Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Soengai Doerian Mining Site	-0.678 / 100.778	7.91	3451.38	3459.29	
Mining School	-0.674 / 100.767	0.34	?	0.34	
Coal Processing Plant Compound	-0.68 / 100.776	12.6	?	12.6	
Ombilin Railway	-0.684 / 100.777	10.89	?	10.89	
Company Town	-0.682 / 100.779	32.94	?	32.94	
Salak Power Plant and Ranith Water Pumping Station	-0.635 / 100.769	18.14	?	18.14	
Railway System	-0.767 / 100.738	173.27	3591.23	3764.5	
Batu Tabal Train Station	-0.544 / 100.523	0.83	?	0.83	
Padang Pandjang Train Station	-0.464 / 100.395	3.69	?	3.69	
Tinggi Bridge	-0.476 / 100.367	0.15	?	0.15	
Kayu Tanam Train Station	-0.548 / 100.331	1.29	?	1.29	
Coal Storage	-0.992 / 100.38	6.13	314.31	320.44	
Total (ha)		268.18	7356.92	7625.1	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto - Maps of the inscribed property	2019	

1.5 - Web and Social Media data of the property (if applicable)

2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

2.1 - Records indicate that your World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under the Conventions/programmes shown in the prefilled table below. Please check and amend as necessary.

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.2	List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.3	The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List) (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))		×
2.1.4	World Network of Biosphere Reserves Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		×
2.1.5	Global Geoparks Network UNESCO Global Geoparks		×

- 2.2 Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary
- 2.3 Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?

No

- 2.4 Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?
- 2.5 Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?
- 2.6 Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?

 No

2.7 - Please indicate the level of cooperation at property level between designations under different Conventions/Programmes

2.7.1	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	×
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	×
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	×
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	×
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.5	UNESCO Global Geoparks	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	×
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	

2.8 - Please add any further comments on cooperation with the other designation(s)/programme(s)

The World Heritage Site Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto has no connection with the 1954 Hague Convention Program on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, the Convention on Wetlands Important for International (Ramsar Convention), Human and Biosphere Program (MAB), UNESCO Global Geopark.

2.9 - Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?

2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware

Not available

2.11 - Are you aware of any documentary heritage listed under the Memory of the World Programme associated with the World Heritage property?

No

2.12 - Please list any documentary heritage associated with the World Heritage property listed under the Memory of the World Programme of which you aware.

Not available

- 3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value
- 3.1 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is an outstanding example of a pioneering technological ensemble planned and built by European engineers in their colonies designed to extract strategic coal resources. The technological developments demonstrate both European engineering knowledge and the contribution of local environmental wisdom and traditional practices in the organisation of labour. It also exemplifies the profound and lasting impact of the changes in social relations of production imposed by the European colonial powers in their colonies, which provided both the material and labour inputs that underpinned the world-wide industrialisation of the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century. The many skilled and unskilled workers included local Minangkabau people, Javanese and Chinese contract workers, and convict labourers called 'chained people' or orang rantai from Dutch-controlled areas within present-day Indonesia.

Built to exploit the exceedingly rich Ombilin coal deposits, located in the inaccessible mountains of West Sumatra, the Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is an extensive technological ensemble consisting of twelve components located in three functionally-related areas: Area A, consisting of open pit mines and labyrinthine underground mining tunnels together with on-site coal processing facilities, supported by a full-facility purpose-built mining town nearby at Sawahlunto; Area B, an ingeniously engineered rack mountain railway together with numerous rail bridges and tunnels, linking the mines to the coastal seaport, across 155 kilometres of rugged mountain terrain; and Area C, a dredged harbour and newly-constructed seaport at Emmahaven on Sumatra's Indian Ocean coast from where the coal was shipped throughout the Netherlands East Indies and to Europe.

Criterion (ii): Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto exhibits a significant interchange of mining technology between Europe and its colonies during the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century. This complex technological ensemble was planned and built as a fully-integrated system designed to enable efficient deep-bore extraction, processing, transport and shipment of industrial-quality coal. Its overall design and staged execution shows a systematic and prolonged transfer of engineering knowledge and mining practices intended to develop the mining industry in the Netherlands East Indies. This was further shaped by local knowledge concerning geological formations in the tropical environment, and by local traditional practices.

Criterion (iv): Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is an outstanding example of a technological ensemble designed for maximum efficiency in the extraction of a key, strategic natural resource – in this case industrial grade coal. It illustrates characteristics of the later stage of global industrialisation in the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century, when engineering technologies and complex systems of production gave rise to the globalised economy of industry and commerce. The engineering technologies included deep bore vertical tunneling of mine shafts, mechanical ore washing and sorting, steam locomotion and rack railway, inclined and reverse-arc rail bridge construction, rock-blast railroad tunnels, deep-dredge harbours, and coal storage in climate-controlled silos. These were complemented by the construction of a purpose-built, planned modern mining town of more than 7000 inhabitants complete with all facilities – housing, food service, health, education, spiritual, and recreational – designed to cater to a strictly hierarchical structure of industrialisation and division of labour.

Integrity

Each of the three areas includes the necessary attributes to understand the integrated system of coal exploitation and transportation – with its systemic linkage of shaft and tunnel mines, a 155 km long mountain railway system, and seaport. The components that comprise the company town and railway line continue to function; whereas the mining components are no longer in use. The overall integrity of the serial property is currently good/satisfactory, including the visual integrity; although the tropical conditions and fast rate of growth of vegetation create significant challenges for conservation, and ad hoc small-scale development is an issue for many elements and components. Some components have been adapted for new uses.

Authenticity

Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is a technological ensemble consisting of twelve components. Despite the deterioration of many disused elements, the technological ensemble of mines, mining town, railway, and port facilities meet the requirements of authenticity in relation to their original form and design, materials and substance, location and setting.

Management and protection requirements

Located in three regencies and four municipalities of the West Sumatra Province, the property is protected through two main legal instruments, the National Law No.11 of 2010 for the protection, development and utilisation of cultural property in Indonesia at the national, provincial, and regency and municipal levels and the National Law Number 26 of 2007 for the arrangement of special plans and spatial plans at national, provincial, regency and municipal levels. As of February 2019, all components have protective designations at the provincial and/or national levels, and the national level protection for all components is expected to be in place shortly. The process for establishing the World Heritage property as a National Strategic Area (Kawasan Strategis Nacional) will be initiated by the State Party following its inscription in the World Heritage List.

The property's state of conservation and the condition of the material attributes contained within the property's boundaries are monitored through conservation frameworks. A governance and consultation framework has been established for the management of property from the policy and planning levels, to the operational level. The overall coordination for the management of property is undertaken by the Board of the Directors for the Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto which consists of relevant ministries and members from the relevant municipalities.

Once fully established, the Site Management Office for the Conservation of the Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto will implement the management plan and maintenance plan; evaluate development proposals; provide guidance and support for owners; and coordinate the activities of all stakeholders and experts of the Advisory Board. A Management Plan is in place and provides a useful framework that could be further improved by incorporating conservation measures and principles for decision making on conservation projects (especially for adaptive reuse of historic structures).

In light of the decline in coal mining, Sawahlunto is developing heritage tourism as its main economic activity, and visitor numbers are expected to increase. West Sumatra Provincial Regulation No. 3 of 2014 includes a regional tourism development master plan 2014-2025. The management plan outlines objectives and actions to develop visitor and tourism facilities and experiences; and a Sustainable Tourism Strategy with the objectives of ensuring that sustainable tourism will assist with the conservation of the property, enhance the experience of visitors, and empower and benefit local communities. The Sawahlunto mining sites and company town currently provide visitor and tourism experiences including seven local museums and a visitor centre. The Indonesia Railway Company has commenced work to revitalise the railway to provide a tourism experience along the historic rail route. There is a proposal to develop the silo at the Emmahaven Port coal storage facilities as a staging point for the presentation of the property and as an entry point for visitors from outside West Sumatra.

3.2 - Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attributes (no more than 15 overall).

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	Soengai Doerian Mining Site		×		
3.2.2	Mining School		×		
3.2.3	Coal Processing Plant Compound	×			
3.2.4	Ombilin Railway Transportation		×		
3.2.5	Company Town	×			
3.2.6	Salak Power Plant and Rantih Water Pumping Station	×			
3.2.7	Railway System		×		
3.2.8	BatuTabal Train Station		×		
3.2.9	Padang Pandjang Train Station		×		
3.2.10	Tinggi Bridge	×			
3.2.11	KayuTanam Train Station	×			
3.2.12	Coal Storage	×			
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

3.3 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The Legacy of the Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is an outstanding example of the pioneering technological ensemble European engineers planned and built in their colony designed to extract strategic coal resources. Technological developments demonstrate European engineering knowledge and the contribution of local environmental wisdom and traditional practices in labor organization.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

✗ Relevant			1	Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	G Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	№ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
	×	×	×	×			1

4.1.2 - Commercial development

Relevant	★ Not relevant

4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Relevant	✗ Not relevant

4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	→ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X		×	×	×		→	

Negative 4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

X Relevant			1	Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	© Outside	▶ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
Positive X	×	×	×	×			1
Negative							

4.1.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.1 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is an urban heritage so that it has the potential to change the legacy due to population growth while main visitor accommodation and related infrastructure and Interpretive and visiting facilities have a positive impact on the property as they support the facilities for visitors to the property.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

★ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	© Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
Positive X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow	
Negative							

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Relevant	X Not relevant
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4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Relevant	X Not relevant

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Controlled transportation infrastructure has a positive impact on property because it increases access to property.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Relevant X Not relevant	
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4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Relevant	X Not relevant
Holorani	NOT TELEVALIT

4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

× Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	G Current	Potential	• Inside	© Outside	→ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative X		×		×		\rightarrow	

4.3.4 - Localised utilities

× Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	№ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			1
	×	х	×	×		→	

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	№ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×	×	×			→	

4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Non-renewable energy facilities, as an example of a power plant that uses coal as raw material, have the potential to cause environmental pollution around the property area. Localized utilities such as cellphone towers have positive and negative impacts, positive because they can improve the quality of communication in the property area but have a negative impact if the growth of cellphone towers is not carried out in advance.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Relevant	X Not relevant

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	© Outside	→ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow	

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Delevent	Maria de la companya della companya
Relevant	X Not relevant

4.4.4 - Air pollution

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	• Inside	© Outside	▶ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
Positive							
	×	×		×		\Rightarrow	

4.4.5 - Solid waste

X Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	Current Potential		Inside	© Outside	▶ Decreasing → Stable		Increasing	
Positive								
Negative	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow		

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Relevant	✗ Not relevant

4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Groundwater pollution and solid waste in the form of household waste, as well as air pollution (excessive smoke or other airborne particulates and dust) negatively affect property, especially on public awareness and the management of household waste is not optimal

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Rele	evant	X Not relevant

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Relevant X Not relevant

4.5.3 - Land conversion

Relevant X Not relevant

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

X Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	№ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
Positive							
○ Negative X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow	

4.5.5 - Crop production

Relevant X Not relevant

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Relevant X Not relevant

4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Relevant X Not relevant

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Relevant Not relevant

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Relevant X Not relevant

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Relevant X Not relevant

4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

There is still grazing of livestock around the property area, especially on properties that have not been used.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

※ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact Origin			rigin Trend of impact			
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	© Outside	▶ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative X		×		×	•		

4.6.2 - Quarrying

× Relevant			Not relevant	
	Impact	Origin		Trend of impact

Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X		×		×		\rightarrow	

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Relevant X Not relevant

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Relevant X Not relevant

4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

There is still extraction of physical resources, especially coal mining due to the presence of coal in area A Sawahlunto Mining Site and Company Town and small-scale sand excavation around the property area.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Relevant	X Not relevant

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

✗ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current Potential		Inside	© Outside	Decreasing → Stable //		Increasing
Positive							
○ Negative X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow	

4.7.3 - Temperature

× Relevant		Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Gurrent	Potential	Inside	© Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow	

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Relevant X Not relevant

4.7.5 - Dust

× Relevant	1	Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	→ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
Positive							
	×	×		×		\rightarrow	

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Relevant X Not relevant

4.7.7 - Pests

Relevant X Not relevant

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	→ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing

Positive						
Negative	×	×	×	×	→	

4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Relative humidity, Temperature, Dust, Micro-organisms negatively affect properties on a small scale

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

× Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	© Outside	▶ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
○ Positive ★	×	×	×	×			7
Negative							

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Relevant	X Not relevant

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Polovont	V Not relevant
Relevant	X Not relevant

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Relevar	n t	X Not relevant
Iteleval	n.	Not relevant

4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

★ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	• Inside	© Outside	▶ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
Positive X	×	×	×	×		→	
Negative X		×		×			

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

× Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact Origin		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	© Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
Positive X		×	×	×			<i>P</i>
Negative X		×					

4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Festivals / Performances, Identity, social cohesion, changes in population and local communities such as changes in livelihoods and impacts of tourism / visits / recreation have a positive impact on the sustainability of property. Migration and visits to property areas are potentially negative if not controlled.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

× Relevant	1	Not relevant					
	Impact Origin		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	→ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
Positive							
○ Negative X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow	

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

X Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	© Outside	▶ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
Positive							
○ Negative X	×	×	×	×	%		

4.9.3 - Military training

Relevant × Not relevant

4.9.4 - War

Relevant × Not relevant

4.9.5 - Terrorism

Relevant × Not relevant

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Relevant

× Not relevant 4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or

Illegal activities and intentional destruction of inheritance have a negative impact on the preservation of property

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Relevant × Not relevant

4.10.2 - Flooding

Relevant × Not relevant

4.10.3 - Drought

Relevant X Not relevant

4.10.4 - Desertification

× Not relevant

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Relevant × Not relevant

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Relevant × Not relevant

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Relevant × Not relevant

4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Climate change and adverse weather events do not significantly affect the property

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Relevant × Not relevant

4.11.2 - Earthquake

× Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact O		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	• Inside	Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
Positive							
○ Negative X	×	×	×	×		→	

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

× Relevant			1	Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	• Inside	Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
Positive							
○ Negative X		×	×				

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

★ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	• Inside	Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative X	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow	

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Relevant	✗ Not relevant

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

	Relevant	X Not relevant
,	1 11 7 - Places comment as necessary on how the factors	colocted as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or

4.11.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

An earthquake has the potential to damage property in Area B and Area C, a tsunami has the potential to be in Area C while landslides have the potential to damage property in Area A and Area B.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Relevant	✗ Not relevant	
4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species		
Relevant	× Not relevant	
4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species		
Relevant	× Not relevant	
4.12.4 - Invasivo/Alian marina spacias		

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species	
Relevant	X Not relevant

× Not relevant

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Invasive / alien species or species that are very abundant have no effect on the property.

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			7

○ Negative

4.13.2 - Legal framework

× Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
Positive X	×	×	×	×			1
Negative							

4.13.3 - Governance

★ Relevant			1	Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	• Inside	Outside	→ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
Positive	×	×	×	×		\rightarrow	
Negative							

4.13.4 - Management activities

× Relevant			1	Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	© Outside	▶ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		→	
Negative X		×	×	×			

4.13.5 - Financial resources

¥ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Gurrent	Potential	Inside	Outside	→ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		→	
Negative							

4.13.6 - Human resources

× Relevant				Not relevant							
	Impact		Origin	Trend of impact							
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	© Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing				
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			,				
Negative											

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

× Relevant				Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin	Trend of impact						
Impact	G Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing			
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			•			
Negative										

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

✗ Relevant		Not relevant						
	Impact Origin			Trend of impact				
Impact	G Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	▶ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	

O Positive 🗶	×	×	×	×		/
Negative						

4.13.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.13 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

That the World Heritage Site Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto already has a Management System / Management Plan, Legal Framework, Governance, Financial Resources, Human Resources which will have a positive impact.

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.1 Housing						
		9	9	•	G	-
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	O		4	•	G	→
			-79		~*	
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	•	9	9	@	F	
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	©	n@l		(/e	_
4.2.1 Ground nansport nimastructure		7	-1		G	
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.3 Non-renewable energy facilities						
			q		G	→
4.3.4 Localised utilities	•	A	q	•	G	P
		q	9	•	Œ	\rightarrow
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						
		9	9	•		\rightarrow
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.2 Ground water pollution						
		P	9	•	Œ	\rightarrow
4.4.4 Air pollution						
		9	9		G	→
4.4.5 Solid waste						
		9	9	•	G	→
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals		~	~2			
4.6 Physical resource extraction		9	9	•	G	→
4.6.1 Mining						
			a		æ	
4.6.2 Quarrying			•		3	
			Ø		(G	→
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric					9	
4.7.2 Relative humidity						

			A	•	(F	\rightarrow
4.7.3 Temperature		•				
		q	q	•	Œ	\rightarrow
4.7.5 Dust						
		9	q		Œ	→
4.7.8 Micro-organisms						
		q	q	•	F	→
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses	•	q	q	•	Œ	<i>P</i>
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	•	q	ø	•	G	→
			q		G	
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	•		q	•	G	<i>></i>
			q			
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
		q	A	()	Œ	→
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage						
		q	A	•	G	S
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.2 Earthquake						
		q	A	•	G	→
4.11.3 Tsunami/Tidal wave						
			q	•		
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						
		A	q	•	F	→
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	•	q	q	•	G	<i>p</i>
4.13.2 Legal framework	•	q	q	•	Œ	<i>P</i>
4.13.3 Governance	•	9	P	•	(\rightarrow
4.13.4 Management activities	•	q	9	•	(\rightarrow
			9	•	G	
4.13.5 Financial resources	•	q	A	•	G	\rightarrow
4.13.6 Human resources	•	9	9	•	Œ	7
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	©	9	9	•	Œ	
4.13.8 High impact research/monitoring activities	©	9	9	•	G	
Legend	Ins	ide		Outsi	de	

4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development

Name

4.1.1 Hous	ing						
			9	9	•	Œ	1
Spatial sca	ale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impact	+		Origin		Trend
	visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	O		9	()	Œ	→
	lle - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
Tompossi	Widespread						
remporal s	One off or rare						

Impact

Origin

Trend

	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Dev	elopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impact		~	Origin	~**	Trend
4.1.5 Interp	etative and visitation facilities	•	9	9	•	ઉ	7
Spatial sca	e - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
×	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
×	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
	elopement over the last 6 years						

	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Naw-		lus : -			Outsite		Term
Name		Impact		en e	Origin	nst.	Trend
4.2.1 Gro	and transport infrastructure	O	4	9	•	(→
Spatial so	ale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact						
×	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going On-going						
Impact - I	npact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Managem	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
×	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - D	evelopement over the last 6 years						
×	Decreasing						
	Static						
	Increasing						

4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.3 Non-	Non-renewable energy facilities						
				9		G	\rightarrow
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						

	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
×	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
×	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
×	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	elopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						
							-
Name	sed utilities	Impac	t	q	Origin	Œ	Trend
			9	9	•	Œ	→
Spatial sca	e - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×							

	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

Name		Impact	Impact		Origin		Trend
4.3.5 Major linear utilities							
			9	9	•		\rightarrow
0 41							
Spatial sc	ale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						

Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor
×	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
×	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
×	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend
4.4.2 Ground water pollution					
		9	•	F	\rightarrow

Spatial sca	ale - Area affected by the factor			
×	Restricted			
	Localised			
	Extensive			

	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Dev	relopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						
Name		Impact	i.		Origin		Trend
Name 4.4.4 Air po	llution	Impact			Origin		Trend
	llution	Impact	9	9	Origin	G	Trend →
4.4.4 Air po	Illution le - Area affected by the factor	Impact		9	Origin	G	Trend
4.4.4 Air po		Impact		q	Origin	Œ	Trend
4.4.4 Air po	le - Area affected by the factor	Impact		q	Origin	Œ	Trend
4.4.4 Air po	le - Area affected by the factor Restricted	Impact		q	Origin	Œ	Trend →
4.4.4 Air po	le - Area affected by the factor Restricted Localised	Impact		q	Origin	(Trend
4.4.4 Air po	le - Area affected by the factor Restricted Localised Extensive	Impact		व	Origin	©	Trend
4.4.4 Air po	le - Area affected by the factor Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread	Impact		q	Origin	Œ	Trend
4.4.4 Air po	le - Area affected by the factor Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread cale - Occurence of the impact	Impact		व	Origin	(Trend
4.4.4 Air po	le - Area affected by the factor Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread cale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare	impact		व	Origin	(Trend
4.4.4 Air po	le - Area affected by the factor Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread cale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic	Impact		व	Origin	©	Trend
4.4.4 Air po	le - Area affected by the factor Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread cale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent	Impact		व	Origin	G	Trend
4.4.4 Air po	le - Area affected by the factor Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread cale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going	Impact		q	Origin	(Trend
4.4.4 Air po	le - Area affected by the factor Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread cale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going pact on the attributes	impact		व	Origin	(\$	Trend
4.4.4 Air po	Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread cale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going pact on the attributes Insignificant	Impact		व	Origin	©	Trend
4.4.4 Air po	le - Area affected by the factor Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread cale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going pact on the attributes Insignificant Minor	Impact		द्	Origin	G	Trend
4.4.4 Air po	le - Area affected by the factor Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread cale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going pact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant	Impact		q	Origin	(\$\frac{1}{2}\$	Trend
4.4.4 Air po	le - Area affected by the factor Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread cale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going pact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major	Impact		व	Origin		Trend

×	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	relopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Impact			Origin		
4.4.5 Solid waste							
			q	•	(\rightarrow	
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor							
Restricted							

Spatial sca	ale - Area affected by the factor
	Restricted
×	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
×	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
×	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact	t		Origin	Trend	
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						
		q	9	•	Œ	\rightarrow
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						

Restricted Localised

	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact
×	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
×	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	relopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name		Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.6.1 Mining							
				9		G	5
Snatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						

×	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact
×	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going Control of the Control of t
Impact - In	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing
×	Static

			Origin		Trend
4.6.2 Quarrying					
		9		G	→

Spatial sc	ale - Area affected by the factor
×	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact
×	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going On-going
Impact - Ir	npact on the attributes
×	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Managem	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
×	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	evelopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.2 Relative humidity				
	9	•	Œ	\rightarrow

	Restricted						
	Localised						
×	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
×	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
×	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	elopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						
Name 4.7.3 Temp	erature	Impac			Origin		Trend
			A	ø	•	F	→
			•	•	9	4	
Spatial sca	e - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
**	Extensive						
X	Widespread						
remporars	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
×	On-going On-going						
	pact on the attributes						
puet ill	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						

	High capacity
	Medium capacity
×	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	relopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact		npact Origin			Trend
4.7.5 Dust						
		9	9		Œ	\rightarrow

		q	9	(→
Spatial	I scale - Area affected by the factor				
×	Restricted				
	Localised				
	Extensive				
	Widespread				
Tempo	oral scale - Occurence of the impact				
×	One off or rare				
	Intermittent or sporadic				
	Frequent				
	On-going				
Impact	t - Impact on the attributes				
	Insignificant				
×	Minor				
	Significant				
	Major				
Manag	ement response - Capacity of management to respond				
	High capacity				
×	Medium capacity				
	Low capacity				
	No capacity and / or resources				
Trend -	- Developement over the last 6 years				
	Decreasing				

	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

Name				Origin		Trend
4.7.8 Micro-organisms						
		q	9	•	G	\Rightarrow

Spatial sca	ale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted	

	Localised
×	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
×	On-going On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
×	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.1 Ritua	4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses		9	A	•	©	1
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
^							
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
×	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						

Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impac		en e	Origin		Trend
4.8.5 Ident	ity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	O	9	9	•	E	→
				•		3	
Spatial sca	ale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact						
×	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - In	npact on the attributes						
×	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
×	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						

Name	Impact	Impact		Origin		Trend
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	•		9	•	G	
			9			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years

Decreasing

Static Increasing

R	Restricted
	ocalised
Е	xtensive
٧	Videspread
Temporal scal	le - Occurence of the impact
C	One off or rare
× Ir	ntermittent or sporadic
F	requent
C	On-going
Impact - Impac	ct on the attributes
Ir	nsignificant
× N	Ainor Control of the
S	Significant
N	Aajor San
Management i	response - Capacity of management to respond
×	ligh capacity
N	Medium capacity
L	ow capacity
N	lo capacity and / or resources
Trend - Develo	opement over the last 6 years
D	Decreasing
S	Static
× Ir	ncreasing

4.9 Other human activities

Name		Impact	;t		Origin		Trend
4.9.1 Illegal	4.9.1 Illegal activities						
			9	9	()	F	\rightarrow
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
×	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
×	Insignificant						
	Minor						

Significant

	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
×	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage						
		P	q	•	C	S

Spatial scal	e - Area affected by the factor
×	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact
×	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going On-going
Impact - Imp	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
×	Significant
	Major
Managemer	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	elopement over the last 6 years
×	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.2 Earthquake			

			q	9	•	(\rightarrow
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
×	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
×	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name	nami/Tidal wave	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.5 1301	aaniii Tuu Ware			9	•		
				7	O		
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
×	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						

	Significant						
	Major						
Managem	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						
Name		Impac	t		Origin		Trend
4.11.4 Ava	lanche/Landslide			_			
			9	<u>~</u>	•	(F	→
Spatial sc	ale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Ir	npact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Managem	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
×	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend	

Increasing

4.13.1 Management system/Management plan		•	9	9	•	F	1			
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor										
	Restricted									
	Localised									
×	Extensive									
	Widespread									
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact									
	One off or rare									
	Intermittent or sporadic									
	Frequent									
×	On-going On-going									
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes									
	Insignificant									
	Minor									
	Significant									
×	Major									
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond									
	High capacity									
×	Medium capacity									
	Low capacity									
	No capacity and / or resources									
Trend - De	relopement over the last 6 years									
	Decreasing									
	Static									
×	Increasing									
Name		Imnact			Origin		Trend			
	l framework	Impact			• G		<i>></i>			
Snatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor									
Opanai oo	Restricted									
	Localised									
×	Extensive									
	Widespread									
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact									
	One off or rare									
	Intermittent or sporadic									
	Frequent									
×	On-going									
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes									
	Insignificant									

	Minor					
	Significant					
×	Major					
Managemer	nt response - Capacity of management to respond					
×	High capacity					
	Medium capacity					
	Low capacity					
	No capacity and / or resources					
Trend - Dev	elopement over the last 6 years					
	Decreasing					
	Static					
×	Increasing					
Name		Impact		Origin		Trend
4.13.3 Gove	rnance	O	9	•	F	→
Spatial scal	e - Area affected by the factor					
	Restricted					
	Localised					
×	Extensive					
	Widespread					
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact					
	One off or rare					
	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
×	On-going					
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes					
	Insignificant					
	Minor					
×	Significant					
	Major					
Managemei	nt response - Capacity of management to respond					
×	High capacity					
	Medium capacity					
	Low capacity					
	No capacity and / or resources					
Trend - Dev	elopement over the last 6 years					
	Decreasing					
	Static					
×	Increasing					

Name	Impact		Origin	Origin		
4.13.4 Management activities	•		9	@	Œ	\rightarrow

				9	•	Œ	
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
×	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
×	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
×	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
×	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name	ncial resources	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.13.3 Filla	ilciai resources		-1	-1		G	
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going Control of the Control of t						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						

×	Significant										
	Major										
Management response - Capacity of management to respond											
	High capacity										
×	Medium capacity										
	Low capacity										
	No capacity and / or resources										
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years										
	Decreasing										
	Static										
×	Increasing										
Name		Impact		-70	Origin		Trend				
4.13.6 Hum	4.13.6 Human resources		9	9	•	F	7				
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor										
	Restricted										
×	Localised										
	Extensive										
	Widespread										
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact										
	One off or rare										
×	Intermittent or sporadic										
	Frequent										
	On-going										
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes										
	Insignificant										
	Minor										
×	Significant										
	Major										
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond										
	High capacity										
×	Medium capacity										
	Low capacity										
	No capacity and / or resources										
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years										
	Decreasing										
	Static										
×	Increasing										
News		lu			0-1-1		Tax				
Name	impact research/monitoring activities	Impact	a	a	Origin	æ	Trend				

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor										
	Restricted									
×	Localised									
	Extensive									
	Widespread									
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact									
	One off or rare									
	Intermittent or sporadic									
×	Frequent									
	On-going									
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes									
	Insignificant									
	Minor									
×	Significant									
	Major									
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond									
×	High capacity									
	Medium capacity									
	Low capacity									
	No capacity and / or resources									
Trend - Dev	relopement over the last 6 years									
	Decreasing									
	Static									
×	Increasing									
Name		Impact			Origin		Trend			
4.13.8 High	impact research/monitoring activities	O	9	9	Q	(<i>P</i>			
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor									
×	Restricted									
	Localised									
	Extensive									
	Widespread									
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact									
×	One off or rare									
	Intermittent or sporadic									
	Frequent									
	On-going									
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes									
×	Insignificant									
	Minor									

	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

4.17.1 - If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor

Area A is affected by buildings and construction, transportation infrastructure, other human activities and sudden ecological or geological events arrived, Area B is affected by buildings and construction, transportation infrastructure, sudden ecological or geological events, Area C is affected by buildings and construction and sudden ecological or geological events arrived.

4.18. Prediction of the state of conservation at next cycle of Periodic Reporting.

4.18.1 - Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	Soengai Doerian Mining Site		×		
4.18.1.2	Coal Processing Plant Compound		×		
4.18.1.3	Salak Power Plant and Rantih Water Pumping Station		×		
4.18.1.4	Railway System			×	
4.18.1.5	Coal Storage		×		

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

5.1.1 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries are adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?

The boundaries are known by the management authority but are not known by local communities/landowners

5.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are known and recognised by the management authority but are not known by local communities/landowners

5.1.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

Property boundaries and buffer zones are sufficient to maintain the extraordinary universal value of the property, but implementation of management authority is low and lacking of public understanding.

5.2. Protective Measures

5.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional).

5.2.2 - Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning- contractual, institutional or traditional) not included in 5.2.1 and indicate the category

2020 / Determination of the UNESCO World Heritage Management Team for Ombilin Sawahlunto Coal Mine in 2020 / Mayor's decree of Sawahlunto Number 188.45/196/WAKO-SWL/2020 / Management Authority / 2020 /

Revision of the 2012-2023 Sawahlunto City Spatial Plan / Revision of the Regional Regulation for the City of Sawahlunto Number 8 Year 2012 / Area A Sawahlunto Mining Site and Company Town / 2019 / Sawahlunto City Tourism Development Master Plan 2019-2033 /

Regional Regulation of the City of Sawahlunto Number 1 Year 2019 / Designation of a Strategic Tourism Area in Area A Sawahlunto MIning Site and Company Town / Establishment of Cultural Potential Areas / 2019 / Determination of Sawahlunto City Cultural Heritage Status / Mayor's Decree of Sawahlunto Number 188.45/329/WAKO-SWL/2019 /

5.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation including spatial planning) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

An adequate legal framework for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation

5.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

An adequate legal framework in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation

5.2.5 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) in the broader setting of the World Heritage property adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the broader setting of the World Heritage property provides an adequate basis for effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity

5.2.6 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) be enforced?

There is acceptable capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain

5.2.7 - Please provide a short summary of how the legislation, including spatial planning and other regulation, works in practice There is still weak enforcement and overlapping between regulations so that they do not run optimally.

5.2.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations about the information related to the measures taken to protect the World Heritage property

As a Serial Nomination that includes three areas, twelve components with twenty four attributes, Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto (OCMHS) has challenges in protecting property. In addition, property management also involves many parties. To ensure that property protection and management are running according to the required plan and the goodwill of all parties in carrying out their duties and responsibilities.

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

5.3.1 - Please check the box which most closely match the character of the governance and management system of the property Public management system joint national/ local

If 'Other', please specify

5.3.2 - Management System: Please indicate which of the various management tools listed below are used to help protect the property.

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

Other forms of statutory or non-statutory plans (e.g. strategic plans)

Agreed 'Memorandums of Understanding' between different managing institutions, groups or others, including documents agreed with local communities for management A management plan

A visitor/visitation management plan

5.3.3 - Please give a brief description of the management system currently in place at your property

Ombilin Coal Mining heritage of Sawahlunto is a serial property, so the management system will conduct by the national government but all the action held by local government especially the Cultural Affairs, Heritage Remains and Museums Office of Sawahlunto, oversee and facilitate the follow-up of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee's Recommended Decisions and prepare an action plan and implementation in accordance with the mandate of the Management Plan document.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Management Plan	N/A	Available	2019	

5.3.5 - Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in developing policies and best practices for the protection of this property?

Some use has been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

5.3.6 - If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.

Mapping Object and Intangible Cultural Heritage in Area A Sawahlunto Mining Site and Company Town, which aims to plan and develop sustainable tourism in order to improve welfare and community services as well as develop physical, social, cultural and economic infrastructure.

5.3.7 - Has any use been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property?

 $\ensuremath{\text{No}}$ use has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

5.3.8 - If the Climate Change policy has been used, please briefly describe what has been done along with any research on the impacts of Climate Change on the property:

No use has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

5.3.9 - Has any use been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property?

Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

5.3.10 - If the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has been used, please briefly describe what has been done

Mapping disaster risk areas based on zones of risk, vulnerability, vulnerability and danger

5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved

5.3.12 - Is the management system/plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The management system/plan is fully adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being only partially implemented

5.3.14 - Is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work/action plan exists and many of its activities are being implemented

5.3.15 - Does the management system include formal mechanisms and procedures that ensure participation and contribution of the following groups, living within or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
5.3.15.1	Local communities			×		
5.3.15.2	Local authorities			×		
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone					×
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples			×		
5.3.15.5	Women			×		
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups			×		
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify	Hertage Comu	nity			

5.3.16 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship between the World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff and the following groups

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities				×	
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities				×	
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples			×		
5.3.16.4	Landowners					×
5.3.16.5	Women			×		
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children			×		
5.3.16.7	Researchers					×
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists			×		
5.3.16.9	National/International tourists				×	
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry				×	
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries				×	
5.3.16.12	NGOs			×		
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups			×		
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	Heritage Comuni	ty			

5.3.17 - Please rate the extent to which the management system of your property contributes towards achieving the objectives of the World Heritage Committee's Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention

		Not applicable	No contribution	Limited	Significant	Full achievement
5.3.17.1	The management system of the property contributes to gender equality		×			
5.3.17.2	The management system of the property provides ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)		×			
5.3.17.3	The management system of the property contributes to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status			×		
5.3.17.4	The management system of the property integrates a human rights-based approach		×			
5.3.17.5	The management system of the property contributes to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood			×		
5.3.17.6	The management system of the property contributes to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property				×	

5.3.18 - Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in the table above

Management systems contribute significantly to cultural diversity for conflict prevention in and around property, but are limited to social inclusion and local economic development and have not contributed to gender equality, local communities and human rights

5.3.19 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the management system/plan

The site management office is not yet established, but the responsibility for carrying out the function of site management office may fall to the Cultural Affairs, Heritage Remains and Museums Office of Sawahlunto. This stems from the fact that most of the component parts are located in Sawahlunto municipality. The Cultural Affairs, Heritage Remains and Museums Office of Sawahlunto has been initiating the ground work necessary to perform the function of site management office.

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

6.1.1 - If your funding sources do not exactly fit those shown, put the relevant amounts against the funding type that most closely represents your situation, and use the comment box below to provide more details.

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	2 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	5 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	45 %	25 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	0 %	15 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	55 %	48 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	5 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

6.1.2 - Please comment here on any other aspects of funding sources not covered in the table above no others aspect

6.1.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage

6.1.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding are not secure

6.1.5 - Comments, conclusion, and/or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

existing sources of funding are funds from the state, provincial and local governments, the amount of which depends on government policies at that time. example in 2020 when COVID19 pandemic attacts, almost all of the funds were diverted towards handling COVID19.

6.1.6 - Estimate the distribution of men and women involved in the management, conservation, interpretation of the World Heritage properties and the extent to which they are drawn from local communities.

From local communities %	From elsewhere %

6.1.6.1	Men	60 %	70 %
6.1.6.2	Women	40 %	30 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

6.1.7 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property

6.1.8 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Conservation	Fair
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Poor
Risk preparedness	Poor
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Fair
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Poor

6.1.9 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Conservation	Fair
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Fair
Risk preparedness	Poor
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Fair
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Poor

6.1.10 - Has any use been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building at the property?

Some use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

6.1.11 - If the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building has been used, please briefly describe what has been done.

From the aspect of capacity building as a whole it is not sufficient in terms of quality and quantity

6.1.12 - Are there site-specific capacity building plans or programmes that develop local expertise and that contribute to the transfer of skills for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property?

A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff

6.1.13 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

Socialization has been carried out regarding the management of cultural heritage buildings and their regulations to the community, asset owners and other stakeholders. Participate in technical guidance on the Heritage Impact Assessment

7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

7.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property to support

planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is acceptable for most key areas but there are gaps

7.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive**, **integrated programme** of research, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

7.3 - Are results from research programmes publicly available and disseminated?

Research results are shared with local communities and some national agencies

7.4 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

Several studies carried out in the Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto and the Company City include: Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), Sustainable Tourism Studies, Guidelines for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage.

8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

8.1 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities	Fair
Local/municipal authorities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Poor
Landowners	Fair
Women	Poor
Youth/children	Poor
Researchers	Fair
Local visitors	Poor
National/international tourists	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industries	Poor
NGOs	Poor
Other specific groups	Non-existent
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

8.2 - Does the property have a heritage education programme(s) for children and/or youth, that can contribute to a better understanding of heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue?

There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs

8.3 - Who are the target audiences for education and awareness programmes at your property?

ocal communities
ocal/municipal authorities
ndigenous peoples
andowners
Vomen
/outh/children
Fourism industry
ocal businesses and industries
NGOs

8.4 - Please rate the adequacy of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property for education, information, interpretation and awareness building

Visitor centre	Fair
Site museum	Good
Information booths	Fair
Guided tours	Poor

Trails/routes	Poor
Printed information materials	Good
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Fair
Transportation facilities	Not provided but needed
Other	Not needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

8.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

Education and awareness programs for children and / or adolescents are still needed, especially through formal and informal education.

9. Visitor Management

9.1 - Please provide estimated annual visitor numbers (including national and international visitors) since the last Periodic Report

244 781 /

9.2 - What information sources are used to collect visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries

Accommodation establishments

Transportation services

9.3 - What is the average length stay of a visitor to the World Heritage property?

One day (no overnight stay)

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Information on visitor data is statistical data on visits to Area A Sawahlunto Mining Site and Company Town after the Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is designated as a UNESCO world heritage.

9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)

28.4 / 7 / 28.4 / 2 / 10 / 18 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Sources of information on visitor expenditures in Area A Sawahlunto Mining Site and Company Town are obtained from the Youth and Sports Tourism Office and the Regional Finance and Asset Income Office of Sawahlunto City.

9.7 - Does the management system/plan for the World Heritage property include a strategy with an action plan to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts?

There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but it is not implemented

9.8 - Please provide any comments relating to the answer provided above in question 9.7

The strategy of managing visitors, tourism activities, and their derivative impacts on World Heritage properties was recently completed but has not been implemented

9.9 - Is visitor use effectively managed to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

No

If a different system, please specify

9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?

There is limited cooperation between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

9.12 - How well is the information on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made

9.13 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In many locations and easily visible to visitors

9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

Fees are collected, and make some contribution to the management of the World Heritage property

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Tourism industry

9.16 - Are the benefits of tourism shared with local communities?

VΔς

If 'Yes', please specify

Industri kreatif

9.17 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to visitation/tourism/public use of the World Heritage property

The data above are statistical data based on visits in Area A Sawahlunto Mining Site and Company Town

10. Monitoring

10.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property directed towards management needs and/or towards improving the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive**, **integrated programme of monitoring**, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value

10.2 - Is necessary information available in order to define key indicators for measuring the state of conservation and are they used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved

10.3 - Are key indicators defined and in place for the following principal aspects of the property?

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation			×	
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system		×		
10.3.3	Character of governance		×		
10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations			×	
10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development		×		
10.3.6	Capacity development		×		

10.4 - Please provide information on relevant key indicators adopted at the property

The relevant key indicators adopted for the main aspects of the property are Conservation Status and Synergy which are compatible with other conservation uses

10.5 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups:

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Fair
Local/municipal authorities	Fair
Local communities	Poor
Indigenous peoples	Poor
Landowners	Fair
Women	Poor
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industry	Fair
NGOs	Poor
Other specific groups	Non-existent
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

10.6 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

Implementation is underway

10.7 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee.

Of the 16 (sixteen) recommendations, there are 2 (two) recommendations that have not been implemented, namely disaster mitigation and the Master Plan for Conservation. Both will be implemented in 2021.

10.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Monitoring

Area A has been well monitored, there are 2 monitoring teams currently running. The city monitoring team and the monitoring team from the Department of Culture, Historical Heritage and Museum of Sawahlunto City. Area B and C monitored by the Owner of the attributes, PT. Bukit Asam and Indonesia Railways Company.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

	on mountain of the management needs	
5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones	
5.1.2	The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by the management authority but are not known by local communities/landowners	
5.1.4	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are known and recognised by the management authority but are not known and recognized by local communities/landowners	×
5.2	Protective Measures	
5.2.3	An adequate legal framework for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	
5.2.4	An adequate legal framework in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	×
5.2.6	There is acceptable capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain	
5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.5	Some use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	×
5.3.9	Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	
5.3.13	The management system at the property is only being partially implemented	
5.3.17	 The management system of the World Heritage property does not contribute to gender equality The management system of the World Heritage property does not provide ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants) In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status The management system of the World Heritage property does not integrate a human rights-based approach In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood 	×
6.1	Funding	
6.1.3	The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage the World Heritage property	
6.1.4	Existing sources of funding are not secure	×
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	
6.1.10	Some use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	
6.1.12	A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff	×
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	
8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs	
9	Visitor Management	
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but it is not implemented	
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made	×
9.11	There is limited cooperation between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation	
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made	
10	Monitoring	
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	×
Pleas	se select 2 more issues.	
Ŋ Ple	ease save this question to reflect changes	

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.1		ors affecting the P					
	J- 11						
4.1.1		Housing					
4.3	Services Inf	rastructures					
4.3.3		Non-renewab energy facilitie					
4.4	Pollution						
4.4.5	Solid waste	Indirectly that has the potential to be impacted by solid waste is area A (Sawahlunto Mining Site and Company Town. The majority of this solid waste comes from household waste.	The most important action that must be taken is to provide public awareness and the participation of city governments in making policies and management of effective household management	regular monitoring by involving local communities will be more effective and efficient in solid waste management	It is preferable to carry out this action and monitoring activity at least once a month	sawahlunto city government and local communities	It takes a strong political will from the city government regarding this management plan
4.7	Local condi	ions affecting physical f	abric				
4.7.2	Relative humidity	Indirectly that has the potential to be impacted by relative humidity is area A (Sawahlunto Mining Site and Company Town	Conservation action is needed	Monitoring is carried out periodically at least once a year Area A Sawahlunto Mining Site and Company Town. To see the changes that occur in the attributes due to relative humidity, a special monitoring instrument is necessary	It is preferable to carry out this action and monitoring activity at least once a year	the city government of sawahlunto, Balai Pelestarian Cagar Budaya Sumatera Barat (West Sumatra Cultural Heritage Conservation Center)	It is necessary to plan carefully, especially determining the methods and monitoring instruments
4.7.3	Temperature	Indirectly that has the potential to be impacted by temperature is area A (Sawahlunto Mining Site and Company Town	Conservation action is needed	Monitoring is carried out periodically at least once a year Area A Sawahlunto Mining Site and Company Town. To see the changes that occur in the attributes due to temperature, a special monitoring instrument is necessary	It is preferable to carry out this action and monitoring activity at least once a year	the city government of sawahlunto, Balai Pelestarian Cagar Budaya Sumatera Barat (West Sumatra Cultural Heritage Conservation Center), meteorological climatological and geophysical agency	It is necessary to plan carefully, especially determining the methods and monitoring instruments
4.7.8	Micro-organisms	potential to be impacted by Micro Organism is area A (Sawahlunto Mining Site and Company Town)	Conservation action is needed	Monitoring is carried out periodically at least once a year Area A Sawahlunto Mining Site and Company Town. To see the changes that occur in the attributes due to temperature, a special monitoring instrument is necessary	It is preferable to carry out this action and monitoring activity at least once a year	the city government of sawahlunto, Balai Pelestarian Cagar Budaya Sumatera Barat (West Sumatra Cultural Heritage Conservation Center)	It is necessary to plan carefully, especially determining the methods and monitoring instruments and the formation of a team trained in conservation
4.8	Social/Cultu	ral uses of heritage					
4.8.6		Impacts of tourism/Visitation	/Recreation				
4.9	Other huma	n activities					
4.9.2		Deliberate destruction of heritage					

4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events								
4.11.2	Earthquake	Area B. Railway Facilities and Engineering Structures, Area G Coal Storage	A Master Plan for Disaster Mitigation is required	Monitoring is needed to check disaster preparedness for all stake holders	Once a year, monitoring and simulation of disaster response are carried out	History of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), History of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), regional disaster management agency	It is necessary to immediately make A Master Plan for Disaster Mitigation is required	
4.13	Management a	and institutional fa	ctors					
4.13.4	Management activities	All criteria and atribut	it is necessary to establish a special property management body with strong authority to manage property	later this institution needs to evaluate its performance whether it has been effective in managing property	at least an evaluation of the institution is required at least once every three years	Central government (Ministry of Education and Culture)	This institution needs to be formed immediately	

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones					
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
5.1.4	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are known and recognised by the management authority but are not known and recognized by local communities/landowners	Disseminate information to local communities and landowners and provide information boards regarding the status of this area as a World Heritage property buffer zone	This activity should be done at least every 6 months	Seven Regency / City Governments, West Sumatera Province Governments, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Coordinating Ministry for Human and Culture Development, Indonesian Rail Way Company, Bukit Asam Company	Apart from providing outreach activities, this activity is also a place to get input from local communities and landowners	
5.2	Protective Measures					
5.2.4	legal end framework in inc the buffer zone reg	ordinate with law enforcers and courage law enforcement. This udes providing socialization and ulatory information on World ritage properties	This action is carried out at least once a year	Local Goverment, Central Goverment, the Republic of Indonesia National Police, Natural Resource Conservation Office, Indonesian Railways Company, Bukit Asam Company, Harbour Company of Indonesia II.		
5.3	Management System/M	anagement Plan				
5.3.7	No use has been made e Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Chan World Heritage Propertie property	related to this issue ge on	there has been no plan related to this issue	ning Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Issues related to the creation of a Climate Change document, especially for the property OCMHS, have not yet received priority. this may occur because there is no apparent impact of climate change on property	
5.3.17	The managemer system of the World Heritage property does not contribute t gender equality The managemer system of the World Heritage property does	tourism strategy documen	Completed before the e of 2021	end Sawahlunto municipality, West Sumatera Government Province	Of the issues above, the most relevant thing for a developing country like Indonesia is the issue related to how the World Heritage property can contribute to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood.	

not provide		
ecosystem		
services/benefits		
to the local		
community (e.g.		
fresh air, water,		
food, medicinal		
plants)		
 In a limited 		
manner, the		
management		
system of the		
World Heritage		
property does		
contribute to		
social inclusion		
and equity,		
improving		
opportunities for		
all, irrespective		
of age, sex,		
disability,		
ethnicity, origin,		
religion or		
economic or		
other status		
The management		
system of the		
World Heritage		
property does		
not integrate a		
human		
rights-based		
approach		
In a limited		
manner, the		
management		
system of the		
World Heritage		
property does		
contribute to		
fostering		
inclusive local		
economic		
development,		
and to		
enhancing		
livelihood		

6.1	Funding				
6.1.4	Existing sources of funding are not secure	there should be a special policy regarding the budgeting of world heritage site management funds	once in a year	local government, provincial government dan state government.	seeking other sources of funding from NGOs and the private sector
6.1.12	A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff	increase the capacity of internal human resources	every year	state, provincial and local government	all stakeholders must be focused and consistent in the management of world heritage sites
9	Visitor Management				

9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made	a sustainable tourism strategy document is being prepared but in practice several attributes of visitor management have been applied, particularly in area A. Sawahlunto mining site and company town	must be complete in the end of 2021	provincial and local government	In 2020, Area A Sawahlunto Mining site and Company Town already has a study about the suistanable tourism development.

10	Monitoring				
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	coordinate with all the stakeholder	every year	state, provincial and local government	Monitoring is not only the government's obligation but all stakeholders, including the community

Summary - Management Needs completed

- 12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property
- 12.3.1 Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Authenticity of the World Heritage property? The Authenticity of the World Heritage property has been compromised by factors described in this report
- 12.3.2 Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Integrity of the World Heritage property? The Integrity of the World Heritage property is intact

12.3.3 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been maintained.

12.3.4 - What is the current state of the property's other values?

Other important cultural and/or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are intact

12.3.5 - Comments. conclusions and/or recommendations related to the state of conservation of the property.

Overall, the authenticity and integrity of the OUV values are still preserved

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

13.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Research and monitoring Positive Management effectiveness Positive Quality of life for local communities and Indigenous peoples No impact Recognition Positive Education Positive Infrastructure development Positive Funding for the property Positive International cooperation Positive Political support for conservation Positive Legal/Policy framework Positive Advocacy No impact Institutional coordination Positive Security No impact Gender equality No impact Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities Positive Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or ecosystem services/ benefits and positive inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood Positive Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties Positive	Conservation	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples Recognition Positive Education Infrastructure development Funding for the property International cooperation Positive Political support for conservation Legal/Policy framework Advocacy Institutional coordination Security Recognitive Positive Security Positive Positive Positive Positive Positive Positive Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities or all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status Positive Positive	Research and monitoring	Positive
Recognition Positive Education Positive Infrastructure development Positive Infrastructure development Positive International cooperation Positive International cooperation Positive International cooperation Positive Political support for conservation Positive Legal/Policy framework Positive Institutional coordination Positive Security Positive Gender equality No impact Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities Positive Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities Positive Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood Positive Positive Positive Positive Positive Positive Positive Positive Positive	Management effectiveness	Positive
Education Positive Infrastructure development Positive Funding for the property Positive Political support for conservation Positive Legal/Policy framework Positive Advocacy No impact Institutional coordination Positive Security No impact Gender equality No impact Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities Positive Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or ecosystem services/ Positive Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood Positive	Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	No impact
Infrastructure development Funding for the property Positive International cooperation Positive Political support for conservation Positive Legal/Policy framework Advocacy No impact Institutional coordination Positive Security Security No impact Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood Positive Positive Positive Positive Positive Positive Positive	Recognition	Positive
Funding for the property International cooperation Positive Political support for conservation Positive Legal/Policy framework Positive Advocacy No impact Institutional coordination Positive Security No impact Gender equality No impact Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities Positive Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood Positive	Education	Positive
International cooperation Positive Political support for conservation Legal/Policy framework Advocacy Institutional coordination Security Gender equality Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood Positive Positive Positive Positive Positive	Infrastructure development	Positive
Political support for conservation Legal/Policy framework Advocacy No impact Institutional coordination Security Gender equality Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood Positive Positive Positive Positive Positive	Funding for the property	Positive
Legal/Policy framework Advocacy No impact Institutional coordination Security No impact Gender equality Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood Positive	International cooperation	Positive
Advocacy Institutional coordination Positive Security Ro impact Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood No impact Positive Positive	Political support for conservation	Positive
Institutional coordination Positive Security No impact Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood Positive	Legal/Policy framework	Positive
Security Gender equality No impact Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood Positive	Advocacy	No impact
Gender equality Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood Positive	Institutional coordination	Positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood Positive	Security	No impact
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood Positive	Gender equality	No impact
economic or other status Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood Positive	Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Positive
		Positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties Positive	Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Positive
	Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Positive

Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

13.2 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage status and its impacts

One year after the establishment of the Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto there has been no significant change, especially for local communities. This is understandable because the area of the property is large and involves many parties, it takes time to get the same understanding. One potential barrier that is felt is the absence of a management body. The management body becomes an important institution in coordinating various parties and being able to implement policies

- 14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention
- 14.1 Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the property level Conducted a Heritage Impact Assessment on several significant world heritage objects
- 14.2 Define which topics are covered by this example of best practice at the property level

State of Conservation	
Governance	
Capacity Building	

- 15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise
- 15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting
- 15.1.1 Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following?

The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and/or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and/or Authenticity
Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting

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

State Party	Poor
Site Managers	Poor
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Poor
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Poor

15.2. Use of Data

15.2.1 - How do the authorities in charge of the property plan to use the data recorded from this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage

Fundraising

Awareness raising

15.2.2 - Comments on use of data from the Cycle of Periodic Reporting

we hope that the data from this Periodic Reporting Cycle will guide us in determining strategies and policies to protect property and empower local communities.

15.3. Timing and resources

15.3.1 - Entities involved in the filling out of this online questionnaire (tick as many boxes as applicable)

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage

Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff

15.3.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire? Gender balance has **not been explicitly** considered or implemented in the process.

15.3.3 - Were you given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in this questionnaire?

15.3.4 - Please estimate the time (working hours) needed to complete this questionnaire

40 / 15 / 48 /

15.3.5 - Did you mobilise any additional resources to fill out this questionnaire?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources		×
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training		×

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

15.4.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete this questionnaire?

Not all required information was accessible.

15.4.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

		Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
15.4.2.1	Ease of use of questionnaire			×	
15.4.2.2	Clarity of questions		×		

15.4.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

It is better if training is carried out for filling out the periodic reporting questionnaire

15.5. Training and Guidance

15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire

	•
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	No support
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	No support
UNESCO National Commission	Poor
ICOMOS International	No support
IUCN International	No support
ICCROM international/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	Poor
IUCN national/regional	No support

15.5.2 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Reporting questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	No support
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Poor
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Poor
National Commission for UNESCO	Poor
ICOMOS International	No support
ICCROM International/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	Poor
IUCN national/regional	No support
IUCN International	No support

15.5.3 - Were the online training resources prepared by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for you to complete this questionnaire?

Not applicable (i.e. I did not use these resources)

15.5.4 - If you found that the online training resources were not adequate, what changes would you like to see implemented?

We hope that online training resources can be added in quantity so that the job of filling out the questionnaire can be maximized and effective. In addition, these resources must be legally assigned to work so that it is clearer who will be responsible for filling out this questionnaire

15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

15.6.1 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

No item were proposed for update

15.7. Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.7.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.7.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions. Please contact your National Focal Poin	t for validation.