

4 Defining, assessing and improving heritage management systems

These can be illustrated from many examples within the World Heritage properties. Presented below is the decision-making process developed for the World Heritage property of Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the *Subak* System as a Manifestation of the *Tri Hita Karana* Philosophy linking all stakeholders.

CASE STUDY

Illustration of the decision-making process of a World Heritage property

The cultural landscape of Bali consists of five rice terraces and their water temples that cover 19,500 ha. These consists of agricultural lands owned and managed under traditional systems by private owners and temples owned by the religious community, some governed by the national heritage authorities and some by the provincial authorities.

A new decision-making process has been established in order to bring all relevant stakeholders traditional management systems as well as modern heritage management systems for more effective management of the property.

A Management Plan has been adopted by the Provincial Government of Bali. This plan puts in place a management system that aims to sustain traditional practices and deflect inappropriate development. It uses established management principles of 'adaptive co-management by diverse stakeholders' and modifies these to suit the Balinese context. It connects individuals, organizations, agencies and institutions at multiple organizational levels by means of a democratic Governing Assembly.

(Ref: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1194>)

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