

4 Defining, assessing and improving heritage management systems

For instance, the participatory approach recommended by the *Operational Guidelines* (OG para 108) depends on stakeholder involvement at all stages of the management process, i.e. involving those affected by the productivity, efficiency and ability of the management system to achieve certain outcomes.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR WORLD HERITAGE

GOOD TIPS

- For the management authorities of a cultural property, inscription on the World Heritage List brings additional obligations and new challenges. This in turn requires the States Parties to revisit and improve their management systems. On the other hand, the World Heritage system offers access to diverse networks of experience and expertise through the World Heritage Committee, its Advisory Bodies (ICCROM, ICOMOS, IUCN), Regional Centres and other associated organizations (see the World Heritage website) that can be useful in the process of improving management systems.

4.5 Documenting and assessing a heritage management system

A 'COMPLETE' HERITAGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The management system framework at national and property levels

The nine components highlighted in Parts 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 come together to form a complete heritage management system (MS), as illustrated in the diagram below.

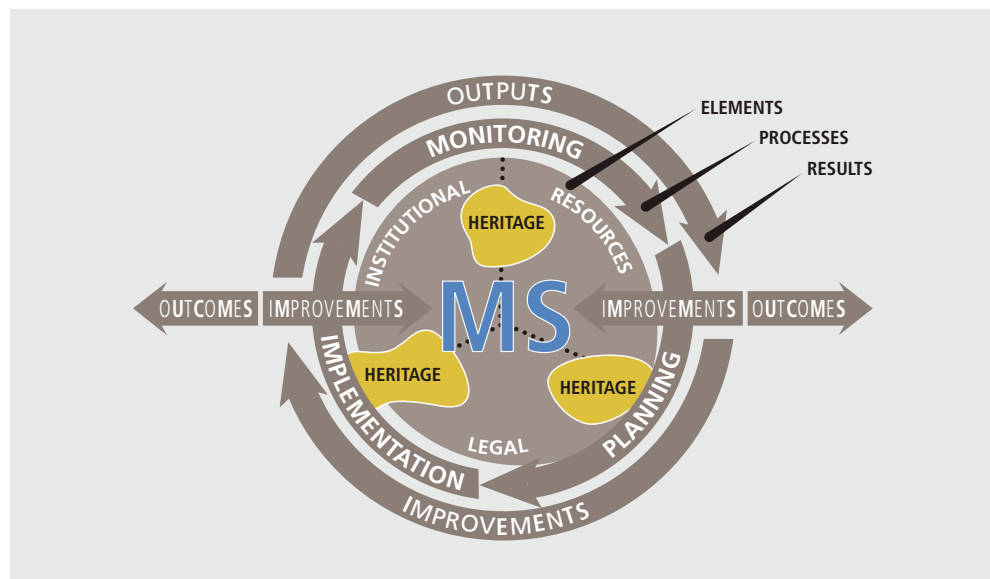


Diagram 18: The nine components of a heritage management system

Dividing heritage management systems into nine components provides a common framework of reference for all who use one: heritage practitioners who manage properties, policy-makers who define institutional frameworks, and communities and networks who, to be involved in heritage, need transparency over how decisions are made.