

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 - State Party

Indonesia

### 1.2 - Date of ratification of the World Heritage Convention

06/07/1989

### 1.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Reporting

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
UNESCO National Commission
World Heritage property managers/coordinators
IUCN International
Others

### 1.4 - Primary government authorities responsible for the implementation of the Convention

- Hari Untoro Dradjat  
Ministry of Culture and Tourism  
Director-General for History and Archaeology
- Gatot Ghautama  
History and Antiquity  
MA  
Culture and Tourism

#### Comment

Director-General of History and Archaeology, Ministry of Culture and Tourism Aurora Tambunan  
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### 1.5 - Other key institutions responsible

- Tony Djubiantono  
Director of Archaeology  
Directorate for Archaeology, Directorate for History and Archaeology, Ministry of Culture and Tourism  
Domain: Cultural
- Ir. Sonny Partono, M. M.  
Director of Conservation Area and Protection Forest Development  
Directorate for Conservation Area and Protection Forest Development, Directorate General for Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry  
Domain: Natural

### 1.6 - Comments

N/A

## 2. Inventories / lists / registers for cultural and natural heritage

### 2.1 - Cultural Heritage (Level and Status)

National	Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state	Process completed or continually updated
Local	Process commenced
Other (please provide details in 2.7)	No process established

### 2.2 - Natural Heritage (Level and Status)

National	Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state	Process completed or continually updated
Local	Not applicable
Other (please provide details in 2.7)	Not applicable

### 2.3 - Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the State Party?

Inventories/lists/registers capture some of the diversity of cultural and natural heritage.

### 2.4 - Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified cultural heritage?

Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the protection of cultural heritage.

### 2.5 - Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified natural heritage?

Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the protection of natural heritage.

### 2.6 - Are inventories / lists / registers used for the identification of properties for the Tentative List?

Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.

### 2.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to inventories / lists / registers of cultural and natural heritage (questions 2.1 to 2.6)

In cultural, as the implementation of the new regulation (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of the Year 2010 about Heritage), inventory number of cultural properties in national register is being process. In natural, all sites are already registered.

## 3. Tentative List

### 3.1 - Potential future nominations (Property name / anticipated year of nomination)

Tana Toraja Traditional Settlement / 2012 /
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### 3.2 - Tools used for a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value

ICOMOS thematic studies
IUCN thematic studies
Meetings to harmonize Tentative Lists within your region
UNESCO's Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List

### 3.3 - Level of involvement in the preparation of the Tentative List

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional / provincial / state / government(s)	Fair
Local government(s)	Fair
Other government departments	Poor
UNESCO National Commission	Poor
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Fair
Local communities / residents	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Fair
Landowners	Poor
Local industries	Poor
Non Governmental Organization(s)	Poor
Consultants / experts	Fair
Site manager / coordinator(s)	Fair

### 3.4 - Was the authority(ies) listed in question 1.4 responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

Yes

### 3.5 - If not, what authority(ies) is responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

N/A / N/A / N/A / N/A / N/A / N/A / N/A / N/A / N/A /
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### 3.6 - Do you intend to update your Tentative List within the next six years?

Yes

### 3.7 - Comments

Tentative list of natural heritage could change depending on the readiness of nomination

## 4. Nominations

### 4.1 - Property

Name	Date of submission	Status
Borobudur Temple Compounds	1990-09-28	inscribed
Sangiran Early Man Site	1995-07-26	inscribed
Ujung Kulon National Park	1990-09-28	inscribed
Lore Lindu National Park	1990-09-28	deferred
Prambanan Temple Compounds	1991-10-24	inscribed
Tana Toraja Traditional Settlement	2004-01-30	
Tana Toraja Traditional Settlement	2005-04-07	Incomplete
The sites of Balinese Cosmology	2004-09-28	Incomplete
Sites of Balinese Cosmology	2005-04-04	Incomplete
The Cultural Landscape of Bali Province	2006-02-02	Incomplete
Cultural Landscape of Bali Province	2007-01-31	deferred
Cultural Landscape of Bali Province	2009-01-30	Incomplete
The Cultural Landscape of Bali Province	2010-01-26	Incomplete
Trans Border Rainforest Heritage of Borneo	2004-02-02	deferred
Marine Mega-Diversity Heritage of Indonesia	2005-02-01	Incomplete

Name	Date of submission	Status
Marine Mega-Diversity Heritage of Indonesia	2006-02-07	Incomplete
Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra	2003-01-31	inscribed
Lorentz National Park	1998-09-16	inscribed
Komodo National Park	1990-09-28	inscribed

### Comment

The Cultural Landscape of Bali Province, date of submission: 27 January 2011, the status: complete. Tana Toraja Traditional Settlement, the status in 2004: incomplete.

### 4.2 - Involvement in recent nominations

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional / provincial / state government(s)	Good
Local government(s)	Fair
Other government departments	Fair
UNESCO National Commission	Fair
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities / residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Good
Local industries	Fair
Non Governmental Organization(s)	Poor
Consultants / experts	Good
Site manager / coordinator	Fair

### 4.3 - Perceived benefits of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List

Strengthened protection of sites (legislative, regulatory, institutional and / or traditional)	High benefit
Enhanced conservation practices	High benefit
Catalyst for wider community appreciation of heritage	High benefit
Improved presentation of sites	High benefit
Enhanced honour / prestige	Some benefit
Increased funding	Not applicable
Additional tool for lobbying / political influence	Some benefit
Stimulus for enhanced partnerships	Some benefit
Increased recognition for tourism and public use	High benefit
Stimulus for economic development in surrounding communities	Limited benefit
Others (please provide details in 4.4)	Not applicable

### 4.4 - Comments

N/A

## 5. General Policy Development

### 5.1 - Legislation

#### Comment

CULTURAL 1. Law No. 11/2010 concerning Cultural Property. 2. Law No. 26/2007 on the Spatial Management. NATURAL 1. Law No. 5/1990 concerning Natural Resources Conservation and its Ecosystem 2. Law No. 41/1999 on Forestry 3. Government Regulation No. 28/2011 concerning Natural Preservation Area Management and Game Preserve Area

### 5.2 - Legislation not listed in 5.1

N/A / N/A / N/A / N/A / N/A /
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### 5.3 - Comment

Law No. 11/ 2010 concerning Cultural Property made to improve the previous legislation. Law No. 26/ 2007 on the

Spatial Management can protect and control the land usage within the cultural properties. Law No. 5/ 1990; Law No. 41/ 1999; and Government Regulation No. 28/ 2011 is made to protect the Natural Resources.

**5.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulations) adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage?**

The legal framework is inadequate for the identification, conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

**5.5 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulations) for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage be enforced?**

Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework could be strengthened.

**5.6 - Other International Conventions adhered**

**Comment**

CULTURAL Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, 14 Mei 1954. Indonesia ratified the convention with Presidential Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 234 of the Year 1966. NATURAL CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) in 1992. CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) Convention to Combat Desertification Kyoto Protocol

**5.7 - Implementation of International Conventions into national policies**

There is limited coordination and integration.

**5.8 - States Party's policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities**

There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

**5.9 - Integration of heritage into comprehensive / larger scale planning programmes**

There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

**5.10 - Comments**

N/A

**6. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation**

**6.1 - To what degree do the principal agencies / institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of this heritage?**

There is effective cooperation between principal agencies / institutions for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

**6.2 - To what degree do other government agencies cooperate in the identification, conservation,**

**protection and presentation of natural and cultural heritage?**

In general, cooperation exists between other government agencies and the principal agencies / institutions for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but there are still deficiencies.

**6.3 - To what degree do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?**

In general, cooperation exists between different levels of government for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but there are still deficiencies.

**6.4 - Are the services provided by the agencies / institutions adequate for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties in your country?**

There is adequate capacity within services to conserve, protect and present World Heritage properties.

**6.5 - Comments**

The cultural heritage comprise only 2 province and scattered in 5 region (Province of Special Territory of Yogyakarta and Province of Central Java).

**7. Scientific and Technical Studies and Research**

**7.1 - Is there a research programme or project specifically for the benefit of World Heritage properties?**

There is a comprehensive research programme specifically addressing World Heritage.

**7.2 - Research projects**

- Research in the Impact of Volcanic Ashes of Merapi Vulcano Eruption in Borobudur Temple / October - September 2010  
National  
Cultural  
N/A  
N/A
- Research on the Role of Sangiran Community in Gender Perspective Economic Development / 2010  
National  
Cultural  
N/A  
N/A
- Research Study of Structure Siwa Temple in Prambanan Temple / October 2009  
National  
Cultural  
N/A  
N/A
- Research on Forest Die Back as the Impact of Harsh Forest in Lorentz National Park / N/A  
National  
Natural  
N/A  
N/A
- Research on Invasive Species in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park at Tropical Heritage Rainforest of Sumatera / N/A

National  
Natural  
N/A  
N/A

**7.3 - Comments**

N/A

**8. Financial Status and Human Resources**

**8.1 - Sources of funding**

National government funds	Major source of sustained funding
Other levels of government (provincial, state, local)	Minor source of sustained funding
International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	Minor source of fixed term funding
International multilateral funding (e.g. World Bank, IDB, European Union)	Not applicable
International bilateral funding (e.g. AFD, GTZ, DGCS, GEF, etc.)	Not applicable
NGOs (international and / or national)	Not applicable
Private sector funds	Minor source of sustained funding
Other (Please specify in 8.6)	Minor source of fixed term funding

**8.2 - Involvement of State Party in the establishment of foundations or associations for raising funds and donation for the protection of World Heritage**

No

**8.3 - National policies for the allocation of site revenues for conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage**

Yes

**8.4 - Is the current budget sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?**

The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the conservation, protection and presentation needs.

**8.5 - Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?**

A range of human resources exist, but they are below optimum to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage.

**8.6 - Comments**

Still needs to improve the financial and human resources.

**9. Training**

**9.1 - Formal training / educational institutions / programs**

- Ministry of Culture and Tourism; The Research Centre for Disasters from Gadjah Mada University; UNESCO Jakarta Office / National / Cultural Training-Workshop on Disaster Risk Management for Cultural Heritage (with special focus on Prambanan World Heritage Compounds
- Ministry of Culture and Tourism / National / Cultural Workshop on World Heritage Tentative List at Jambi
- Ministry of Culture and Tourism; Ministry of Forestry; UNESCO Jakarta Office / Regional / Both UNESCO Sub-Regional Workshop on the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting on the Implementation of World Heritage Convention of Southeast Asia
- Ministry of Culture and Tourism / National / Cultural Human Resources Improvement: Japan-Indonesia International Exchange and Capacity-Building Project for the Conservation of Stone-built Cultural Heritage Program (Indonesia Workshop)
- Ministry of Forestry / National / Natural Workshop on Periodic Report Questionnaire Filling for Site Manager of Natural Heritage
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**9.2 - Training needs**

Conservation	High priority
Education	High priority
Promotion	High priority
Interpretation	High priority
Administration	High priority
Visitor management	High priority
Community outreach	High priority
Risk preparedness	High priority
Enforcement (custodians, police)	High priority
Other	Not applicable

**9.3 - Does the State Party have a national training/ educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation?**

There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation but there are some deficiencies in implementation.

**9.4 - Comments**

Need to establish training center in the region.

**10. International Cooperation**

**10.1 - Cooperation with other States Parties**

Participation in other UN programmes
Bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements
Financial support
Contributions to private organisations for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage
Participation in foundations for international cooperation
Sharing expertise for capacity building
Hosting and / or attending international training courses/seminars

Distribution of material / information
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**10.2 - Twinned World Heritage properties with others**

Yes

**10.3 - Comments**

In Cultural, Sangiran Early Man Site (Indonesia) is twin site with Chou-kou-tien Site (China). But in Natural, there is no twinned site with others.

**11. Education, Information and Awareness Building**

**11.1. Media used for World Heritage sites promotion**

**11.1.1 - Publications**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

**11.1.2 - Films / TV**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

**11.1.3 - Media campaigns**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

**11.1.4 - Internet**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

**11.1.5 - Postage stamps, medals**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National

Regional
Local

**11.1.6 - World Heritage Day**

Not applicable
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**11.1.7 - Translation and diffusion of publications made available by the World Heritage Centre**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

**11.1.8 - Other (please specify in 11.1.8)**

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
National

**11.1.9 - Comments**

We use Bills or coins to promote cultural heritage

**11.2. Education, Information and Awareness Building**

**11.2.1 - Strategy to raise awareness among different stakeholders**

There are strategies to raise awareness about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage but there are some deficiencies in implementation.

**11.2.2 - Level of general awareness**

Private Sector	Fair
Youth	Fair
Communities living in/around heritage sites	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Decision makers and public officials	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
General public	Good

**11.2.3 - Does the State Party participate in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme?**

The State Party participates in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme.

**11.2.4 - Level of frequency of activities**

Courses for teachers for the use of the <i>World Heritage in Young Hands Kit</i>	Never
Courses/activities for students within the school programmes	Never
Youth Forums	Once
Skills-training courses for students	Once
Organized school visits to World Heritage properties/cultural and natural sites	Occasionally
Activities linked to heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs/Associations	Occasionally

Other (comment below)	Never
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### 11.2.5 - Comments

UNESCO young hands program activities at this moment only related to the cultural heritage. But the authority of natural heritage in Indonesia also want to join the UNESCO young hands program if there's any program related to the natural heritage.

## 12. Conclusions and Recommended Actions

### 12.1. State Party's implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*

#### 12.1.1 - Identification of heritage

<b>Identification of heritage</b>
Inventories capture some of the diversity of cultural and natural heritage.
Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.

#### 12.1.2 - National Inventories

<b>National Inventories</b>
National : Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state : Process completed or continually updated
National : Process completed or continually updated
Regional / provincial / state : Process completed or continually updated

#### 12.1.3 - Tentative List

<b>Tentative List</b>
Yes

#### 12.1.4 - Legal framework

<b>Legal framework</b>
Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework could be strengthened.

#### 12.1.5 - Implementation of international conventions within national policies

<b>Implementation of international conventions within national policies</b>
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#### 12.1.6 - Communities

<b>Communities</b>
Local communities / residents: Fair
Level of involvement / consultation of local landowners: Fair
Level of involvement / consultation of local industries: Poor
Local communities / residents: Good
Indigenous peoples: Good
Landowners: Good

#### 12.1.7 - Larger-scale planning

<b>Larger-scale planning</b>
There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

### 12.1.8 - Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

<b>Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation</b>
In general, cooperation exists between different levels of government for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but there are still deficiencies.

### 12.1.9 - Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

<b>Scientific and Technical Studies and Research</b>
There is a comprehensive research programme specifically addressing World Heritage.

### 12.1.10 - Financial status

<b>Financial status</b>
The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the conservation, protection and presentation needs.

### 12.1.11 - Human resources

<b>Human resources</b>
A range of human resources exist, but they are below optimum to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage.

### 12.1.12 - Training

<b>Training</b>
There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation but there are some deficiencies in implementation.

### 12.1.13 - International cooperation

<b>International cooperation</b>
Participation in other UN programmes
Bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements
Financial support
Contributions to private organisations for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage
Participation in foundations for international cooperation
Sharing expertise for capacity building
Hosting and / or attending international training courses/seminars
Distribution of material / information

### 12.1.14 - Education, Information and awareness building

<b>Education, Information and awareness building</b>
Private Sector : Fair
Youth : Fair
Communities living in/around heritage sites : Good

## 12.2. Actions for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* (identified from table 12.1).

### 12.2.1 - Please select the top issues (up to six)

Please refer to question 5.2

12.3. Priority Actions Assessment

12.3.2 - Priority actions assessment

2 Inventories / lists / registers for cultural and natural heritage						
	Action	Short description	Authority(ies) responsible	Timeframe	May this action require International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund?	
2.3	Inventories capture some of the diversity of cultural and natural heritage.	National inventory for Borobudur (157/M/1998), Prambanan (173/M/1998) and Sangiran (070/O/1977 and 173/M/1998)	N/A	Ministry of Cultural and Tourism	N/A	N/A

**12.3.3 - Additional actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention**

capacity building of human resources within staffs in the site management

**13. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise**

**13.1 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?**

Yes

**13.2 - Please provide suggestions for improvement:**

N/A

**13.3 - Please rate the level of support from the following entities for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire**

World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors)	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Fair
ICOMOS International	Good
IUCN International	Good
ICCROM	Not applicable
ICOMOS national / regional	Poor
IUCN national / regional	Poor

**13.4 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?**

All required information was accessible

**13.5 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from the previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities**

UNESCO	Good
Advisory Bodies	Good
State Party	Good
Site Managers	Good

**13.6 - Comments**

N/A

**14. Thank you**