

**New planning tools**

The World Heritage property Historic Cairo was inscribed in 1979 and in recent years has seen new forms of support from NGOs and other non-state partners working closely with the public authorities to improve management approaches. One such effort is the Urban Regeneration project for Historic Cairo (URHC) which 'has been working with local authorities since 2010 with the aim of preparing planning and management tools necessary for the conservation of the aforementioned heritage values in addition to the socio-economic revitalization and environmental upgrading of the World Heritage site as a whole... The Urban Regeneration project for Historic Cairo, ...hopes to ensure that the World Heritage site be recognized and protected, in a dynamic fashion, through an efficient, comprehensive and sustainable management system, strengthened by the effective coordination amongst the different institutions involved'.



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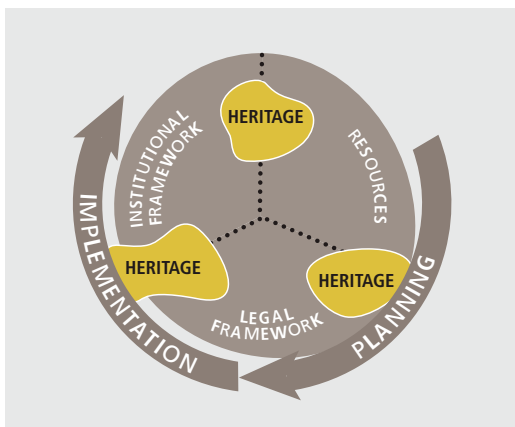
Historic Cairo (Egypt)

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/663/>

**Process 2: IMPLEMENTATION**

**Overview**

Approaches to implementation vary greatly because they are heavily influenced by legal and institutional frameworks and by local practice for manipulating and deploying resources. As with the planning process, many heritage management systems are evolving new approaches to implementation. This means some of the 'common ground' identified below will be less applicable for properties of some States Parties, but may become relevant in the future.



**Diagram 13:** The second of the three main processes of a management system: implementation

Of the three processes identified, implementation is the one most dependent on the other two: to be effective it depends on good planning, which in turn depends on effective monitoring. However, planning and monitoring only exist to facilitate and improve implementation, and good planning procedures can be compromised by a lack of follow-through.