

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

- Albania

Type of Property

cultural

Identification Number

569bis



Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

2005, 2008

1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Museum-City of Gjirokastra , County and District of Gjirokastër	40.074 / 20.141	67.8	94.7	162.5	2005
The Historic Center of Berat	40.702 / 19.947	58.9	136.2	195.1	2008
Total (ha)		126.7	230.9	357.6	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Berat, Buffer zone and Historical Centre	29/01/2008	
Museum-City of Gjirokastra	12/01/2004	

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

- Apollon Bace
Institute of Cultural Monuments of Albania
Director

Comment

Institute of Cultural Monuments Arta Dollani Director Rruga Aleksander Moisiu, Nr 76. Tirana Albania Telephone: +355 44504153 Email: artadollani@yahoo.com info@imk.gov.al

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Apollon Bace
Institute of Cultural Monuments of Albania
Director

Comment

Regional Directorate of National Culture, Gjirokastra Albert Kasi Director Lagja 11 Janari, Pazar, Gjirokastër, Albania Telephone: +355 84262441 Mob: +355 682260198 Email: drmkgj@hotmail.com Regional Directorate of National Culture, Berat, Albania Eugen Kallfani Director Telephone +355 3232393 Mob: +355693399767 Email: beratkulture@yahoo.com

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

Comment

www.beratkulture.org www.bashkiaberat.gov.al

1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

These two fortified historic centres are remarkably well preserved, and this is particularly true of their vernacular buildings. They have been continuously inhabited from ancient times down to the present day. Situated in the Balkans, in Southern Albania, and close to each other, they bear witness to the wealth and diversity of the urban and architectural heritage of this region.

Berat and Gjirokastra bear witness to a way of life which has been influenced over a long period by the traditions of Islam during the Ottoman period, while at the same time incorporating more ancient influences. This way of life has respected Orthodox Christian traditions which have thus been able to continue their spiritual and cultural development, particularly at Berat.

Gjirokastra was built by major landowners. Around the ancient 13th century citadel, the town has houses with turrets (the Turkish *kule*) which are characteristic of the Balkans region. Gjirokastra contains several remarkable examples of houses of this type, which date from the 17th century, but also more elaborate examples dating from 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. This tradition has been adapted to suit the town's life styles, with tiered houses on the slopes, which are predominantly horizontal in layout, and make abundant use of the entering daylight.

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.

The overall integrity of the two towns is satisfactory, although this was adversely affected by illegal constructions in the late 1990s. Authenticity is also satisfactory, but preservation management must be stepped up and carefully enforced, in accordance with the highest international standards. The management plan measures and the recently established coordination authority responsible for implementing the plan should encourage an active policy of preservation and conservation of the property's Outstanding Universal Value, particularly as regards urban construction management and visitor facilities.

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(iii)(iv)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

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.

2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

Not applicable

2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

No further comments/conclusions

3. Factors Affecting the Property









































3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

N/A

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact	Origin			
3.1	Buildings and Development					
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities	   				
3.3	Services Infrastructures					
3.3.4	Localised utilities	  				
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage	   				
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	  				
3.9	Other human activities					
3.9.1	Illegal activities	   				
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.2	Flooding	  				
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events					
3.11.2	Earthquake	  				
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)	  				
3.13	Management and institutional factors					
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities	   				
3.13.3	Management activities	  				
Legend	 Current	 Potential	 Negative	 Positive	 Inside	 Outside

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.3	Services Infrastructures				
3.3.4	restricted	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage				
3.8.2	localised	frequent	significant	low capacity	static
3.8.4	restricted	one off or rare	significant	low capacity	decreasing
3.9	Other human activities				
3.9.1	restricted	frequent	minor	medium capacity	decreasing

3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

No further comments/suggestions

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is a buffer zone

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **known** by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

No further comments/suggestions

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

The protection of the Historic Centres of Gjirokastra and Berat is mainly based on Law No 9048 "on Cultural Heritage", issued in 2003 and amended by law No 9882, issued on 2008. According to Law No 9048, the material values of cultural heritage are: centres, zones and regions, inhabited or uninhabited, of archaeological, historic, ethnological, architectonic and engineering values.

The Albanian legislation defines the objects of Cultural Heritage as follows:

a) an '*Archaeological Centre*' is the area where monuments and archaeological objects on and under the ground are preserved;

b) a '*Historic Centre*' is the urban or rural ensemble of historic and cultural values under protection of the state;
c) a '*Museum Town*' (or '*Museum City*') is the urban Centre protected by the state for its historical and cultural value. The protection of the Historic Centres of Gjirokastra and Berat is also based on:

(a) The Albanian Charter of Restoration, based on the Decision of the Council of Ministers No 426 issued on 13.07.2007, and on their status as World Heritage properties (2005 and 2008). The Albanian Charter for Restoration is based on international Charters for Restoration, and applies not only to World Heritage properties, but to all Albanian national monuments. This Charter is an integral part of the Albanian Cultural Heritage legislation.

(b) The Regulation for the Administration and Protection of the Historic Centre of Gjirokastra, approved by the Decision of the Council of Ministers No 832 and No 345, issued respectively on 11.12.2003 and 06.06.2007, "On the approval of the regulation for the administration of the museum-city of Gjirokastra proclaimed by UNESCO as World Heritage" In addition, a large number of individual buildings are protected as Cultural Monuments of 1st and 2nd category, according to the law No 9048.

Monuments are categorised according to the following criteria:

1st Category monuments are "constructions of distinguished values and special importance to the cultural heritage. They are preserved in the entirety of their architectonic and technical components".

2nd Category monuments are "all the buildings located within the museum areas and those located within the protected areas of the Museum Cities in the Historic Centres not defined as monuments of 1st category". Although according to Albanian law, "2nd category monuments are those constructions which represent salient values, mainly externally", in Gjirokastra and Berat, 2nd category monuments are all the constructions in the historic centres which are not defined as 1st category monuments.

4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property is **inadequate**

4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property is **inadequate**

4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An **adequate** legal framework exists for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but **there are some deficiencies in its implementation** which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the property

4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

1. The draft regulation for the Administration of the Historic Centre and Buffer Zone of Berat is in process of consultation since it will be revised based on the new vision and policies proposed in the revised draft of the Law. 2. The Regulation for the Administration and Protection of the Historic Centre of Gjirokastra, approved by the Decision of the Council of Ministers No 832 issued on 11.12.2003 as amended, is in revising process.

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

1. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports is the highest central institution responsible for the protection of Cultural Heritage in the country. This institution elaborates the policies for the protection and the management of Cultural Heritage.

The main institutions of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports are:

a) The Archaeological Service Agency

The Archaeological Service Agency was created recently (2008) and stems from amendments to the 2003 heritage law. Its role is to monitor the impacts of new constructions and other types of development on archaeological assets. It organises archaeological research and excavations when sites are threatened, due to development projects (rescue archaeology). Its main excavation work in 2011 has been in Durres.

b) The Institute of Cultural Monuments

The Institute of Cultural Monuments is a scientific and budgetary state institution that depends from of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports. The Institute's main responsibilities are the protection, restoration and revitalization of cultural and historic monuments. IMK deals with academic research and scientific aspects of conservation and protection work, the implementation of legislation in the field of Cultural Monuments, and takes concrete action when it comes to movable and immovable cultural objects in the whole territory of the Albanian Republic. The Institute of Cultural Monuments provides its staff with the necessary qualifications authorizes and determines the restoration criteria and takes measures in order to protect, fully document and restore historic monuments.

The IMK also collaborates with units of central and local Government, as well as with other scientific, cultural, religious institutions, physical and legal private entities for the identification, conservation, restoration and study of works of art and other cultural monuments of cultural heritage. In order to fulfil its responsibilities, the Institute collaborates with other specialized institutions of the Science Academy, with other institutions under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports, as well as other homologous institutions and organizations in different countries. The Institute of Cultural Monuments is the centre of the organization of courses, seminars, workshops for the qualification of the specialists in the field of restoration. The IMK deals with publications, monographs, albums and other publications.

The IMK has specialists in the fields of architecture, archaeology, history, and administration. The IMK specialists

have high level of professional standards and of setting priorities; they study the conservation works and oversee their implementations. These specialists participate actively in all projects of the IMK. The IMK had contributed in previous projects by providing assistance through its specialists, equipment, transport, facilities, and administration, in the form of bank documents, reconcilements, financial expertise and providing advice regarding the legal framework for cultural heritage in Albania.

Today, the IMK counts 50 employees among them architects, engineers, archaeologists etc. The administrative structure is divided in 7 departments which are:

- Restoration of Art Works,
- Historic centres and vernacular architecture,
- Ancient and Medieval Architecture,
- Foreign Relations and Communication,
- Budget and Finance,
- Legal and Human Resources Department,
- Documentary and Technical Secretariat of the National Council of Restoration

c) The Directory of National Cultural Heritage

The Directory of National Cultural Heritage is part of the Ministry and deals with national issues of cultural heritage management (tangible and intangible). It is a policy-making body, which coordinates the Regional Directories of National Culture and Archaeological Parks.

d) The Regional Directories of National Culture

The Regional Directories of National Culture (RDNC) are under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports from the year 2013 onwards, according to the decision of the Government, they will be under the dependence of the IMK). RDNC are directly responsible for the protection, restoration and revitalization of Cultural and Historic Monuments, and the implementation of the legislation for cultural monuments.

The Regional Directory of National Cultural Heritage Gjirokastra works under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports.

The Regional Directory of National Cultural Heritage Berat works under the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports as well.

2. Councils directed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports are:

a) The National Council of Restoration

The National Council of Restoration is a council of specialists in restoration in the field of cultural heritage. The NCR gives the final approval for restoration projects.

b) The National Council of Archaeology

The National Council of Archaeology gives final approval for archaeological projects, whether they are being planned by the Institute of Archaeology or the Archaeological Service Agency. The role of this Council is to ensure that excavations will make a concrete contribution to the understanding of Albanian Heritage. New constructions in areas with archaeological potential receive approval by the National Council of Archaeology and are supervised by the Archaeological Service Agency.

c) The National Board of Archaeological Parks

The National Board of Archaeological Parks makes decisions on strategies, annual programmes, regulations and management of all Albanian Archaeological Parks (Apollonia, Shkodra, Lezha, Bylis, Amantia, Orikum, Antigonea and Finiq), except Butrint.

3. The local services involved in the protection in Berat and Gjirokastra

a) The local governments (municipalities)

They have the overall responsibility for the management of the city, comprising the Historic Centre as defined by law, except

the conservation and restoration of the monuments of culture for which the Regional Directorate of National Culture and the Institute of Cultural Monuments (IMK) are responsible. The municipality issues construction permits and is responsible for the appropriate follow-up (excluding restoration permits), as well as for the control of illegal buildings in towns.

b) The prefecture of the districts (Berat and Gjirokastra). The prefecture is an institution headed by the Prefect, who is a representative of the Central Government.

c) The Consultative Committee for the Historic Centre at the Municipality of Berat
Part of the Regional Directory of National Culture of Berat, the Advisory Committee of the City-Museum is an advisory structure. This Committee is composed of 7 members, 3 of which are representatives of Berat Municipality, approved by the Municipality's Council, and 4 other members that are appointed by the RDNC of Berat. The chief of the Committee is the director of the RDNC of Berat. This structure advises the responsible local government agencies on measures for the improvement and fulfilment of the national standards for the administration, protection and restoration of cultural heritage in the Museum-City. This Committee functions and holds meetings according to the regulation, which is approved at the first meeting of the Committee. The Supervisory Committee of the Museum-City collaborates with central and local governing units, according to mutual agreements and in compliance with the law on cultural Heritage.




d) The Gjirokastra Administration and Management office
The Gjirokastra Administration and Management office constantly monitors the Historic City, prepares reports related to the damages caused by different factors in the area, and focuses on tourism development. The office has a coordination role with local and central actors (see above the institutions of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports).

Comment

Ministry of Culture is the highest central institution responsible for the protection of Cultural Heritage in the country. This institution elaborates the policies for the protection and the management of Cultural Heritage. The General Directorate of Strategic Planning for Cultural Heritage and Diversity is part of the MoC and deals with national issues of cultural heritage management (tangible and intangible). It is a policy-making body, which coordinates the Regional Directories of National Culture, the National Archaeological Parks and Museums, etc. The main institutions of the Ministry of Culture are: 1. The Institute of Cultural Monuments (IMK) The Institute of Cultural Monuments is a scientific and budgetary state institution that depends from of the Ministry of Culture,. The Institute's main responsibilities are the protection, restoration and revitalization of cultural and historic monuments. IMK deals with academic research and scientific aspects of conservation and protection work, the implementation of legislation in the field of Cultural heritage, and takes concrete action when it comes to movable and immovable cultural monuments. The Institute of Cultural Monuments provides its staff with the necessary qualifications authorizes and determines the restoration criteria and takes measures in order to protect, fully document and restore cultural monuments. The IMK also collaborates with units of central and local Government, as well as with other scientific, cultural, religious institutions, physical and legal private entities for the identification, conservation, restoration and study of works of art and other cultural monuments. In order to fulfill its responsibilities, the Institute collaborates with other specialized institutions in and out Albania. The Institute of Cultural Monuments is the centre of the organization of courses, seminars, workshops for the qualification of the specialists in the field of conservation and restoration. 2. The

Regional Directories of National Culture in Gjirokastra and Berat The Regional Directories of National Culture (RDNC) in Gjirokastra and Berat are depending from the Ministry of Culture. RDNC are directly responsible for the protection, restoration, management and revitalization of Cultural and Historic Monuments, and the implementation of the legislation in the field of cultural heritage. 3. The Archaeological Service Agency created in 2008. Its role is to monitor the impacts of new constructions and other types of development on archaeological assets. It organizes archaeological research and excavations when sites are threatened, due to development projects (rescue archaeology). 4. The two National Councils chaired by the Ministry of Culture are: a) The National Council of Restoration The National Council of Restoration is a council of specialists in restoration in the field of cultural heritage. The NCR gives the final approval for restoration projects. b) The National Council of Archaeology The National Council of Archaeology gives final approval for archaeological projects, whether they are being planned by the Institute of Archaeology or the Archaeological Service Agency. The role of this Council is to ensure that excavations will make a concrete contribution to the understanding of Albanian Heritage. New constructions in areas with archaeological potential receive approval by the National Council of Archaeology and are supervised by the Archaeological Service Agency. a) The local governments (municipalities) They have the overall responsibility for the management of the city, comprising the Historic Centre as defined by law, except the conservation and restoration of the cultural monuments for which the Regional Directorate of National Culture and the Institute of Cultural Monuments (IMK) are responsible. The municipality issues construction permits and is responsible for the appropriate follow-up (excluding restoration permits), as well as for the control of illegal buildings in towns. b) The prefecture of the districts (Berat and Gjirokastra). The prefecture is an institution headed by the Prefect, who is a representative of the Central Government. c) The Consultative Committee for the Historic Centre at the Municipality of Berat Part of the Regional Directorate of National Culture of Berat, the Advisory Committee of the City-Museum is an advisory structure. This Committee is composed of 7 members, 3 of which are representatives of Berat Municipality, approved by the Municipality's Council, and 4 other members that are appointed by the RDNC of Berat. The chair of the Committee is the director of the RDNC of Berat. This structure advises the responsible local government agencies on measures for the improvement and fulfillment of the national standards for the administration, protection and restoration of cultural heritage in the Museum-City. This Committee functions and holds meetings according to the regulation, which is approved at the first meeting of the Committee. The Supervisory Committee of the Museum-City collaborates with central and local governing units, according to mutual agreements and in compliance with the law on Cultural Heritage.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
The conservation & development of Gjirokastra - Report for the International Center for Albanian Archaeology	N/A	Available	01/01/2002	
Document of the municipality Gjirokastra on the management of the historical area of the town 2002-2010	N/A	Available	01/01/2002	
Historic centres of Berat and Gjirokastra. Joint Management Plan	In Force	Available	31/12/2008	

Comment

Draft Management Plan, Historic Center and Buffer Zone of Berat. Drafted in the framework of SUSTCult Project, February, 2014. www.sustcult.eu.

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property **but it could be improved**

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?

The management system / plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully** implemented and monitored

4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work / action plan exists and **most or all activities** are being implemented and monitored

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following

Local communities / residents	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Visitors	Fair
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Fair
Industry	Not applicable

4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Local communities have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

No indigenous peoples are resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

There is **little or no contact** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

No comments/suggestions

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

Related to the improvement of the management system of the two historic cities of Gjirokastra and Berat as a single property, the MC has established the "Coordination Committee for the Management of the Historic Centres Gjirokastra and Berat" – World Heritage Property as an over-arching management structure for the property that has responsibility for ensuring parity of management approaches across the property. (Order of the Minister of Culture, Ref. No. 15, date 22.01.2014.

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	48%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	13%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	26%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	1%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	12%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	0%

4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

Comment

No International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding **are secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

There are **some** adequate equipment and facilities, but deficiencies in at least one key area **constrain** management at the World Heritage property

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

There is **basic** maintenance of equipment and facilities

4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

No comments/recommendations

4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Full-time	100%
Part-time	0%

4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	100%
Seasonal	0%

4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Paid	100%
Volunteer	0%

4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Good
Promotion	Fair
Community outreach	Good
Interpretation	Good
Education	Good
Visitor management	Good
Conservation	Good
Administration	Good
Risk preparedness	Poor
Tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Medium
Promotion	High
Community outreach	Medium
Interpretation	Medium
Education	Medium
Visitor management	Medium
Conservation	Medium
Administration	Medium
Risk preparedness	Low
Tourism	Medium
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Medium

4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

A capacity development plan or programme is **in place and fully implemented**; all technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, who are assuming leadership in management

4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

No Comments/Recommendations

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for most key areas **but there are gaps**

4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is **considerable** research but it is **not directed** towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are **shared with local participants and some national agencies**

4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report

www.sustcult.eu; http://maps.sustcult.eu/place/berat-world-heritage-site/ www.sustcult.eu: Management Plan, Historic Center and Buffer Zone of Berat" www.uri.org.al; Bussines Plan and Marketing Strategy, for three sites in the UNESCO world heritage town of Berat", www.stone-wood.org http://www.cherplan.eu/: "Assesment of rockfall hazard in the cultural heritage site of Berat (Albania); STUDY

4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

No comments/recommendations

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In **one location and easily visible** to visitors

4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities / residents	Average
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Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Excellent
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Average
Visitors	Excellent
Tourism industry	Excellent
Local businesses and industries	Average

4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

There is a planned education and awareness programme but it only **partly meets the needs** and could be improved

4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities, **but it could be improved**

4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted **but improvements could be made**

4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

Visitor centre	Adequate
Site museum	Adequate
Information booths	Adequate
Guided tours	Adequate
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Poor
Other	Not needed

4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

1. A new and ongoing initiative of the Ministry of Culture "Friends of Monuments" (2014) focuses on the raising of awareness on the value of WH property for the local community. 2. After the reorganization (2014) of the Cultural Heritage Management system in Albania, in each regional directorate of national culture there is a expert responsible for the education through culture

4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Last year	Minor Increase
Two years ago	Minor Increase
Three years ago	Decreasing
Four years ago	Minor Increase
Five years ago	Decreasing

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries

Accommodation establishments
Visitor surveys

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

Comment

Entry tickets and visitor's survey

4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

There is **limited co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

The fee is collected, and makes **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

No comments/recommendations

4.8. Monitoring

4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is considerable monitoring but it is **not directed towards management needs** and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient and key indicators have been defined but **monitoring the status of indicators could be improved**

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Average
Local communities	Average
Researchers	Average
NGOs	Average
Industry	Not applicable
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

Implementation is **underway**

4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

The information on the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee has been presented at the progress Report on the state of conservation submitted on February 1st, 2014. The next Progress Report shall be submitted on February 1st 2015.

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

No comments/recommendations

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
3.3 Services Infrastructures							
3.3.4	Localised utilities	Criterion affected: Criterion iv Attribute affected: Potential damage to the monuments and negative visual impact	Removal of the TV/Radio antennas erected inside the Protected area	N/A	year 2014-2016	Municipality of Berat and Municipality of Gjirokastra (local government institutions) Regional Directorate of National Culture in Berat and Gjirokastra Ministry of Culture Institute of Cultural Monuments	No further comments
3.8 Social/cultural uses of heritage							
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage	Criteria affected: iii - iv	Cooperation between central and local government institutions towards the implementation of a joint policy to raise the use of the historic centre	The site managers in cooperation with the local governments	2015-2020	Ministry of Culture Local Government institutions	No comment
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	Criteria: iii	Program of capacity building in cultural heritage conservation	Ministry of Culture	2014-2015	Ministry of Culture	No comments
3.9 Other human activities							
3.9.1	Illegal activities	Criteria affected: iii - iv	Action Plan for illegal constructions	Site managers in Berat and Gjirokastra	2015-2020	Ministry of Culture Institute of Cultural Monuments Local Government Institutions responsible Site Managers in Berat and Gjirokastra	No comments

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.3 Management System / Management Plan						
	Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment		
4.3.10	There is little or no contact with industry regarding management	N/A	N/A	N/A	There are no industries either within or adjacent to the World Heritage Property.	

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

No additional comments

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	Positive
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

No comments/recommendations

6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
Staff from other World Heritage properties

6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

yes

6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

No suggestions

6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Good
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	Very poor

6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

Most of the required information was accessible

6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The World Heritage Convention
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and / or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Not Applicable
State Party	Not Applicable
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

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6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise

No Comments/recommendations