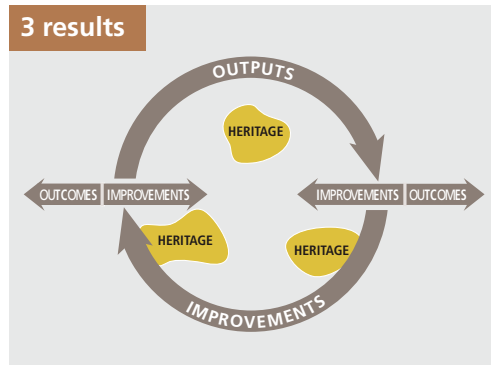


Achieving the specific **outcomes** sought for the property and its stakeholders is the ultimate result of the heritage management system. Reaching these objectives efficiently depends on heritage processes delivering a series of outputs, but also on making **improvements to the management system** in response to gaps being identified in it or in response to new needs.³⁸



The 'Premise' is also applicable to 'traditional' systems. Some heritage management systems are based on time-honoured practices that have never been written down or on practices that have evolved, perhaps as a by-product of religious codes. All the same, the nine components identified in the framework will still be distinguishable. For instance, the three elements (legal and institutional framework and resources) might be reflected in the distribution of responsibilities and the social hierarchy within the community. Traditional management systems have so far received little attention within heritage discussions but are now recognized to be an important aspect of managing heritage.

CASE STUDY

Traditional management systems in practice today

The cultural landscape of Bali consists of five rice terraces and their water temples that cover 19,500 ha. The temples are the focus of a cooperative water management system of canals and weirs, known as subak, that dates back to the 9th century... The subak reflects the philosophical concept of Tri Hita Karana, which brings together the realms of the spirit, the human world and nature.

Most subaks possess written legal codes, called awig-awig, which detail the rights and responsibilities of subak membership. Awig-awig, or traditional customary laws and regulations, including subak management and the traditional protection and conservation of cultural properties are covered by regulations of Bali Province Number 5 (2005) Section 19, that clarify zoning for protected sacred sites such as temples, based on local awig-awig.

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



Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the Subak System as a Manifestation of the Tri Hita Karana Philosophy (Indonesia)

The diversity of management systems

Heritage management systems vary extensively but every country has one or more in place (we can call these 'primary management systems'). Many of them are national or regional systems for managing heritage in a particular geographical area. Some treat separately specific types of cultural heritage: a few of them (New Zealand's is an example) integrate the management of both cultural and natural heritage. Other management systems are concerned

38. This definition of a heritage management system emerged from research for the ICCROM paper 'Defining appropriate management systems for World Heritage sites', 2009, Chapter 4.5.2 p.53.