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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

CONVENTION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DU PATRIMOINE
MONDIAL, CULTUREL ET NATUREL

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE / COMITE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

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Item 7 of the Provisional Agenda: State of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List and/or on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Point 7 de l'Ordre du jour provisoire: Etat de conservation de biens inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial et/ou sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril

MISSION REPORT / RAPPORT DE MISSION

Sangiran Early Man Site (Indonesia) (593) /
Site des premiers hommes de Sangiran (Indonésie) (593)

28 January - 3 February 2008 / 28 janvier - 3 février 2008

This mission report should be read in conjunction with Document:
Ce rapport de mission doit être lu conjointement avec le document suivant:

WHC-07/31.COM/7A

WHC-07/31.COM/7A.Add

WHC-07/31.COM/7B

WHC-07/31.COM/7B.Add

**UNESCO-ICOMOS
Reactive Monitoring Mission Report on
the Sangiran Early Man site
(Indonesia)**

28 January- 3 February 2008

**Mission undertaken by Dr Nuria Sanz (UNESCO, World Heritage
Centre) and Professor Sharon Sullivan (ICOMOS Australia, ICOMOS
International)**



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la
culture



World Heritage Centre
Centre du patrimoine mondial

MISSION REPORT

Mission task:

To Sangiran Early Man site, Indonesia
Date of Inscription 1996, under the Criteria (iii)
and (vi)

Date of Mission:

28 January- 3 February 2008

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The mission representatives would like to express their appreciation to the members of the Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to UNESCO and the staff of the World Heritage Centre for assisting in the preparation and facilitation of the mission. Particular thanks go to Lise Selem and Simona Cadar (WHC) for helping with logistical planning and documentation gathering, as well as to Mr Yunus Arbis, responsible for the technical programme in Indonesia. The experts would like to express their gratitude to the Indonesian institutions responsible for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention concerning the prehistoric site of Sangiran, in particular to the Directorate General for History and Archaeology at the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The mission team thank representatives of the Indonesian National Commission of UNESCO and the UNESCO Office in Jakarta for their assistance at the final debriefing meeting held in Jakarta on 3 February 2008.

Lastly, the mission objectives could not have been achieved without the continued support, guidance and expertise of Mr Harry Widiyanto and Mr Daud Aris Tanudirjo who elucidated to the experts the concept of *SAUJANA* within the framework of the Indonesian implementation of the Convention, as an inextricable unity between nature and man-made heritage in space and time¹.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of situation

The management team, and the State Party have achieved some significant advances. A local management unit, the Conservation Office of Sangiran Early Man Site, has been established and staff appointed to it. We were impressed with the experience, skill and dedication of the staff of this Office, and feel that they will make an important contribution to the effective conservation, management and development of the site. The regulations which created this Office, which have been finalized, appear to give it the power and legal status it needs to coordinate research, conservation, interpretation and management of the site and to implement the Master Plan. However, there are still some problems in the final establishment of the Office, and the provision of a budget directly to it. The management plan is generally accepted and, although it is still in outline, it contains the framework to be operationalized and socialized.

There are still some significant organizational problems, and a major issue is the lack of detailed strategies, especially in the fields of physical conservation planning, interpretation and community involvement. This issue imparts particular importance as the physical remains at this site are of such crucial significance and are extremely fragile. The continued conservation of the site necessitates the *raison d'etre* for World Heritage listing. The lack of finalization of these strategies to date creates a threatening situation, especially as local authorities push for increased tourist development.

¹ Indonesian Charter for Heritage Conservation, 2003 Tahun Pusana Indonesia, ICOMOS.

The mission team submits these recommendations in a spirit of cooperation and collaboration with the State Party to complement the results already achieved by national, regional and local institutions.

1. Effective operational planning for the next stage of the Master Plan should be completed as a matter of urgency. The regions are developing detailed plans for attracting visitors to the site, yet due to uncoordinated development and funds management, the systematic development of the conservation and interpretation strategies of the site are not fully realized.
2. Effective operational planning will require giving priority to the development of detailed strategies and actions for the entire site especially: a) conservation; b) community involvement and c) interpretation and visitor management strategies. It is imperative that these strategies with proposed detailed actions be developed before any tourist development or infrastructure planning apart from the site museum is finalized.
3. A lack of a conservation plan defining long, medium and short time objectives and establishing technical parameters (material, surfaces, types of impact and monitoring techniques) should be addressed immediately. A conservation plan needs to take into account how physical conservation should be approached in technical, managerial and financial capacities and identify key indicators for measuring the state of conservation of the site, based on the geological vulnerability and measures of the erosion produced by the rainy season
4. It is important that applied conservation research is carried out prior to physical intervention, especially in the case of infrastructure development, and that sufficient time and resources are allowed for the applied research to be completed.
5. In the past, there has been a problem in establishing the authority of the site manager to control development within the World Heritage Area. A key example of this, mentioned in the World Heritage Committee Papers, is the construction of a viewing tower and associated accommodation facility within the historic site by the regional government. The decision was made against the professional advice and in opposition to the request of the site manager who considered that such a viewing tower was unnecessary, since the new museum could incorporate this facility. The regulations for the new Office appear to be sufficiently strong and broad to prevent this in the future, but we consider it to be very important that the authority of the Office is enforced in practice.
6. The Director of the Office, while formally appointed, currently holds another full-time position, because final funding for the position is not yet available. We also understand that the budget has not yet come directly under the control of the Office. In order to ensure the full effectiveness of the Office we recommend the sorting out and finalization of these issues as an urgent priority

We understand that the Office has been created at a lower level than is recommended in the Master Plan. For the reasons outlined above we consider that the Office needs as much authority and status as possible to implement the Master Plan and to enable effective relationships with the regions and with other stakeholders. We therefore recommend that the Office should be created as a Centre, and raised to a higher level within the bureaucratic structure, as proposed in the Master Plan.

7. It is very important that there is ongoing involvement of the residents as key stakeholders of the site. We recommend that the Coordinating Board and the Office consider ways of doing this on a permanent basis, either by co-opting residents' representatives to the Board, or by setting up a form of residents group. There are many precedents for this in World Heritage areas which have a high local population.
8. Both the managers and the regional staff are sensitive to the important values of the site and try to ensure that no proposed development affects it. However, they have not been entirely successful in this endeavor. To formalize this policy the mission team recommends that, as part of the Master Plan framework, environmental and archaeological and socio-cultural cultural impact procedures should be mandatory for any significant development proposals within the World Heritage area..
9. We were struck by the cultural heritage value of the beautiful traditional wood and bamboo architecture, lifestyle, and folk arts and practices of the local community, which augment the Outstanding Universal Value of this World Heritage Site, as well as providing further potential for tourism and income generation for the locals. We suggest that the values statement in the Master Plan be augmented by the addition of the recognition of these cultural heritage values and that specific strategies are developed to conserve and enhance this aspect of the site's significance
10. The policy for interpretation on the site should be established as minimal physical intervention --'as much as necessary and as little as possible'. In this respect, the use of vernacular architecture and the involvement of locals as guides and service providers would have the added advantage of involving the local community, providing maximum protection for the site and its contents, and have the long-term benefit of the need for fewer infrastructures. Particular attention should also be paid to the effective interpretation of the Sangiran site for visitors to ensure the understanding of the site's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).
11. The mission team commends the skilled and professional staff of the Office and supports the planning by the Department and the regions to carry out social research concerning the local population with the objective of improving living standards and community involvement in the site. This urgent work should be developed in tandem with research in conservation and interpretation by engaging a wider range of international expertise in its facilitation. Sufficient funding for the employment of specialists to develop specific strategies and actions needs to be ensured.

12. The villagers inhabiting the core area show resentment toward World Heritage, because the declaration of the site has undoubtedly limited their ability to increase their standard of living. In order to avoid the provocation of further animosity from the local population, it is urgent to offer compensation and a detailed and comprehensive proposal for an alternative livelihood project to ensure the effective implementation of the Master Plan and the successful implementation of the necessary regulations and limitations related to land use. All of these proposals should be carefully researched and included in the Management Plan. We recommend that priority be given to accelerating the land purchase program already underway, and that the most affected farmers should be targeted first.
13. Both the regions and the site managers recognize the advantages of tourism-based industry. The site is at a critical stage in terms of ensuring sensitive and appropriate tourism ventures and that the benefit is gained by locals. Experience at other World Heritage sites indicates that for the development of tourism services to benefit locals, it is crucial to assist the development of these local industries, and to safeguard against a situation in which the profits go to outsiders. We recommend, as part of the implementation of the Master Plan, the development of a strategy focused on these issues and, if necessary, the introduction of regulations and assistance to ensure that the local inhabitants of the World Heritage Area have the priority in the development of appropriate tourist services.

I. BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

History of Inscription

At the time of inscription in 1996 the property was described as an agricultural environment of 56km² of surface, mostly privately-owned by farmers. The main fossil areas were public domain over private property and acquisitions were considered unnecessary at the time of the nomination.

Criteria and World Heritage Values

Date of Inscription 1996, under the Criteria (iii) and (vi).

OUV was not explicitly declared in the file, but a detailed reading permits the identification of the main singularities and significance of the site as:

- The importance of the geological environment (reversed dome) and represents the most complete series of stratigraphy in Southeast Asia from the Late Pliocene to the present. In 1980, discoveries of Paleolithic materials provided the complete sequence. Integrity of the quaternary stratigraphy could only be found at this site.
 - The main contributor to evidence of the Homo Erectus archaic evolution phenomena in Asia.
-

- Contained 50 per cent of the world's early human fossils at the time of inscription. The site is the most complete field laboratory for early man prehistoric studies with a tremendous potential to contribute to our understanding of human behavior.
- Offers a complete field ecosystem laboratory for the study of human evolution and faunal adaptation processes for the Pleistocene period (interaction between man and environment) and as a final destination of African hominids

The nomination file described a continuous series of geological formations at the site, representing a key component to provide information on the ecosystem in order to study human evolution:

From the oldest to the present:

KALIBENG (beds)	3.0 mill-1.5 mll
PUCANGAN	1.5 -----500.000
KABUH	500.000 -- 250.000
NOTOPURO	250.000 to 11.000 years old

The first discoveries at Sangiran occurred in 1934 when chalcedony flakes were found at Ngebung village. This led to the discovery of the first hominid fossil during excavations at the site between 1936 and 1941. Due to the Second World War, exploration stopped between 1941 and 1960 when excavations were undertaken by Gadjah Mada University. From 1982-89, French-Indonesian excavations collected in total 50 human remains, 65 artefacts and 14 000 paleo-anthropological fossils, among other materials.

Examination of the State of Conservation by the World Heritage Committee and its Bureau

Initial deliberations of the site took place at the twenty sixth session of the World Heritage Committee in 2002². The Committee detected a lack of a comprehensive management plan to ensure the integrated conservation and development of the site and the absence of a permanent site management authority to facilitate coordination between conservation, research and development agencies. The report also notes poor presentation and interpretation of the site and low community awareness of the WH values of the property. The Committee remarked that a UNESCO Training Seminar on Conservation, Preservation and Management of Zhoukoudian and Sangiran Cultural World Heritage Sites, which took place in April 2002, served to strengthen cooperation between China and Indonesia and identified the need for concrete actions to improve communication between the two World Heritage sites. A coordination board was foreseen to be established in June 2002, with the intention of developing a management plan with clear indicators for conservation.

² See WHC-02/Conf.202/17, 26COM21 (b) 52, pp. 29

Monitoring Mission, September 2006

In September 2006 an expert monitoring mission was undertaken to the site with the purposes of attending and assisting in a national consultation workshop and of assessing the state of the progress achieved since the Committee's recommendations of 2002. The recommendations were focused on the protection on the archaeological site, infrastructure developments and the improvement of the museum, in addition to relevant issues such as illegal looting and the ongoing tourism development policies. A number of problems persisted:

- The Coordinating Board for the Protection and Management of Sangiran World Heritage Site, established in 2002, had not been effective in implementing the recommendations of the 2002 workshop;
- A proposed site management authority with trained staff was not yet in place. The personnel responsible for the management of the site came from the Archaeological Office of Central Java Province;
- Absence of clear regulations based on the heritage significance of the property;
- Possible inappropriate land-use within the boundary of the site due to the construction of a three storey observation tower (completed); the extension to the site museum (in progress); and proposals for the construction of a bridge across the Cemara River, the establishment of a recreational Pleistocene Park within the property, the digging of artesian wells and the creation of a waste dump within the boundaries of the World Heritage site.

The mission referred to the adverse impacts that this infrastructure could inflict on the values of the property, particularly due to the presence of precious archaeological layers very close to the surface and the integrity of the landscape. Among the recommendations were the reactivation and restructuring of a functioning site management authority, training activities by national and local authorities, and the development of local capacity in sustainable conservation and management of the site.

In reference to previous guidelines, the participants stressed the importance in defining provisions to assess the impact of infrastructure or tourism development projects, improving presentation and interpretation activities to promote the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and to involve local communities.

Justification of the mission (terms of reference, programme and composition of mission team provided in Annex)

In accordance to the Official Decision of the WH Committee 31 COM 7B.70, the Committee requested the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to visit the property to assess its state of conservation and assist the State Party with technical guidance to address the following issues:

- a) Restructuration and reactivation of the Coordinating Board for the Protection and Management of Sangiran World Heritage property;
- b) Reinforcement of the the Master Plan in protecting the heritage values of the property, notably by developing appropriate land-use regulations and impact assessment procedures for proposed development projects;
- c) Possible revision of the core zone, taking into account recent archaeological discoveries as well as to officially define an appropriate buffer zone for the property with the relative appropriate legal provisions and land-use regulation for consideration by the Committee;
- d) the analysis of the presentation and interpretation of the property and its museum, and developing awareness raising programmes addressed to the community, particularly young people.

The World Heritage Committee noted with concern the potential risks associated to the lack of a functioning site management authority as well as of appropriate land-use regulations, combined with on-going development projects within the property which might have a negative impact on its heritage values.

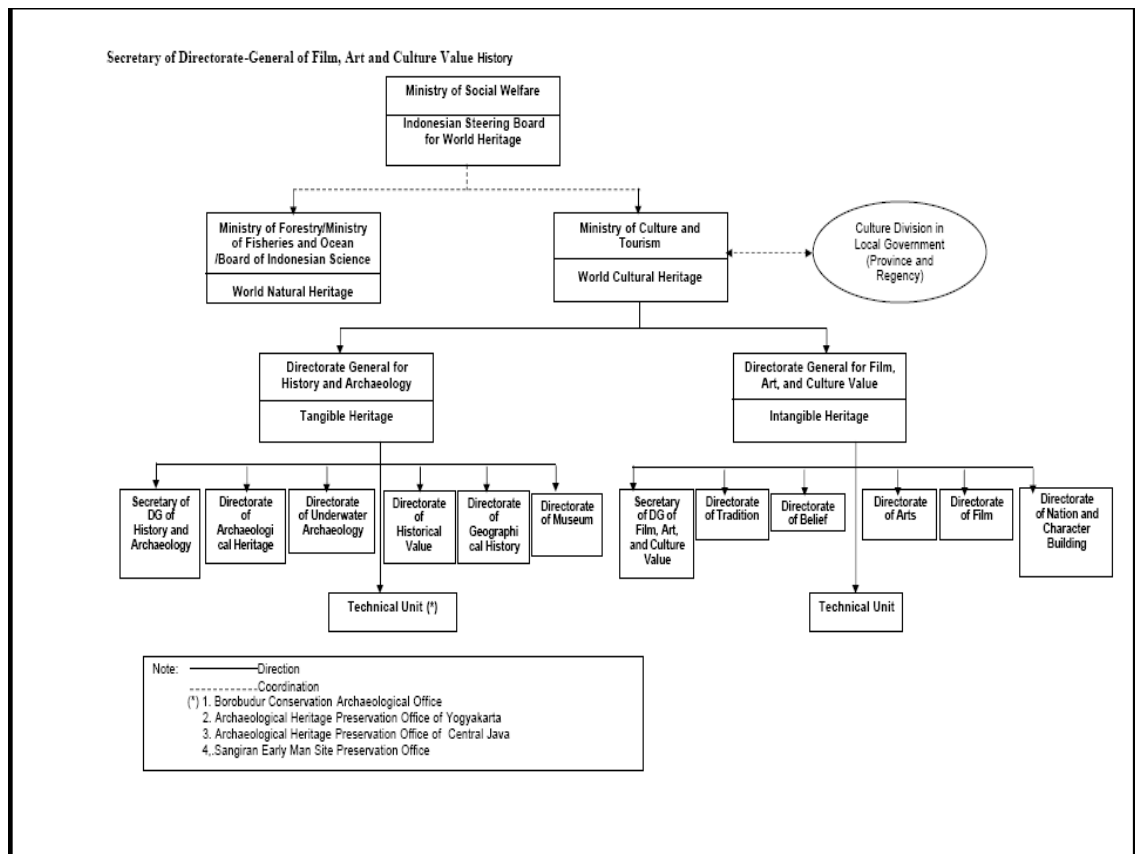
Prior to undertaking the mission, Nuria Sanz was invited by the Permanent Delegation of Indonesia to attend the international conference entitled Human Origins Patrimony Studies in Southeast Asia, held in Paris on 10-12 December 2007. The meeting provided the opportunity to exchange comments and ideas concerning the Sangiran Early Man site with Prof. Truman Simanjuntank, Prof. Widiyanto, Prof. Semah and Prof. Hertler. A visit to the Archaeological Site of Atapuerca in December 2007 and a meeting with the research and management team of the site further reinforced the preparatory process for a mission to examine World Heritage sites containing early human fossils.

II. NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

Protected area legislation

In 1977 the site was protected nationally as *archaeological reserve* according to the Monument Ordinance Staatsblad 238/1931. A new law in 1992 prohibited explorations or excavations without official permission, imposing sanctions and imprisonment penalties in breach of these regulations.

Institutional framework



The Technical Unit for the Sangiran Early Man Site functions in cooperation with the Directorate of Protection and Development of History and Archaeology (Tangible Heritage) and the Directorate of Archaeological Heritage. Collaboration with the National Archaeological Research Institute and the Directorate of Museums has also been established. During the meeting with Mr Harry Undoro, it was stated that the technical composition of the Technical Unit and any decision-making process has not been finalized yet. No local community representative will be represented on a regular basis within the Unit as it is presently planned.

Costs associated with staff and new infrastructure of the museum is to be covered by the national budget.

Law 24/2003, revised in 2007, establishes strategic cultural areas as areas for special consideration by the State. All the WH sites are included in this legislation, however, no special regulations about the management of public works within these areas have been established

As the Indonesian governmental system shifts toward greater regional autonomy, the distribution of responsibilities needs to be accompanied by a reinforcement of national protective and conservation mechanisms for World Heritage sites in Indonesia.

III. IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES

Management structure

In May 2002, the UNESCO Coordination Board for the Protection and Management of Sangiran World Heritage site was set up. At a consultative meeting in 2007, the central government concluded that the coordination board was not efficient or operational and decided to set up a technical unit within the Directorate General of History and Archaeology. *Please note that the UNESCO role, foreseen at the early stage and requested by the Committee, has been omitted.*

The resulting regulation No. P.M. 17/HK.001/MKP-2007, established by the Minister of Culture and Tourism allocates the management, exploration, conservation and use of the site and its surrounding area to the Conservation Office of Sangiran. This unit has not yet been made fully operational

Factors affecting the property

- a) Lack of a permanent site management authority to ensure coordination between conservation, research and development agencies;
- b) Development of recreational, museographic and public works infrastructure at the site;
- c) Lack of a comprehensive management plan in place to ensure conservation and development of the site; Illegal looting of human fossils;
- d) Lack of a conservation plan.

IV. ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SITE

Assessment of property maintenance based on the values of the site at the time of inscription on the World Heritage List

Cartography

The original nomination dossier maps are unclear and require updating. As requested in the framework of the retrospective inventory ongoing process, the State Party should submit proper scale maps for core and buffer zones.

A land ownership map is advisable as a management and conservation tool.

Currently available geological maps are insufficient to fully illustrate and explain the complexity of the archaeological deposit and the vulnerable character of the soils.

Conservation and Research

The site of Sangiran represents one of the most remarkable accounts of human fossils in the history of paleo-anthropology. The site bears witness to a defining moment in the

development of humankind. This fragile landscape deserves to be given every care and protection for its future survival. The discoveries settled a long-standing scientific debate and attracted a huge amount of attention from scientists. The scientific value of the site is obvious and it should continue answering fundamental questions about past humanity.

Most fossils have been found accidentally, after soils have been eroded by rain. Most of the cultural or paleo-anthropological materials over the last five years are the result of unintentional findings by locals, digging their land or building houses. A significant number of excavations or archaeological surveys have been undertaken nationally and internationally but the site suffers from a lack of a comprehensive research plan. Important human fossils or archaeological material are potentially to be found in all the layers and all stratigraphical formations, in primary or secondary positions

According to the criteria for the selection of hominid sites of OUV proposed by ICOMOS, this site meets all categories: it has good chronological data, phylogenetic relations, relative geological chronology, groups of sites deposit in a significant area-landscape, and preservation of environmental and archaeological evidence of the hominid fossils. .

The site is a rich archaeological research area and any impact could affect future opportunities to explain human evolution and the integrity of the area. The number of fossils, the population variation and the grade of evolution, the antiquity of the finds and the potential for further finds necessitate the development of a consistent conservation policy, which is not in place or sufficiently developed in the Management Plan. Any construction within the property could lead to destruction or serious damage due to the fragility of the soils. Competent advice from conservation professionals who have experience in the preservation challenges of similar sites is urgently needed.





The proposed conservation plan (as part of the Master Plan) would concentrate on the protection of surface and below ground archaeological strata. Recent technological developments should be used to monitor the structural stability of all the components of the soils. The volcanic tuff itself is fragile and prone to repeated wetting and drying cycles which cannot be prevented. Capacity building for paleo-anthropology researchers in conservation techniques is still needed at national level. The State Party could submit an international assistance request to the World Heritage Fund to address this issue. International experts and national professionals could define the guidelines for a best practice conservation plan that could be used as a pilot project and be implemented at other paleo-anthropological sites in Indonesia. Additional funding could be identified to start the conservation plan. Although significant research has been done, more applied research for conservation is needed to understand how the site could explain the way humans lived 1.8 million years ago.

Potential damage at the sites could be the result of volcanic activity, mining (landslides, vibrations, blasting, industrial or domestic emissions) and vegetation growth. Consultations with ecologists on the capacity for root growth to contribute to destabilization or stabilization of the prehistoric deposit and on the need for regular vegetation removal are essential. The site is extremely fragile by nature and a systematic and continuous maintenance programme is needed.

The Conservation Plan of Sangiran should include:

- A comprehensive conservation policy to preserve the OUV;
- Criteria for interventions. Rules to intervene should be mandatory in accordance with the significance of the site;
- A survey of the deterioration phenomena, such as the rate of erosion produced by surface/ground water, precipitations and occasional damages in the rainy season (cooperation between engineers and heritage specialist in the field is advisable);
- A shared vision of the site applied through an interdisciplinary approach. This could be achieved through the collaboration of geologists and skilled professionals in

sedimentology, palynology, paleoanthropology, geochemistry geotectonic, tropical agronomy and pedology;

- Initiatives to equilibrate research and conservation of the site;
- Development of consistent methods of recording and archiving the monitoring data of the site. A special documentation conservation process should be a priority. The data should be integrated into an electronic database developed in collaboration with the department of geomatics of a technical university;
- Particular points relevant to maintaining the security and stability of the site. Clear guidelines for inspections to be carried out over the surface of the property to anticipate degradation and the need for rapid intervention should be developed
- A detailed soil investigation should be made, including monitoring the variation in ground levels before and after the rainy seasons. As a field test, a pilot study could consist of undertaking a surface survey at the end of the rainy season in more eroded areas;
- Identification and implementation to of measures and actions to manage the erosion of some of the most vulnerable geological profiles, identify soil and vegetation stabilization actions and to reduce the erosion and corollary destabilization of soils;
- Detailed cost estimates for the implementation of the conservation plan plan
- The inclusion of guidelines which promote reversible intervention to avoid compromising the values of the site through excavations, constructions or superficial research;
- A mandatory provision that dams, road, and significant public works in general be preceded by an archaeological and environmental impact study. The conservation plan should consider effectiveness of regulatory actions to avoid compromising the values of the site;
- Cooperation with early human World Heritage sites such as Sterkfontain in South Africa or Zocouthian in China have been established yet the actions have been mainly focused on the exchange of authorized copies of the most remarkable human fossils. No support has been established in terms of methodologies for the protection of the sites;
- Fossil bones are now routinely brought into the laboratory for permanent safekeeping but the new laboratory is not fully functioning. High technology equipment should be improved as to satisfy the prompt field conservation needs at the site;
- The employment of security guards who patrol the site regularly should be considered, if the risk of looting or vandalism appears to warrant it
- Promotion of the cultural significance of the site and enhancing the visual integrity of the area by the development of an interpretation policy which minimizes intrusive infrastructure in the landscape and its impact on the archaeological strata

Clear and consistent guidelines in relation to the conservation of exposed fossils *in situ* and/or their transportation to the museum, supported by proper financing, trained personnel and a common and consistent policy for interventions.

Research

Research policy seems to be a complex process in Indonesia and administrative procedures involve any given authority to bodies which are not responsible for the site of Sangiran, such as the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of the Interior.

The recognition of the importance of the corporate memory of the site administration is as an essential tool for conservation. It is quite crucial that records which document in detail the recovery of finds, their identification, conservation, storage and present location are preserved in the long term. The Technical Unit should play the role of the central documentation office of the site and centralized background research documents and ongoing research documents need to be stored at the museum;

The experts visited the Institute of Paleo-anthropology in Yogyakarta, an institution associated with the Ministry of Education. It was evident that there is an inconsistency between the agendas and budgets of the Technical Unit of Sangiran and the Institute. The Institution is responsible for surveys and excavations, owns \all the most remarkable human fossils in Indonesia and develops paleo-anthropology and bio-anthropology research. The most significant animal and human fossils and skulls are kept here. On the day of our visit the experts we met did not have access to the fossils and the Director of the Institute was absent.

It became apparent in discussions that the site manager of Sangiran does not necessarily have authority to prevent an excavation undertaken by members of the Institute if they decide to undertake excavations in the core area.

In general terms, it appears that authority concerning the research and custodianship of fossil remains in Indonesia is fragmented between institutions. Research responsibilities are fragmented among several bodies: the National Archaeological Centre of Research, the Archaeological Service for Central Java and the small branches in the provinces, and that there is no clear overriding authority to determine these issues

It is clear that a coordination policy on paleo-anthropological research should be pursued at the national level. Moreover, all of this should be in coordination with the directorates of heritage protection and the site museum. Any proposed to develop policies or actions relevant to the site should be approved by the site manager of Sangiran, who currently has no decisive role concerning other institutions commencing research on the site. Permission to conduct research is given by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (represented by the regencies at local level). In practice, it means that the permission to excavate in Sangiran is also in the hands of the regencies. The site manager should have more autonomy. The State Party needs to support the Technical Unit to have a final say in the decision making process concerning licences and permission at the core area.

Licences for foreign researchers are given by another institution, LIPI, a sort of CNRS in Indonesia.

The current system renders difficult coordination and cooperation at scientific level. Currently, as a result, no strategic research plan exists, and no common system of

conservation or regular programme for national research are in place. Sangiran receives the same budget as other archaeological sites in the area. The site is excavated only few weeks a year by national institutions.



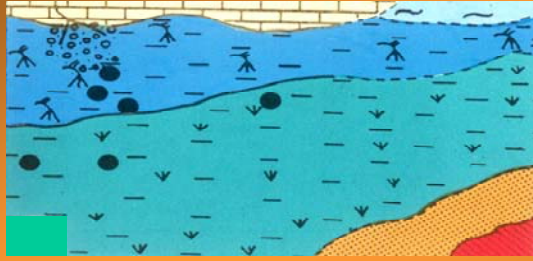
Conservation and Development

No comprehensive plan on infrastructures has been submitted by the State Party to inform on the total amount and size of facilities foreseen. The information has been commented on orally during visits and conversations. With the purpose of establishing a general framework from the available fragmented information, the experts sought to organize meetings with the stakeholders of foreseen infrastructures in the area (local governments, farmers, National Government and the tourism industry). Unfortunately no meeting with tourist planners was organized.

The site manager presented a plan of infrastructure. Three satellite infrastructures could be built to complete the interpretation formula in three different areas:

1. Ngebung, on Puchangan, Grenzbank, Kabuh and Notopuru formations. Oldest skulls were discovered here.
2. Bukuran, on Puchangan and Kabugh formations. Skulls from 500 000 years ago were all discovered in this area.
3. Dayu, on Puchangan, Grenzbank, Kabuh formations. In this area the skull 12 was discovered in 1969 as well as the oldest stone tools dated up to 1.2 million years old.

« Pucangan / Sangiran »

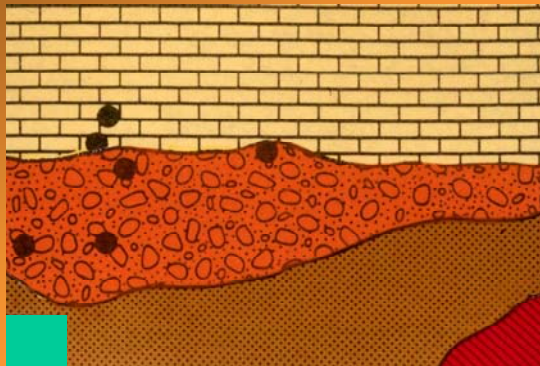


1.5-1.0 myrs



Kabug formation is in general the richest paleo-anthropological, paleo-faunistic and cultural strata.

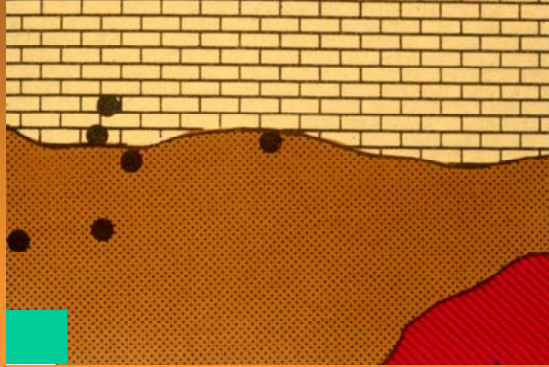
« Grenzbank » stage



ca 0.9 myrs



« Kabuh / Bapang »



ca 0.8 myrs



*Notopuro /
Pohjajar*

ca 0.2 myrs

In relation to the museum: progress has been made in developing the museum, with building and the preparation of new exhibits and interpretation material under way. The Government has planned to finalize any construction and renovation to the museum in 2009. Forty-four members of staff will work on a daily basis at the site. No organigram has been submitted. No special technical cooperation has been developed with the ICOM Indonesian Commission for any museological or museographic plan. The architectural plan has been contracted to the architectural department of the Ministry of Culture. The

infrastructure has been built on the Puchangan geological formation. The construction has produced a big removal of deposits. The site was chosen because it was unlikely to yield significant fossil remains.

Tourism

It is legitimate that the national and local governments want to take advantage of the two million tourists in Borobudur who arrive at the Airport of Yogyakarta each year, 100 km away from the Sangiran site. The Sangiran site is also 15 km from the Airport of Solo. Two temples and other paleo-anthropological sites are also promoted within the foreseen tourist circuits. The accessibility and proximity of the sites could mean the possibility of visiting three World Heritage sites in three days.

As the site does not suffer from the pressure of tour operators yet, it is still suitable to implement a comprehensive tourist plan to avoid irregularities and to provide opportunities to develop a policy that is consistent to the values of the site. A more accurate and experienced approach concerning operations at the site than what has been applied so far will be required to deal with increased tourism. Existing roads appeared to provide adequate access for the current volume and type of tourists visit.

Meetings with local authorities

Meeting with the Regency of Sragen

Sragen is an urban area of 175000 inhabitants and the core area covers three districts. Land is privately owned and the locals' awareness about the necessity to conserve the site is still minimal, although local authorities have been launching information campaigns. Local laws prevent any change in the use of soil or the development of agricultural methods, which would be deleterious to the conservation of the fossil remains. The core area remains as an agricultural surface by local law (25 cm suitable for agriculture) and no industrial methods for agriculture can be used to increase the production in the core area of the property. The soil has its greatest productivity during the rainy seasons due to its black clay component, and farmers are only able to produce one harvest a year. Chemical fertilizers are not used (the experts had the opportunity to visit an organic rice processing development). Some of the owners want to sell the land but local government can not afford it. A policy of compensation should be put in place. Some problems concerning sand mining at the core zone have not been fully addressed. The local government wants to increase tourist services for three types of tourism: cultural, natural and pilgrimage. The National Government has allocated funding to be implemented locally to complete the infrastructure of a Pleistocene park. Representatives of the Regency were unable to provide any details of composition of the proposed project. No coherence was found between the national funds for development, the local plans and the actions foreseen in the management plan.

Please see below the screens of the Power Point presentation submitted by the Regency of Sragen:

2003



The construction of the office, the laboratory, and store room



The construction of the



Increasing the archaeological research cooperation



Purchasing means of transportation



The construction of parking Lot of Sangiran guest house



The construction of Sangiran Guest House

National Gov. : Rp 900.000.000,- dan Central Java Gov. : Rp 1.036.019.000,-

2004

National Gov.: Rp 800.000.000,- ;

Central Java Gov. : Rp 825.000.000,-

Sragen Gov. : Rp 450.000.000,-

Increasing the archeological Research cooperation



Fossil conservation and identification program



Construction of exhibition room in the basement Stage I



Further construction of Guest House Sangiran



Further construction of the office room, The laboratory, and the store room

2005

Exhibition Room

Central Java Gov. : Rp. 550.000.000,-



Stairs to the basement



Central Java Gov. : Rp. 275.000.000,-



National Gov. Rp. 212.410.000,-
Office Room, Laboratory,
dan Store Room



Atrium of visitors
Central Java Gov. : Rp.
250.000.000,-

Display the collection in exhibition room

2006

Sragen Gov. : Rp. 122.500.000,-

Additional Budget of National Gov. for 2005
Rp. 550.000.000,-

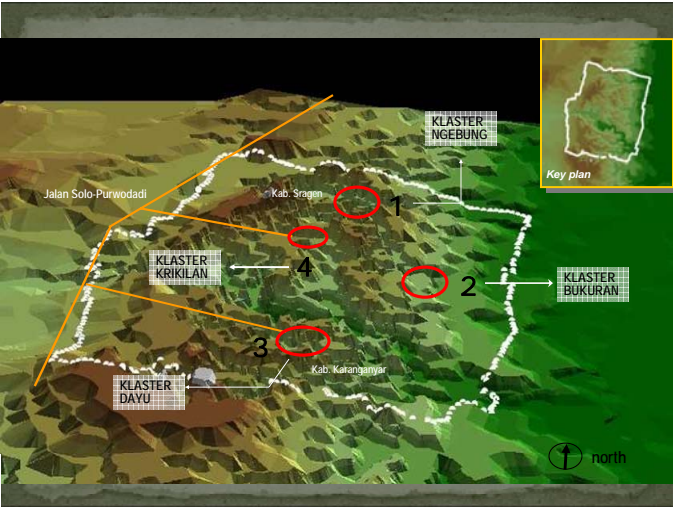
Continued.....

National government arranges budget for Sangiran Site Development Plan of 2008 at Rp. 25.000.000.000,- (twenty five billion rupiah) as follows:

1. Budget for finishing the construction of the museum	Rp. 12.600.000.000,-
2. Budget for constructing Dayu Museum Site (complete facilities)	Rp. 1.500.000.000,-
3. Budget for constructing the 3000 square meter parking lot at the southern Museum	Rp. 2.000.000.000,-
4. Budget for constructing the bridge and the access road	Rp. 4.000.000.000,-

Continued.....







Meeting with the Regency of Karanganan

The Regency of Karanganan intended to start the construction of a dam with an additional camping or picnic area for the recreational use of locals or visitors in the property. Local regulations against looting are in place.

It was observed that the Management Plan has not been sufficiently socialized. The mission visited an uncontrolled construction in Dayu site constructed by the local government with no respect by the provisions established in the Plan. Moreover, an archaeological park and villages which sell agricultural production are foreseen to be built up in the following months. Plans for a new road and bridges have been finalized but the construction has not started yet. Among other interventions a new drainage system has been planned as well as the improvement of tracks and roads in concrete. The Regency also presented a project for a new visitor facilities of a cave at the Notoporo formation which displays current erosion and, according to the site manager, is not suitable for visitation.

Enthusiasm has been explicitly declared by the two regencies but no coordinated action is being followed according to the prescriptions of the Management Plan. Although the regencies acknowledged the Plan and accepted it in an oral agreement, no signatures of protocols or official agreements were obtained.

Management and legal issues (land ownership)

Sangiran is a very complex site with a range of management problems and issues, some of which are difficult to solve in the short term. The mission noted the considerable progress in the following areas:

- The establishment of the Conservation Office of Sangiran Early Man, and the appointment of its staff. The mission representatives have confidence that the Office will make an important contribution to the effective conservation, management and development of the site. The regulations which created this Office and have been

finalized appear to give it the power and legal status that it needs to coordinate research, conservation, interpretation and management of the site, and to implement the Master Plan. There are still problems in the final establishment of the Office and the provision of a budget directly to it.

- Plans for the establishment of the Coordinating Board for the Protection and Management of Sangiran World Heritage Property, to set policy directions for the Office and to resolve any potentially conflicting issues which might affect the site. The foreseen Board, mentioned in the last Mission Report, appears to adequately represent key stakeholders, including the district and regions and relevant governmental departments and agencies. The mission requested a copy of the regulations, composition and functions of the proposed Coordination Board.

- The mission considers that the combination of the newly-created Technical Unit and the Coordination Board will form a much stronger and more effective conservation and management unit than the Conservation Board alone—which was the previous proposal presented to the World Heritage Committee.

- The mission notes that the technical composition of the units of the sites are organized into several areas: conservation, documentation, restoration and protection (security, monitoring, control of visitor flows, land-use issues...) following the model of Borobudur and very much inspired by monument conservation. In the case of Sangiran, a more close cooperation should be established between specialized research institutions and universities, as well as with external bodies able to give licences or excavation permission to national or foreign researchers. The organigram of the Technical Unit should be updated to reflect these aspirations.

Looting

National or local laws do not seem to be enough to stop looting and the illegal traffic of human fossils. Because of the levels of poverty in the area and taking into account that the institutions responsible for the conservation of the sites depend of the Ministry of Social Welfare, the experts requested that consideration be given to the development of an alternative system of compensation (sanitary, educational...) to be put into practice in the following years to avoid direct association between fossils and money.

No animal fossils or other related finds were for sale in the informal shops of the museum when the mission visited the site.

Improved monitoring and surveillance systems of the property should be immediately reinforced at local level to address looting and illegal commercial issues. More preventive action is needed. Awareness raising policies should include information on the importance of stone artefacts and other significant material in the area, as well as on the fossil remains.

Community involvement

In reference to the progress on socializing and implementing the Master Plan, the mission was impressed by the quality and thoroughness of the Master Plan, and the fact that it was conceptualized and created by local staff in coordination with the provinces, the regions and the Department. The plan enjoys a fair degree of ownership among these stakeholders. Some problems remain, but there is evidence of increased awareness of the plan, especially in the regions. It is a very good basis for the future development of more detailed strategies and actions. An implementation draft which details the strategies and actions for implementing the Master Plan is in draft form. It was not possible to view the draft since it has not yet been completed and approved and the mission has requested a translated copy as soon as possible. Meetings with the staff of the regions indicated a good level of understanding of the site, the goodwill to manage it well, the appreciation of its value and an enthusiasm to cooperate in the development of the site for visitors. There is, however, still evidence of a lack of coordination concerning activities on the ground and construction with some unfortunate consequences.

Defining roles and expectations of the all relevant stakeholders in relation to future community development activities is needed. Involvement of local organizations in co-management activities, though existing to a certain extent, still needs to be strengthened. Participatory structures (e.g. regional co-management committees) could help improve the situation. The planning process for management needs to demonstrate that the effective participation of local organization has been achieved.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Planning for the detailed implementation of the Master Plan is now urgent. The regions are developing detailed plans for attracting visitors to the site, some of which are well advanced. There is a problem in that the regional proposals have a tendency to run ahead of the systematic development of the strategies for the conservation and interpretation of the site, for example the development of the viewing tower (see above). This is understandable, given the need of local government to use tourism and the associated income from visitors to enhance the comparatively low living standards of locals, but it leads to uncoordinated and sometimes inappropriate development. We recommend that the operational planning for the next stage of the plan should be completed as a priority. We consider that the development of detailed strategies and actions should give priority to community involvement, conservation, interpretation and visitor management strategies for the entire site. These strategies with proposed detailed actions should be developed before any tourist development or infrastructure apart from the Museum is finalized.

Cartography

The experts request a translation of the draft regulatory measures for the core and buffer zones foreseen in the updated version of the management plan.

An accurate map of the buffer zone should be submitted to the World Heritage Centre in an appropriate scale.

It is advisable to finalize the archeological cartographical representation of the area at 1:25.000, containing all the archeological deposits.

An updated and more detailed version of the geological map is an indispensable tool for research and conservation at the site.

Conservation and research-- International assistance

It could be advisable to request international assistance from the WH Fund to guide the development of detailed strategies for the further development of the conservation plan to allow the supply of international technical support, since the coordination body seems to be nationally-based. WHC will support this best practice initiative as a plan to be replicated in other early man human fossil World Heritage sites and for other sites in Java, such as Trinil, Mojokerto, Sambungmacan and Ngengong.

A special thematic programme on Prehistory and Early Fossil Human World Heritage is foreseen to be launched by the World Heritage Centre. As a focal point for the proposed programme, Ms Nuria Sanz will provide coordination and global strategy to promote specialized international guidelines for the conservation and management of these vulnerable sites, as well as promote policies to identify potential sites to be inscribed on the Tentative List individually or regionally. The case study of Sangiran Early Man site is very significant as a starting point of this policy.

Conservation and Development

Public works urgently need to be regulated in collaboration with the local powers. This should be a priority for the new unit created. A further source of problems is related with roads. It is advisable to create the minimal number of roads, using the remaining ones for public visits to the site with minimal interventions on paths;

In daily practice there is a limited capacity for decision making in the core area.

Management

The staff of the Office is skilled and professional. However the development of the strategies mentioned above will require a wider range of expertise than they possess, some of it international. It is noted that the Department and the Regions are planning to carry out social research to learn more about the local population and its needs and as the basis for improving their living standards and their involvement in the site. This sort of work has an urgent priority, and should be mirrored by similar research in conservation and interpretation. It is important to ensure that the budget for the implementation of the Master Plan has sufficient funding to enable the employment of specialists where needed

to develop specific strategies and actions, as well as funding for infrastructure and physical developments.

In the past there has been a problem in establishing the authority of the site manager to control development within the World Heritage Area. A key example of this, mentioned in the World Heritage Committee Papers, is the construction of a viewing tower and associated accommodation facility within the historic site by the regional government. The construction was made against the professional advice and in opposition to the request of the site manager who considered that such a viewing tower was unnecessary since the new museum could incorporate this facility. Regulations for the new Office appear to be sufficiently strong and broad to prevent this in the future, but we consider it to be very important that the authority of the Office is enforced.

We understand that the Office has been created at a lower level than is recommended in the Master Plan. For the reasons outlined above, the Office needs as much authority as possible to implement the Master Plan and to enable effective relationships with the regions and with other stakeholders. The mission therefore recommends that the Office be created as a Centre and raised to a higher level within the bureaucratic structure, as proposed in the Master Plan (diagram page.....)

It is very important that there is an ongoing involvement of the residents as key stakeholders of the site. The mission recommends that the Coordinating Board and the Office consider ways of doing this on a permanent basis, either by co-opting residents' representatives to the Board, or by setting up a form of residents group.

The Director of the Office, while formally appointed, currently holds another full-time position, because funding for the position is not yet available as the budget has not yet come directly under the control of the Office. In order to ensure the full effectiveness of the Office the mission recommends the finalization of these issues as an urgent priority.

Detailed and clear decision-making processes should be discussed soon to identify a proper mechanism for coordination that is technically- rather than politically- driven. In order to implement these processes the Unit needs to be officially approved.

Increased institutional capacity for the implementation of the Plan is needed at all levels.

Efforts to improve the quality of the visit have been noted, but more work is needed in terms of conceptualization and interpretation. It is critical to secure sustainable funding and guarantee that the appointed site director implements the Management Plan.

Looting

Although significant work has been carried out to mitigate the looting, a compensation formula is still needed.

Looting remains a problem but the range of incentives introduced to help with the recovery of newly discovered fossils appears to be having a positive effect, as shown by increase in the amount of fossils handed in to authorities. The mission considers that a broader range of measures may be necessary.

Community Involvement

The Regions have developed a range of relevant policies to provide economic assistance to residents of the World Heritage area—including the development of improved agricultural methods and value-adding agricultural industries, compensation for fossil finds, the beginning of tourism ventures (e.g. souvenir shops), planning for the development of local handicrafts and purchase of land within the World Heritage Area where possible. However, many residents within the site consider that they are disadvantaged by regulations which prevent certain land-use changes. This has meant that the land within the World Heritage Area has declined in value compared to land outside the Area. This will continue to be an ongoing and accelerating issue for future conservation of the site and the livelihood of its 175000 residents.

We recommend that priority be given to accelerating the land purchase programme already underway, as well as targeting the most affected farmers.

Assistance to local farmers to increase income through improved agricultural techniques should be continued, but care should be taken in assessing any such techniques so that they will not have an unforeseen impact on the site's World Heritage or other cultural values.

Both the regions and the site managers recognize the advantages of tourism-based industry. The site is at a critical stage with respect to this, both in terms of ensuring sensitive and appropriate tourism ventures to benefit the local population. Experience at other World Heritage sites indicates that, in order for tourism services to benefit locals, it is crucial to assist in the development of sustainable local industries and to establish methods to safeguard against revenue leakage to external stakeholders. We recommend that, as part of the implementation of the Master Plan, a strategy which deals with these issues be developed and, if necessary, the introduction of regulations to ensure that local people within the World Heritage Area have priority in the development of appropriate tourist services.

The Master Plan should be broadly disseminated among the interested groups.

VI. ANNEXES

Official documents of the Committee included: Annex I and II
Letter of the state party inviting the mission
Programme of the mission
Composition of mission team
Additional documentation: maps, graphics and photographs

ANNEX I

26COM21B.52 – Sangiran Early Man Site (Indonesia)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the State Party for hosting the UNESCO Training Seminar on Conservation, Preservation and Management of Zhoukoudian and Sangiran Cultural World Heritage Sites in April 2002, supported by the World Heritage Fund;
2. Notes the absence of a permanent site-management authority supported by both conservation and development authorities and expresses its gratitude to the authorities for establishing a "Co-ordinating Board for the Protection and Management of Sangiran World Heritage Site";
3. Encourages the Board to elaborate a comprehensive management plan for the property, including a systematic monitoring scheme;
4. Encourages the authorities to seek technical and financial co-operation from the World Heritage Fund and through UNESCO agreements in order to increase the capacity of the officers responsible for the conservation, preservation and management of the property and to enhance site interpretation and presentation as well as community awareness;
5. Requests the World Heritage Centre to assist the authorities in mobilizing resources in an appropriate and timely manner;

6. Notes those recent archaeological excavations surrounding the existing World Heritage property have revealed valuable archaeological and scientific deposits;

7. Encourages the authorities to consider extending the World Heritage property to include the newly excavated areas of potential World Heritage value.

ANNEX II

70. Sangiran Early Man Site (Indonesia) (C 593)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List:

1996

Criteria

(iii) (vi)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger

N/A

Previous Committee Decisions

26COM 21B.52

International Assistance

Total amount provided to the property: USD 40,000.

UNESCO Extra-budgetary Funds

N/A

Previous monitoring missions

UNESCO expert monitoring mission of September 2006

Main threats identified in previous reports

- a) Lack of a permanent site management authority to ensure co-ordination between conservation, research and development agencies;
- b) Poor site presentation and museum display;
- c) Lack of a comprehensive management plan to ensure conservation and development of the site.

Current conservation issues

Sangiran is one of the largest fossil sites in the world and contains potentially important data for understanding the general process of human evolution.

At the request of the Department of Culture and Tourism of Indonesia, the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee approved in March 2005 an amount of USD 15,000 as international assistance to support a National Consultation Workshop for the safeguarding of Sangiran World Heritage property. The Workshop was held from 20 to 25 September 2006 in conjunction with a UNESCO expert mission to the property. The aim of the meeting was to conduct consultations with local stakeholders on the conservation and management of the property, review the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of a previous workshop (held in April 2002) and develop technical guidelines on the site's infrastructural development in relation to scientific research and tourism development. The proceedings of the workshop were transmitted by the State Party to the World Heritage Centre in February 2007.

Since 2002, the Indonesian Government has been making significant efforts in order to preserve and conserve this property, improve education and empowerment of local communities, promote scientific research at the site as well as develop tourism facilities in and around the site. The participants in the 2006 workshop, indeed, noted some positive changes at the site, including:

- a) an increase of police officers at the site;
- b) the development, in 2005, of a Master Plan for the Conservation and Management of Sangiran Site;
- c) the reinforcement of the law against illegal trafficking of fossils;
- d) the training of museum staff;
- e) the improvement of the Sangiran Site Museum.

Despite these positive developments, however, a number of problems persist. It appeared that the Coordinating Board for the Protection and Management of Sangiran World Heritage Site, which had been established in 2002, has not been effective in implementing the recommendations of the 2002 workshop, and has remained mostly non

operational. A site management authority with trained staff, therefore, is not yet in place, as personnel responsible for the management of the site currently comes from the Archaeological Office of Central Java Province.

The participants in the 2006 workshop noted as well the threats affecting the property (which extends over 56 square kilometers) from inappropriate land-use within the boundary of the listed site, in the absence of clear regulations based on the heritage significance of the property. These included an extension to the Site Museum building, where laboratories and storage facilities will be located, and the construction of a three storey observation tower; the proposed establishment of a recreational Pleistocene Park within the property; the construction of a bridge across the Cemara River, connecting Sragen and Karanganyar Regents; the digging of artesian wells and the proposal to create a waste dump within the boundaries of the World Heritage site (the latter withdrawn in 2004). These developments may have an adverse impact on the values of the property, in light of the presence of precious archaeological layers very close to the surface, and of the need to ensure the integrity of the landscape. Moreover, recent important archaeological discoveries have been made outside the current boundary of the core area of the World Heritage property.

The participants noted as well the need to improve the presentation and interpretation at the site museum, by emphasizing the values that justified the inscription of the site on the World Heritage List, and to raise the awareness of the local population, which lives within the property, of its heritage significance and the need to protect it.

With respect to the above issues, the participants in the workshop recommended that:

- f) The Coordination Board for the Protection and Management of Sangiran Early Man Site, initiated in May 2002, be reactivated and restructured by the national and local authorities to ensure a functioning site management authority;
- g) Training activities for local authorities and staff from the archaeological office should be organized to build local capacity in the long-term conservation and management of the site, if necessary by requesting assistance to UNESCO;
- h) The 2005 Master Plan for the site be implemented and strengthened in coordination with UNESCO, including by reviewing the boundaries of the core zone, possibly establishing a buffer zone, and the establishment of provisions to assess the impact of infrastructure or tourism development projects within the property, so as to ensure that they do not affect the Outstanding Universal Value of Sangiran;
- i) The Sangiran Site Museum should be further improved in its presentation and interpretation, in close consultation with the Coordination Board, to ensure that it conveys the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and to reinforce the involvement of local communities, including young people, in the conservation of the site.

70. Sangiran Early Man Site (Indonesia) (C 593)

Decision: 31 COM 7B.70

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-07/31.COM/7B.Add,
2. Expresses its appreciation to the State Party for organizing a Stakeholders Consultation Workshop on the Conservation and Management of Sangiran World Heritage property;
3. Noting however with concern the potential risks associated to the lack of a functioning site management authority as well as of appropriate land-use regulations, combined with on-going development projects within the property, which might have a negative impact on its heritage values,
4. Requests the State Party to review and strengthen the management of the property by:
 - a) Restructuring and reactivating the Coordinating Board for the Protection and Management of Sangiran World Heritage property;
 - b) Re-enforcing the effectiveness of the Master Plan in protecting the heritage values of the property, notably by developing appropriate land-use regulations and impact assessment procedures for proposed development projects; by considering the possible revision of the core zone, taking into account recent archaeological discoveries; and by defining an appropriate buffer zone for the property with the relative appropriate legal provisions and land-use regulation for consideration by the Committee;
 - c) Improving the presentation and interpretation of the property and its Museum, and developing awareness-raising programmes addressed to the community, and particularly the young people.
5. Also requests the State party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to the property to assess its state of conservation and assist in addressing the issues raised in paragraph 4;
6. Further requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2008**, a report on the state of conservation of the property, including information on the progress made in implementing the actions mentioned above, for examination by the Committee at its 32nd session in 2008.

Tentative Programme

**Reactive Monitoring Mission to Sangiran Early Man World Heritage Site
(27 January – 4 February 2008)**

No	Date/Time	Program	Remarks
I	27 January, 2008		
		Arrival of Miss Nuria Sanz to Jakarta Airport	
		Dinner and informal meeting to discuss agenda of the mission	
II	28 January, 2008		
		Arrival to Mrs. Sharon Sullivan to Jakarta airport.	
	8:30-10.00	Internal meeting to discussion on the Management Plan submitted by Directorate of Archaeological Property, Department of Culture and Tourism. Depart from hotel to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism	
	10.00-12.00	Meeting with Mr. Harry Undoro, Deputy Minister and his team.	
	12.00-14.00	Lunch	
	14.00-	Revision of documents, mandate and objectives of the mission, exchange of preliminary comments between the experts.	
	20.00	Dinner	
III	29 January, 2008		
	6.30-8.30	Travel to Solo	
	11.00-12.00	Meeting with Mr. Yunus Arbis and Mr. Winarni, Head of restoration assessment section of the Directorate of Archaeological service.	
	12.00-1230	Lunch	
	13.30-19.00	On-site visit. Visit Museum of Sangiran Early Man Site, first meeting with the staff.	
	19.00-21.00	Return back to hotel and diner.	
		Dinner	
V	30 January, 2008		
	10.00	Meeting with Sragen Regency team (education-culture, tourism, public works, environment.) . Presentation of the local plan of development. Overall discussion	
	12.00-13.30	Lunch hosted by Sragen Regency.	
	14.00-18.00	Visit to the core area: SOC and visit to the places where infrastructures are foreseen.	
	19.00-21.00	Discussions and dinner	

IV	31 January, 2008		
	9.00-12.00	Visit to the Regency of Karangayar. Presentation of the local plan of development. Overall discussion. Lunch offered by the Regency. Visit to the villages, laboratories and museum areas (under construction).	
VI	1 February, 2008		
	10.00-12.00	Visit Laboratory of Paleoanthropology – University of Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta. Private visit to Prabahnanm temples	
VII	2 February, 2008		
		Private visit to Borobudur	
VIII	3 February, 2008		
		Depart to Jakarta. Courtesy Call to Secretary General of the Department of Culture and Tourism. De-briefing meeting with representative from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, UNESCO National Commission of Indonesia and the UNESCO office in Jakarta.	
IX	3/4 February, 2008		
		Return to own respective countries	

**MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM
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Nomor: UM.202/24/11/D.Sepur/DKP/07

11 December 2007

Subject: *Letter of Invitation for Reactive Mission to the World Heritage Site
Property of Sangiran Early Man Site
(27 January – 4 February 2008, Indonesia)*

H.E. Mr. Francesco Bandarin
Director for UNESCO World Heritage Centre
7, Place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07. SP, France

Dear Sir,

It is our pleasure to confirm your letter of 26 November 2007 (WHC/74/WHC/APA/395) regarding a Reactive Monitoring Mission to Sangiran Early Man Site on 27 January to 4 February 2008 that will be carried out:

1. **Miss Nuria Sanz**, Program Specialist, UNESCO World Heritage Center
Address: 7, Place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France
Tel: +33-145 68 1104, Fax: +33-1 45 68 5570
Email: n.sanz@unesco.org
2. **Mrs. Sharon Sullivan**, International experts representing ICOMOS.
Address: "Redbank" 580 Boundary Crock Road, Nymboida, NSW 2460
Australia
Telp. 612 66494 176
Email: redbank@hotmail.net.au

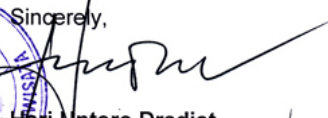
We hereby confirm that the Archaeological Conservation Office of Sangiran Early Man site, the local government of the Regency of Sragen and Karanganyar will facilitate the visitation to the site, stakeholder meeting and provide any information needed during the mission. We suggest for the domestic flight direct to Solo and we will arrange for the pick up and hotel for the accommodation.

The present letter is considered an official invitation from the Department of Culture and Tourism. Please also refer to the attached file of the Tentative Program that we plan. It would be appreciated for comments of the mission programme.

Looking forward to meet in Sangiran and fruitful mission to Indonesia.



Sincerely,


Hari Untoro Dradjat
Director General for History and Archaeology

Cc.:

1. **Dr. H. Arief Rachman**, Executive Chairman,
Indonesian National Commission For-UNESCO,
Ministry of National Education
Fax.: +6221-5733127
2. **Mr. Aman Wirakartakusumah**, Ambassador
Permanent Delegate of the Republic of Indonesia to UNESCO
3. **Mr. Hubert Gijzen**, Director, UNESCO Office in Jakarta
Fax.: +6221-3150382
4. **Members of the Mission Team**

















