BI.1.10	Statistical data on natural catastrophes (fire, flood, earthquake, rock fall) – visualised on a map of the WH property	yearly

1.2 ATTRIBUTE: witness to the coexistence of various religious and cultural communities down the centuries

1.2.1 Conservation target

- Keep alive or restore/reintroduce religious traditions strengthening religious communities
- Make accessible (both tangible and intangible) values of various religious and cultural communities
- Exploit religious traditions in the benefit for sustaining identity of local communities and improving presentation of values (also for visitors)

1.2.2. Challenges-problems

- Religions, conflicts
- Tourism pressures
- Difficulty of property management
- Lack of funding
- Lack of maintenance

1.2.3 Actions needed/suggested

- Ensure continual support for religious communities
- Restore religious buildings (and other relevant historic-artefacts) as needed

² To identify the right indicators concerning tourism; a more in-depth and detailed study is needed.

- Ensure / support continual maintenance of the religious buildings-artefacts
- Ensure the highest possible level of awareness raising concerning values of the religious coexistence both among citizens and visitors

1.2.4 Actor(s)

- Religious communities,
- NGOs
- Local government
- Museums

1.2.5 Indicators and frequency of control / monitoring

	Indicator	Frequency
BI.2.1	Number of reported (inter-religion) incidents	yearly
BI.2.2	Number of common (shared) religious/cultural programs	yearly
BI.2.3	Number of buildings receiving continual maintenance	yearly
BI.2.4	Number of abandoned religious properties	yearly
BI.1.8	Statistical data on tourism (visitors number, seasonality)	yearly

1.3 ATTRIBUTE: fortified historic centre - features a castle, locally known as the Kala

1.3.1 Conservation target

- Keep existing historic buildings in good condition, fortification, ensure sustainability with appropriate function
- Establish and keep balance between traditional use and new functions in connection with services for visitors (against gentrification of the historic areas)
- Avoid loss of the existing, historic building stock and urban structure and avoid their replacement with non-appropriate new constructions using non appropriate materials
- Keep visual integrity of vistas to and from the castle and the fortified area

1.3.2. Challenges-problems

- Fire, earthquake
- Tourism pressures
- Difficulty of property management
- Traffic problems
- Lack of funding
- Lack of maintenance

1.3.3 Actions needed/suggested

- Define risk areas
- Consistency in territorial planning and management for both the property and the buffer zone
- Consistency in the implementation of legal regulations and guiding documents (i.e. management plan)
- Identification of necessary corrective measures
- Monitoring activity concerning risks in buildings, visual integrity, traffic intensity, tourism, cultural activities,

- Ensure financial predictability (i.e. public funding-subsidy system, tax discount opportunities, etc.)

1.3.4 Actor(s)

- Municipality
- Ministry of Culture,
- Regional Directorate of National Culture
- Local Community
- Inhabitants
- Tour-operators

1.3.6 Indicators and frequency of control / monitoring

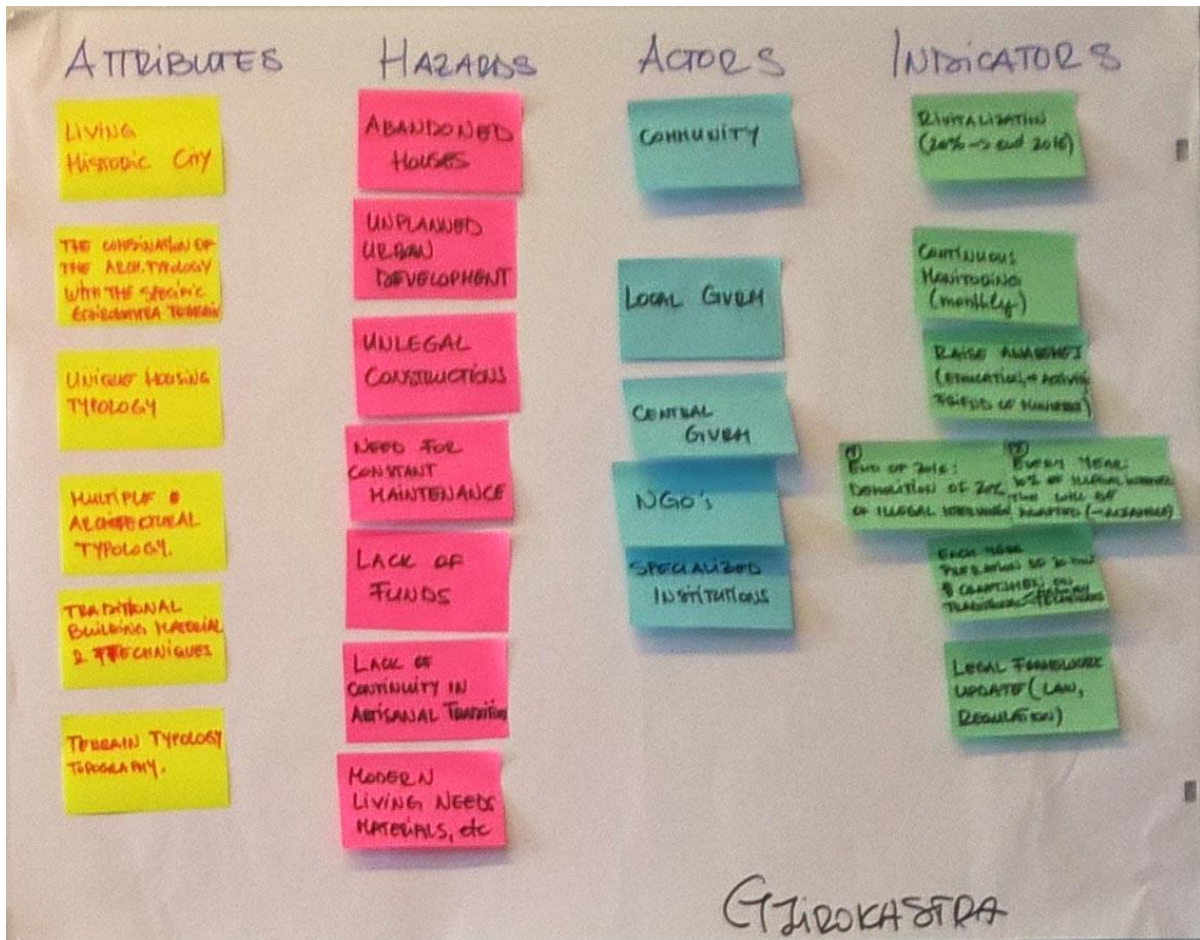
	Indicator	Frequency
BI.3.1	Number of events in the castle area	yearly
BI.1.2	Statistical data on / changes in the ownership	yearly
BI.1.3	Number of illegal constructions	6 months
BI.1.4	Number of abandoned houses	yearly
BI.1.5	Number of buildings receiving continual maintenance	yearly
BI.1.6	Number of owners/users receiving public funding for restoration and / or for maintenance	yearly
BI.1.7	Statistical data on demographic changes	every two years
BI.1.8	Statistical data on tourism (visitors number, seasonality)	yearly
BI.1.9	Statistical data on traffic (number of locally owned vehicles, number of visitors' vehicles, number of parking places)	yearly
BI.1.10	Statistical data on natural catastrophes (fire, flood, earthquake, rock fall) – visualised on a map of the WH property	yearly

In Annex 6, a synoptic table is provided listing objectives, actions, and indicators, as well as the institutions responsible for taking such actions.



Berat

2. HISTORIC CITY OF GJIROKASTRA (2005)



2.1 ATTRIBUTE: Living historic city with monuments: a bazaar, an 18th-century mosque and two churches from the same period.

1.1.1 Conservation target

Ensure integrity and authenticity, avoid all adverse effects and processes

- Keep existing vernacular buildings in good condition in their historical context, ensure their sustainability with appropriate contemporary use and comfort (infrastructure) facilities
- Establish and keep balance between traditional use and new functions in connection with services for visitors (in order to avoid gentrification of the historic areas)
- Manage social-economic and cultural expectations and processes in order to avoid loss in the existing, historic building stock and urban structure and avoid their replacement with non-appropriate new constructions using non appropriate materials
- Identify and keep intact the most important / characteristic views and vistas to and from the property

1.1.2. Challenges / problems

- Abandoned houses
- Unplanned urban development
- Illegal constructions
- Lack of maintenance

- Lack of funding
- Lack of continuity of crafts
- Impact of modern requirements

1.1.3 Actions needed/suggested

- Consistency in territorial planning and management for both the property and the buffer zone (and beyond, especially in relation of the visual integrity of the property)
- Consistency in the implementation of legal regulations and guiding documents (i.e. management plan)
 - o revitalisation (of the heritage, in the context)
- Continuous monitoring: monitoring activity concerning risks in buildings, visual integrity, traffic intensity, tourism, cultural activities
- Identification of necessary corrective measures
 - o demolition of illegal constructions (20% to the end of 2016)
 - o adaptation/correction of illegal interventions (every year 10 % be corrected)
- Education of craftsmen on traditional fields of craftsmanship
- Raise awareness
- Updating legal framework
- Assure financial predictability (i.e. public funding-subsidy system, tax discount opportunities, etc.)

1.1.4 Actor(s)

- Community
- Local government
- Central government
- NGOs
- Specialised institutions

1.1.5 Indicators and frequency of control

	Indicator	Frequency
GI.1.1	Coverage with infrastructure facilities	yearly
GI.1.2	Statistical data on / changes in the ownership	yearly
GI.1.3	Number of illegal constructions	6 months
GI.1.4	Number of abandoned houses	yearly
GI.1.5	Number of buildings receiving continual maintenance	yearly
GI.1.6	Number of owners/users receiving public funding for restoration and / or for maintenance	yearly
GI.1.7	Statistical data on demographic changes	every two years
GI.1.8	Statistical data on tourism (visitors number, seasonality)	yearly
GI.1.9	Statistical data on traffic (number of locally owned vehicles, number of visitors' vehicles, number of parking places)	yearly
GI.1.10	Statistical data on craftsman (number, qualification, training etc.)	yearly

2.2 ATTRIBUTE: Building types adjusted to terrain - in the Drinos river valley features a series of outstanding two-story houses from the 17th century. Examples of an architectural character typical of the Ottoman period

1.2.1 Conservation target

- Rehabilitation and revitalisation of the historic areas, ensembles
- Establish and keep balance between traditional use and new functions in connection with services for visitors (in order to avoid gentrification of the historic areas)
- Manage social-economic and cultural expectations and processes in order to avoid loss in the existing, historic building stock and urban structure and avoid their replacement with non-appropriate new constructions using non appropriate materials
- Identify and keep intact the most important / characteristic views and vistas to and from the property
- Reach adequate level of accessibility and management of private, commercial and public traffic, also considering tourism and emergencies such as fire, as well as parking of private vehicles, trucks and busses.

1.2.2. Challenges-problems

- Abandoned houses
- Unplanned urban development
- Illegal constructions
- Lack of maintenance
- Lack of funding
- Lack of continuity of crafts
- Impact of modern requirements

1.2.3 Actions needed/suggested

- Consistency in territorial planning and management for both the property and the buffer zone (and beyond, especially in relation of the visual integrity of the property)
- Consistency in the implementation of legal regulations and guiding documents (i.e. management plan)
 - o revitalisation (of the heritage, in the context)
- Continuous monitoring: monitoring activity concerning risks in buildings, visual integrity, traffic intensity, tourism, cultural activities,
- Identification of necessary corrective measures
 - o demolition of illegal constructions (20% to the end of 2016)
 - o adaptation/correction of illegal interventions (every year 10 % be corrected)
- Education of craftsmen on traditional fields of craftsmanship
- Raise awareness - producing and using “best practice” examples
- Updating legal framework
- Ensure financial predictability (i.e. public funding-subsidy system, tax discount opportunities, etc.)

1.2.4 Actor(s)

- Community
- Local government

- Central government
- NGOs
- Specialised institutions

1.2.6 Indicators and frequency of control

	Indicator	Frequency
GI.1.1	Coverage with infrastructure facilities	yearly
GI.1.2	Statistical data on / changes in the ownership	yearly
GI.1.3	Number of illegal constructions	6 months
GI.1.4	Number of abandoned houses	yearly
GI.1.5	Number of buildings receiving continual maintenance	yearly
GI.1.6	Number of owners/users receiving public funding for restoration and / or for maintenance	yearly
GI.1.7	Statistical data on demographic changes	every two years
GI.1.8	Statistical data on tourism (visitors number, seasonality)	yearly
GI.1.9	Statistical data on traffic (number of locally owned vehicles, number of visitors' vehicles, number of parking places)	yearly
GI.1.10	Statistical data on craftsman (number, qualification, training etc.)	yearly

2.3 ATTRIBUTE: Traditional materials and techniques - bear witness to the wealth and diversity of the urban and architectural heritage

2.3.1 Conservation target

On the basis of the knowledge and understanding of the existing heritage properties and taking account of the remaining representatives of traditional craftsmanship, safeguard and further develop traditional (historic) system of building, repair and maintenance of the building stock both in the WH property and (at the appropriate level) in the buffer zone

2.3.2. Challenges-problems

- Illegal constructions
- Lack of maintenance
- Lack of funding
- Lack of continuity of crafts
- Impact of modern requirements

2.3.3 Actions needed/suggested

- Institutions should be made aware of the existing knowledge base of the built and intangible cultural and natural heritage resources, so that
- this can be made available to the different target groups using available channels, such as publications, libraries and Internet databases, as appropriate.
- Capacity-building through training, education and awareness raising needs to be sustained in cooperation with relevant bodies and organisations, following a national strategy.
- This can be complemented by integrating the relevant requisites into career structures and the requirements for qualification to undertake positions or projects. It means
- to facilitate development of comprehensive efforts, developing an integrated approach that takes into account the natural and built heritage of the territory, while

- building up awareness of the heritage resources in the community and in decision-making authorities.
- initiate and support creation and sustain the activity of a specific market demanding qualified specialist in heritage-oriented traditional craftsmanship
- develop and implement a special regime of recognition for “outstanding skilled craftsmen” and for their “most conscious customers”

2.3.4 Actor(s)

- Community
- Local government
- Central government
- NGOs
- Specialised institutions

2.3.6 Indicators and frequency of control

	Indicator	Frequency
GI.3.1	Number of actions, events, programs (and their participants) organised to enhance understanding and appreciation of cultural heritage values and the importance of traditional craftsmanship connected to this heritage	yearly
GI. 3.2	Number of recognised / awarded craftsman and costumers	yearly
GI.1.2	Statistical data on / changes in the ownership	6 months
GI.1.3	Number of illegal constructions	6 months
GI.1.4	Number of abandoned houses	yearly
GI.1.5	Number of buildings receiving continual maintenance	yearly
GI.1.6	Number of owners/users receiving public funding for restoration and / or for maintenance	yearly
GI.1.7	Statistical data on demographic changes	every two years
GI.1.10	Statistical data on craftsman (number, qualification, training etc.)	yearly

2.4 ATTRIBUTE: Citadel and landowner ‘kule’ - around the ancient 13th century citadel, the town has houses with turrets (the Turkish kule) built by major landowners

2.4.1 Conservation target

- Safeguard the characteristic features supporting the identity of the WH property in their special context and meaning
- Keep the castle (area) as an integrated part of (life of) the historic city
- Stop loss of buildings, loss of function, abandonment, and the inappropriate transformations, use of non-traditional materials (i.e. concrete, plastic, etc.) structures and solutions
- Introduce sustainable and sustaining use in harmony with the original function for both private and public purposes
- Keep visual integrity and visual interrelations in the historic area/space among this specific kind of “kule” houses

2.4.2. Challenges-problems

- Abandoned houses
- Unplanned urban development

- Illegal constructions
- Lack of maintenance
- Lack of funding
- Lack of continuity of crafts
- Impact of modern requirements

2.4.3 Actions needed/suggested

- Consistency in territorial planning and management for the property
- Consistency in the implementation of legal regulations and guiding documents (i.e. management plan)
 - o revitalisation (of the heritage, in the context)
- Continuous monitoring: monitoring activity concerning risks in buildings, visual integrity, traffic intensity, tourism, cultural activities,
- Identification of necessary corrective measures
 - o demolition of illegal constructions
 - o adaptation/correction of illegal interventions
- Education of craftsmen on traditional fields of craftsmanship
- Raise awareness - producing and using “best practice” examples
- Updating legal framework
- Ensure financial predictability (i.e. public funding-subsidy system, tax discount opportunities, etc.)

2.4.4 Actor(s)

- Owners (public and private)
- Community
- Local government
- Central government
- NGOs
- Specialised institutions

2.4.6 Indicators and frequency of control

	Indicator	Frequency
GI.2.4	Number of good practices – “kule” type buildings in good shape and having sustainable and sustaining function	yearly
GI.1.1	Coverage with infrastructure facilities	yearly
GI.1.2	Statistical data on / changes in the ownership	yearly
GI.1.3	Number of illegal constructions	6 months
GI.1.4	Number of abandoned houses	yearly
GI.1.5	Number of buildings receiving continual maintenance	yearly
GI.1.6	Number of owners/users receiving public funding for restoration and / or for maintenance	yearly
GI.1.7	Statistical data on demographic changes	every two years
GI.1.8	Statistical data on tourism (visitors number, seasonality)	yearly
GI.1.9	Statistical data on traffic (number of locally owned vehicles, number of visitors’ vehicles, number of parking places)	yearly

In Annex 6, a synoptic table is provided listing objectives, actions, and indicators, as well as the institutions responsible for taking such actions.

3. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE OVERARCHING ISSUES – BERAT & GJIROKASTRA TOGETHER

Targets:

- Restoration and reconstruction of the property in accordance with the integrity and authenticity
- Rehabilitation of the environment
- Assessment of human and economic resources
- Stakeholder involvement and community participation
- Educational and Awareness raising activities

	Indicator	Frequency
O.1	Level of the preservation of the typological characteristics so far maintained in each property – <i>number in categories: complete /almost complete / satisfactory / partial/ fractional/ insufficient</i>	6 months
O.2	Level of the state of conservation of the buildings and open areas – <i>number in categories: very high risk/at risk/vulnerable/low risk / no risk</i>	6 months
O.3	Identification of the original and current uses of the buildings and spaces – <i>registration of changes in quantity (figures)</i>	6 months
O.4	Level /capacity of the public and private services and their compatibility with the building typology and the urban context – <i>number in categories: very good/good/satisfactory/ acceptable/ need to improve</i>	yearly
O.5	Level of accessibility and management of private, commercial and public traffic, also considering tourism and emergencies such as fire, as well as parking of private vehicles, trucks and busses – <i>number in categories: very good/good/satisfactory/ acceptable/ need to improve</i>	yearly
O.6	Level-adequacy of human resource / capacity – <i>number of skilled persons, number of persons participated in training and awareness raising events, activities</i>	yearly
O.7	Level of the organizations’ capacity (surveyed by organisations to be monitored) – <i>number of personnel, qualification of personnel, cooperation activity – number of actions-events realised in cooperation with relevant bodies</i>	yearly
O.8	Level of adequacy and efficiency of the legal framework - <i>number of problematic “cases”</i> - <i>identification of typical challenges</i>	yearly
O.9	Level and adequacy of funding-financial sources – <i>statistical data of used financial sources, percentage of public support etc. - evaluation in categories: very good/good/satisfactory/ acceptable/ need to improve</i>	yearly
O.10	Community participation rate – <i>number of community events, training and awareness raising programs, number of NGOs and their membership</i>	yearly

4 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to develop a systematic approach to the identification and monitoring of the particular qualities and characteristics of the two settlements, each needs to have a management regime that recognises its specificity. Therefore, each city requires its own management system and management plan.

In other words: a management mechanism must take into account the complexity of the property and the need for many stakeholders. The general local plan will play a crucial role, and it must be embedded in the legislation. It is therefore crucial that the objectives and mechanisms are integrated into the management system and expressed in the management plan. There will be need for a better understanding of the planning and management system within the more general environmental context, and there is also need for the engagement of the National Planning Agency, which is coordinating all local planning, and of the Ministry of Urban Development.

The commonality in the two cases is particularly in the methodology of integrated urban conservation, which should be developed in a more systematic way for Berat as well as for Gjirokastra (which are *historic cities* having large *protected areas*). In order to prepare such integrated urban conservation master plan, we can take note of the 1975 Council of Europe charter, the 1976 UNESCO recommendation, the ICOMOS 2005 Xi'an Declaration, the 2005 Council of Europe Faro Convention, and the 2011 UNESCO HUL recommendation.

In fact, one of the problems in Albania particularly in the current period of liberalisation seems to be the lack of consistency in territorial planning and management. In principle, this is noted in official documents, but in practice it still needs to be implemented. In Berat and Gjirokastra, protection seems to be mainly focused on buildings listed for their architectural and monumental merits as first or second category. This is also clearly expressed in the justification of the OUV, and the identification of the attributes in the exercise. It is noted that many first class buildings are located in the buffer zone. The planning and management at the urban and environmental level, however, is missing.

It is understood that, in this period, all municipalities are undergoing revisions and reformulations of their plans. Therefore there is now an opportunity to propose that cultural heritage considerations are integrated into all urban plans of the municipalities. It would also be appropriate that, within the nationally coordinated planning programme based on the legal reform of spatial planning, it is required that the identification of the values and attributes of cultural heritage to be integrated within the general planning objectives and regulations, according to the 1976 UNESCO Recommendation and the 1975 Integrated Urban Conservation principles of the Council of Europe.

Indeed, integrated urban conservation, as implied in the 1975-1976 policies and in reference to HUL, means that the management and mitigation of eventual negative impacts from developments can only be achieved through a holistic approach. This also applies to the identification of attributes, responsibilities for safeguarding and indicators of successful implementation of the management processes. It is most important to recognise the CONTEXT of each site justified for its OUV. This question is also closely related to the identification of the boundaries of the World Heritage areas as well as of the buffer zones.

The Operational Guidelines (UNESCO, 2015) indicate that the condition of integrity requires that the nominated property includes all elements necessary to express its OUV; it is of adequate size to ensure complete representation of the features and processes that convey the property's significance; it does not suffer from adverse effects of development and/or neglect. It is noted that the adverse effects often come from the uncontrolled development in the areas surrounding the inscribed World Heritage property. Consequently, it is of fundamental importance that there are appropriate control mechanisms in the management not only for the World Heritage property and its buffer zone, but even beyond. In order to understand the forces of development, and to identify indicators that should be monitored, it will be necessary to develop a territorial planning approach. At the moment, it seems that the protection of Berat and Gjirokastra is based on a building-by-building approach, which does not take sufficiently into account the social-economic and cultural developments.

In order to meet such requirements, it will be necessary to prepare an integrated urban conservation plan. This must be based on a detailed survey and documentation of all buildings and environmental features that are in the urban settlement and its context. For this purpose, it will be necessary to have an updated cadastral map indicating property lines and built and open areas. The integrated conservation plan means that conservation is integrated into the planning processes. Therefore, the plan should include and map especially the following types of analyses and surveys:

- 1) In order to respond to the condition of integrity in reference to the social-functional aspects, it will be necessary to:
 - a) Analyse the historical development of the settlement and the date of construction of each building and document subsequent transformations;
 - b) Analyse and specify the typological characteristics of the buildings and open areas, based on architectural-historical research;
 - c) Survey the preservation of the typological characteristics so far maintained in each property; This will be the basis for an Action Plan, indicating conservation and corrective measures;
- 2) In order to verify the authenticity of buildings in their current condition, and the social and functional condition of the community, it will be necessary to:
 - a) Survey of the state of conservation of the buildings and open areas; This will be taken as a reference for planning the conservation and maintenance of the historic building stock;
 - b) Identify the original and current uses of the buildings and spaces. The results of this analysis should be integrated into the conservation master plan aiming at the continuity and regeneration of traditional functions;
 - c) Identify all the buildings which are collapsing or are in urgent need of stabilisation and shoring in order not to lose authentic historic fabric and prepare a stabilisation programme to be carried out as soon as possible.
- 3) Furthermore, regarding particularly the management of the sites, it will be necessary to:
 - a) Survey the public and private services and their compatibility with the building typology and the urban context; this will be taken into the management plan for eventual corrective measures.

- b) Verify and plan accessibility and management of private, commercial and public traffic, also considering tourism and emergencies such as fire, as well as parking of private vehicles, trucks and busses.

On this basis, it will be possible to identify and specify the “attributes” that characterise each city. This will also form the fundamental reference for the specification of integrated conservation policies and for the implementation of the management strategies. It is on this basis that it is possible to prepare a consistent action plan in the short term (urgent), medium term (necessary) and long term (desirable). The action plan will also become the reference for monitoring “indicators” of the successful implementation of the Management Action Plan.

CAPACITY BUILDING

It is recalled that ICOMOS has adopted the training guidelines in 1993 and the World Heritage Committee has adopted a training strategy in 2000, based on an ICCROM report of 1995. The World Heritage Committee has subsequently adopted a capacity building strategy in 2011. More recently, the ICOMOS International Training Committee has also developed a document called: *Principles for Capacity building through education and training in safeguarding and integrated conservation of cultural heritage* (2013). This is understood as a general framework (umbrella) document, which can be integrated with guidelines for specific skills or professions. There already exists a draft concerning capacity building for building crafts.

The term ‘capacity building’ was defined by UNDP (in 1991) as *‘the creation of an enabling environment with appropriate policy and legal frameworks, institutional development, including community participation (of women in particular), human resources development and strengthening of managerial systems. ... UNDP recognizes that capacity building is a long-term, continuing process, in which all stakeholders participate (ministries, local authorities, non-governmental organizations and water user groups, professional associations, academics and others)*. Capacity building in reference to the conservation of heritage resources refers to the processes of developing and strengthening the skills, attitudes, abilities, processes and resources that organisations need in order meet the challenges in this field. The stakeholders should be aware and understand the significance of the heritage resource, be able to evaluate situations, to decide when consultations are needed, and be make balanced judgements in view of the sustainable development and conservation of heritage resources.

On the whole, Capacity Building can be understood to be more than training and research, though integrating both. It would normally consist of:

- **Human resource development**, the process of equipping individuals with the understanding, skills and access to information, knowledge and training that enables them to perform effectively, taking strategic decisions that are based on balanced judgement.
- **Organizational development**, the elaboration of management structures, processes and procedures, not only within organizations but also the management of relationships between the different organizations and sectors (public, private and community).

- **Institutional and legal framework development**, making legal and regulatory changes to enable organizations, institutions and agencies at all levels and in all sectors to enhance their capacities.

The strategy for capacity building should be guided by an overall vision, which is complemented by the definition of the correct approach and principles of policies, the objectives and priorities of actions, monitoring and review mechanisms. The vision should be taken as a long-term goal that defines the strategic approach and scope to capacity building. It is not the aim to reach all the goal at once, but rather to establish a process, programmed and articulated over time, defining the actions and objectives for each period, each part of the country, and for the relevant institutions and authorities. The capacity building process should be seen as a learning process, where the results and objectives are monitored against the background of the evolving social-economic situations, and the increasing understanding and appreciation of heritage resources not only by the professionals and authorities but also by the communities.

Human resource development is the process of equipping individuals with the understanding, skills and access to information, knowledge and training that enables them to perform effectively, taking strategic decisions that are based on balanced judgement. Human resource development in relation to safeguarding heritage resources implies that:

- First, there must be proper knowledge of heritage resources and what crucially defines their significance and associated values.
- Secondly, there needs to be understanding of the threats and hazards that these resources are subject to, and how to approach the conservation and sustainable development of these resources.
- Thirdly, there is need to define what skills, capabilities and attitudes are required for the activities, and organise proper systems of training and education as part of the career structure of the professionals, technicians and administrators to be involved in the processes.
- Fourthly, there is a need building capacities in coordination, collaboration and taking decisions in complex administrative and inter-institutional environments.

A crucial part of the capacity building in the conservation of cultural and natural heritage resources is the **creation of employment opportunities**. This means that the idea of conserving heritage is recognised at all levels of administration, as well as by the property owners.

It is even more crucial to recognise the need for cooperation and collaboration among different administrative levels, institutions and the public–private sector in order to optimise resources. MoC should understand that their resources (although limited) will play a crucial role in triggering virtuous processes.

The creation of employment opportunities will be fundamentally based on the existence of appropriate norms and standards for maintenance, repair, planning and management of the built and natural environment, the reinforcement of these within legal and administrative frameworks, and control by regular monitoring systems. It is complemented by the establishment of career structures for key positions in administration, requiring the necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes regarding safeguarding of heritage.

The first activity is to identify the heritage resources, and precisely assess their conservation needs. This requires acquisition of knowledge of the entire territory concerned, and the preparation of an inventory, which takes into account the cultural and natural features, their significance, and mutual interaction. It is understood that some inventories have already been prepared, though with a limited scope, such as the buildings in the old town of Sana'a and crafts skills in certain areas. The WH Periodic Report indicates that there is no national inventory, and that there is no process in place for developing it. In Albania, there is a National List of Monuments and, in the past two years, a WebGis inventory has also been prepared that includes all nationally listed properties. Each property has a location in WebGis and a file which describes the values (historic, architectural, structural), the current state of conservation, and the priorities of intervention. A further important part of the inventory process is to identify the hazards and risks of heritage, i.e. a national Risk Map. All built heritage is subject to processes of ageing and weathering, as well as various types of threats or hazards, man-made or natural, and their speed of impact (sudden/gradual).

Skills, capabilities and attitudes: The theory and principles guiding approaches to safeguarding heritage have developed particularly over the latter part of the 20th century. The principal issues are contained, especially in the international recommendations of UNESCO and the charters of ICOMOS (see list of ICOMOS charters in annex). It can be recalled that over the past two decades there has been strong tendency toward a more holistic approach to the definition of heritage, and understanding the challenges of conservation. Consequently, in the nominations to the World Heritage List of UNESCO there is an increasing number of cultural landscapes. Indeed, while in the past natural and cultural heritage were often dealt with separately, it is now understood that the conservation and sustainable development of these resources must be seen as an integrated process, where the strategies must be based on balanced judgement, with an emphasis on the condition of integrity.

The conservation of cultural heritage requires the intervention and collaboration of a number of different disciplines. The exact choice of professions/disciplines to be involved in each case will vary depending on the type heritage, its state of conservation, its context, and other related factors. Consequently, in some cases, a large number of disciplines may need to be involved. It will be necessary to clarify the **career structures of professions** involved in conservation, and identify the types and **appropriate levels of training required**.

Capacity building requires:

- Verifying that the necessary legal and regulatory frameworks enable organizations, institutions and agencies at all levels and in all sectors to enhance their capacities
- Developing a framework and communication systems, and building a network of qualified teachers, and necessary didactic facilities.
- Identifying sponsors and regional and national partner organizations, and canalizing financial and administrative support to heritage management.
- Organizing collaborative network of individuals and institutions for the exchange of ideas and opinions on approaches to education and training between national institutes.
- Taking action to create a market for conservation, research and training, and to encourage the creation of opportunities for qualified, trained conservationists.

These initiatives should be started by the establishment of Working Groups, inviting representatives of the relevant sectors to participate.

A fundamental part of capacity building is the issue of developing a balanced and just institutional and legal framework, which takes into account heritage requirements and creates a basis for environmentally and culturally balanced judgements in decision making. In this process, it is necessary to hear all parties, based on a systematic strategic analysis of the needs and requirements of the cultural and natural heritage, tangible and intangible. It is important to integrate this knowledge as a basic requirement into all planning and development processes, in order to guarantee that the claims of heritage resources are duly taken into account.

Institutions should be made aware of the existing knowledge base of the built and intangible cultural and natural heritage resources, so that this can be made available to the different target groups using available channels, such as publications, libraries and Internet databases, as appropriate.

Capacity building through training, education and awareness raising needs to be sustained in cooperation with relevant bodies and organisations, following a national strategy. This can be complemented by integrating the relevant requisites into career structures and the requirements for qualification to undertake positions or projects. It means to facilitate development of comprehensive efforts, developing an integrated approach that takes into account the natural and built heritage of the territory, while building up awareness of the heritage resources in the community and in decision-making authorities.



This will involve fostering collaboration and partnerships, and involving all relevant authorities into the decision-making process regarding planning, management and financing of programmes. Management should be built on existing efforts and on understanding the significance of heritage resources, taking into account user needs within the overall ecologically and culturally balanced framework.

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of Decision **39COM7B.75** of the WH Committee; **including time line for implementation**

Recommended action	timeframe / deadline
a) Develop an overarching integrated management plan, including a risk management component with threat mitigation measures	
- prepare an integrated urban conservation plan	ASAP
- adoption of the integrated management plan	ASAP
b) Ensure that the Tourism Development Strategy correlates with the management plan and Urban Developments plans, aiming to strike a balance between the creation of economic activity and the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV),	
- harmonisation in the framework of the management plan	in connection with the adoption and implementation of the integrated management plan
c) Continue the processes of monitoring and controlling development, and prepare a focused set of monitoring indicators with a clear articulation of the attributes of OUV – ACTIONS TO BE DONE:	
- reassessment of the results of the 27-29 April 2016 ICOMOS advisory mission workshop and proposed draft concerning attributes and indicators	September 2016
- finalisation of the set of indicators connected to the attributes	
- preparation and adoption of an operational work-plan for introduction of indicators with the identification of necessary tools and sources (human, technical, financial), responsible organisations and persons	November 2016
- start of implementing indicators in the monitoring framework	January 2017
- first feedback cycle evaluation of relevance of indicators and preparation of necessary enhancement, modification	December 2017 or in connection with the adoption and implementation of the integrated management plan
- monitoring	continuous / sequential
- second feedback cycle, evaluation of relevance of indicators and preparation of necessary enhancement, modification	December 2018 or in connection with the adoption and implementation of the integrated urban conservation plan
- monitoring	continuous / sequential

d) Maintain the moratorium on any new constructions within the World Heritage property and its buffer zone, until the approval of the new Regulation for the protection, conservation and integrated management of the historic centre of Gjirokastra and its buffer zone,	the regulation was approved in 2015
e) Continue the efforts to address the need of fire hydrants in both historic centres	
Submit updated report to the WH Centre - containing information about implementation-readiness (deadline: November 2016) of the set of indicators for a more appropriate and efficient management	1 December 2016

A final and overarching recommendation that it is of crucial importance concerns the need for strengthening close cooperation among the municipalities, the MoC, MUD and Agency of spatial planning in the elaboration of the new local plans for Berat and Gjirokastra.



Berat

6 ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 THE FINAL PROGRAMME (AS IT WAS REALISED)

ANNEX 2 LISTS OF PARTICIPANTS (27-29 April)

ANNEX 3..... RELATIONSHIP OF OUV AND RELEVANT MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

ANNEX 4..... ABOUT INDICATORS

ANNEX 5..... PROPOSED WORKING-SCHEME FOR THE WORKSHOP

ANNEX 6..... SYNOPTIC TABLE LISTING OBJECTIVES, ACTIONS, AND INDICATORS, AS WELL AS THE INSTITUTIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR TAKING SUCH ACTION



Gjirokastra

THE FINAL PROGRAMME (AS IT WAS REALISED)
**Development of Monitoring Indicators for the World Heritage Property
“Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra”**
**Hartimi i Indikatorëve të Monitorimit për Qendrat Historike Berat dhe
Gjirokastër, Pasuri Botërore**
TRAINING WORKSHOP
Berat, Gjirokastra, Tirana
27-29 April 2016
Training Objectives

1. Training the participants on the guidelines and methodology for defining and linking values to attributes to monitoring indicators
2. Assist the Albanian authorities with the preparation of a focused set of monitoring indicators clearly related to the attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value for the World Heritage Property “Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra”

Context:

The lack of specific monitoring indicators was identified as a factor that affects the Property “Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra” since its nomination as World Heritage. The need for the development and implementation of adequate monitoring indicators have been clearly expressed in the decisions: 33 COM 7B.87, 35 COM 7B.82 and Decision: 37 COM 7 B.70. Even though the State Party has made efforts in preparing a list of monitoring indicators and explained it through the SOC reports, the 2012 reactive monitoring mission report stated that “*detailed inventories related to attributes which carry Outstanding Universal Value still do not exist*”. Through the most recent decision 39 COM 7B.75, the World Heritage Committee still requests the State Party to prepare a focused set of monitoring indicators with a clear articulation of the attributes of OUV.

In October 2015, the Institute of Cultural Monuments “Gani Strazimiri” has requested from the World Heritage Centre, International Assistance for the State Party regarding the development of the monitoring indicators as requested by the World Heritage Committee. This training is organized by the Institute of Cultural Monuments with the collaboration and financial support of UNESCO as well as with the collaboration of the Ministry of Culture in Albania and ICOMOS. It includes a theoretical / practical workshop that aims at training the participants on the guidelines and methodology for defining and linking values to attributes to indicators. It also includes site visits to both historic centers and consultation with site managers and local governments aiming at the identification of all values present in the sites and developing monitoring indicators in practice. The training workshop will lead in the development and successful implementation of a focused set of monitoring indicators clearly related to the attributes of OUV

AGENDA
Day 0 26 April, 2016

Arrival to Berat

Day 1 27 April, 2016

09:00 – 09:30	Registration of the participants (<i>the sessions were held in the premises of Halvettiye Tekke – 1st Category Monument</i>)
09:30 – 10:00	Opening Remarks Mr. Eugen Kallfani , Director – Regional Directorate of National Culture Berat Mrs. Arta Dollani , General Director – Institute of Cultural Monuments “Gani Strazimiri” (IMK) Mr. Jukka Jokilehto , Expert – ICOMOS Mr. Tamas Fejerdy , Expert - ICOMOS
10:00 – 10:45	Mrs. Marsela Plyku Demaj , Head of Department – IMK - Brief overview of the management of World Heritage and heritage of national significance in Albania. Self-analysis by the Albanian state party on the functioning and the strengths and weaknesses of the management system in place for the World Heritage property including an overview of all the interested parties that are or should be involved in some way in management. Mr. Marius Qytyku , Municipality of Berat - Risk assessment in WHS (Historic Centre of Berat) - Overview of the Disaster Risk Management Workshop organized by UNESCO Office in Venice, ICOMOS and ICCROM in Berat 2012. Mrs. Marsela Plyku Demaj , Head of Department - IMK - Religious Heritage in Berat and Gjirokastra, WHP
10:45 – 11:00	Questions, Discussions
11:00 – 11:30	Coffee Break
11:30 – 14:00	Prof. Dr. Jukka Jokilehto , Expert – ICOMOS - About HUL – HUL Dimensions Dr. Tamas Fejerdy , Expert - ICOMOS - About Management – Main Components of Management, Aims and Definitions
14:00 – 15:00	Lunch Break
15:00 – 16:30	Prof. Dr. Jukka Jokilehto , Expert – ICOMOS - Current issues related to World Heritage and Heritage in General Dr. Tamas Fejerdy , Expert - ICOMOS - Other Management Related Issues - About Monitoring

- Brief presentation on OUV of Berat and Gjirokastra – Linking Values to attributes – requirements for efficient monitoring – preparation to working group session for the 3rd day

16:30 – 17:00	Coffee break
17:00 – 18:30	Visit to the Ethnographic Museum (Traditional House – Monument of 1 st Category, Berat Short walk through the Historic Centre of Berat

Day 2 28 April, 2016

08:00	Relocate to Gjirokastra <i>In Gjirokastra the space / location for presentations was kindly offered by Cultural Heritage without Borders (NGO)</i>
11:30 – 13:00	Mr. Albert Kasi , Director, Regional Directorate of National Culture, Gjirokastra - Opening Remarks Dr. Tamas Fejerdy , Expert - ICOMOS - About Indicators
13:00 – 15:00	Site Visit in Gjirokastra (walk through the old Bazaar, setting). Visit in Skënduli House, one of traditional houses in Gjirokastra – 1 st category monument Visit in Kadare House, 1 st category Monument, House reconstruction and restoration works financed by UNESCO in 2015. The house is now administered as museum.
15:00 – 16:00	Lunch Break and Coffee

16:30 Relocate to Tirana

Day 3 29 April, 2016

Practical implementation (Tirana). Three working groups and each one shall present the group work. One final concluding session.

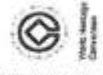
9:30 – 9:45	Establishment of three working groups (WGs) – 2 working groups for Berat and Gjirokastra and one working group for Butrint, preparations, explanation of exercise
9:45 – 11:00	practical work in 3 WGs to improve the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The analysis of values and attributes for the WH properties • The mapping of threats and opportunities that have been identified affecting each of the WH properties and their setting and corresponding management responses / actions in place or to be organized • Stakeholders in charge to take the foreseen actions • Indicators that relate to the foreseen actions and attributes

11:00 – 12:00	Presentation of the 1st Group (Comments of the Experts, Questions, Discussions)
12:00 – 12:30	Coffee break
12:30 – 13:30	Presentation of the 2nd Group (Comments of the Experts, Questions, Discussions)
13:30 – 14: 30	Presentation of the 3rd Group (Comments of the Experts, Questions, Discussions)
14:30 – 15:00	<p>General Conclusions (Prof. J.Jokilehto, Dr. T. Fejerdy, Mr. Eugen Kalfani, Mr. Albert Kasi, Mrs. Marsela Plyku Demaj)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the results of the WGs’ discussions • Summary of proposals for enhancement of monitoring activities • Other relevant recommendations <p>“wrap up”- closing remarks</p>
15:00 – 16:00	Lunch break and coffee



Tirana

LISTS OF PARTICIPANTS



ICOMOS
International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

Development of Monitoring Indicators for the World Heritage Property "Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra"

Hartimi i Indikatorëve të Monitorimit për Qendrat Historike Berat dhe Gjirokastrë, Pasuri Botërore

TRAINING WORKSHOP

Berat, Gjirokastra, Tirana

27-29 April 2016

List of Participants

Date: 27 April 2016

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TRAINING WORKSHOP

Berat, Gjirokastra, Tirana

27-29 April 2016

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Relationship of OUV and relevant management operations

Jukka Jokilehto, Tirana April 2016

The Relations

- 1) Heritage, its significance and its OUV
- 2) Attributes defining and qualifying significance and OUV
- 3) Safeguarding measures to maintain and manage the attributes
- 4) Challenges and hazards within and outside the property
- 5) Strategic actions in management process to mitigate risks and/or recover from disasters
- 6) Actors or stakeholders responsible for taking action generally and in each specific case
- 7) Expected outcome or result of management actions referred to short, medium and long-term
- 8) Indicators of the successful implementation of the management strategies

Some definitions

CULTURAL HERITAGE AND COMMUNITY

Cultural heritage is an ensemble of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time.

A heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations. (Ref. Council of Europe 'Faro Convention', 2005)

The historic urban landscape (HUL) is the urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes, extending beyond the notion of "historic centre" or "ensemble" to include the broader urban context and its geographical setting. // This wider context includes notably the site's topography, geomorphology, hydrology and natural features; its built environment, both historic and contemporary; its infrastructures above and below ground; its open spaces and gardens, its land use patterns and spatial organization; perceptions and visual relationships; as well as all other elements of the urban structure. It also includes social and cultural practices and values, economic processes and the intangible dimensions of heritage as related to diversity and identity. (UNESCO 2011)

Cultural heritage results from a traditional interaction of culture and economy. Such traditions are now threatened with globalisation. In the past, economy was understood as household management, i.e. associated with the systems of production providing a community with the desired quality of life. Over time, such processes have generated specific cultures, expressing choices made and the resulting cultural identity in each place. An ensemble of factors has thus formed the cultural landscape concerned, today often identified as heritage resource. Traditionally, culture and cultural heritage have been fundamental factors in culturally and environmentally sustainable development. Parts of a territory may be identified as heritage that merits specific protection measures in order to maintain its qualities and associated values. Other parts of the territory may require requalification or reconversion, subject to the specific conditions of each place. It is in this context that the notion of Historic Urban Landscape has been put forward as a basis for a new management approach, defining vulnerabilities

and the potential impacts of development and change on protected territories. (ref. ICOMOS Capacity Building, 2013)

OUV, OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

OUV (Amsterdam, 1998) “The requirement of outstanding universal value characterising cultural and natural heritage should be interpreted as **an outstanding response to issues of universal nature** common to or addressed by all human cultures. In relation to natural heritage, such issues are seen in bio-geographical diversity; in relation to culture in **human creativity and resulting cultural diversity.**”

In 1998, the UNESCO Conference in Amsterdam discussed the integration of cultural and natural heritage issues in relation to the World Heritage Convention. In particular, the Outstanding Universal Value was redefined in reference to issues or themes common to all (see above). As a result, within ICOMOS, a study was undertaken to respond to these, identifying such themes (ICOMOS 2005).

- 1) Cultural Associations; Human interaction in society; Cultural and symbolic associations; Branches of knowledge;
- 2) Expressions of Creativity: Monuments; Groups of buildings; Sites;
- 3) Spiritual Responses: Different spiritual and religious systems;
- 4) Utilisation of Natural Resources: Agriculture and food production; Mining and quarrying; Systems of manufacturing;
- 5) Movement of peoples: Migration, Nomadism, Slavery; Routes and systems of transportation;
- 6) Development of Technologies;

When a property is nominated, the relevant universal theme should be identified. The elements referred to on the basis of the criteria need to be verified in reference to integrity and authenticity. Regarding integrity, it is necessary to identify all the elements or attributes that together justify the nomination. The authenticity of these elements must also be verified and maintained.

ATTRIBUTES IN REFERENCE TO SIGNIFICANCE AND OUV

Attribute comes from the Latin verb *attribuere*, which is made up the prefix *ad*, meaning "to," and *tribuere* meaning "give or bestow."

An *attribute* is a quality or characteristic given to a person, group, or some other thing. The attributes give meaning to a property, and characterise its different aspects or qualities in reference to OUV. Considering that OUV is justified in reference to the criteria defined in the *Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, it follows that the attributes should also be defined in reference to relative criteria, and verified in reference to integrity and authenticity. It is noted that the attributes vary subject to the justification of the criteria, and they can be tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, cultural or natural. The attributes must take into account the conditions of integrity and authenticity.

Integrity can refer to the social-functional integrity of a place, i.e. the relationships of the different elements in reference to the ‘universal theme’ that justifies the inscription. Integrity is also referred to the historical structural condition of the elements or parts of the property, and the visual integrity is the result of the historical development or growth of a place in reference to its OUV. Introduction of new elements or demolition of historic features may be considered a violation to the condition of integrity and can result in delisting.

Authenticity can be referred to different aspects, including authenticity in creativity, i.e. in reference to the creative process that has produced the particular cultural expression. Historical-material authenticity refers to historical and material specificity of a particular artefact or structure in reference

to the time and place when created. The reference of a replica is the original object, but its timeframe refers to the period of replication. A reconstruction is also referred to the period when made. An accurate replica in museum display can be understood as 'inauthentic'. A replica that is not accurate is a fake because it falsifies the information sources. Finally, authenticity can also refer to the continuity of cultural traditions, cult of craftsmanship. Here, the emphasis is shifted from authenticity of material to traditional continuity and its authenticity, i.e. the authenticity in culture or in the intangible aspects of culture. It is noted that the loss of authenticity of some of the elements that define OUV may result in delisting.

Visual impacts: The meeting agreed that visual impacts do not only affect the integrity of a property but also have impacts on authenticity, protection and management, and also on our perception of the criteria. Therefore, it is better to refer to "visual impacts on the OUV of the property." // Visual integrity [quality] is one element of integrity as a whole and needs to be defined specifically for each property depending on its Outstanding Universal Value. // Key parameters for assessing visual integrity could include form and design, materials, location and setting, and spirit of place. (UNESCO, Agra 2013)

SAFEGUARDING MEASURES REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT RELEVANT POLICIES

Safeguarding: means measures aimed at ensuring the long-term viability of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including the identification, documentation, research, preservation, protection, promotion, enhancement, transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education and training, as well as the revitalisation of the various aspects of such heritage. (Ref. UNESCO 2003 Convention)

Integrated Conservation: refers to the processes of culturally and environmentally sustainable development in historic areas, integrating conservation with the planning and management instruments. Integrated conservation depends on legal, administrative, financial and technical support, and the informed involvement of the heritage community as a whole. (Ref. Council of Europe, 1975 Charter; See also UNESCO 1976 Recommendation)

The relevant safeguarding or conservation measures depend on the recognition of the OUV of the property, and its specific qualities and characteristics. Such measures should normally follow the guidance offered in the international doctrine adopted by UNESCO in its conventions and recommendation, or by ICOMOS in its charters and other relevant documents. Each property must normally have a clear policy statement that defines the relevant aims and objectives. For example, in an historic city, such policies would normally be defined in the preparation of an integrated urban conservation master plan. These can include different types of actions, ranging from preventive conservation to regeneration and even partial rebuilding. The measures must aim at guaranteeing the safeguarding and continuity of the attributes that have been recognised as qualifiers of the OUV.

CHALLENGES AND HAZARDS MET IN THE NOMINATED PROPERTY OR ITS CONTEXT

UNESCO 1976 *Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas* has declared

2. Historic areas and their surroundings should be regarded as forming an irreplaceable universal heritage. The governments and the citizens of the States in whose territory they are situated should deem it their duty to safeguard this heritage and integrate it into the social life of our times. The national, regional or local authorities should be answerable for their performance of this duty in the interests of all citizens and of the international community, in accordance with the conditions of each Member State as regards the allocation of powers.

3. Every historic area and its surroundings should be considered in their totality as a coherent whole whose balance and specific nature depend on the fusion of the parts of which it is composed and which include human activities as much as the buildings, the spatial organization and the surroundings. All valid elements, including human activities, however modest, thus have a significance in relation to the whole which must not be disregarded.
4. Historic areas and their surroundings should be actively protected against damage of all kinds, particularly that resulting from unsuitable use, unnecessary additions and misguided or insensitive changes such as will impair their authenticity, and from damage due to any form of pollution. Any restoration work undertaken should be based on scientific principles. Similarly, great attention should be paid to the harmony and aesthetic feeling produced by the linking or the contrasting of the various parts which make up the groups of buildings and which give to each group its particular character.
5. In the conditions of modern urbanization, which leads to a considerable increase in the scale and density of buildings, apart from the danger of direct destruction of historic areas, there is a real danger that newly developed areas can ruin the environment and character of adjoining historic areas. Architects and town-planners should be careful to ensure that views from and to monuments and historic areas are not spoilt and that historic areas are integrated harmoniously into contemporary life.
6. At a time when there is a danger that a growing universality of building techniques and architectural forms may create a uniform environment throughout the world, the preservation of historic areas can make an outstanding contribution to maintaining and developing the cultural and social values of each nation. This can contribute to the architectural enrichment of the cultural heritage of the world.

ACTIONS REQUIRED TO MITIGATE RISKS IDENTIFIED IN THE PROPERTY OR ITS CONTEXT

Effective management involves a cycle of short, medium and long-term actions to protect, conserve and present the nominated property. An integrated approach to planning and management is essential to guide the evolution of properties over time and to ensure maintenance of all aspects of their Outstanding Universal Value. This approach goes beyond the property to include any buffer zone(s), as well as the broader setting. The broader setting, may relate to the property's topography, natural and built environment, and other elements such as infrastructure, land use patterns, spatial organization, and visual relationships. It may also include related social and cultural practices, economic processes and other intangible dimensions of heritage such as perceptions and associations. Management of the broader setting is related to its role in supporting the Outstanding Universal Value. //

Where the intrinsic qualities of a property nominated are threatened by human action and yet meet the criteria and the conditions of authenticity or integrity set out in paragraphs 78-95, an action plan outlining the corrective measures required should be submitted with the nomination file. Should the corrective measures submitted by the nominating State Party not be taken within the time proposed by the State Party, the property will be considered by the Committee for delisting in accordance with the procedure adopted by the Committee. (Operational Guidelines, 2015: 112//116)

STAKEHOLDER(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR SAFEGUARDING AND/OR CORRECTIVE ACTION

The management plan can be prepared in two parts. The first part contains the general issues that remain valid through the management cycles, such as the identification and description of the qualities and characteristics of the property as a whole, and the different elements in particular. The second part should contain the action plan that is revised on a regular basis, for example every two years, depending on the financial and administrative systems relevant to the site or region.

The management plan shall also indicate the different actors or stakeholders and their specific responsibilities in the management process. For each project or action, it will be necessary to indicate the responsible organisation or actor, the timeframe to be implemented, and the financial resources.

The relevant decisions should be discussed and decided by the Management Commission or Steering Group, responsible for the overall management and coordination of the activities.

Capacity Development/Building: is the process by which individuals, organisations, institutions and societies develop abilities to perform functions, solve problems and set and achieve objectives. It needs to be addressed at three inter-related levels: individual, institutional and societal. A fundamental goal of capacity-building is to enhance the ability to evaluate and address the crucial questions related to policy choices and modes of implementation among development options, based on an understanding of heritage/environment potentials and limits and of needs perceived by the community concerned. (Ref. UN Economic and Social Council, 2006, ‘definition of basic concepts’)

TARGET OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE MET FOR ACTION

The principal aim for a World Heritage property, is to guarantee safeguarding the attributes, i.e. the qualities and characteristics that have justified the World Heritage inscription.

Integrated management takes into consideration the different aspects and components of the territory in a systemic way, trying to understand the intrinsic value of each single resource which is part of the site property in order to ensure conservation and valorisation of heritage. Integrated management links cultural heritage preservation in and around the heritage site area to the socio economic development of inhabitants in this area. The concept of “integration” of programs, plans, initiatives is crucial for the effective management of heritage sites, this aspect needs to be further developed to be understood, supported and practiced by decision-makers and managers at local, regional and national level. (SUSTCULT Methodology, 1.4.2)

INDICATOR(S) SHOWING THE OPERATING CONDITION OF THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Indicator: 1. a device for showing the operating condition of some system; 2. a signal for attracting attention.

Action Plans (SUSTCULT Methodology 2.2.5): Each action plan implements the specific objectives of the MP with the definition of concrete actions/projects to be financed or ongoing projects.

- Projects have to be as well-structured into objectives and activities and they must identify who is responsible for the delivery, the actors involved, timing and resources needed and define indicators to monitor the status of their implementation.
- The Action Plan/s will be part of the MP and it/they has/have the function to define actions to support the sustainable development of the site and its cultural heritage and to help manage it.
- The Action Plan will consist of a set of prepared, shared, implementable, coordinated and concrete actions/projects and that will be continuously updated and adjusted to new and changing demands and circumstances.

The steps below may be useful for the preparation of an action plan in order to achieve the objectives set by each site:

1. Define the actions in support of the objectives: for each goal, actions have to be developed to assure that these goals can be concretely reached;
2. Define the tools/ mechanisms/ capacity currently available (what, who, when, how);
3. Prepare an overview about existing actions and envisaged actions from existing initiatives, programs and plans;

4. Analyse the relevance of the actions and if they are sufficient to reach the set goals and objectives: the actions have to be formulated in a way that it is clear what exactly has to be done in a specific time-frame, by whom and which stakeholder to involve to be able to successfully implement them.
5. Develop further actions if needed: Actions can also be the development of tools, policies, instruments, procedures, etc. to accomplish the goals.
6. Define the priority actions (key projects)



City of Kruja

About indicators

in connection with Outstanding Universal Value – supported by the attributes – which are materialized by specific elements, features, processes etc.

For an efficient monitoring needed

- fixing the existing status of the property by each and every attributes and their materialized features
 - AA category – in good condition, promising future
 - AB category – in good condition, troublesome future
 - BA category – bad condition, promising future
 - BB category – bad condition, troublesome future
- identify as much as possible how was the “ideal” situation of the property
- identify changes
- identify factors initiating changes
- identify factors influencing the status of conservation of the property
- use indicators in order to identify impacts, directions, tendencies, speed, etc. of those changes

<u>ATTRIBUTES</u>	<u>VALUES</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Around the 13th century citadel it has a vernacular houses with turrets (Turkish Kule) characteristic of the Balkans region (17th century – 19th century -Architectural character typical of the Ottoman Period -Retains a Bazaar, 18th century mosque and two churches of the same period -Its urban centre reflects a vernacular housing typical of the Balkans, -It is a citadel town built by notable landowners whose interests were directly linked to those of the central power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The historic centre is remarkably well-preserved -It has been continuously inhabited from ancient times to nowadays -Bears witness to the wealth and diversity of the urban and architectural heritage of this region -The vernacular architecture has some remarkable examples of houses -Bears outstanding testimony to the diversity of urban societies in the Balkans and to longstanding ways of life which have today almost vanished -Bear outstanding testimony of various types of monuments and vernacular urban housing

Source: Training Workshop on Disaster Risk Preparedness & Management: Case Gjirokastra-Berat, 2011 - Prepared by Lefter Quirici, Ilir Luri, Dritan Loloci, Pablo Ballo, Marsela Plyku
<http://www.slideshare.net/UNESCOVENICE/disaster-risk-preparedness-management-gjirokastr-case>

INDICATORS

(Prepared by Tamás Fejérdy for the advisory mission to be held in Albania 27-29 April 2016)

Meaning /definition

1 A SIGN OF STH; A THING THAT SHOWS THE STATE OR HEALTH OF STH ELSE: A RELIABLE INDICATOR OF COMPANY PERFORMANCE

2(A) A DEVICE THAT PROVIDES SPECIFIC INFORMATION...

2(B) = TURN SIGNAL(US) ON VEHICLES)

(based on the Oxford Dictionary)

Aim

THE INDICATOR: GIVES SIGN FOR THE REGISTRATION OF CHANGES, THIS GENERALLY MADE BY PARALLEL USE OF SEVERAL INDICATORS.

Use

IT IS CRUCIAL TO MAKE A RELEVANT IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS BE USED: TO MANY INDICATORS RESULTS RATHER CONFUSING OR DISORIENTATING OUTCOMES.

Purpose

AN INDICATOR IS SOMETHING THAT HELPS YOU UNDERSTAND WHERE YOU ARE, WHICH WAY YOU ARE GOING AND HOW FAR YOU ARE FROM WHERE YOU WANT TO BE

from: www.sustainablemeasures.com

Benefit

A GOOD INDICATOR ALERTS YOU TO A PROBLEM BEFORE IT GETS TOO BAD AND HELPS YOU RECOGNISE WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE TO FIX PROBLEM

from: www.sustainablemeasures.com

Status Indicators

THE INDICATORS MAKE POSSIBLE TO COMPARE SITUATION WHILST AND OUTSIDE OF WH SITES
based on: www.sustainablemeasures.com

Performance indicators,

SUCH AS DOLLARS, ARE AFTER-THE-FACT MEASURE OF THE OUTCOME OF PREVIOUS DECISIONS; THEY ARE USEFUL PRIMARILY FOR SCOREKEEPING AND TO JUSTIFY PAST DECISIONS based on: www.ecosystemevaluation.org

PERFORMANCE MEASURES RELATED TO PAST ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTMENTS, LIKE PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENTS RELATED TO ECONOMIC INVESTMENTS CAN BE HELPFUL IN DEVELOPING THESE INDICATORS based on: www.ecosystemevaluation.org

Management indicators

ARE LEADING INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE; THEY ARE USEFUL PRIMARILY FOR MAKING DECISIONS AND FOR ALLOCATING SPENDING TO ACHIEVE THE GREATEST LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE based on: www.ecosystemevaluation.org

Sustainability Indicators

TRADITIONAL INDICATORS MEASURE CHANGES; AND MAKES INMEASURABLE ALSO MESURABLE based on: www.sustainablemeasures.com

Multidimensional indicators

SUSTAINABILITY REQUIRES... INTEGRATED VIEW OF THE WORLD – IT REQUIRES MULTIDIMENSIONAL INDICATORS THAT SHOWS THE LINKS AMONG DIFFERENT SECTORS OF LIFE AND ENVIRONNEMENT based on: www.sustainablemeasures.com

Conservation benefit indicators

SHOULD BE VIEWED AS LEADING INDICATORS OF THE EXPECTED BENEFICIAL OUTCOMES FROM CONSERVATION PRACTICES based on: www.ecosystemevaluation.org

PROPOSED WORKING-SCHEME FOR THE WORKSHOP prepared by Tamás Fejérdy, 28-29 April, Tirana

name of the World Heritage property	O.U.V.	attributes	targets of conservation	challenges / features / changes / hazards	frequency of control	action suggested	actor(s)	content / name of the indicator
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra</p>	<p>Criterion (iii): Berat and Gjirokastra bear outstanding testimony to the diversity of urban societies in the Balkans, and to longstanding ways of life which have today almost vanished. The town planning and housing of Gjirokastra are those of a citadel town built by notable landowners whose interests were directly linked to those of the central power. Berat bears the imprint of a more independent life style, linked to its handicraft and merchant functions.</p> <p>Criterion (iv) : Together, the two towns of Gjirokastra and Berat bear outstanding testimony to various types of monument and vernacular urban housing during the</p>	<p>1. examples of an architectural character typical of the Ottoman period</p>						
		<p>2. (Berat) witness to the coexistence of various religious and cultural communities down the centuries</p>						
		<p>3. (Berat) features a castle, locally known as the Kala</p>						
		<p>4. (Gjirokastra) in the Drinos river valley features a series of outstanding two-story houses - 17th century.</p>						
		<p>5. Around the ancient 13th century citadel, the town has houses with turrets (the Turkish kule) built by major landowners.</p>						

<p>Classical Ottoman period, in continuity with the various Medieval cultures which preceded it, and in a state of peaceful coexistence with a large Christian minority, particularly at Berat.</p>	<p>6. Monuments a bazaar, an 18th-century mosque, two churches from the same period.</p>						
	<p>7. fortified historic centres</p>						
	<p>8. well preserved vernacular buildings - (Berat) tiered houses on the slopes, which are predominantly horizontal in layout, and make abundant use of the entering daylight</p>						
	<p>9. bear witness to the wealth and diversity of the urban and architectural heritage</p>						

name of the World Heritage property	O.U.V.	attributes	targets of conservation	features / changes / hazards	frequency of control regularity, cyclical	action suggested	actor(s)	name of the indicator
Butrint	Criterion (iii): The evolution of the natural environment of Butrint led to the abandonment of the city at the end of the Middle Ages, with the result that this archaeological site provides valuable evidence of ancient and medieval civilizations on the territory of modern Albania.	1. archaeological site is a repository of ruins representing each period in the city's development.						
		2. a special atmosphere created by a combination of archaeology, monuments and nature in the Mediterranean.						
		3. constitutes an exceptional cultural landscape, which has developed organically over many centuries						
		4. a microcosm of Mediterranean history , with occupation dating from 50 000 BC, at its earliest evidence, up to the 19th century AD.						
		5. The fortifications bear testimony to the different stages of their construction from the time of the Greek colony until the Middle Ages.						
		6. The city was abandoned in the late Middle Ages after marshes formed in the area.						

Status Indicators								
Conservation benefit indicators								
Performance indicators								
Management indicators								
	visitors' management	number seasonality duration of sightseeing days of staying						
Sustainability Indicators								
Multidimensional indicators		parking facilities						



Example (prepared for Hungarian WH properties by ICOMOS Hungary [2004] under the guidance of Tamás Fejérdy)

Le suivi / monitoring				
No	Caractéristiques	Objet du controle	Données	Indicateur
1.	Les changements du contexte légal (voir aussi les points sociaux...)	Délimitation du site		
		La zone tampon		
		Rapports avec l'environnement		
		Changement d'affectation du terrain		
		Changements dans le niveau du classement		
		Élaboration des instructions		
2. 2.1	L'environnement physique Problèmes techniques	L'état technique, l'état de conservation des matériels et structures		
		Le niveau de maintenance traditionnel	Disponibilité suffisante de -matériel, -savoir faire, et -main-d'oeuvre	
		Les nouvelles constructions (remplacement, amendement – élargissement ; démolitions etc.	Le changement des proportions de présence ; Le niveau architectural, Rôle et impact (dominant – contrastant ou harmonisant)	

2.2	Les caractéristiques de l'état de l'aménagement infrastructurel	Le niveau des services de base		
		Infrastructure technique (L'eau, l'égout, électricité, gaz,		
		Traffic		
		Téléphone		
		Autres services		
2.3	Pollutions	Sources naturelles	Air, l'eau, sol, bruit	
		visuelles	Constructions, lumières	
2.4	Changements de l'apparence visuelle	L'intégrité des vues, de silhouette		
2.5	Autres pressions et menaces	Vibrations, mouvements non-contrôlés		
		Les menaces par la nature	Inondation, le changement de la situation hydro-morphologique, incendie –protection contre le feu, menaces de l'activité humaine	
2.6	Modifications/changements de l'affectation			
3.	Réglementations socio-économiques en liaison			
3.1	de développement et/ou			
3.2	stabilisation	Subventions, réductions fiscales, autres formes de soutien		

3.3	Mobilité de la population	Nombre des habitants Changements -de la répartition, -ethniques -âges -professions, etc.		
3.4	Changements de l'environnement économique	Dans la valeur des immobiliers Situation géostratégique		
3.5	Tourisme	Nombre des touristes	Repartitions -dans l'espace -dans le temps -saisonale -dans la durée	
		Services	Centres pour visiteurs, Hébergement, parking	
		Autres impacts supplémentaires		
4.	Autres éléments immatériels			
4.1	Communautés religieuses (si elles affectent profondément le site)	-historiques, -en conséquence de la migration -« nouvelles initiatives »		

4.2	Survie des traditions locales	Dans l'environnement physique (voir aussi point 2.)		
		Patrimoine immatériel /intellectuel	Fêtes, évènements traditionnels, manifestations, Cuisine, costumes, autres	
4.3	En rapport avec la gestion du site	Propriétaires	Changements de propriété	
		Pouvoir local / commune	Réglementations, subventions, coordination, contrôle	
		Développement du rôle et contenu de programmes, projets et		
		Des organisations		
		ONGs	Terrain d'activité, Nombre des organisations	
4.4	Présentation du site	Nouvelles recherches, développements achevés		
4.5	Vocations, fonctions, affectations	Le niveau de la sauvegarde du « génie du lieu »		
5.	Administration, Gestion	Caractère et contenu des changements socio-politico-économiques		
		Fonctionnement des pouvoirs locaux		
		L'institution des communes, des pouvoirs locaux		
		Caractère du financement		

		Plan de Gestion		
		Structure /organisation/ Institution de la Gestion		
6.	Qualité de la vie	Situation et niveau de l'habitat		
		Puériculture, l'enseignement		
		Structures pour des personnes âgées		
		L'approvisionnement -en commerce		
		- santé publique		
		-en institutions culturelles		
		Vie religieuse		
		Problèmes socio-ethniques		
		Les couches sociales handicapées		
		Sécurité publique		
7.	Le développement de la sensibilité des personnes, organisations, communautés responsables, concernées et/ou affectées			
8.	Fiabilité des critères adaptés lors de l'inscription sur la Liste du PM			
9.	Les effets de l'inscription	Conservation des valeurs	Au niveau local, de voisinage, régional, national (du pays)	
		Renforcement -de l'identité		
		-des valeurs et des prix		
		Pression du développement		
		Autres impacts non prévus et/ou indésirables		

1. HISTORIC CITY OF BERAT						
Attributes		Conservation target	Challenges-problems	Actions needed /suggested	Indicators*	Actors, & actor responsible for the measurement of indicator
1.1	<p>Examples of an architectural character typical of the Ottoman period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - witness to the wealth and diversity of the urban and architectural heritage 	<p>Ensure integrity and authenticity, avoid all adverse effects and processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep existing vernacular buildings in good condition in their historical context, assure their sustainability with appropriate contemporary use and comfort; (infrastructure) facilities without disturbing-adverse effects on the historic substance. - Establish and keep balance between traditional use and new functions in connection with services for visitors (in order to avoid gentrification of the historic areas); - Manage social-economic and cultural expectations and processes in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fire, rock fall, earthquake - Flooding, - Uncontrolled development - Tourism pressures - Difficulty of property management - Traffic problems (inclusive parking necessities) - Abandonment and deterioration of buildings - Abandonment of traditions - Lack of funding - Lack of maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define risk areas and stop uncontrolled interventions / building activity - Consistency in territorial planning and management for both the property and the buffer zone - Consistency in the implementation of legal regulations and guiding documents (i.e. management plan) - Identification of necessary corrective measures - Monitoring activity concerning risks in buildings, visual integrity, traffic intensity, tourism, cultural activities, - Assure financial predictability (i.e. public 	<p>BI.1.1 BI.1.2 BI.1.3 BI.1.4 BI.1.5 BI.1.6 BI.1.7 BI.1.8 BI.1.9 BI.1.10</p>	<p>Municipality</p> <p>Ministry of Culture,</p> <p>Regional Directorate of National Culture</p> <p>Local Community</p> <p>Prefecture</p> <p>&</p> <p>Site manager</p>

		order to avoid loss of the existing, historic building stock and urban structure and avoid their replacement with inappropriate new constructions using inappropriate materials; - Keep the views and vistas to and from the property intact		funding-subsidy system, tax discount opportunities, etc.)		
1.2	Witness to the coexistence of various religious and cultural communities down the centuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep alive or restore/reintroduce religious traditions strengthening religious communities - Make accessible (both tangible and intangible) values of various religious and cultural communities - Exploit religious traditions in the benefit for sustaining identity of local communities and improving presentation of values (also for visitors) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Religions, conflicts - Tourism pressures - Difficulty of property management - Lack of funding - Lack of maintenance <p>(Time being, mentioning religious conflicts is something which is purely theoretical, however it appears in this text because it was put on the screen by the participants of the workshop)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure continual support for religious communities - Restore religious buildings (and other relevant historic-artefacts) as needed - Ensure / support continual maintenance of the religious buildings-artefacts - Ensure the highest possible level of awareness raising concerning values of the religious coexistence both among citizens and visitors 	<p>BI.2.1 BI.2.2 BI.2.3 BI.2.4</p> <p>BI.1.8</p>	<p>Religious communities, NGOs</p> <p>Local government</p> <p>Museums</p> <p style="text-align: center;">&</p> <p>Site manager</p>
1.3	Fortified historic centre - features a castle, locally known as the Kala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep existing historic buildings in good condition, fortification, ensure sustainability with appropriate function - Establish and keep balance between traditional use and new functions in connection with services for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fire, earthquake - Tourism pressures - Difficulty of property management - Traffic problems - Lack of funding - Lack of maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define risk areas - Consistency in territorial planning and management for both the property and the buffer zone - Consistency in the implementation of legal regulations and guiding documents (i.e. management plan) 	<p>BI.3.1</p> <p>BI.1.2 BI.1.3 BI.1.4 BI.1.5 BI.1.6 BI.1.7 BI.1.8 BI.1.9</p>	<p>Municipality</p> <p>Ministry of Culture,</p> <p>Regional Directorate of National Culture</p>

		visitors (against gentrification of the historic areas) - Avoid loss of the existing, historic building stock and urban structure and avoid their replacement with non-appropriate new constructions using non appropriate materials - Keep visual integrity of vistas to and from the castle and the fortified area		- Identification of necessary corrective measures - Monitoring activity concerning risks in buildings, visual integrity, traffic intensity, tourism, cultural activities, - Ensure financial predictability (i.e. public funding-subsidy system, tax discount opportunities, etc.)	BI.1.10	Local Community Inhabitants Tour-operators & Site manager
Total number of indicators: 15						

* Certain data indicated (necessary / useful) for the monitoring can be found already collected regularly (there are often administrations and agencies which harvest data for other purposes that may be anyway useful for the purpose of the WH monitoring and therefore used). In order to avoid duplication of data gathering it is to identify these data and information, who gathers them and where they are kept would assist effectiveness of monitoring.

2. HISTORIC CITY OF GJIROKASTRA

Attributes	Conservation target	Challenges-problems	Actions needed /suggested	Indicators*	Actors, & actor responsible for the measurement of indicator	
2.1	<p>Living historic city with monuments: a bazaar, an 18th-century mosque and two churches from the same period.</p>	<p>Ensure integrity and authenticity, avoid all adverse effects and processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep existing vernacular buildings in good condition in their historical context, ensure their sustainability with appropriate contemporary use and comfort (infrastructure) facilities - Establish and keep balance between traditional use and new functions in connection with services for visitors (in order to avoid gentrification of the historic areas) - Manage social-economic and cultural expectations and processes in order to avoid loss in the existing, historic building stock and urban structure and avoid their replacement with non- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abandoned houses - Unplanned urban development - Illegal constructions - Lack of maintenance - Lack of funding - Lack of continuity of crafts - Impact of modern requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consistency in territorial planning and management for both the property and the buffer zone (and beyond, especially in relation of the visual integrity of the property) - Consistency in the implementation of legal regulations and guiding documents (i.e. management plan) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o revitalisation (of the heritage, in the context) - Continuous monitoring: monitoring activity concerning risks in buildings, visual integrity, traffic intensity, tourism, cultural activities - Identification of necessary corrective measures 	<p>GI.1.1 GI.1.2 GI.1.3 GI.1.4 GI.1.5 GI.1.6 GI.1.7 GI.1.8 GI.1.9 GI.1.10</p>	<p>Community</p> <p>Local government</p> <p>Central government</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>Specialised institutions</p> <p>&</p> <p>Site manager</p>

		<p>appropriate new constructions using non appropriate materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and keep intact the most important / characteristic views and vistas to and from the property 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o demolition of illegal constructions (20% to the end of 2016) o adaptation/correction of illegal interventions (every year 10 % be corrected) - Education of craftsmen on traditional fields of craftsmanship - Raise awareness - Updating legal framework - Assure financial predictability (i.e. public funding-subsidy system, tax discount opportunities, etc.) 		
2.2	<p>Building types adjusted to terrain - in the Drinos river valley features a series of outstanding two-story houses from the 17th century. Examples of an architectural character typical of the Ottoman period</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation and revitalisation of the historic areas, ensembles - Establish and keep balance between traditional use and new functions in connection with services for visitors (in order to avoid gentrification of the historic areas) - Manage social-economic and cultural expectations and processes in order to avoid loss in the existing, historic building stock and urban structure and avoid their replacement with non-appropriate new constructions using non appropriate materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abandoned houses - Unplanned urban development - Illegal constructions - Lack of maintenance - Lack of funding - Lack of continuity of crafts - Impact of modern requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consistency in territorial planning and management for both the property and the buffer zone (and beyond, especially in relation of the visual integrity of the property) - Consistency in the implementation of legal regulations and guiding documents (i.e. management plan) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o revitalisation (of the heritage, in the context) - Continuous monitoring: monitoring activity concerning risks in buildings, visual integrity, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GI.1.1 GI.1.2 GI.1.3 GI.1.4 GI.1.5 GI.1.6 GI.1.7 GI.1.8 GI.1.9 GI.1.10 	<p>Community</p> <p>Local government</p> <p>Central government</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>Specialised institutions</p> <p>&</p> <p>Site manager</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and keep intact the most important / characteristic views and vistas to and from the property - Reach adequate level of accessibility and management of private, commercial and public traffic, also considering tourism and emergencies such as fire, as well as parking of private vehicles, trucks and busses. 		<p>traffic intensity, tourism, cultural activities,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of necessary corrective measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o demolition of illegal constructions (20% to the end of 2016) o adaptation/correction of illegal interventions (every year 10 % be corrected) - Education of craftsmen on traditional fields of craftsmanship - Raise awareness - producing and using “best practice” examples - Updating legal framework - Ensure financial predictability (i.e. public funding-subsidy system, tax discount opportunities, etc.) 		
2.3	Traditional materials and techniques - bear witness to the wealth and diversity of the urban and architectural heritage	On the basis of the knowledge and understanding of the existing heritage properties and taking account of the remaining representatives of traditional craftsmanship, safeguard and further develop traditional (historic) system of building, repair and maintenance of the building stock both in the WH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal constructions - Lack of maintenance - Lack of funding - Lack of continuity of crafts - Impact of modern requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutions should be made aware of the existing knowledge base of the built and intangible cultural and natural heritage resources, so that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - this can be made available to the different target groups using available channels, such as publications, libraries and 	<p>GI.3.1 GI. 3.2</p> <p>GI.1.2 GI.1.3 GI.1.4 GI.1.5 GI.1.6 GI.1.7 GI.1.10</p>	<p>Community</p> <p>Local government</p> <p>Central government</p> <p>NGOs</p>

		<p>property and (at the appropriate level) in the buffer zone</p> <p>2.3.2. Challenges-problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal constructions - Lack of maintenance - Lack of funding - Lack of continuity of crafts - Impact of modern requirements 		<p>Internet databases, as appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity-building through training, education and awareness raising needs to be sustained in cooperation with relevant bodies and organisations, following a national strategy. - This can be complemented by integrating the relevant requisites into career structures and the requirements for qualification to undertake positions or projects. It means <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to facilitate development of comprehensive efforts, developing an integrated approach that takes into account the natural and built heritage of the territory, while - building up awareness of the heritage resources in the community and in decision-making authorities. - initiate and support creation and sustain the activity of a specific market demanding qualified 		<p>Specialised institutions</p> <p>&</p> <p>Site manager</p>
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				specialist in heritage-oriented traditional craftsmanship - develop and implement a special regime of recognition for “outstanding skilled craftsmen” and for their “most conscious customers”		
2.4	Citadel and landowner ‘kule’ - around the ancient 13th century citadel, the town has houses with turrets (the Turkish kule) built by major landowners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safeguard the characteristic features supporting the identity of the WH property in their special context and meaning - Keep the castle (area) as an integrated part of (life of) the historic city - Stop loss of buildings, loss of function, abandonment, and the inappropriate transformations, use of non-traditional materials (i.e. concrete, plastic, etc.) structures and solutions - Introduce sustainable and sustaining use in harmony with the original function for both private and public purposes - Keep visual integrity and visual interrelations in the historic area/space among this specific kind of “kule” houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abandoned houses - Unplanned urban development - Illegal constructions - Lack of maintenance - Lack of funding - Lack of continuity of crafts - Impact of modern requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consistency in territorial planning and management for the property - Consistency in the implementation of legal regulations and guiding documents (i.e. management plan) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o revitalisation (of the heritage, in the context) - Continuous monitoring: monitoring activity concerning risks in buildings, visual integrity, traffic intensity, tourism, cultural activities, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of necessary corrective measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o demolition of illegal constructions o adaptation/correction of illegal interventions - Education of craftsmen on traditional fields of craftsmanship 	GI.2.4 GI.1.1 GI.1.2 GI.1.3 GI.1.4 GI.1.5 GI.1.6 GI.1.7 GI.1.8 GI.1.9	Owners (public and private) Community Local government Central government NGOs Specialised institutions & Site manager

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise awareness - producing and using “best practice” examples - Updating legal framework - Ensure financial predictability (i.e. public funding-subsidy system, tax discount opportunities, etc.) 		
Total number of indicators:					13	

* Certain data indicated (necessary / useful) for the monitoring can be found already collected regularly (there are often administrations and agencies which harvest data for other purposes that may be anyway useful for the purpose of the WH monitoring and therefore used). In order to avoid duplication of data gathering it is to identify these data and information, who gathers them and where they are kept would assist effectiveness of monitoring.

(Prepared by Tamás Fejérdy)