

3 Understanding management in the World Heritage context

outline an idealized management system at the national level. Article 29 suggests that from the outset some kind of monitoring of the implementation of the Convention was intended.

The Convention makes clear that primary responsibility for management of sites rests with individual States Parties. But in addition its Article 6.1 states that such [i.e World] Heritage constitutes a World Heritage for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to cooperate, and sets out the means by which this is to happen through the working of the World Heritage Committee, and the institution of a World Heritage Fund and International Assistance. Article 29 of the Convention sets out the duty of States Parties to report on their application of the Convention (now carried out through the process of Periodic Reporting; see Part 3.5).

The Convention also sets out in Article 11.4 the procedure that the Committee should follow if a World Heritage property is at risk and in Article 13 the ways in which the Committee can provide assistance to States Parties.

Reference to 'management' in the 1972 World Heritage Convention

The bold portions of the following extracts of the 1972 World Heritage Convention are the closest that the document comes to referring to issues concerning the 'management' of cultural heritage. Article 4 deals primarily with World Heritage properties while Article 5, perhaps the most direct reference to management approaches, deals with a State Party's general responsibilities towards cultural and natural heritage:

References to 'management' in the 1972 World Heritage Convention

Article 4

Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of **ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations** of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 [i.e. World Heritage] situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own **resources** and, where appropriate, with any **international assistance and cooperation**, in particular, **financial, artistic, scientific and technical**, which it may be able to obtain.

Article 5

To ensure that **effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation** of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavour, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:

1. to adopt a general **policy** which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and **to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes**;
2. to set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more **services for the protection, conservation and presentation** of the cultural and natural heritage with an **appropriate staff** and **possessing the means to discharge their functions**;
3. to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such **operating methods** as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;
4. to take the **appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures** necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and;
5. to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.

