

IMPLEMENTATION IN THE WORLD HERITAGE CONTEXT

Key considerations

Approaches to implementing activities in the World Heritage context must aim to conserve and manage the property (or properties) in a way that contains outside pressures but also seizes opportunities to ensure that the OUV is maintained and that society enjoys the benefits of heritage. These issues will have already been considered in the planning stage (and elaborated in the management plan if one is in use, see Appendix A) but circumstances may arise during implementation which require plans (including the implementation strategy) to be revisited. The following are scenarios in which this need may arise (see previous section and Appendix A):

- An emergency created by natural or man-made disasters which may constitute a potential threat to the OUV,
- A request of the World Heritage Committee, based on State of Conservation reports, with a view to avoid potential threats to heritage,
- The inclusion of a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger,
- Management changes which the Periodic Reporting process shows to be urgent,
- Management changes which emerge from changes in World Heritage requirements.

With regard to the last point, the congruity of actions being implemented for a property must constantly be checked against the latest requirements of the World Heritage system.

Process 3: MONITORING

Overview

Monitoring⁶⁹ involves the collection and analysis of data for specific purposes and its evaluation in order to:

- Check whether the management system is operating effectively (requiring monitoring of the heritage processes and other aspects of the management system),
- Check whether the management system is delivering the right results (outputs and outcomes), requiring, amongst other things, monitoring of the property itself,
- Establish what remedial measures or new initiatives to take in the event of shortcomings or opportunities being identified.

Monitoring delivers the evidence with which managers can substantiate their conservation policy, needs and decisions. Monitoring must not be simply the collection of raw data but a process that involves data analysis to provide insights into, for example, the condition of the site or the effectiveness of the management system.

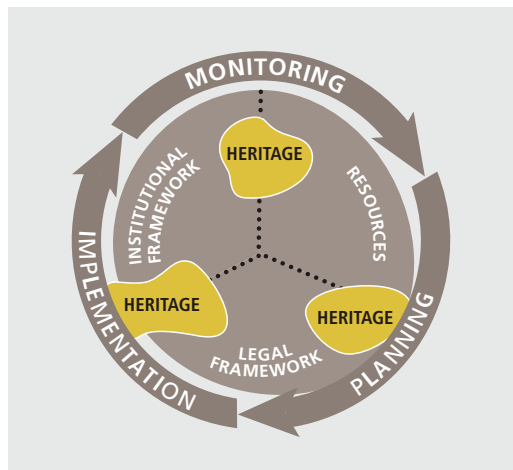


Diagram 14: The third of the three main processes of a management system: monitoring

69. Stovel, H. (ed). 2004. *Monitoring World Heritage*, Paris, UNESCO World Heritage Centre. (World Heritage Papers 10).