THE ROLE OF UNESCO IN CONSERVING BOROBUDUR AS WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE IN 2011-2017

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THESIS ADVISOR RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitled “The Role of UNESCO in Conserving Borobudur as World Cultural Heritage Site in 2011-2017” prepared and submitted by Maria Angriani in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of International Relations in Faculty of Humanities has been reviewed and found to have satisfied the requirements for a thesis fit to be examined. I therefore recommend this thesis for Oral Defense.

Cikarang, Indonesia, March 21, 2018,

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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I declare that this thesis, entitled “The Role of UNESCO in Conserving Borobudur as World Cultural Heritage Site in 2011-2017” is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, an original piece of work that has not been submitted, either in whole or in part to another university to obtain a degree.

Cikarang, Indonesia, March 21, 2018

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Maria Angriani
**ABSTRACT**

Title: **The Role of UNESCO in Conserving Borobudur as World Heritage Site in 2011-2017**

Name: Maria Angriani

UNESCO as one of the international organization that has concern in culture realizes heritage is one of valuable thing and should be protected. To perform their role, in 1972 UNESCO has established UNESCO convention concerning the protection of world cultural and world natural heritage. As a country that has lot of heritage, Indonesia also concern with the protection of its heritage. Indonesia is one of the countries that have ratified UNESCO convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage. In 1991, Borobudur listed in UNESCO World Heritage lists. This research emphasizes the role of UNESCO in Borobudur in 2011 to 2017 that is referring to the role based on the convention 1972. As one of the oldest site in Indonesia, Borobudur has facing any problems that lead to the continuity of Borobudur either from its attention, natural disaster until mass tourism. Due to this problem, the outstanding universal values and status of Borobudur as world heritage site threatened to be lost. To prevent future damage, in 2011 until 2017 Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia work with UNESCO for International cooperation for the long-term conservation of Borobudur as World Heritage Site. Through this program is expected to preserve the temple in the future through well trained human resources in both preventive and recovery measures also increasing the awareness of local community and youth in the area around Borobudur. This research describes the role of UNESCO in conserving Borobudur as World Heritage site, focus of the study is from 2011 to 2017.

**Keywords:** Borobudur, World Heritage, UNESCO, Borobudur Conservation Office, 1972 Convention of World Heritage.
ABSTRAK


Nama: Maria Angriani


Kata kunci: Borobudur, Warisan Dunia, UNESCO, Balai Konservasi Borobudur, 1972 Konvensi tentang Warisan Dunia,
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“Each day is a blessing, let go all of worries and be grateful for the entire positive in your life”

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BCO = Borobudur Conservation Office
GACP = German Aspara Conservation Project
ICCROM = International Center for Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
ICOMOS = International Council on Monuments and Sites
IGO = Intergovernmental Organizations
IO = International Organizations
IUCN = International Union for Conservation and Nature
I-UCPD = Indonesia UNESCO Country program document
KNIU = Komisi Nasional Indonesia untuk UNESCO
OUV = Outstanding Universal Value
RPJMN = Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional
UN = United Nations
UNESCO = United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNPDF = United Nations Partnership for Development Framework
WHC = World Heritage Convention
WHS = World Heritage Sites
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

I.1 Background of the study

Indonesia is one of the countries known for its cultural diversity. Cultural diversity is obtained because Indonesia has many regions stretch from Sabang to Merauke, every region has their own cultural identity. This identity is the reflection of its region. Cultural identity is constructed and maintained through the process of sharing collective knowledge such as heritage, traditions, language, aesthetics, norms and customs.¹ Heritage is one of its historical evidence, with this evidence people know about what have been happen in the past related with the identity of its region or an ethnic or group. Heritage is one of area selected because of having cultural, historical, and scientific or some other form of significance, and legally protected by the international treaties.² Indonesia has lot of cultural heritage, some of them is recognized by UNESCO as world cultural heritage. Borobudur is one of world cultural heritage, it contain a history as a Buddhist temple.

In 1841 Borobudur was discovered by Thomas Stamford Bingley Raffles, He is a Dutch Indies Lieutenant Governor.³ This temple is discover with incompletely condition, however the basic structure still be able to recognize. This matter is due the abandonment of this temple for the long period and hidden in the forest without any kind of management and cleaning activity there. Borobudur was used as Buddhist temple based on its construction around 10th and 15th centuries when it was abandoned.⁴ However, the historical of Borobudur has kept many secret and mystery because there is no specific reason why this temple was left behind. What is known is that the temple lay under the cover of soil and plants, protected for several centuries from the damaging.⁵ This temple was built during the reign of the Syailendra Dynasty.⁶ Borobudur has

⁴ Ibid.
⁵ Ibid.
2.672 Panels relief that explain a lot of story and around 72 openwork stupas that containing a statue of Buddha this temple also has Gupta architectures on the design that explain India's influence on this region. Each part of Borobudur has its meaning and history.

The United Nations, specifically United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), has officially recognized some Heritage sites. UNESCO is the only agency of the United Nations (UN), which has a special duty to protect world cultural heritage under the supervision of international efforts to protect creativity and diversity of cultures around the world. UNESCO’s effort in protecting the cultural creativity and diversity is to establish conventions which are one of the international agreements as the official treaty between countries. One of the conventions is the protection of world heritage 1972. UNESCO regards cultural and natural world heritage is important to the collective interests of humanity. world cultural heritages are listed and demarcated by UNESCO to be identified or recognized as a protected zone as the intent of its practical conservation for posterity, which otherwise could be subject to risk from human or animal trespassing, owing to unmonitored or uncontrolled or unrestricted access or threat owing to local administrative negligence. Cultural heritage is monument, building or site that the work of its architecture is the work of man or combined works of nature and man which has outstanding universal value that can be seen from its history, art or science. Furthermore, Natural heritage is geological formation and natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of aesthetic or natural beauty. While in 1991, Indonesia ratified the 1972 UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage then Borobudur has been inscribed on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List.

In 1907 to 1911, Dutch Indies Government took place to do first restoration for Borobudur due to the stability of Borobudur was in a precarious state. At that time, the assigned engineer Theodore Van Erp followed a very modern approach to do conservation and was guided by high

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10 Ibid.
11 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.
12 Ibid.
13 UNESCO Conserving the Borobudur Temple for the Future.
respect of the authenticity of the monument to stabilize several terraces and repair the gargoyle system.\textsuperscript{14} To reinforce the structure of the temple, Borobudur was restored by UNESCO and Indonesia government in 1973 to 1982.\textsuperscript{15} This restoration was a large scale project with advance engineering technique because of the large parts of temple were dismantled; all blocks were cleaned and conserved before being reassembled.\textsuperscript{16}

Even Borobudur has been restore with the advance technology, there are still many problem threatening Borobudur. This problem comes from mass tourism which many tourism comes to Borobudur and climbs the wall and stupa this problem wills danger the stability of Borobudur which has fragile old stone. Besides that, the location of Borobudur which near with volcanic which is Merapi, can exploded anytime and make Borobudur are in the threat because of the impact of Merapi eruption. This situation, make this magnificent stone missing due to earthquake before the eruption and the relief of Borobudur covered by ash. Another impact of Merapi eruption is related with the damaging of water system in Borobudur makes this stone has crusts that effecting this great relief.

Indonesia as the country of the location of Borobudur is responsible to maintains and conserve the future of Borobudur. Under the Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia, Borobudur Conservation Office (BCO) was created to maintenance the stability of Borobudur itself. After the ratification to conserving world heritage site, Indonesia government takes their role to build Borobudur Study and Conservation Center.\textsuperscript{17} In 2006 based on the Regulation of the Minister of Culture and Tourism the name changed to Borobudur Heritage Conservation Center. In 2011 the field of culture re-joined into the Ministry of National Education which is now the Ministry of Education and Culture, according to the Minister of Education and Culture, in 2012 re-changed its name to Borobudur Conservation Office.\textsuperscript{18} Borobudur Conservation Office team is created to undertake the important program and activity for the continuous conservation monitoring of the temple, with the responsibility to the protection of Borobudur.\textsuperscript{19} The BCO and

\textsuperscript{14} ibid
\textsuperscript{15} Diana, Setiawati, interview by Maria Angriani. The Role of UNESCO in Borobudur (February 2018).
\textsuperscript{16} Ibid., 11
\textsuperscript{18} ibid
\textsuperscript{19} Conserving the Borobudur temple for the future, 14
UNESCO are working together with the framework of Capacity Building for the conservation of Borobudur temple compounds, to find the solution to preserve the Borobudur temple.\textsuperscript{20}

This program is running under and maintenance by Indonesia government and also the UNESCO. From 2011 to 2017, Indonesia and UNESCO are cooperating together for conserving Borobudur. Indeed, this program is running after the Merapi eruption in 2010. Therefore, the relation of Indonesia and UNESCO also has been established since Indonesia becomes one of the state members of UNESCO. Indonesia and UNESCO realized culture especially heritage is one of the precious thing to be protected and develop for the future.\textsuperscript{21} Come with this aims Indonesia and UNESCO are work together which summarized in Indonesia-UNESCO Country Programming Document (I-UCPD 2014-2017). This I-UCPD is created from the reflection of two development document programs, which is National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2010-2014 from Indonesia side, and The United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) 2011-2015 from united nations site.

\textbf{I.2 Statement of Problem}

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure1.png}
\caption{Problem of Borobudur}
\end{figure}


\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{20} Ibid, 17
\end{itemize}
Heritage is priceless and the irreplaceable asset that contains valuable history of humankind. Borobudur is one of the heritages that listed as one of the world heritage site by UNESCO. This temple has been standing for a hundred year and makes a possibility on the damaging of the old stone. Based on the conservation issue by UNESCO, the main damage of Borobudur is due to water seepage from the temple walls and the formation of crusts on the stone surface.\textsuperscript{22} Besides that, Borobudur as an old site has long been exposed to natural disaster such as earthquakes and volcanic eruption. In 2010, Merapi was erupted. The eruption effecting to the Merapi surrounding environment included Borobudur. The ashes from Merapi Eruption covered stupas and the make some stupas damage and lost. This problem being an international issue because of the Borobudur is one of the World Heritage site. In addition, Borobudur also facing modern problems deriving from mass tourism such as tourists climbing on the walls and stupas.\textsuperscript{23} UNESCO as the international organization concerning world heritage take respond to this kind of problem that effected World Heritage site. Based on the convention 1972 by UNESCO that Indonesia has been ratified, Indonesia Government works hand in hand with UNESCO to protecting Borobudur. After Merapi eruption in 2010 and makes Borobudur in danger conditions, UNESCO with Indonesia Government makes international cooperation as the long-term program for the conservation of Borobudur from 2011 to 2017. This role will be discussed in this research.

\textbf{I.3 Research Question}

This research will analyze the problem given that is based on specific question as follows:

“\textit{How did UNESCO act to conserving Borobudur as World Cultural Heritage from 2011 to 2017?”}

\textbf{I.4 Research Objectives}

To analyze this issue, this research is classified into explanatory descriptive objectives. As described by Kothari in his book Research Methodology, explanatory refers to a thesis with the objective to gain familiarity with a phenomenon; while descriptive thesis attempts to depict accurately the characteristic of a particular individual, situation or a group based on what has

\textsuperscript{22} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{23} Ibid.
happen or what is happening. Therefore, the objective of this research is to describe the Role of UNESCO in Borobudur with the aims to find the answer of the action that UNESCO has done after Merapi Eruption in Borobudur.

**1.5 Literature Review**

In regards to describe and analyze the topic of the role of UNESCO in Borobudur as World Heritage Site, the writer will review several literatures in which have correlations with the topic to be discussed.

In his Journal, Stainer (2001) explains on how UNESCO plays their role to protect world cultural heritage by incorporating it into the list of world cultural heritage. World cultural heritage has lots of historical meaning and values and it is become importance. Stainer believes the importance of world cultural heritage to be listed in the list of world cultural heritage will be beneficial for the protection and management of the sites itself. One of the UNESCO roles described in Steiner is to issue a global strategy for balanced, representative and credible world heritage list to be more balanced and credible in including cultural heritage as world cultural heritage. In addition, Stainer also describes UNESCO as an international organization involved in the protection of cultural heritage that directly cooperates with the state. This shows the role of UNESCO as an international organization that helps the State to achieve its goals.

Beside focus on the role and the importance of world heritage list of UNESCO, this journal also describe the impact of the strategy of UNESCO as the International Organization to protect the global heritage and to decrease the imbalance of contribution sites by UNESCO policy of Global Strategy for balanced, representative and credible world heritage list. Steiner believes the effort of UNESCO through world heritage commission to establish a world heritage list containing the most treasured sites of humanity’s culture and landscapes constitutes a great step forwards towards preserving one of the most important global public good and earth. The journal Steiner contributed in this research by explaining the importance of the role of UNESCO in the management of world cultural heritage.

26 Ibid
To view the problem on the conservation and management of world cultural heritage, Somuncu (2010) in his journal, explain on the status of world cultural heritage and its problem on the conservation and management. This paper focus on the cultural heritage which deficiencies in management and conservation and issue of land conversion, this papers also explain the problems in the lack of cooperation in conservation and management of world cultural heritage between the Government and UNESCO. Somuncu describe there is need a management and conservation for the future of the sites itself. This paper explains UNESCO as the organization whom monitors world cultural heritage to be the main reference in running the management of world cultural heritage. Somuncu also argue that the world cultural heritage needs a management plan to protect the sustainability of the sites in the future. Journal from Somuncu gives contribution in this research in the answer the problem of world cultural heritage and gives explanation of the important of world cultural heritage management and protection of world cultural heritage status.

To understand in deep the issue in world heritage, Mingming (2012) provides an explanation of world heritage management and the issues in resource management at world heritage sites. This journal take an example of the issue in China as a country rich with its culture, history and vast land mass same like Indonesia as the country which rich of its culture and history that will be explain in this research. Heritage resources in China have been characterized as being diverse, culturally rooted, and formed from the integration of culture and nature. Beside explain the world heritage in China this journal also explains on the management of World Heritage sites. A multi-department management structure, involving various governmental departments with overlapping responsibilities, has been identified as a major characteristic of world heritage management that creates management difficulties.

However, Mingming believed even with a centralized government management structure, managing world heritage still requires the involvement of various stakeholders with different

perspectives and values. UNESCO, national government, and local people which living around the sites is kinds of stakeholders that involves in the scale of global. This Journal has same context with the writer which is the involvement of UNESCO as one of the stakeholders to the management and the protection of World Cultural Heritage.

World heritage status is more considered for its economic potential than for heritage preservation by local governments in planning and policy making, which is at odds with the original intention of UNESCO’s world heritage designation emphasizing preservation. The other participations are come from local communities which are the most important stakeholders at world heritage sites. Generally, local communities possess rich knowledge of local environments, social and cultural traditions, and the experience and capability to dealing with local issues. As raised by many scholars, the complication of the management structure and participation of local communities are among the major concerns related to world heritage resource management. However, Mingming stated community participation at world heritage Sites needs more scholarly attention, especially to understand the meanings and values of heritage to these communities so that their interests can being corporate into site planning and management. Through government policies, regulations, and education also ensures fair distribution of benefits it can achieve the effectiveness of local participation at world heritage sites.

As the status of world heritage site that should be protected, there is an international law that will become the legal instrument for conserving world heritage. Alzahrani (2013) in her journal explain about the international legal framework to protect cultural heritage. Azharani believes international law plays an important role in improving global governance. Even in the International law, the role of International heritage law has less attention in develop a nation, protecting heritage is an important things to do. Protecting heritage is vital as it facilitates understanding about the culture and the people of different places, heritage can also provide as a

31 Mingming 2012
33 Wan, 75
34 Mingming, 297.
proof of the civilization on earth.  As an Inter-Governmental Organization, UNESCO has a significant role to be responsible in the heritage treaties. There must be a component of the international legal framework that allows scholars and other experts to identify, document and preserve cultural heritage before it is entirely abandoned.  

UNESCO as one of the actor in International Relation which has objective concern the culture especially world heritage is create convention concerning the protection of world cultural and natural heritage. This convention is created as the instrument for the safe guarding of world heritage. Meskell (2013) told the feature of the convention is its integration of the concepts of nature conservation and preservation of cultural properties in a single treaty. As the concern to world heritage, UNESCO create world heritage committee as the body of UNESCO convention to nominated which heritage that able to be listed in world cultural heritage. In this world, there are many of world heritage site that located in different state. Every state is nominated their heritage to be listed in world heritage list. This issue are become the challenges for world heritage convention especially world heritage committee. This challenges, give implication on how international community chooses to identify, reify, protect, and promote something called “World Heritage” as a privileged category. However, Meskell believes in the nomination of world heritage site there was related with the power of community and also with the participation of indigenous stakeholders. Beside that Meskell also quote the state from Irina Bokova (2012):

“The credibility of the inscription process must be absolute at all stages of the proceedings—from the work of the advisory bodies to the final decision by the States Parties, who hold the primary responsibility in this regard. Today, criticism is growing, and I am deeply concerned. I believe we stand at the crossroads, with a clear choice before us. We can continue to gather, year after year, as accountants of the World Heritage label, adding more sites to the list, adhering less and less strictly to its criteria. Or we can choose another path. We can decide to act and think as visionaries, to rejuvenate the World Heritage Convention and confront the challenges of the 21st century. World Heritage is not a beauty contest”

36 ibid  
37 Ibid, 3  
39 ibid  
Indeed, UNESCO is like an arena in to reaches worldwide attention, however the indigenous stakeholders are largely invisible in the political processes, governance, and public profile of the organization.\textsuperscript{41} World heritage has their potential in the development of a country especially in economy which can increase the income of a country, so every state are compete to be listed in world heritage list. The Convention faces significant challenges and must realign itself with more encompassing understandings of heritage globally coupled with the needs of divergent communities and states.\textsuperscript{42}

To figure out the role of UNESCO in conserving Borobudur through their project, Nagako (2011) conclude Borobudur as one of the world heritage site that should be manage either from the temple or from the livelihood of local community. He believes, Borobudur also facing the challenges in improving the welfare of its communities.\textsuperscript{43} After the Merapi eruption, Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia, UNESCO and other partners are work hand in hand to handle all the effect of this natural disaster. Many programs are running for conserving the Borobudur especially with the financial contribution from the fund program of UNESCO and many national and international experts who assist the Borobudur from the damage. Nagaoko argue, the role of UNESCO and Indonesia government are important to ensure the long term preservation of the historical monument and its surroundings and also to help the local communities who have been so deeply affected by the disaster.\textsuperscript{44} Through the revitalization project by Indonesia and UNESCO, it can save the livelihood of local community for the development of Indonesia.

**I.6 Theoretical Framework**

In finding out the answer about the attempts that UNESCO has done in Borobudur after Merapi eruption in 2010, there are several concepts in this research used by the writer as the fundamental point of view such as Trans-nationalism, International treaty and World Cultural Heritage.

\textsuperscript{41} Meskell, 2013  
\textsuperscript{42} Ibid.  
\textsuperscript{44} ibid
I.6.1 Transnational actor

International Relation is like a stage where actors are needed to put a show, actors are any person or entity which plays a role that is attributable in International Relations.\(^{45}\) Non-state actors are individuals or organizations that have powerful economic, political or social power and are able to influence at a national and sometimes international level but do not belong to or allied themselves to any particular country or states. According to Pearlman and Cunningham, non-state actors are defining an organized political actor not directly connected to the state but pursing aims that effect vital state interest.\(^{46}\) Other than having characteristics such as having power and the ability to influence, non-state actors have a base or headquarters in a certain state but their activities will not only be operating in the state itself but will also be operating beyond the borders of the state.

Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) are one of the International Organizations (IOs) and also include as non-state actor. Members of IGOs consist of three or more nation-state. IGOs are created and joined by state to solve shared problems which give them authority it make collective decision to manage problems on the global agenda. In these organizations, the states representatives gather to discuss issue that are of mutual interest to the member states. United Nations (UN) is one of the IGOs, this organization has member from many state.

Transnational relations are usually defined as regular cross-border interactions in which non state actors play a significant role.\(^{47}\) This concept is build because of the participation of the variety actors which not only come from the state or nation but also from non state in the development of a state. The particular importance for international relations (IR) are transnational actors that wield considerable influence on politics across borders, such as IOs, multinational corporations (MNCs), religious actors, terrorism rebels, criminal actors, and diasporas and ethnic actors.\(^{48}\) The concept of trans-nationalism refers to multiple ties and


\(^{48}\) Ibid.
interactions linking people and institutions across the borders of nation-states. Trans-national activities can be defined as:

"Those that take place on a recurrent basis across national borders and that require a regular and significant commitment of time by participants. Such activities may be conducted by relatively powerful actors, such as representatives of national governments and multinational corporations, International organization or may be initiated by more modest individuals, such as immigrants and their home country and relations. These activities are not limited to economic enterprises, but include political, cultural and religious initiatives as well."

In many cases, the relation between domestic politics, transnational actor and international affairs are more complex, they are engaging each other. As the example in this case UNESCO as one of IOs are active in playing role in Indonesia and engage with development of Indonesia through several programs. It is through cross-border cooperation that transnational UNESCO strengthens the relationship between countries and contributes to the conservation of world heritage properties. The increase in mobility and the development of communication have contributed to such relations, and have created a transnational space of economic, cultural and political participation.

I.6.2 Convention as the International treaty

International treaty is an instrument by which states and other subjects of international law such as certain international organizations regulate matters of concern to them. The agreements assume a variety of form and style, but they are all governed by the law of treaties, which is part of customary international law. A treaty, the typical instrument of international relations, is defined by 1969 Vienna convention on the law of Treaties as an agreement concluded between states in written form and governed by international law, whether embodied

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49 Vertovec, S. "Conceiving and researching transnationalism, Ethnic and Racial Studies." Comparative Perspectives International Conference on Transnational Communities in the Asia Pacific Region, 1999: 445-462.
51 Hagel, 2011
in a single instrument of in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation.\textsuperscript{55}

Treaties between states concluded with the framework of International organization. International intergovernmental organizations increasingly are concentrating in their hands the organizing of the conclusion of multilateral treaties among state concerning question which relate to the domain of their activities.\textsuperscript{56} The text of an international treaty is adopted by the United Nations General Assembly or by a special conference convened by decision of the General Assembly. The role of international organizations in concluding treaties among states consists of preparing and adopting the final text of an international treaty. Therefore, when a treaty is adopted by an organ of an international organization, this portion of bringing the wills of states into concordance is completed within the framework of the international organization.\textsuperscript{57}

Within the framework of UNESCO as the international organization in conserving world heritage, was adopted the international treaties in 1972 by the member states of the UNESCO.\textsuperscript{58} This international treaty is used as an official agreement between countries or leaders.

\textbf{I.6.3 World Cultural Heritage}

World Cultural Heritage describe as a combination of culture and human creativity that created an environment where we live. They deserve special respect as part of the “heritage of humanity”.\textsuperscript{59} Heritage is also alludes to the relationship between these two aspects of heritage: ‘works of man or the combined works of nature and of man and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view’.\textsuperscript{60} Hence, the foundations were laid in the main body text for an

\begin{footnotesize} 
\textsuperscript{57} ibid 
\textsuperscript{59} Thomas, Volker. UNESCO World Cultural Heritage and the German contribution . Goethe-Institut Inter Nationes , 2001. 
\textsuperscript{60} Jokilehto, J. "World Heritage : Defining The Outstanding Universal Value." 2006: 1-10. 
\end{footnotesize}
approach that integrated cultural and natural aspects of heritage, even if they were effectively treated separately in the early implementation of the convention.\(^{61}\)

There are some concepts in World Cultural Heritage, considering the global framework of today’s world the context for such processes is not limited to local community, but is extended to the international framework.\(^{62}\) One of the tasks of the World Heritage Convention is to counteract to pressure the significance of the specificity of cultural heritage, and the subtlety of values. The concept of value, in relation to cultural heritage, can be understanding value as a social association of qualities to things.\(^{63}\) Values are produced through cultural-social processes, learning and maturing of awareness. Second is the test of authenticity, Based on philosophical and critical reflections, authenticity has emerged as one of the issues in recent debates about conservation-restoration in the multicultural context.\(^{64}\) Authenticity is an issue of the truthfulness of a particular source of information, as noted in the conclusions of the Bergen meeting on authenticity.\(^{65}\) Authenticity can be referred to several attributes of the heritage resource from form to substance and other qualities. Synthesizing such reflections, we can refer authenticity to three fundamental issues: the creative process, the documentary evidence, and the social context. Third is the condition of integrity of World Cultural Heritage; structural integrity instead defines the reality in the field, such as the elements that survive in today’s historical condition from the evolving functions of the past. Even a relict cultural landscape can be defined in terms of its historical integrity. At the same time, the question of functional integrity is relevant to living urban or rural areas and the planning and management of their present-day use. Visual integrity is the result of certain processes. From the above reflections we can conclude that the concepts of authenticity and integrity in relation to cultural heritage differ from each other. Authenticity is related to heritage as a qualifier, while integrity is referred to the identification of the functional and historical condition of the site. The two concepts thus defined can be seen as complementary. At the same time, one cannot replace the other.

\(^{62}\) Jokiletho 2006, 5
\(^{64}\) Jokilehto, 8
1.7 Research methodology

Research on the role of UNESCO in the protection of Borobudur as a cultural heritage is using qualitative descriptive method. Research with qualitative descriptive method is the research give the purpose in depiction or describes a phenomenon that happened. According to Somantri, in his Journal, Qualitative research methods do not use the process of calculation in the method only provides an overview of the incidence of a phenomenon. The author chooses Qualitative research using descriptive language because the author wants to describe the role of UNESCO in protecting Borobudur after Merapi eruption in 2010. The role of UNESCO is explained by the writer based on data, document and conduct an interview to find the answer and information. This also will related with several program that used by UNESCO to conserving Borobudur that may related with Borobudur and area surrounding.

1.8 Thesis Outline

Chapter I- Introduction

This chapter introduces the principal aspect of thesis, which includes the information of the topic, understanding the research problem and the purpose of the research. This chapter divided into several parts which are background of the study, statement of problem, research

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question, research objective, literature review, theoretical framework, research methodology, and thesis outline.

Chapter II – Borobudur as one of the World Heritage Site

This chapter describes background of Borobudur as one of the World Heritage Site. In retelling the background, this chapter provides the information of the historical background of Borobudur, Conservation issue in Borobudur, the Outstanding Universal Value of Borobudur and the advantages of world heritage site.

Chapter III- UNESCO- Indonesia Relations

In 1950, Indonesia has become the member of UNESCO then in 1991, Borobudur becomes one of UNESCO World Cultural Heritage list. This relation makes Indonesia and UNESCO has same vision to protect World Cultural Heritage especially Borobudur. This chapter firstly explains 1972 UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage as the convention that protect Borobudur. In this part the responsibility of the state also will be explain. Next is Indonesia-UNESCO relation which will be describe based on Indonesia-UNESCO country program.

Chapter IV- The Role of UNESCO in Conserving Borobudur (2011-2017)

As listed in world heritage sites by UNESCO, Borobudur becomes one of the sites that should be protected in danger. This chapter will explain the overview of restoration by UNESCO in Borobudur. Next, the roles of UNESCO in Borobudur are discus here.

Chapter V- Conclusion and Recommendation

From all studies in regards to acknowledge the effectiveness of 1972 UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in conserving Borobudur as world heritage site, this chapter concludes all analysis. This chapter also gives understanding to answer the role of UNESCO in the World Cultural Heritage.

1.9 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope and limitation for this case as following limitation below:
a. This research will mainly focus on Borobudur Temple Compounds (Borobudur Temple and the area surrounding)

b. This work will explain the relation of Indonesia and UNESCO in World Heritage especially Borobudur.

c. This research will takes timeframe in the year 2011 until 2017 as the period of Borobudur conservation program after Merapi eruption in 2010.
CHAPTER II
BOROBUDUR AS ONE OF THE WORLD HERITAGE SITE

To understand the problems of Borobudur as World Cultural Heritage, it is need to know something from the background. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recognize three distinct types of World Heritage in Indonesia: such as the Borobudur temple, natural sites such as Komodo Island and cultural landscapes.\(^67\) However, the main focus in Borobudur.

II.1 Historical background of Borobudur


Figure II.1: Borobudur Temple

Borobudur is one of the greatest history that ever listed in the list of world historical relies. However, the ancient temple of Borobudur has many secrets. According to legend, Borobudur was designed by a divine architect named Gunadharma.\(^68\) Far from having been the work of a single designer, in the other hand, research shows that in fact Borobudur was remodeled four times within 50 years.\(^69\) However, the truth of the first designers of Borobudur is never known since they never finished their work, and later redesigning lot of its detail. Neither

\(^69\) Ibid
we can determine the precise date when the underlying developers were persuasively evicted from the hill, nor may the site ever have lain abandoned for a couple of years before the Buddhists chose it for their for their most stupendous structural work.

However based on several expert, the history of Borobudur can been seen from its architectural that show it grew organically over a period of at least 50 years, changing frequently in response to new ideas which appeared in Buddhism during the late eight and early ninth centuries. There was reliefs on the ‘hidden foot’ of the monument have graphical features similar to those in the script commonly used in royal charters between the last quarter of the eighth century and the first decades of the ninth. Obviously, many experts conclude Borobudur was likely established around the Sailendra era. This assumption accords with Indonesian history and the history of Central Java. It created an incredible number of monuments, which are discovered everywhere throughout the fields and the mountain of Central Java. The name Sailendra shows up without precedent for the first time in a stone inscription found at Sojomerto area in the north-western area of Central Java.

Based on Soekomo book, there was opinion about Sailendra were foreign origin that come from South India or from Indo-China. This can be proof by the relief of Borobudur which has architectures of Gupta which explain more about India’s influence in Java. Even from the geographical view, Java is very far removed from the homeland of Gautama Buddha but people can see how the Buddhist teachings were applied into the Javanese culture. The location of Java surrounding by smooth sea which provide easiest access to Central Java, many people come to Nusantara (the name of Indonesia before the independence of Indonesia) for trade, spread culture and believe and because of personal interest due to the richness of herb and spices of Nusantara. In that era, Nusantara archipelago has two major civilization forces which are China and India. Both are the two super powers and have great influence to the population of Nusantara. Indeed, Nusantara that has changed the name become Indonesia had influences by China and India either from its culture or religion.

70 Ibid, 47
73 Soekomo in http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0002/000200/020097e.pdf
74 Ibid
II.1.1 Borobudur concept

Borobudur is one of the histories, has design which reflected the Buddhist concept in attaining Nirvana. It symbolize by a terraced mountain. Borobudur divided into three-part according with the conception of the universe in Buddhist cosmology which is base, body, and superstructure. These spheres are reflected in the tiered design of the temple itself.

It is believed that the universe is divided into three superimposing spheres, kamadhatu, rupadhatu, and arupadhatu, representing respectively the sphere of desires where we are bound to our desires, the sphere of forms where we abandon our desires but are still bound to name and form, and the sphere of formlessness where there is no longer either name or form. At Borobudur Temple, the kamadhatu is represented by the base, the rupadhatu by the five square terraces, and the arupadhatu by the three circular platforms as well as the big stupa. The whole structure shows a unique blending of the very central ideas of ancestor worship, related to the idea of a terraced mountain, combined with the Buddhist concept of attaining Nirvana.

The reliefs of Borobudur Temple provide a fascinating insight into the history of people, religious behavior, social structures, fashion, tools and equipment used flora and fauna, and also


Figure II.2: Borobudur Concept in attaining Nirvana

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77 UNESCO, Conserving the Borobudur temple for the future
daily life. The monument of Borobudur has multiple layers of meaning which accumulated during its active life. 78

II.1.2 Location and environment

Borobudur is located in Magelang Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. Borobudur is an historical site with the Buddhist concept and nominated as one of the World Heritage site by UNESCO.79 After the long journey of Borobudur from its first discover until the restoration that has been done by Dutch Government and UNESCO, Borobudur become one of the most visited place from many tourist both domestic and foreign.80 This temple is being famous among the national and international tourism is because of the status of Borobudur as world heritage site and also the location of Borobudur surrounding by hills, mountains, and large rivers that has beautiful view.

Source: Balai Penyuluhan Pertanian dan Kehutanan Kecamatan Mungkid (BPPK Kec. Mungkid)

Figure II.3: Location of Borobudur

78 Miksic, Golden Tales of Budha
The Borobudur Temple provides a panoramic view of the beautiful agricultural land that characterizes this area. The temple stands on a hill that has a height of about 15 meters from the surrounding area. Most of the Borobudur region is a green field of agricultural land. Despite the current rapid development in the Borobudur area, these natural green views are still commonly found. The Borobudur region has rural characteristics comprised of numerous agricultural lands. The value of natural resources that exist around this heritage can be added to increase the value of Borobudur’s heritage.


Figure II.4 Volcano treat map in Indonesia

However Borobudur has a beautiful view of its land, the location of Borobudur is located in the island of Java. This island is located in the “Circum Pacific Ring of Fire”, one of the most seismically active regions of the world. Some active volcanoes which are Merapi, Sindoro, Marbabu and Sumbing can erupt any time. From this four of volcanoes, Merapi is the one who still active. Merapi is geographically located at position 7° 32.5 'South Latitude and 110° 26.5'

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81 Ibid
83 UNESCO Conserving the Borobudur Temple for the Future, 1
East Longitude, and is administratively located in 4 (four) districts of Sleman District in D.I Province. The location of Merapi is near with Borobudur, it is dangerous for this historical monument. Especially when Merapi has erupted in 2010, UNESCO which concern with heritage plays their role to protect this world heritage site.

II.1.3 Abandonment and Discover

Source: www.unesco.org Conserving the Borobudur temple for the future

Figure II.5 Water color painting of the Borobudur temple by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles

There is no specific date how long Borobudur was not active since it discover and how long it is active as the monument of the greatest to pray. In some way, Borobudur is a witness for the glorious past of Central Java and villagers who lived nearby. Between 1811 and 1816 the island of Java was under Dutch rule. The representative of the Dutch Government was Thomas Stamford Raffles, who was extremely interested in Java’s past. He travel to many region in Java Island, learn for Javanese culture and collected several historical thing. In 1814, on an

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86 Soekomo
inspection tour in Semarang, he was informed of the existence of a big monument, called Borobudur. In the searching process of Borobudur, Raffles sent Cornelius, a Dutch engineer officer who had experience in exploring antiquities in Java, to investigate.\(^{87}\) Cornelius employed some villagers to cut some tree and bushes that already discover almost all the area of Borobudur. Effort from Raffles to rescued Borobudur from its hidden in the forest bring a meaningful historical thing and make Borobudur become one of the world heritage sites and exist in the world.\(^{88}\)

The name of Borobudur comes from several opinions. Rafless suspects that the term “Budur” related to the term of Buddha in Javanese which means ancient and the “Boro” with the meaning of meaningful.\(^{89}\) However in most case, people name the temple based on the near village where the temple exist this matter is due to many people do not know the original name of temple around them and many of this cultural heritage are discover and hidden among the tree and forest.

### II.2 Outstanding Universal Value of Borobudur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operational Guidelines (year)</th>
<th>Cultural criteria</th>
<th>Natural criteria</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
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**Table II.1 Guidelines for cultural and natural heritage of selection criteria of outstanding universal value.**

In 1991, Borobudur becomes one of the World Heritage Site. Borobudur can be established because it has outstanding universal value (OUV). OUV means cultural and/or natural significant that is as exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for

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\(^{87}\) Ibid  
\(^{88}\) UNESCO. *Borobudur Temple Compounds*  
\(^{89}\) Soekomo
present and future generations of all humanity. All sites that have been listed in UNESCO world heritage sites, at least has one of the OUV because it is one of the requirements. Therefore, in order to meet the requirement of OUV, a property must meet at least one of the criteria, the conditions of authenticity and integrity, as well as the requirement of protection and management. This protection and management are the requirements for choose which heritage that able to be listed in world cultural heritage list. But this requirement is not consider as a part of OUV. Here are the selection criteria for heritage to be listed in world heritage list by UNESCO.

Source: http://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria/

**Figure II.6 selection criteria of outstanding universal value.**

“Borobudur has been inscribed on the World Heritage list based on the criteria i,ii,vi. In criteria i: Borobudur Temple Compounds with its stepped, unroofed pyramid consisting of ten superimposing terraces, crowned by a large bell-shaped dome is a harmonious

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marriage of stupas, temple and mountain that is a masterpiece of Buddhist architecture and monumental arts. Criterion ii; Borobudur Temple Compounds is an outstanding example of Indonesia’s art and architecture from between the early 8th and late 9th centuries that exerted considerable influence on an architectural revival between the mid-13th and early 16th centuries. Criterion iv; Laid out in the form of a lotus, the sacred flower of Buddha, Borobudur Temple Compounds is an exceptional reflection of a blending of the very central idea of indigenous ancestor worship and the Buddhist concept of attaining Nirvana. The ten mounting terraces of the entire structure correspond to the successive stages that the Bodhisattva has to achieve before attaining to Buddahood.”

As we can see perceive cultural heritage of humanity to form its own universe, which is qualified by individual cultures and their products. As part of this human universe, a heritage resource will obtain “universal value” so far as it is a true and authentic expression of a particular culture. In relation to World Heritage, “outstanding” can be interpreted as the best and/or most representative example or examples of a kind of heritage. The World Heritage Convention sets the requirement of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science when dealing with monuments or groups of buildings, and from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view when the question is about sites. Furthermore, cultural heritage sites should meet the test of authenticity as one of the concept of World Cultural Heritage.

The test of authenticity was referred to four parameters: design, material, workmanship and setting. Basically the concept of “being authentic” refers to being the evidence of something. Authentic can be understood as the requirement or parameters including, form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions and techniques, location and setting, spirit and feeling, and other internal and external factors.

In another part to identify the world heritage not only just need the requirements of authentic but also integrity. The World Heritage Operational Guidelines (2005) require that a property nominated to the World Heritage List meets the conditions of integrity paragraph 88:

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Integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the natural and/or cultural heritage and its attributes. Examining the conditions of integrity, therefore requires assessing the extent to which the property: a) includes all elements necessary to express its outstanding universal value; b) is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance; c) suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.\textsuperscript{96}

In the case of natural heritage, the condition of integrity would refer to an organic or functional whole, moreover, in the case of cultural heritage is in condition of architecture.\textsuperscript{97} The function of integrity is used as the requirement to see how the process world heritage has develop over time which related with the interaction among society, spiritual responses, utilizations of natural resources and movements of peoples. The spatial identification of the elements that document such functions and processes helps to define the structural Integrity of the place, referring to what has survived from its evolution over time.\textsuperscript{98} The qualifying conditions of integrity and authenticity are essential both to ensure the quality of analysis employed for cultural heritage properties during the nomination phase, and equally importantly, to ensure the quality of guidance provided to management and conservation treatment decisions made subsequent to inscription.\textsuperscript{99}

II.3 Nomination process

\textsuperscript{97} http://whc.unesco.org/en/events/443/
\textsuperscript{98} Jokilehto
\textsuperscript{99} Stovel 2007, Effective use of authenticity and integrity as world heritage qualifying conditions
The another requirements to be listed in UNESCO World Heritage list is to the only state that have signed the World Heritage Convention and commit to protect their natural and cultural heritage. Later only the state that has follow the requirements above that can submit nomination proposal for properties on their territory to be consider for inclusion in UNESCO’s World Heritage List. Here are the nominations processes based on the UNESCO if the heritage has been submitted to be nominate;

1. Tentative List

First step that must be taken by a state is to make an “inventory”. This ‘inventory’ is known as the Tentative List, and provides a forecast of the properties that a State Party may decide to submit for inscription in the next five to ten years and which may be updated at any time. Later this heritage that has been listed will nominated in the national level to be consider in the property of world cultural heritage. It is an important step since the World Heritage Committee cannot consider a nomination for inscription on the World Heritage List unless the property has already been included on the State Party's Tentative List.

2. The Nomination File

The second step after the tentative list, state party will present the heritage that they had to be submitted in the world heritage center to be review. The World Heritage Centre offers advice and assistance to the State Party in preparing this file, which needs to be as exhaustive as possible, making sure the necessary documentation and maps are included. After the nomination file is complete, it will send for the evaluation by Advisory Bodies.

3. The Advisory Bodies

A document of heritage properties that has been send, evaluate two advisory bodies based on the criteria of its heritage either cultural or natural. Cultural heritage evaluated by

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101 Ibid.
102 Ibid.
103 Ibid.
International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), and for the natural heritage by International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Both of these advisory bodies give the result of evaluation of the cultural and natural sites to World Heritage Committee. The third Advisory Body is the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), an intergovernmental organization which provides the Committee with expert advice on conservation of cultural sites, as well as on training activities.104

4. The World Heritage Committee

World heritage committee consisting of 21 state parties that elected from state party that are part of the convention.105 The 21 States Parties of the current World Heritage Committee are the following; Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Norway, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Spain, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.106 World heritage committee has their responsibility in identify which heritage that able to be nominated in the world heritage list based on OUV and to be protected by convention. Here is several main responsibility of world heritage committee in the world heritage site:

   a. Place heritage properties which in threatened in the list of world heritage in danger.
   b. Identify heritage properties which have lost the value of world heritage in world heritage list
   c. Managing and supervise the world heritage fund
   d. Report public the general information above

Once a site has been nominated and evaluated, it is up to the intergovernmental World Heritage Committee to make the final decision on its inscription.107 Later, the announcement of heritage that able to be listed in world heritage list announced once a year, however it can be extend depends on the decision and request for more information about the site.

104 Ibid
106 Ibid
107 Ibid.
4. a. World Heritage Fund

World heritage fund is trust fund established by the convention. Financial contributions are given by state party which are the members of convention for conserving and protecting world cultural and natural heritage. The, private organization, foundations and individuals are not eligible for submitting International Assistance requests under the World Heritage Fund. International Assistance requests must be transmitted by a State Party National Commission for UNESCO or Permanent Delegation to UNESCO, or an appropriate governmental Department or Ministry. The Fund is used to respond to requests by member countries for international cooperation in supporting their efforts to protect their World Heritage Sites, as well as to meet urgent conservation needs of properties on the danger list. This world heritage fund is established under the UNESCO convention concerning world cultural and natural heritage. Based on the world heritage convention, 65% of the total International Assistance budget is set aside for cultural properties and 35% for natural properties. International Assistance under world heritage fund can be used by the member state to assistance them for Emergency Assistance, Conservation & Management, Preparatory Assistance. It is included studies, provision of experts, technicians, skilled labor, training of staff and specialists, and the supply of equipment for protection, conservation, rehabilitation and interpretation of World Heritage Properties. When funds available are limited and a selection has to be made, preference is given to a Least Developed Country or Low Income Economy as defined by the United Nations Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Policy, or a Lower Middle Income Country as defined by the World Bank, or a Small Island Developing State or a State Party in a post-conflict situation. This fund will have cooperation framework, in which the state party who request for assistance will cooperate with UNESCO and other member state in the Fund-in-Trust project. In Indonesia, to conserving Borobudur in 2011 to 2017, Indonesia work with


\[110\] Ibid.

\[111\] Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, 2015

\[112\] Ibid.

\[113\] Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, 2015
UNESCO with the framework project “capacity building for the conservation of Borobudur temple compounds” and funded by the Federal Republic of Germany.114

5. The Criteria for Selection

The last of nomination process is the value that contains in that heritage. National government should realize the value of heritage, to be listed in world heritage list it outstanding universal value is needed and at least fulfills one of ten criteria.

II.4 Advantages of World Heritage Sites

Since the formulation and adoption of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in 1972 by UNESCO, more than 1000 sites are recognized.115 There are lots of heritage that recognized by UNESCO, but the aims of this recognitions is to introduce and remain people about the world heritage which this world have. Getting list is not easy. All heritage either it is natural or cultural heritage should be executed and throw all the process that has been selected by world heritage committee. Due to this reason, every state as the town of their heritage has responsibility to manage and protect the world heritage. In order to nominate their heritage, the country has to ratify the convention of World Heritage. Adherence to protocol and criteria is essential in the UNESCO accreditation scheme.116 Stages of document preparations and submission, expert evaluation and inscription are then ‘supervised’ by experts from UNESCO, World Heritage Committee and its agencies117

However, even getting difficult to be listed, there are many advantages if the heritage has become world heritage. The World Heritage brand opens up many possibilities for sites, especially in tourism.118 The site will attract more tourists119 and the recognition will shape

114 Diana, 2018
115 World Heritage Convention, 2014
117 (UNESCO, World Heritage Information Kit 2008)
tourists’ perceptions and evaluation of the place.120 The status will give new opportunities for destination marketing121 and open access to additional markets.122 Even though the world heritage status brings global recognition, it does not necessarily translate into benefits for residents and local development.123 Besides achieving tourism goals, the site must also bring about socioeconomic development for locals, achieving such goals requires careful planning.124

II.5 Conservation issues of Borobudur

Borobudur created from old stone that has been standing for a long time, since it was left behind until today. Many issues come and affected the stability of Borobudur either from natural disaster or people as the tourist. Here to describe about the role of UNESCO in conserving Borobudur it is need issue that related with the situation and condition of Borobudur.

II.5.1 Merapi eruption

![Image of Borobudur stupa with ash](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

Source: Borobudur Conservation Office from the interview

Figure II.8: Borobudur stupa with the ash from merapi eruption

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122 Fyall 2006
In 2010, October 26th Merapi was erupted and give impact to the stability of Borobudur. This eruption was the first biggest eruption after 80 years ago in 1930. Merapi spewed heat lava and sent dusts for kilometer, left with the painful story of local people. Due to this issue the entire nation was grieving. This natural disaster gives many impacts to the living of local people. The ash blanketed the plain, suffocating plants and livestock on which so many depend as a source of income, forcing them to rebuild their lives and livelihoods. However, the ash not only damage the home and place of local people, its movement was unyielding, enveloping buildings, clogging rivers, closing airports and engulfing the cultural heart and main tourist draw of the area which is Borobudur. Borobudur was closed for several days due covered by ash from Merapi Earthquakes in 2010. In additional, natural deterioration by climatic influences endangers this precious site.

II.5.2 Mass Tourism

Tourism is a major concern for the management of heritage site due to its economical revenue that can increase the income of world heritage site itself or for the country. Heritage tourism is supposed to increase from eight to twelve percent per year on average, but these figures are contested. However, in the management of tourism it should planned with a good strategy, if there is no strategy for the tourism then the stability of the old stone in Borobudur will easily weathering due to footpath eruption causes by mass tourism that many people come to one place in the same day. The main and still become unsolved issue of Borobudur conservation is the mass tourism.

International awareness campaign raised a lot of funds for the site, but also interest, resulting in a significant increase of visitors: hundreds of thousands of visitors climb over the ruins of temple every year, causing heavy deterioration of original site stonework. The concept

126 Nagaoka, 2011.
127 ibid
128 UNESCO Conserving the Borobudur Temple for the Future, 12
130 ibid.
131 Tsui, 21
Sustainable Tourism Strategy, presented for adoption by the World Heritage Committee in 2012, read:

*If undertaken responsibly, tourism can be a driver for preservation and conservation of cultural and natural heritage and a vehicle for sustainable development. But if unplanned or not properly managed, tourism can be socially, culturally and economically disruptive, and have a devastating effect on fragile environments and local communities.*\(^{132}\)

In this part, Sustainable tourism is needed to improving sustainable of the area and the livelihood of local people that are connected each other. Related with this, Tourism is one of the activities that created positive and negative impact to the heritage sites, in the positive site it can increase the income of people who live around heritage sites by selling some creativity from that area. However it can also give negative impact to the heritage site due to the irregular tourist who hiking to the old stone of heritage sites. At least three millions of domestic and international visitors step on the temple every year, this brings at least 150 million kg only from the weighs of tourists.\(^{133}\) Even there was a sign to not climb the stupa the tourist still does it. The facts that the visitors step on the temple wearing different surface of shoes cause erosion to the stones.\(^ {134}\)

Indeed, Borobudur is one of precious world heritage site that has sensitive old stone that can damage any time. Especially if all problems from Borobudur cannot be handle with a good management and conservation program. Even became one of the world heritage sites the development for Borobudur must be considered because it has outstanding universal value in which if one of its value lost will affect the status of Borobudur as world heritage site.

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\(^{134}\) Ibid.
CHAPTER III

INDONESIA-UNESCO RELATIONS IN MAINTAINING BOROBUDUR

Indonesia is a country which rich of its culture included the cultural heritage. However, the existence of its heritage depends on the management and conservation from the government. In Indonesia, there is a tourism development policy that related with the cultural heritage, especially Borobudur. In 2015, Indonesia government established Borobudur as one of the ten destination priority.135 Borobudur is one of the world heritage site that ever been abandonment and by this policy Indonesia government tries to show up the cultural heritage that Indonesia has.

Source: http://www.kemenpar.go.id/userfiles/Paparan%20%20Deputi%20BPDP.pdf

Figure III.1: Ten Destination priorities by Indonesia Government

UNESCO was established with the aim to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which

are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations. UNESCO as one of the United Nations agency that related with the culture and cultural heritage has relation with its protection and directly cooperate with state party. Since in the end of 2017, this convention has 131 state parties which have been ratified the convention and Indonesia is one of its state parties.

Indonesia and UNESCO has same vision to protect and develop world cultural heritage. By this vision, Indonesia and UNESCO are doing cooperation in the world heritage based on world heritage convention and after Indonesia and UNESCO ratification the agreement of cooperation. Indonesia has eight world heritages which have been recognized by UNESCO. These heritages are divided based on natural heritage and cultural heritage. Borobudur is one of the cultural heritages that have been listed by UNESCO. Trough this convention, every state parties are agree to inventory, recognized and protect unique and irreplaceable properties of universal value. Besides that, Indonesia and UNESCO has been cooperated for the development of Indonesia by Country program. This cooperation resulted with several programs for the continuity of world heritage properties. In this chapter the writer will explain the perspective of UNESCO Indonesia sees world cultural heritage; Indonesia as the state of the location of Borobudur and UNESCO based on the convention of world heritage. However as the two different actors that also has different roles, they can do cooperation in conserving heritage especially Borobudur. Indonesia as a state which has concern for the development of its nations and UNESCO as international organization which has special concern with education, culture and scientific specifically with heritage

III.1 1972 UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural Heritage

In the conserving Borobudur as world heritage site it should has a law instrument to running all the activities, one of the legal basis concerning the protection of world cultural

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137 Stainer 2001
heritage is 1972 convention by UNESCO. The 1972 UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, also known as the World Heritage Convention. This convention is the first international instrument to encompass both natural and cultural heritage.\textsuperscript{141}

As envisioned, the Convention would be organized on a permanent basis, ratified by the international community, and implemented in accordance with modern scientific methods.\textsuperscript{142} By ratified the convention, each member country should protect the continuity of its natural heritage and the area around. According to UNESCO, the benefit for nations to ratify is to get a participation in an international community of concern for global sites that embody cultural diversity and natural wealth.\textsuperscript{143} Indeed, those nations are able to share they expression related with the heritage and to be commitment to conserve heritage for the future.

World Cultural Heritage convention specifies the definition of world heritage become two areas which is cultural and natural heritage. However in this analysis, the writer will be more focus on the cultural heritage. Cultural heritage consisted of the following as set out in article 1:

“Monuments: architectural, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
Groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;
Sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological and anthropological point of view”.\textsuperscript{144}

Heritage is invaluable resource for each nation and also humanity as a whole, because it has the identity of a nation and the history for human. However, many heritages are threatened through deterioration or abandonment and loss due to this entire heritage is prized asset for people around the world and there is several people and constitutes who want to keep heritage as

\textsuperscript{141} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{142} Lynn meskel 2013
their own. Heritages become prized asset because of their exceptional qualities which has or can be considered to be of “outstanding universal value” and as such worthy of special protection against the dangers which increasingly threaten them. Every state who wants to protect the world heritage in their region needs proper protection, conservation and good management. To ensure all this frightened, all the member states of UNESCO, included Indonesia adopted and ratified World Heritage Convention 1972.

To nominated heritage it need several time and involved many actors. Heritage will nominated in level of national by state party and if it has one of the outstanding universal value it will suggested to UNESCO to be nominated in the level of international. The nomination of heritage will examine by ICOMOS it will reporting to the world heritage committee. The result is depending on the decision of world heritage committee to choose which heritage that is able to be listed in world cultural heritage.

### III.1.1 National Government Responsibility

Besides that, the use of convention of world heritage is not only focusing on which sites or monuments that should be listed in world heritage list. However, it is also inform the general responsibilities for each state party regarding the conservation of world heritage, such as measures for the protection, conservation and presentation of this heritage situated on its territory. All government level may play role in the world heritage however it should be based on the rules and regulation that has been implemented. In Borobudur, the level of government is divided based on the area of protection; national government is responsible to protect Borobudur temple while the local government is responsible in the area around Borobudur. However, the role of each actors in national level will vary from one country to another and from this site to the other site it will depend on the issue that facing the heritage and also on factors of the policy of government in handling the heritage. Indeed, managing world heritage it is the

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147 Ibid.
responsibility of national government because only the national government who has international responsibility under the Convention.

The Convention is only open to countries which are members of UNESCO and other such countries as are invited by UNESCO to accede to it.\textsuperscript{148} There was 195 members of UNESCO and Indonesia is one of its and the invited state is Non-member States that having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and maintaining permanent observer missions at Headquarters.\textsuperscript{149} Where a nation has an elected or non–unitary type of government there is a particular arrangement to guarantee that the national government is the state party. National governments are known under the convention as "states parties."\textsuperscript{150} Article 34 defines that:

"The central or national government of a country that is a signatory to the Convention has the same obligations as any other States Party even though it may not have the direct power under that country's constitution to deal with the World Heritage Site. They may delegate powers, depending upon the particular country's form of government, but they cannot delegate their ultimate responsibility to the international community."\textsuperscript{151}

Every state party has their responsibility in the authenticity, management, education and protection of World Heritage Site.\textsuperscript{152} While the duties that must be performed to fulfill the obligations, delegate by state to national government and national government can delegated to local levels of government or still under the national government. It will depend on the policy of every state that delegate by national government.\textsuperscript{153} In Indonesia the obligation of world cultural heritage is under national government which is Directorate General of History and Ancient Ministry of Culture of Indonesia and has been delegate to Borobudur Conservation Office (BCO) since 2003, in order to maintaining and conserving Borobudur. While the role of local

\textsuperscript{148} UNESCO, The World Heritage Convention 1972
\textsuperscript{150} UNESCO, The World Heritage Convention 1972
\textsuperscript{151} Ibid, article 34
\textsuperscript{152} Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, 2015
government is to improving area around Borobudur, such as villages and the arrangement of the city. State and governments may have duties regarding site or parts thereof.

The Convention concerning protection in world heritage is legally binding on signatory countries, which must help identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value.\textsuperscript{154} The state member of the convention realized it is needed to do conservation and protection in world heritage properties especially properties that located in their country. They accept to do all they can do with resources that they have and with the assistance from other member states. This agreement is includes:

1. Accept a general policy related with cultural and natural heritage as a function of the continuity of community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programs.\textsuperscript{155}

2. Establish services in the protection, conservation and interpretation of heritage

3. Develop and examines the working methods in facing a danger that threaten world heritage properties.

4. Perform appropriate regulations, expert, technical, and administrative measures to maintain the continuity of heritage

5. Foster national or regional centers for training and research in the fields of conservation and interpretation.\textsuperscript{156}

\textbf{III.1.2 International Responsibility}

The Convention of world heritage also can be used as a tool for international cooperation based on the article 7 that state:

"International protection of the world cultural and natural heritage shall be understood to mean the establishment of a system of international co-operation and assistance designed to support States Parties to the Convention in their efforts to conserve and identify that heritage."\textsuperscript{157}

\textsuperscript{154} UNESCO, Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972
\textsuperscript{155} ibid
\textsuperscript{156} ibid
\textsuperscript{157} UNESCO, The World Heritage Convention 1972. Article 7
This international component of the Convention is of added value to the individual States Parties as it can assist them with conservation issues they may face, and can be instrumental in developing cultural, technical and economic co-operation.\textsuperscript{158} It is the responsibility of the international organization as a whole to working together in protecting and conserving world heritage, therefore the member of state party is agree to assist other party in conserving world heritage and protect the value as outstanding universal value. Each state party also should agree to not engage measures that might directly or indirectly damage World Heritage properties in another country.\textsuperscript{159}

### III.2 Indonesia Perspective

Indonesia realizes a lot of heritage that they have. Awareness in protecting heritage is the obligation of every individual as the human being to protect the historical meaning of a nation and state, especially for Indonesian people. Indonesia government protect heritage in Indonesia with the support of UNESCO, by signed the convention of world heritage it means a state will focus in conserving and protecting heritage. In preservation of Borobudur, Indonesia has establish several policy which are protection established in the year 2011 related with one year after merapi eruption from the stealing and damaging of this heritage, tourism in the year 2015 as the action to increase the income of a state and region in the area of Magelang which in the year before has decreasing due to the impact of merapi eruption and in 2015 Indonesia government tried to engage national and international tourism to come to ten destination priorities included with Borobudur temple, and the third policy in Borobudur, Indonesia government established implementation unit in Borobudur area which is Borobudur Conservation Office to monitor Borobudur either from its protection and conservation from natural disaster and mass tourism.

#### III.2.1 Protection

For the protection of Borobudur, Indonesia government has implemented Indonesia rules and regulation of cultural heritage No 11 year 2011 chapter 66:


\textsuperscript{159} UNESCO, Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972
"Everyone is prohibited from damaging and stealing the Heritage, either all or parts thereof, of unity, group and / or of origin."\textsuperscript{160}

This rules and regulation also show in the board in the area around Borobudur as the reminder to people to protect this site.

In Borobudur, to protecting and conserving this world heritage is under maintenance of ministry of culture of Indonesia and for the implementation of its program it is controlled by BCO as the hand under the director general of culture. Beside in Borobudur, Indonesia government is hand in hand with other actors for the development of the area around Borobudur and so the temple. In handling the Borobudur temple there is no intervention from local government or other institution. Borobudur as the heritage is under the ministry of culture of Indonesia and implemented by BCO also UNESCO. Even though the location of Borobudur is located in Magelang region, there is no overlapping role in conserving Borobudur. Local government of Magelang region also plays their role in improving the society and city. Based on BCO interview, there were three zones which divided the authority for the development of Borobudur and area around it.\textsuperscript{161} Zone one is Borobudur temple which is the world cultural heritage, handled by BCO. Zone two is parks and sights around the temple proclaimed by PT. Taman Wisata Borobudur in the development of tourism around Borobudur. Zone three the area around Borobudur is the development of the area undertaken by the local government of Magelang. It also provides an important value because Borobudur is connected with rural areas and agriculture.

\textbf{III.2.2 Tourism Destination Priority}

Nominated in world heritage list and become one of the tourism destination priorities in Indonesia, Borobudur and the area surrounding should be improved. Realize the benefit of tourism, Indonesia government in improving the area around Indonesia especially Borobudur need a plan or policy to manage and control the development. Tourism destination priority is

\textsuperscript{161} Suhartono, Yudi, interview by Maria Angriani. the role of local goverment and BCO (February 22, 2018).
created as a guideline to improving several areas in Indonesia, there were ten destination priorities which are *Danau Toba, Tanjung Kelayang, Kepulauan Seribu, Tanjung Lesung, Borobudur, Boromo Tengger Semeru Mandalika*Labuan Bajo, *Wakatobi, Pulau Morotai*.\(^{162}\) The improvisation for this destination is through improving the infrastructure and the area around this destination:

1. Accessibility, to enhance connectivity need to increase the capacity of Kulon Progo airport, increase of cruise ship port in Semarang and repair road of Semarang-Magelang Yogyakarta.
2. Amenities required the construction of international standard hospitals in Magelang, the addition of hotel providers, tour and travel, tour packages and tourism information center.
3. Attractions, package tour packages and the improvement of heritage tourist attraction along the corridor.

![Diagram](http://www.kemenpar.go.id/userfiles/Paparan%20Deputi%20BPDIP.pdf)

**Figure III.2: Destination priority in Borobudur area**

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III.2.3  Borobudur Conservation Office

Borobudur Conservation Office is a technical implementation unit of the Ministry of Education and Culture in the field of conservation and preservation of Borobudur Temple which is under and responsibility to the Director General of Culture. Its function is as a center for education and training of technical personnel in the field of conservation and restoration. Some supporting facilities and technical personnel, who are in charge of conservation, especially restoration and conservation, deliver Borobudur Conservation Office to be the implementer of technical training on conservation and restoration for national and international institutions.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 29 of 2015 set on October 27, 2015, Borobudur Conservation Office has the duty to implement the conservation and preservation of Borobudur Temple and Borobudur cultural heritage area. To carry out the task Borobudur Conservation Office has the following functions:

a. Implementation of conservation studies on aspects of civil engineering, architecture, geology, biology, chemistry, and archeology of Borobudur Temple and other cultural heritage
b. Implementation of security, maintenance, and restoration of Borobudur Temple Compounds (Borobudur Temple, Mendut Temple, Pawon Temple and Borobudur cultural heritage area)
c. Implementation of the development and utilization of Borobudur Temple Compounds
d. Implementation of documentation and publication of Borobudur Temple Compounds
e. Implementation of partnership in the field of protecting and conservation of Borobudur Temple Compounds
f. Implementation of methods and techniques in the development and conservation
g. Implementation of administrative affairs Borobudur

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164 ibid
Table III.1: The organizational structure of Borobudur Conservation Office as the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 29 of 2015

In addition to conservation development activities Borobudur Conservation Office also manages various archives of photographs, drawings, books, and others during the restoration of the second Borobudur Temple and for the preservation effort of Borobudur Temple carrying out the Borobudur Temple Continuous monitoring activities.

III.3 Indonesia- UNESCO Cooperation

UNESCO became one of the most involved actors in the management and conservation of Borobudur. In addition UNESCO is also engaged in various other fields in Indonesia that are useful to provide assistance to the community in developing the ability of society and the state. UNESCO-Indonesian cooperation has been established a long time. To maintain the relation between Indonesia and UNESCO, there was established Indonesia National Commission for UNESCO and also Indonesia-UNESCO country program document that will be discuss;
III.3.1 Indonesia National Commission for UNESCO

UNESCO has been cooperated with Indonesia since Indonesia becomes one of UNESCO member state. Become the member of UNESCO makes Indonesia should has a national commission for UNESCO. In Indonesia there is Indonesia Commission for UNESCO (Komisi Nasional Indonesia untuk UNESCO/ KNIU). The KNIU was established under the Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture dated July 11, 1977 on the Establishment of the Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO. The Commission is a governmental body which is non-structural, attached to the Ministry of Education and Culture and it is responsible for the coordination of all UNESCO activities implemented by the concerned Ministries and Institutions.165 The National Commission for UNESCO has their functions in:

a. To facilitate the development of education, science, culture and communication in Indonesia through cooperation with UNESCO
b. Increasing the role of Indonesia's participation in the international world especially in education, science, culture and communication
c. Participation and taking part in establishing UNESCO programs and activities in light of national and international interests

KNIU was established in accordance with UNESCO 1945 Constitution in Article 7 which reads as follows:

“Each Member State shall make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of the Organization, preferably by the form-nation of a National Commission broadly representative of the government and such bodies.”166

Furthermore, in paragraph (2) of Article 7 of the Constitution of UNESCO set about the task of the National Commission as follows:

“National Commissions or National Cooperating Bodies, where they exist, shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective delegations to the General Conference, to the representatives and alternates of their countries on the Executive Board and to their

Governments in matters relating to the Organization and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it.”

As a liaison, KNIU is responsible in mobilizing all stakeholders among the government agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector. This mobilization is needed in the successful of several programs that requires partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society Indonesia National Commission for UNESCO.

III.3.2 Indonesia - UNESCO Country Program 2014-2017

In 2011 the Sixty-sixth session of the UN General Assembly endorsed the idea of ‘Culture and Development’, urging UNESCO to assist its Member States in using culture to maintain sustainable and economic development, social stability and environmental protection. Come with this idea, UNESCO is committing to continue the cooperation with Indonesia Government in world heritage site, in the strengthening the protection, conservation and promotion to all properties of heritage. The cooperation of Indonesia-UNESCO is summarized in Indonesia-UNESCO Country Programming Document (I-UCPD) which covers the period 2014-2017. In this cooperation, Indonesia Government works hand in hand with several stakeholders, UNESCO’s competence. All of this actor contribute in the areas of education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture, communication and information. However in here the writer will be focusing on the cultural cooperation especially in Borobudur. Indonesia-UNESCO Country Programming Document (I-UCPD) 2014-2017 aims to achieve greater coherence, efficiency and effectiveness at country levels, and avoid fragmentation, duplication and competition among sister UN agencies. This I-UCPD establishes a framework for UNESCO’s multi-sector cooperation strategy in alignment with the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) for Indonesia. The UNPDF is cooperating with Indonesia government to achieve goal of Indonesia development plan in the medium-term.

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167 Ibid, article 2
169 UNESCO, Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development last updated 2018
172 Ibid
173 Ibid
III.3.2.1 Background of the Cooperation of I-UCPD

Indonesia is a county known by the riches of its natural and cultural heritage. However to safe all this heritage there is needed maintenance and safeguarding for the future generations. The long and intense interaction between man and nature over the centuries has created in Indonesia a cultural landscape of both striking natural beauty and fascinating cultural complexity, making it an excellent tourist destination. However, Indonesia also faces a number of challenges that threaten the continuity of this natural and cultural heritage. Some of these challenges include strengthening national, regional and local capacity in safeguarding and managing cultural heritage, managing risk to cultural heritage from natural disasters, and harnessing Indonesia’s rich culture for sustainable development. In Indonesia, natural disasters often happened and give negative effect to area surrounding and sometimes it lead to a serious impact to heritage properties. One of the natural disaster that happen is the eruption of Merapi in 2010 left 322 people dead, 776 people injured and over 100, 000 people displaced in the region. The eruption also give impact to the one of heritage properties which is Borobudur that located near with Merapi, this temple was covered by ash from the eruption.

I-UCPD was created based on analysis of the issue and challenges that facing Indonesia in the development. The analysis was further enriched by a consultative and collaborative process, which was necessary to ensure that the elements contained reflect as much as possible the real “demand” side for UNESCO’s support and the priority areas of cooperation. UNESCO also achieved a number of significant results in the post-disaster recovery especially in the preservation of the Borobudur temple itself. The culture unit of UNESCO Jakarta worked with the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture and other partners to conduct scientific research for the restoration of the Borobudur Temple Compounds and intensive in-situ stone conservation training. This research and training ensured that threats to the preservation of the temple caused by the eruption were thoroughly analyzed, as well as ensuring the Indonesian authorities had the capacity to respond to future preservation threats to the temple.

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174 Tripamungkas, 2016
175 ibid
177 ibid
178 Tripamungkas, 2016
Cooperation Framework for the I-UCPD 2014-2017 situates and aligns based on these two strategy documents from both sides:

1. Indonesia’s National Medium-Term Development Plan (2010-2014)

The UNPDF was developed in partnership with the Government of Indonesia in order to establish clear objectives and outcomes to guide United Nations agencies and other donors in their efforts to help Indonesia realize its development goals. Besides that, Indonesia in realization of their goal are alignment with Indonesia’s National Medium-Term Development Plan (2010-2014). This both documents are used as the main reference point for alignment of UNESCO’s and Indonesia objectives and programs areas.

![Diagram of Indonesia-UNESCO relations based on IUCPD scheme](image)

**Figure III.3: Indonesia-UNESCO relations based on IUCPD scheme**

### III.3.2.2 Proposed cooperation

The present I-UCPD will serve both the Government of Indonesia and UNESCO to strengthen the partnership and collaborative action and ensure its relevance and effectiveness. The management and monitoring of the I-UCPD will be entrusted to UNESCO Office, Jakarta.

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Effective follow-up of the I-UCPD and successful implementation rely heavily on the extent of the consensus, commitment and partnerships it can trigger among the major stakeholders, relevant line Ministries, the National Commission, UN agencies, development partners, and development agencies at large. It is expected therefore that the I-UCPD will serve as a programming and advocacy tool for UNESCO to clarify and assert its role and concrete contribution, and to succeed, in joint efforts with the Indonesian National Commission, in mobilizing sufficient financial support for the execution of the proposed programs and projects.

To address some challenges that facing Indonesia, and its commitment to achieve the goals of Indonesia, the Indonesian Government developed a clear set of priorities in its National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) (2010-2014).\(^{180}\) Indonesia further strengthened its relationship with development partners through its support of the Jakarta Commitment, an agreement with 22 donor countries and multilateral agencies that emphasizes the importance of national ownership, equitable partnerships, and the alignment of donor resources with Indonesia’s national priorities.\(^{181}\) In 2010, the Government of Indonesia welcomed the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (2011-2015) to coordinate the efforts of UN agencies in support of Indonesia’s RPJMN.\(^ {182}\)

### III.3.2.3 The result of Cooperation

There are three main developments that resulted on the I-UCPD and the cooperation between UNESCO and Indonesia. Firstly, the development of the I-UCPD comes at a time when the cooperation with Indonesia is being further strengthened. UNESCO Funds-in-Trust program are used to support selected programs and projects in Indonesia. Secondly, the I-UCDP has been seen as the development of the 2015 Agenda. The Government of Indonesia has shown regional and global leadership in emerging issues, including in the field of climate change, environment, and regional socio-political agendas. The President of Indonesia has been appointed as the


\(^{181}\) Indonesia-UNESCO Country Programming Document 2014

Coordinator chair of a High-Level Panel to advise the UN Secretary General on the Post-2015 agenda.\textsuperscript{183} Thirdly, UNESCO started the preparations of a new program which will put further focus on country level actions.

To ensure the Borobudur temple and the area surrounding included local people who live nearby from the additional damage, it was needed a drastic and swift invention. On November 2010, UNESCO and other local stakeholders were invited to a meeting by the Indonesian Ministry of Culture and Tourism.\textsuperscript{184} In this meeting they communicated their great concern about the status of Borobudur and collectively consented to assist the authorities in carrying out an emergency joint operation for the mitigation and recovery of Borobudur from the natural disaster.\textsuperscript{185}

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\textbf{Table III.2: Culture program and its activities based on I-UCDP 2014-2017}

The members of the meetings achieved an accord to execute a collaborative emergency operation, in order to rehabilitate the Borobudur Temple Compounds as well as its surrounding environmental settings from the effects of the eruption at Mount Merapi, and to aid recovery of the local community’s livelihood within the natural disaster affected areas, by means of their full contribution in the recovery of the cultural tourism and creative industry sectors in the region. With a specific goal to achieve these general objectives, the gathering members further identified the prerequisites for a joint operation which is partitioned into the three-stage activities. The


\textsuperscript{185} Tri pamungkas, Cilik. "Mainstreaming Sustainable Development to Address the Globalization Impact: A Case Study Of UNESCO Project In Borobudur." Thesis research, 2016: 70-80
primary stage is intended for an emergency response. Two main activities were identified; the local community and indigenous people are fully participation in tree-planting action within the Borobudur Temple Compounds this activity called as a community driven emergency cleaning operation. As a recovery stage, a scientific will analyze in deep the ash erosion in this temple and diagnostic the current status of Borobudur. It would also identify comprehensive remedial conservation measures and intensive in-situ training for designated officials from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in stone conservation techniques. For the final phase, there was a development in tourism industries and cultural industries with the aim for the enhancement of the livelihood for the local community.

186 Ibid.
CHAPTER IV
The Role of UNESCO in Borobudur

IV.1 Borobudur Before Merapi Eruption

Borobudur abandonment for a long time, after discovery and done several restoration Borobudur becomes one of the tourism attractions. Ratified as one of the world cultural heritage by UNESCO, Borobudur is under the maintenance of Indonesia government and UNESCO. Both of them are two actors that involved with the future of Borobudur, Indonesia as the nation that has fully responsibility related with heritage that they had while UNESCO is responsibility based on the value the Borobudur has as World Cultural Heritage. However in maintaining several programs in Borobudur, Indonesia government give authorities to Borobudur conservation office that work as the implementation unit. During the implementation of program, Borobudur Conservation Office only focusing on the maintaining the temple from tourism but they not prepare for another threat such as merapi eruption.

Furthermore, after merapi eruption in 2011, Borobudur Conservation Office and UNESCO more prepare for the next natural disaster and this become the turning point for Indonesia especially BCO. Indonesia Government by Indonesia Development Budget/Angaran Pendapatan Belanja Indonesia buy “blanket” for Borobudur created from Germany’s material that able to hold ash to not come into water seepage, relief and gap in Borobudur temple. Besides that, BCO also be more initiative to create SOP for Borobudur temple and the surrounding to anticipate the further disaster and minimized the impact of it.

IV.2 UNESCO Role as Trans-national Actor

The attention of UNESCO towards Borobudur bounce in 1973, then UNESCO does some restoration to protect this heritage. Many efforts have done by UNESCO to the stability of this heritage. In 1975 to 1983, UNESCO and Indonesia government undertook big restoration for Borobudur. Under the chairmanship of Rosano and Soekmono, Indonesian engineer and

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187 Suhartono, Yudi, interview by Maria Angriani. the role of local goverment and BCO (February 22, 2018).
archaeologist, the northern and western balustrades were partly dismantled and restored. Many UN experts and archeologist in the field of stone preservation were also invited to solve the serious problem of damage to these relief and statues. The overall foundation was stabilized and all 1,460 panels were cleaned. This restoration has been resulted in the repairing the drainage system in the temple. Preservation of Borobudur temple became national and international attentions in order to protect them from further natural destructions.

In 2010, it is become a turning point for UNESCO and Indonesia in conserving Borobudur temple which has the impact form Merapi eruption. It was start on 26 October 2010 when a devastating force of nature was unleashed on the Merapi in Central Java and Yogyakarta in Indonesia. At that time, UNESCO called for international support in order to fund crucial research and conservation actions, including disaster mitigation efforts, to save the Borobudur Temple and ensure its long-term preservation in alignment with international best practices. However, UNESCO sees Borobudur not only as it is temple but also the area surrounding Borobudur so that Borobudur temple is reporting to be the Borobudur Temple Compounds to ensure Borobudur and area surrounding.

UNESCO plays their role though several programs to protect the continuity of the status of Borobudur as world heritage properties. If the values of Outstanding Universal Values in Borobudur lost it means Borobudur not listed in World heritage list anymore. However, In protecting and conserving Borobudur, UNESCO cannot give directly policy because its related with the Convention 1972 that tell about the responsibility of world heritage is depend on the government of the state where the heritage is located. UNESCO has their responsibility by give monitoring reaction as the activity between Indonesia government and other actor related in Borobudur based on their zone with UNESCO to report any kind of problem in Borobudur included Borobudur Temple Compounds and the livelihoods of local people.

190 Suhartono, Yudi, interview by Maria Angriani. the role of local goverment and BCO (February 22, 2018).
191 Diana, Setiawati, interview by Maria Angriani. The Role of UNESCO in Borobudur (February 2018).
192 Ibid.
Indeed, review from the programs and activities of UNESCO in conserving Borobudur the concept of transnational actor is very influential. UNESCO as the actor that not directly connected to the state but has power in the development of the area around Borobudur, either from the heritage or from the local community. UNESCO plays their role in several aspects such as maintaining the cultural value of Borobudur through conservation, supporting and participating in the development of local community, and promotes the tourism of Borobudur through international cooperation.

IV.3 UNESCO Role in Conservation

![Borobudur Conservation Office's photo documentation.](image)

**Figure IV.1. The situation of Borobudur Temple after the eruption of Merapi Eruption in 2010.**

Volcanic ash from the eruption of Mount Merapi, with acidity levels of pH 3-4, covered the temple and stuck to the stone.\(^{193}\) As the respond after eruption, The Borobudur Conservation Office staff, UNESCO, the former of Ministry of Culture, local government, NGOs and partners, and several donors of the project, mobilized 600 workers from the local communities to undertake the large task of cleaning the volcanic ash from the temple.\(^{194}\) This action took 40 days

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\(^{193}\) Suhartono, Yudi, interview by Maria Angriani. the role of local government and BCO (February 22, 2018).

\(^{194}\) Diana, Setiawati, interview by Maria Angriani. The Role of UNESCO in Borobudur (February 2018).
to conduct an emergency site clean-up; however, the temple’s entire post-eruption cleaning operation took one year.\textsuperscript{195} This significant achievement was marked by a commemorative event, which was attended by the Director General of UNESCO, Ms Irina Bokova, and the Indonesian Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Muhammad Nuh. In addition to threats due to natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, natural deterioration from climatic influences also endangers the precious stone reliefs and overall structures of Borobudur Temple.

The causes of merapi eruption have lead to several issues in Borobudur, the issue related with the stone conservation technique, the stability of the temple, and drainage system of the temple. This is also due to the ongoing conservation threats such as intensive rainfall during rainy seasons, extreme fluctuations of temperatures, biological colonization on the reliefs and stone surfaces, as well as water movement in the internal structure of the temple and through the stone reliefs. In this matters, the conservation program that held in Borobudur should be consider for the longevity of this temple. The “Fourth Stage of Restoration/Conservation Work and Capacity Building for the Conservation of the Borobudur Temple Compounds” project aimed to address these challenges through cooperation between UNESCO, the Ministry of Education and Culture, and several international experts.\textsuperscript{196} The specific aims of this project is to support the development of BCO staff in knowledge and expertise to give best practice effort in conserving Borobudur and for identified several problem such as stone deterioration of the relief also find the long-term solution.

Supported by Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, Borobudur Conservation Office (BCO), Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO, Local Government of Magelang Regency, Provincial Government of Central Java, \textit{PT. Taman Wisata}, Cologne Institute of Conservation Sciences, German Apsara Conservation Project (GACP), the International and national institutions and consultants, and several communities in Borobudur, UNESCO implemented their project in several programs.\textsuperscript{197}

\textsuperscript{195} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{196} Ibid.
1. The Capacity Training for the BCO Conservation Team in the Field of Stone Conservation, Micro-biology, and Civil Engineering UNESCO Jakarta facilitated a two-week training course for five BCO staff members at the German Apsara Conservation Project that was held at the Angkor Wat World Heritage site from 16 - 30 November 2015. The aims of this training is to learn a new approaches and methodologies by sharing knowledge of the conservation practice and activities that has been implemented in Angkor Wat and later can be used to Borobudur for conserving Borobudur. This training was at German Apsara Conservation project (GACP) which was designed to combine several activities, namely theoretical lectures, hands-on training, and site excursions to other GACP worksites currently implementing stone, stucco, and brick conservation, as well as to important temple sites in the Angkor Park and beyond.

2. The Joint-Research and Hands-on Work, to analysis the stone of Borobudur after Merapi eruption and to matching the heads Buddha that has been lost. This activity is done by German Expert with the consultation with Ministry of Culture of Indonesia, as well as BCO. This activity is to conduct in-depth technical diagnostic research and scientific studies on conservation issues at Borobudur. This research was supported by a multidisciplinary group of experts such as water specialists and stone conservators. This research activities undertaken by expert teams during the 2011-2016 period produced a number of significant results, including increased capacity-building for BCO staff through new analysis techniques, and new equipment in the laboratory and on-site. In the analysis activity, the ash form eruptions are being analyses to find the answer of the impact to the temple, and also identify the stone from the weather and crust. Besides that, the development of a mortar (tools from German expert) can be used for

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199 Ibid.


201 Diana, Setiawati, interview by Maria Angriani. The Role of UNESCO in Borobudur (February 2018).
conservation; the identification, matching, and replacement of missing Buddha statue heads at Borobudur Temple; and the analysis of drainage issues.\textsuperscript{202}

3. Training for the temple conservation by several experts which has mission to Borobudur. First training conducted in September 2015 with the theme conservation exchange workshop. This workshop was conducted to strengthen the collaborative partnerships between temple conservators in Indonesia and to demonstrate the benefit of German-Indonesian cooperation in safeguarding World Heritage, as well as to showcase various conservation techniques in a series of learning and exchange activities conducted throughout the Exchange Workshop.\textsuperscript{203} Second is the training with theme Disaster Risk Preparedness and Management at the Borobudur World Heritage Site that conducted on April 2016. This training was involved many participation from BCO, BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency), the Volcanology Center (BPPTKG), Regional Disaster Management Agency of Central Java, Regional Disaster Management Agency of Magelang Regency, PT. Taman Wisata, Borobudur Trader Association, Gadjah Mada University, Borobudur Trader Association, and the Yogyakarta and Central Java Heritage Preservation Offices.\textsuperscript{204}

4. The Public Conservation Awareness Campaign As a part of the public awareness campaign, UNESCO actively participated in a series of activities to raise awareness about the importance of conducting conservation efforts at the Borobudur Temple Compounds.\textsuperscript{205} UNESCO Jakarta collaboration with BCO tried to engage public towards the conservation of Borobudur temple.

The entire of this project implemented by UNESCO towards the safeguarding and long-term preservation of the Borobudur Temple Compounds World Heritage Site is to enhance the skills

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{202}Ibid.
\textsuperscript{204}Ibid.
\end{flushright}
and knowledge of the Borobudur Conservation Office team through building efforts in conducting disaster mitigation measurements within their conservation activities.  

IV.4 UNESCO Role to Support the livelihoods of youth and local community

The impact from Merapi eruption also has lead to the problem in the tourism aspect which related with the local community in the area around Borobudur. Local people are selling their handmade local product in the shop around Borobudur that will beneficiary for the economy and the daily life of local people. Indeed, when it comes to tourism at the World Heritage site, a linkage between tourism and the local economy should be closely synergized because there are considerable impacts on rural livelihood through heritage tourism, especially in the Borobudur area.  

The volcanic eruption has thus caused a negative impact to the local tourism and economy for at least the period of four months due to the drastically decreased tourist numbers and the restricted transportation of people and supplies, especially in such sectors as the tourism and cultural industries.

To act the causes from Merapi eruption to the livelihood of local people in the area around Borobudur, UNESCO has been implementing community empowerment program in Borobudur since 2013. Under the support of AUSAID, in 2014, UNESCO and the Government of Indonesia launched a community run gallery (namely Galeri Komunitas) in Karanganyar village, within Borobudur sub-district. AUSAID is The Australian Agency for International Development that has aim to helping Indonesian to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development. Since then, the Galeri Komunitas has been supporting local crafts and promote small businesses in the vicinity of Borobudur. UNESCO has been facilitating community empowerment support and business development assistances to the local communities who are working in the creative industries and cultural products in 8 villages of Borobudur. UNESCO is working closely with the local counterparts in Borobudur as well as engaging with various

206 Diana, Setiawati, interview by Maria Angriani. The Role of UNESCO in Borobudur (February 2018).
208 Ibid.
private sectors through their Corporate Social Responsibility Programs in facilitating sustainable community empowerment intervention and public awareness campaign on heritage preservation in Borobudur areas (Panasonic, Kiehls’ L’oreal and Citi Foundation are amongst the few). During 2017 - 2018, under the support of Citi Foundation, UNESCO Jakarta is currently implementing the project “Youth Economy Empowerment in Indonesia’s Heritage Sites, through Capacity Building and Sustainable Tourism” in 6 targeted districts (Sleman, Klaten, Magelang, Yogyakarta, Samosir and Toba Samosir).210

UNESCO also create a project in June 2011 that explain about the value of culture that can be used as the tool for the development by launching a number of key targeted activities, in order to help revive the local community’s livelihood in the multi-layered sectors of cultural industries, craft, tourism and cultural heritage education. Here are several activities that launched by UNESCO:

**IV.4.1  Cultural Mapping**

Cultural mapping has been recognized as a crucial tool and technique in preserving the cultural assets.211 The mapping of cultural resources is needed in the protection of heritage in Magelang region. This is in order to identify the current status and needs, and to protect and promote the World Heritage of the Borobudur Temple Compounds, cultural industries and heritage tourism in the long-term.212 UNESCO Jakarta with the representative from local community performs community based cultural resources as the mapping operations.213 The purpose of cultural resources mapping is to increasing the tourism attraction and cultural industries by involving all levels of society, from the local community to the national government.214 From the tourism attraction it could give the benefit to Borobudur and also local community.

In the maps, the location of Borobudur and its surrounding has many precious heritages that if it could be promoted well, it could lead to the contribution for local community and decreasing the poor live of local community especially who become the victims of Merapi.

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210 Diana, Setiawati, interview by Maria Angriani. The Role of UNESCO in Borobudur (February 2018).
214 Ibid.
UNESCO believes, local people and the government could have benefit from Borobudur as one of the popular tourism destination in Indonesia that will be beneficial to the income of the people and the region.\textsuperscript{215} Heritage tourism sites and cultural resources including local products are planned to be mapped, identified and assessed by professionals including archaeologists, historians, anthropologists, tourism specialists and community representatives.\textsuperscript{216} Several techniques are needed including the participatory mapping, GPS, aerial photographs, geographic maps, statistical databases, interviews, and audio-visual techniques.\textsuperscript{217} Hence, this approach shall contribute to enhance the efficiency and potential impact the region to document, preserve and promote cultural heritage through the involvement of all levels of society, from the local community to the national government.

\textbf{Source: UNESCO Jakarta document}

\textbf{Figure IV.2 UNESCO Cultural Mapping}

As the respond to implementing project for the local community, UNESCO conducting several program in several villages around Borobudur. The villages in Borobudur were surveyed and selected based on the Cultural Mapping and Artisan Baseline Survey at Borobudur Sub-

\textsuperscript{215} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{216} Nagaoka, Masanori. Revitalization of Borobudur Heritage Tourism Promotion and Local. Paper, Paris: ICOMOS, 2011
\textsuperscript{217} Ibid.
district that had been conducted in 2013. Here is the village that was selected with its creative industry:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Village</th>
<th>Communities &amp; Youth Sectors in Creative Industries Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borobudur</td>
<td>Youth Category: Handmade batik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adult Category:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jam and ceramic producers; and also Borobudur communities who work in Galeri Komunitas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kacanganyar</td>
<td>The local communities who work for the Tourism Village (Desa Wisata).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Youth Category:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adult Category:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kembanglimus</td>
<td>The youth communities who work for the village tour program by promoting the new sunrise viewpoint in Kembanglimus Village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Youth Category:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adult Category:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanurjo</td>
<td>Youth Category:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giritengah</td>
<td>Adult Category:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Handmade batik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The newly established Saking Ndene Art Centre, which promotes local performances like karawitan and wayang (puppet theatre).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of group beneficiaries</td>
<td>3 communities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table IV.1 Communities and Youth in Creative Industries Development

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Under the assistance of UNESCO, these local communities receive livelihood assistance such as technical skill training, business development training, marketing and promotion training. 

**IV.4.2 Local Products**

Creative and artistic industries are powerful engines for sustainable development. However, it needs good management, training and capacity building to improving its development that will lead to the economic growth. Moreover, local product which is cultural handicraft can contribute in the promotion of a heritage by create same miniature look like those heritage, strengthening identities and promoting traditional livelihoods while disseminating local wisdom and traditional knowledge among the communities. Sometimes, local product is created without concerning the quality and the local communities are lacking in the marketability. That is why local product needs standard of production quality and the local community needs to increase their creativity to improve quality of the product and increasing to the interest of tourist to buy the local product that has been created. To improve this challenge, local community is need a guidance to be able to produce high quality of handicrafts using traditional methods, patterns and local materials. Indonesia has an abundance of raw materials from its natural resources that can be used to increasing the quality of the handicraft of local product.

In Magelang area, especially area around Borobudur there was many natural resources such as stone, bamboo, wood and silver. Especially after the Merapi eruption in 2010 there was many ash and lava stone that has been collected as the materials to create creative handmade. From both of these natural resources, local community can increase their creativity to create unique product, hand in hand with the well trained and knowledge this practical are a fundamental action for the sustainability of the community. Local knowledge and wisdom have taught communities how the powdery ash can be turned into a solid product; through blending

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ash with pine tree resin and being molded into a specific shape.222 This kind of product can create an inspirational model for local people to be more creative, increasing the local economic development.

Due to this reason, UNESCO engage the participation of local community through training using traditional and eco-friendly materials to create creative product with the program framework “UNESCO’s Safeguarding Operation for Borobudur”. This program has aims to promote the innovation of locally made handicrafts. The initial activity is thus planned to establish a workshop specializing in the production of a wide range of lava and ash based products, particularly home accessories and appealing souvenirs, and hence to extend the market internationally.223 Through this kind of project UNESCO want to increase the skill of local people also increasing the income of local community by entrepreneurship activities. Through local artisans that able to create such quality product, this kind of activity can be a valuable tool to attract people to come and visit, specifically the surrounding community areas in the vicinity of the Borobudur Temple Compounds.224

IV.4.3 Community-based Tourism

Known as world cultural heritage in Indonesia, Borobudur becomes one of the attractive tourism destinations. Many tourist come to Borobudur to visit the beautiful creature of this site. As the respond, some project is created to take the potential opportunity by craft production and eco and cultural tourism as a motor for economic development among the poorer segments of the population. 225 However, in the realization of this project, there are still obstacles such as lack of infrastructure or inadequate funding. Therefore, through the structured and comprehensive strategy the potential of this industry in economic development and poverty alleviation can be developed.

As indicated in the national priorities, community-based private sector development and community empowerment are urgent priorities because they will address these development

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222 Ibid.
223 Ibid.
224 Ibid.
225 Ibid.
objectives as well as ensure community revitalization and regional development.\textsuperscript{226} Besides to offering the possibility to generate income in the cultural industry for the work, the project also should provide an opportunity to build social cohesion and guide local community to be able in the treatment and management of the cultural industry. There are impressive local community-based destinations including handicrafts, ceramics making, local cuisine factories such as tofu and noodles, traditional shows, small-scale village tours and guesthouses.\textsuperscript{227} However, several places around Borobudur is still lacking in the treatment even using the strategy in promoting tourism, but without good treatment it will cause a bad impression to the tourist that come to the area, and will reduce the interest of tourists to come back. On the one hand, the local government and the community hope that visitors stay longer and spend more money in the area, not just visiting to see the cultural heritage of Borobudur but also wandering and living in Borobudur area. In other words, the government advises its people to create convenient and well-maintained tourism spots, especially places related to tourism. They should realize their place as a real potential to attract tourists.

Seeing this, in October 2011, UNESCO made an action to create training through local snack production activities followed by training on Hospitality and Sanitation held in Borobudur. The purpose of the training is to empower local people's livelihoods and to improve knowledge of local cuisine production and basic sanitation, hygiene, presentation and packaging of local snack quality. Hospitality and sanitation training aims to increase knowledge and provide better hospitality for tourist to stay longer in the area around Borobudur and later can promote the culture of Borobudur to the world widely. Both trainings were part of the third phase of UNESCO on-going Safeguarding Borobudur project to enhance and promote the livelihoods of affected local communities in the aftermath of Mount Merapi’s eruption.\textsuperscript{228}

The overall purpose of this project is to improve the livelihoods of the youth around the World Heritage sites and other key tourist destinations which are listed on the ten nation’s key tourist destinations in Indonesia declared by President Joko Widodo. This project will be done

\textsuperscript{227} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{228} Ibid.
through the promotion of creative industries. At the end of the project, youth who work together in the development of the creative industry in the area around the Borobudur site as well as youth who working in the main tourist destination areas chosen by the project, make their business improved, supported and / or promoted. In addition, the Borobudur youth are assistance by UNESCO Jakarta to involve in the whole project through various business developments.

IV.5 UNESCO Role to Promote international cooperation for Borobudur

UNESCO as the actor that related with the future of Borobudur is able to call for international assistance to assist and support the development of this temple. Through international assistance, UNESCO can associate two or more state to have cooperation to achieve their goals.

IV.5.1 Germany’s Support in Borobudur

As the action for preservation Borobudur for the future, UNESCO trough UNESCO Jakarta providing conservation and preservation support to the Borobudur Conservation Office through the implementation of a number of significant conservation techniques, research findings, the facilitation of collaborative work with the German conservation experts within the framework of the UNESCO/German Funds-in Trust Project and called for international support in order to fund crucial research and conservation actions, including disaster mitigation efforts, to save the Borobudur Temple and ensure its long-term preservation in alignment with international best practices after the eruption of Mt. Merapi in 2010. Between 2011 and 2017, the Federal Republic of Germany generously responded to this challenge, providing more than 700,000 Euros funding for UNESCO conservation project in Borobudur named the “Preliminary Diagnostic Research for the Restoration of the Borobudur Temple Compounds and Intensive In-situ Restoration Training” (2011): the “First Stage Restoration/Conservation Work at the Borobudur Temple Compounds” (2012); the “2nd Stage Restoration/Conservation Work and Capacity-Building at the Borobudur Temple Compounds” (2013); conservation project following the Mount Kelud eruption (2014); the “Capacity-Building for the Conservation of the Borobudur Temple Compounds” (2015) and the latest contribution was in 2016 for the “Capacity-Building for the Conservation of the Borobudur Temple Compounds within a Disaster

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229 Ibid
Risk Reduction Framework” project towards the safeguarding and long-term preservation of the Borobudur Temple Compounds World Heritage Site, and to enhance the skills and knowledge of the Borobudur Conservation Office team through building efforts in conducting disaster mitigation measurements within their conservation activities.\(^{230}\)

**IV.5.2 Afghanistan’s Support in Borobudur**

Under the framework of “Indonesia Funds-In-Trust Implementation: Promoting Intercultural Dialogue through Capacity Building Training for Museum Development at UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Indonesia and Afghanistan”. The Government of Indonesia has partnered with UNESCO in order to further develop a close cultural collaboration between Indonesia and Afghanistan. This partnership is in accordance with UNESCO’s mandate to promote the building of international peace and cooperation through mutual understanding, as well as in accordance with UNESCO’s expertise in the safeguarding of cultural heritage and museums. A key element of the project will be in increasing greater cross cultural dialogue, cultural exchange, and initiatives between the two countries especially in the area of museum and exhibition development and capacity building. Series of activities have been successfully conducted under this project, including:

1. Series of training workshops held in Borobudur with the participation of young curators from Afghanistan and Indonesia. The trainings were hosted by UNESCO in partnership with the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture and delivered by the experts from the *Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed* (RCE) - (the Cultural Heritage Agency of The Netherlands) as well as national museum experts from Indonesia\(^{231}\)

2. The series of exhibitions with the theme “Crossroad of Cultures: Bamiyan and Borobudur “

   It highlight five core values of the sites; historical, material, educational, economic, and socio-spiritual values which distinguish the sites for being an outstanding Buddhist legacy in the world that should be continuously protected and promoted.\(^{232}\) Aim of this exhibition as greater appreciation towards these two invaluable heritage properties and enhancing an even greater cross-cultural understanding between the people in the two countries as well as from

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\(^{231}\) Diana, Setiawati, interview by Maria Angriani. The Role of UNESCO in Borobudur (February 2018).

\(^{232}\) Ibid
audience at large. These exhibitions are one of the collaboration between the Government of Indonesia, the Government of Afghanistan, and UNESCO and showcase the result of the series of museum capacity building training workshops and knowledge exchange undertaken within the project. It illustrates the Outstanding Universal Values of ‘Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley’in Afghanistan and ‘Borobudur Temple Compounds’ in Indonesia which are an important part of the cultural identity and treasures of Afghanistan and Indonesia.

3. Workshop on Museums Management in the context of the Prevention of the Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Material in Asia and Museums Management. UNESCO Jakarta organized a sub-regional workshop on the effort to combat the illicit trade of cultural heritage in Southeast Asia and to promote the ratification and implementation of the two major international legal frameworks aimed at preventing and combating the trade of stolen and illicit import, export, and transfer of ownership of cultural properties. In managing this workshop, UNESCO Jakarta is working closely with the Borobudur Conservation Office and PT. Taman Wisata in revamping the Museum Karmawibhangga in Borobudur, Magelang. The Museum contains various historical objects and artifacts related with the Karmawibhangga reliefs in Borobudur temple and it showcases their stories and philosophies. By April 2018, the new revamp museum will be re-launched and it is expected to raise public awareness about the philosophy and stories about Borobudur temple reliefs and its valuable preserved objects. 233

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233 Ibid
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

Borobudur as one of the Indonesia heritage has given its attention to the world. Through the structure and the relief that keep many secret, this temple engage people from national and international to come and see how beautiful it is. Borobudur also can give its attention to UNESCO as one of the International Organization that has power to protect and conserving Borobudur for the future. In 1991, Borobudur becomes one of the sites listed in World Cultural Heritage by UNESO. In the making process of Borobudur listed in world cultural heritage, many actors are involved either from Indonesia or from UNESCO. The making process is nominated in the level of national then selected by the national government next is examined by World Heritage Committee to see value of Borobudur, as World Heritage it should require at least one of the selection criteria in Outstanding Universal Value.

As the action of UNESCO in conserving Borobudur, 1st action that UNESCO has done is through restoration in 1973 along with Indonesia Government and expert using the advance technology. After the signed of UNESCO Convention regarding the protection of World Heritage, all the authorities for the management and maintenance is depend on Indonesia government as the national responsibility for its heritage. However, the development and the stability of Borobudur should be always reported to UNESCO through reactive monitoring. This monitoring is to maintenance the protection of Borobudur as world heritage and to ensure the live of local community around the area. In the reporting to UNESCO, Borobudur and area surrounding should be reported as one report and it was called as Borobudur Temple Compounds.

In the protection of Borobudur, UNESCO able to protect this world heritage site through international convention which has been signed by both sides, UNESCO and Indonesia. This convention named as 1972 UNESCO convention concerning the protection of world cultural and natural heritage that be used as the official instrument for all activity related with this world heritage site. In this convention, there was national and international responsibility in which tell people to be able to working together in protecting world heritage. As the national responsibility, Indonesia in protecting and conserving Borobudur are able to make rules and regulation for the
management of its heritage. In Borobudur the management for conserving Borobudur is divided into three zones, in which three actors (Ministry of culture of Indonesia, PT.Taman Wisata and also Local government) are involved and working together for the future of this temple.

Indonesia has same vision with UNESCO in the field of education, scientific and culture so that Indonesia becomes one of the members of UNESCO. Come with the same vision and mission, there was Indonesia national commission for UNESCO that used as the facilitator between Indonesia and UNESCO in the development of education, scientific and culture. The relation between Indonesia and UNESCO also bounce up in cultural heritage. This can be seen when Indonesia ratified 1972 UNESCO Convention concerning world cultural heritage. For the future Indonesia and UNESCO relations, it is written in the I-UCPD. This document is used as the standard level to achieve the goals between Indonesia and UNESCO in educational, scientific and cultural aspect. I-UCPD was the reflection from UNPDF and National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). One of the cultural programs from I-UCPD is to revitalization of local community livelihood in cultural industries and heritage tourism at Borobudur World Heritage Site.

For long time ago, Borobudur has been standing. It can be seen from its relief and the old material of its stone. Being old make Borobudur also fragile from any kind of threatened. In 2010, Borobudur has facing a challenge that comes from eruption of Merapi. Ash from Merapi was covering this temple and this temple was closed for several weeks for the clean activities. The ash from eruption causes several impacts to Borobudur Temple Compound which is including the local community. The ash has going through drainage system and close this system that will be danger for Borobudur when the rain comes and also the stone that eroded due to weathering. As the action to this issue, Borobudur Conservation Office under the ministry of Culture of Indonesia and UNESCO work together with German expert to analyze ash from Merapi and also to clean the entire relief and area surrounding Borobudur. For the anticipation, BCO has prepared ‘blanket’ from German material to cover Borobudur if the eruption come.

Merapi Eruption becomes one of the points for UNESCO and Indonesia to be more concern with Borobudur. After the Merapi eruption, Indonesia makes a policy for improving the area around Borobudur. In 2011 its focusing on the protection for the continuity of

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234 Suhartono, Yudi, interview by Maria Angriani. the role of local goverment and BCO (February 22, 2018).
Borobudur after the impact of Merapi eruption. In 2015, Indonesia government created policy related with the tourism, which is ten destination priorities in Indonesia and Borobudur is included in the list. This policy is used to improving the area around Borobudur especially the infrastructure and also to attract national and international tourist to come to Borobudur where in the previous year there was a decline in the number of tourists coming to Borobudur. Indonesia government has vision to makes Borobudur become one of the capital Buddhist Heritage in the World.

UNESCO shows its role through conserving this temple by finding international assistance to fund all the activity for the continuity of this temple. German Federation as one of the Fund-In-Trust program that funded several programs in Borobudur with the framework of Capacity-Building for the Conservation of the Borobudur Temple Compounds within a Disaster Risk Reduction Framework. This program is running for 2011 to 2017. Indeed, UNESCO also does rehabilitation activity for the livelihoods of local community around Borobudur through Youth and Community Empowerment. This program engage local community to be creative through create local product from natural raw materials around Borobudur. The ash and lava stone from Merapi eruption also collected to be one of the creative products. Moreover, UNESCO tries to make local people see the positive impact from Merapi eruption through supporting the local craft by building Gallery Komunitas. This place is building to promote the small business of local people especially those who are victims of this natural disaster. This program is created for the long-term benefits that are useful for the next generation, while helping the country pursue its goals.

Many program has been done with the cooperation from UNESCO, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Indonesia, BCO, local community also other partners and donors. Swift respond, hard work and financial contribution is needed in the successful of this program. Moreover, there was many program and activity that should be done to ensure the future of Borobudur and surrounding, especially to assist and do some rehabilitation to the local community as well as the victim of the eruption. Even the safeguarding operation has been done to avoid the damage caused by ash it is still need more support to achieve the goals for the future of Borobudur. All the main purpose of UNESCO program is not only to restore the part of

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235 Diana, Setiawati, interview by Maria Angriani. The Role of UNESCO in Borobudur (February 2018).
Borobudur that causes by Merapi eruption but also to restore the livelihood of local community. Indeed, UNESCO has significant role in conserving Borobudur and the development of local community. Conserving by conducting program and finding fund and rehabilitant through support the youth and local community to be able to create creative product and education about tourism also as the tools for international cooperation.
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Books


**Journal**


**Interview**


Suhartono, Yudi, interview by Maria Angriani. *the role of local goverment and BCO* (February 22, 2018).

**Report**


Website


APPENDIX

Transcript of Interview

To United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO)

Tuesday, 27 February 2018

Interviewer: Maria Angriani

Interviewee 1: Setiawati Diana, Project Coordinator for Borobudur of UNESCO

Maria Angriani: Is it true that Borobudur is one of the world cultural heritages listed by UNESCO?

Setiawati Diana: Yes, Borobudur is one of sites in world cultural heritage. It has been inscribed on the world heritage list by UNESCO in 1991.

Maria Angriani: What is the purpose of UNESCO in conserving Borobudur?

Setiawati Diana: UNESCO sees Borobudur as one of the heritage that has the criteria of Outstanding Universal Value. By this value, UNESCO that has aims to protect heritage wants to protect and conserving Borobudur. Several activities are done by UNESCO to ensuring the safeguarding of Borobudur Temple for both present and future generations.

Maria Angriani: Since 1973 UNESCO has been help Borobudur in the restoartion, what is the benefit for UNESCO in helping Borobudur since the 1st restoration until now?

Setiawati Diana: The benefit of UNESCO is to maintaining peace through culture. This is how the role of UNESCO playing also as the aims of UNESCO itself
Maria Angriani: In 2010, merapi has erupted. How did UNESCO act in Conserving Borobudur after merapi eruption?

Setiawati Diana: UNESCO has done several programs involving Indonesia government, BCO, several international and national expert also local communities to clean the ash of Merapi eruption. Beside that UNESCO also find international assistance to help the funding of conservation program for the future of Borobudur and help the victim of eruption trough improving the livelihood by educated them to able to create local product.

Maria Angriani: What is the policy from UNESCO to conserving Borobudur after merapi eruption?

Setiawati Diana: All the policy is created by the government of Indonesia based on UNESCO convention concerning the protection of world cultural heritage where there is national responsibility in which the state is responsible in managing and creates the policy related with their heritage. However, between UNESCO and Indonesia to protect Borobudur are two actors that cannot be separated.

Maria Angriani: What UNESCO does to conserving Borobudur for the future of this temple? Is that any future program, if yes what it is?

Setiawati Diana: UNESCO are conducting continuous conservation activities at the temple and providing preservation support to the Borobudur Conservation Office since 2011 through the implementation of a number of significant conservation techniques, research findings, and the facilitation of collaborative work with the German conservation experts within the framework of the UNESCO/German Funds-in Trust Project. Besides that, UNESCO and the Government of Indonesia launched a community run gallery (namely Galeri Komunitas) in Karanganyar village, within Borobudur sub-district. Galeri Komunitas has been supporting
local crafts and promote small businesses in the vicinity of Borobudur. UNESCO has been facilitating community empowerment support and business development assistances to the local communities who are working in the creative industries and cultural products.

Maria Angriani: To conserving Borobudur, UNESCO also works together with German fund in trust in 2011 to 2017, how is the mechanism?

Setiawati Diana: As has been written in the World Heritage Convention the first thing is to purpose the fund, in here the Indonesia government may request international assistance related with the cultural heritage of outstanding universal value. It shall submit with its request such information and documentation provided and as will enable the Committee to come to a decision. However, In Borobudur not only German as state party who give fund for the conservation program in Borobudur but also several private sector such as, Panasonic, Kiehls’ L’oreal and Citi Foundation.

Maria Angriani: How much the fund that UNESCO and German have spends to conserving Borobudur?

Setiawati Diana: Between 2011 and 2017, the Federal Republic of Germany providing more than 700,000 Euros funding for seven significant conservation projects.

Maria Angriani: How UNESCO develops cooperation of future relations with Indonesia especially in the aspect of World Cultural Heritage?

Setiawati Diana: There is no specific UNESCO way. It is trough developing partnership and based on the same purpose of UNESCO and Indonesia to conserving and maintaining the world cultural heritage for the future.
Maria Angriani: In the framework of cooperation between Indonesia and UNESCO, there was I-UCPD (Indonesia-UNESCO country program document). Does the cooperation of I-UCPD 2014-2017 achieving target?

Setiawati Diana: UNESCO and Indonesia are working based on the I-UCPD however, no assessment has been made on whether I-UCPD 2014-2017 has achieved the targets. I-UCPD is created as the guidelines for program of Indonesia and UNESCO.
Transcript of Interview

To Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia-Directorate General of Culture,
Borobudur Conservation Office (BCO)

Thursday, 22 February 2018

Interviewer: Maria Angriani

Interviewees 1: Yudi Suhartono, MA, Coordinator of Conservation Study and Development of Borobudur Conservation Office

Interviewees 2: Panggah Ardiyansyah, Educator of Borobudur Conservation Office

Maria Angriani: What is the main purpose of BCO?

Yudi Suhartono: BCO is the implementation unit/Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) under the directorate general of history and ancient ministry of culture and tourism of Indonesia. According to Indonesia rules and regulation in 2015, BCO has main purpose to conserving Borobudur temple compounds. Borobudur temple compounds are other temple related with Borobudur which is not only Borobudur but also Mendut temple and Pawon Temple. BCO not only conserves but also conducts studies and methods of developing cultural techniques and developed into other cultural heritages in Indonesia.

Maria Angriani: What is the Role of BCO?

Panggah Ardiyansyah: BCO has been established after Borobudur listed into a world cultural heritage, to manage Borobudur formed BCO. The role of BCO itself cannot be separated from the restoration project of Borobudur temple 1973-1983 which has been done by UNESCO.
and Indonesia. Because Borobudur has been handed over as a restored world cultural heritage it requires continuous care, observation and research. Therefore in 1991 established the Borobudur study and conservation which has now changed its name to Borobudur Conservation Office as the place to manage Borobudur.

Maria Angriani: Why the ministries of culture of Indonesia directly give the authority to BCO in conserving Borobudur? How about the role of local government?

Panggah Ardiyansyah: Because Borobudur is a world cultural heritage it is directly handled under the ministry of culture and there is no interference from the local government in the preservation of Borobudur temple. Therefore, to focus its supervision and conservation, BCO was established as an implementation unit.

Yudi Suhartono: For the partition of roles and duties in preserving Borobudur and its territory is divided into 3 zones:

Zone 1= the Borobudur temple which is the world cultural heritage, handled by BCO.

Zone 2= parks and sights around the temple proclaimed by PT.Taman Wisata Borobudur in the development of tourism around Borobudur.

Zone 3= the area around Borobudur is the development of the area undertaken by the local government of Magelang. It also provides an important value because Borobudur is connected with rural areas and agriculture.

But in reporting its development to UNESCO, Borobudur temple is reported in 3 zones where every actor should cooperate to assist in developing the area around Borobudur temple.
Maria Angriani: What is the main problem of Borobudur?

Yudi Suhartono: Borobudur problem comes from internal and external factors. From internal, it is because of the limitation of conservation experts and the lack of some advanced tools to examine the stone of the temple. From external factors, it is due to the location of Borobudur in the open space, often exposed to sunlight, which makes the color of the stone change and create spots. Rainwater also makes the run-off sinter crust and micro-biological growth. On the one hand, humans also become a problem for Borobudur because of its many tourists who come to Borobudur (mass tourism), making the temple stone thirsty. Therefore, there are other temples around Borobudur that can be visited where not all tourists pile on one temple only. Tourists who also climb the temple can disturb the value of the temple itself.

Panggah Ardiyansyah: And also natural disasters occurring in Borobudur such as volcanic eruptions erupted in 2010 (Merapi volcano) and 2014 (Kelud volcano) even though Kelud is located away from Borobudur but the ashes of eruption cover temple surface of 67 m cubic. Ash from volcanic eruptions is harmless and has no impact on stone because according to research that has been done by BCO, the ash has acidity level of pH 4 whereas dangerous is ash with acidity level of pH 3. But the problem is ash coming into drainage system water inside the temple that had been made during the second restoration by UNESCO and Indonesia to handle the weathering of rocks due to water seepage. Ash that goes into the drainage system will close the drains and the ash is dangerous to humans. After Merapi eruption, Borobudur in temporary lid to be cleaned from ash eruption.

Maria Angriani: In 2010, Merapi was erupted. What is the program that held by BCO in conserving Borobudur?
Panggah Ardiyansyah: Year 2010 is a turning point for the BCO in overseeing borobudur regarding the impact of natural disasters, because previously BCO has not done anticipation or preparation for the occurrence of a large volcanic eruption that will affect the temple. After the eruption of Merapi in 2010, BCO be more initiatives to create SOP for Borobudur and Borobudur temple compounds to anticipate disasters and reduces the risk of cultural heritage as well as humans.

Yudi Suhartono: Some of our programs are simulation of earthquake and volcano disaster, here we also involve the community to participate simulate, do workshops for disaster preparedness, and learning from previous experiences of eruptions, BCO with Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara Indonesia closes Borobudur temple with German material that can withstand ash, to cover all parts of the temple for easy cleaning and no ash coming into the system drainage if there is ash from volcano eruption.

Maria Angriani: How long UNESCO and BCO have been working together?

Panggah Ardiyansyah: Cooperation between Indonesia and UNESCO has been established since the second restoration done by both parties, but after the establishment of BCO Borobudur is in BCO management. Since 2010 after the eruption of Merapi UNESCO and BCO work together in handling this world cultural heritage site by conducting several programs to continue the development of Borobudur and surrounding areas. UNESCO also has office space located in BCO where UNESCO representatives are in charge of monitoring and as coordinator of several program in Borobudur.

Maria Angriani: Who are the most influential actors in handle and conserving Borobudur? BCO or UNESCO?
Yudi Suhartono: For who is most influential, this is a collaboration where cooperation is needed to preserve the world cultural heritage, UNESCO helps in conserving Borobudur because Borobudur is one of the world cultural heritage approved by UNESCO and BCO conserves Borobudur according to its duties and functions which have been regulated by the regulation of Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Indonesia.

Panggah Ardiyansyah: I think it is in accordance with the UNESCO policy itself which in the world heritage convention of each authority is held by the state party. When conserving Borobudur is doing is from the Indonesian side, because when UNESCO entered and engaged in Borobudur it will be through the BCO.

Maria Angriani: What is the cooperation program that has been achieve trough the relations with UNESCO in conserving Borobudur 2010?

Panggah Ardiyansyah: After the eruption of Merapi, long-term cooperation is formed which is a form of cooperation between UNESCO with Indonesia and BCO as the implementing unit, long term cooperation is started in 2011 until 2017. Some programs undertaken by UNESCO and BCO are immediate training (2010-2011), invites the community to clean the temple affected by the eruption of Merapi. Conservation long-term planning (2011-2017) UNESCO brings expert from German who want to research impact of ash Merapi on stone material, with concept for material of Borobudur temple. Fund in trust program (2011-2017) UNESCO created a special account to fund Borobudur with the help of German government through German fund in trust. Capacity building (2016) UNESCO facilitates International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) experts to train BCO for Borobudur and world cultural heritage sites in Indonesia in anticipation of major impacts on disasters. Provide assistance in the form of laboratory
equipment to support the activity of conservation studies of cultural heritage. UNESCO also provides assistance to the community by forming community galleries such as batik. UNESCO is more active in community development.

Maria Angriani: How BCO see the programs from UNESCO in conserving Borobudur?

Yudi Suhartono: Program from UNESCO to the temple, very helpful because it can bring in expert who is very competent in their field. In its programs are very effective especially the capacity building which is very useful for the future. Society also become encouraged in helping maintain world cultural heritage, UNESCO as an international power also care about Borobudur temple, we as Indonesian people also have to care and be able to maintain this cultural heritage. UNESCO has science and BCO has closeness to the temple.

Maria Angriani: There was a framework for the cooperation between Indonesia and UNESCO. One of the cooperation is to conserving Borobudur. Is UNESCO alignment with I-UCPD (Indonesia-UNESCO Country program document 2014-2017) ?

Panggah Ardiyansyah: During this time, BCO see what UNESCO can do to Borobudur temple and its surroundings. For the role, UNESCO in playing their role is very influential and sufficient. Furthermore, for the country program is on the level of Indonesia ministry of culture with its authority to implement policy related with the cooperation.

Maria Angriani: Is UNESCO consider as important to Indonesia in the term of Conserving Borobudur? How BCO sees that ?

Yudi Suhartono: With the assistance from UNESCO, BCO can be more easily in conserving Borobudur. By supporting in expert, fund and also program to the community UNESCO is consider as important in conserving Borobudur.
Maria Angriani: Is that any future cooperation plan? How BCO develop cooperation of future relation with UNESCO especially in Borobudur?

Panggah Ardiyansyah: For now there is no future cooperation plan, more to the obligations of BCO as a manager in monitoring Borobudur. If there are issues related to Borobudur it will involve and inform the UNESCO to help. In develop cooperation it will be based on the Indonesia rules and regulation of and world heritage convention as the official regulation.

Yudi Suhartono: During this time in monitoring Borobudur, UNESCO and BCO very cooperate well according to the applicable of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). Although there is no related programs or plan will be implemented, but UNESCO and BCO will always to work together on Borobudur because Borobudur has been established as a world cultural heritage and also memory of the world. In 2015 restoration archive of Borobudur is proposed to be memory of the world. This idea emerged from the German expert in the German fund-in-trust program where the expert from German also researched about the archives of Borobudur. He checked and conducted archive training at the BCO office. See the importance of this archive in 2015-2016 with support from UNESCO this archive submitted at the level of UNESCO. On October 3th 2017 Borobudur archive officially became one of the memories of the world recognized by UNESCO. With the two ratifications from UNESCO, the cooperation will be maintained.
PERJANJIAN

ANTARA

PEMERINTAH INDONESIA

DAN

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

PERIHAL

INDONESIA/UNESCO TRUST FUND

UNTUK MENDUKUNG
Pendidikan, Ilmu Pengetahuan, Kebudayaan, dan Komunikasi

Paris,
UNESCO Headquarters, 2013
PERJANJIAN

Antara

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION dan

(Pemenintya disebut 'UNESCO')

(Pemenintya disebut Pemerintah)

UNESCO dan Pemerintah selanjutnya secara bersama-sama disebut sebagai "Pari Pihak".

MENIMBANG bahwa Pemerintah menyadari manfaat UNESCO untuk menciptakan perdamaian dan kesamaan dengan meningkatkan kerjasama antara negara melalui pendidikan, ilmu pengetahuan, kebudayaan dan komunikasi untuk lebih menghargai keadilan, supremasi hukum dan hak asasi manusia serta kebebasan fundamental yang berlaku bagi masyarakat dunia, tanpa perbedaan ras, jenis kelamin, bahasa maupun agama, berdasarkan Prinsip PBB;

MENIMBANG bahwa Pemerintah yang diwakili oleh Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, dalam suratnya tertanggal 2 Maret 2012 telah menyampaikan keinginan untuk menunjuk kegiatan-kegiatan UNESCO dalam bidang Pendidikan, ilmu Pengetahuan, Kebudayaan dan Komunikasi;

MENIMBANG bahwa Pemerintah berkeinginan untuk memperkuat kerjasama dengan UNESCO melalui penyediaan dana kepada UNESCO dengan membentuk Indonesia/UNESCO Trust Fund (selanjutnya disebut Trust Fund) untuk mendukung aktivitas UNESCO dalam bidang Pendidikan, ilmu Pengetahuan, dan Komunikasi;

MENIMBANG bahwa Direktur Jenderal UNESCO berwenang, berdasarkan Regulasi Finansial UNESCO untuk menyerahkan dana dari donatur untuk melaksanakan kegiatan yang konsisten dengan tujuan, kebijakan dan aktivitas UNESCO;

UNTUK ITU, Pemerintah dan UNESCO menyatui hal-hal sebagai berikut:
Pasal I
Manfaat Perjanjian


2. Setelah penandatanganan Perjanjian ini, Pemerintah mendeposikan dana sebesar US$ 4.000.00 (empat juta US dollar) dalam rekening UNESCO sebagai berikut:

- Pemegang rekening: UNESCO
- Bank: JPMorgan Chase Bank
- Alamat: International Money Transfer Division, 4 Metrotech Center, Brooklyn, New York, NY 11245, USA
- Account n°: 548-1-191559
- SWIFT: CHASUS33 - ABA N° 0210-0002-1

Tujuan pembayaran Trust Fund diindikasikan secara jelas pada transfer bank yang dilakukan.

The sum is intended to cover the direct costs of the projects supported through the Trust Fund and to contribute, at the rate of 13% of direct project costs, to UNESCO's expenses for the technical and administrative supervision of the supported projects.

Jumlah tersebut termasuk biaya langsung proyek yang didukung melalui Trust Fund dan sebagainya kontribusi, sebesar 13% dari biaya langsung proyek, kepada pengeluaran UNESCO untuk supervisi teknis dan administratif dan proyek yang didukung.

Pasal II
Organisasi Trust Fund

1. Dana yang disediakan oleh Pemerintah hanya digunakan untuk tujuan sebagaimana dijelaskan pada Pasal I Ayat 1 dari Perjanjian ini, dan digunakan berdasarkan regulasi dan peraturan UNESCO.

2. UNESCO dapat menarik dari jumlah tersebut untuk dideposikan bagi biaya proyek langsung dan biaya dukungan administratif sebagaimana disebutkan di atas.


4. Apabila masing-masing proyek telah disetujui oleh Pemerintah, UNESCO akan membuat rekening terpisah untuk proyek tersebut dan mencatat semua bukti pembayaran dan pengeluaran untuk proyek tersebut, termasuk biaya dukungan program. Dana ini akan ditang dari Dana Umum dan dikelola berdasarkan peraturan dan regulasi UNESCO.

6. Apabila dimungkinkan, UNESCO akan menginvestasikan dana lebih secara sementara pada deposito dengan bunga jangka pendek. 2/3 bunga tumbuh akan dimasukkan dalam rekening dan 1/3 nya ke UNESCO untuk komisi administrasi dan manajemen berdasarkan peraturan dan regulasi UNESCO. Bunga yang bertambah akan digunakan untuk dimanfaatkan bagi proyek yang didukung melalui Trust Fund setelah disetujui oleh Pemerintah.

7. UNESCO akan memberikan laporan naratif tahunan kepada Pemerintah berisi perkembangan implementasi proyek.

8. Dana yang disediakan oleh Pemerintah dapat secara eksklusif diaudit oleh prosedur audit internal maupun eksternal sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam regulasi, peraturan dan kebijakan UNESCO.


Pasal III
Kewajiban Pemerintah


3. Apabila proyek ditaksanakan di wilayah negara Republik Indonesia, Pemerintah mengacu pada Konvensi 1947 tentang Huk Istimewa dan Kekebalan bagi Tenaga Khusus dan/atau dalam Konvensi 1946 tentang Hak Istimewa dan Kekebalan PBB.


Pasal IV
Kewajiban UNESCO

UNESCO melaksanakan upaya untuk memfasilitasi pelaksanaan untuk keberhasilan proyek melalui Trust Fund, dan karena itu:

1. Bertanggung jawab secara keseluruhan untuk perencanaan operasional, administrasi dan pelaksanaan kegiatan proyek;

2. Seegera menginformasikan Pemerintah untuk setiap kondisi yang mempengaruhi atau mengancam keberhasilan pelaksanaan kegiatan proyek;
3. Mengundang Pemerintah untuk berpartisipasi dalam mengevaluasi hasil-hasil yang dicapai melalui proyek yang dilaksanakan oleh UNESCO dalam Perjanjian;

4. Memulai, mengorganisasikan dan menindaklanjuti evaluasi proyek berdasarkan kebijakan dan panduan evaluasi UNESCO;

5. Melibatkan institusi lokal yang resmi, dan juga Kantor Regional UNESCO untuk memastikan keterlibatan dan kepemilikan lokal dalam proyek tersebut yang didukung dalam Perjanjian;

6. Pada penyelesaian setiap pelaksanaan proyek dalam Perjanjian, UNESCO menyiapkan laporan akhir, termasuk evaluasi proyek dan hasil-hasilnya;

7. Menginformasikan kepada Pemerintah tentang perubahan besar dari rencana dan budget yang telah disetujui dan memberikan peralatan tentang konsekuensi teknis dan finansial;

8. Menyusun catatan secara terpisah dari dana yang disediakan oleh Pemerintah. Catatan tersebut haruslah akurat, lengkap, dan terkini berkaitan dengan dana yang diterima dan pengeluaran yang terjadi dengan dana yang disediakan oleh Pemerintah, dan memastikan semua pembayaran yang dilakukan yang bersesuaian dengan tujuan yang dimaksudkan. UNESCO akan menjaga keserasian pencatatan dana yang disediakan oleh Pemerintah dalam Perjanjian ini.

9. UNESCO menyerahkan laporan naratif dan keuangan tahunan kepada Pemerintah dan memberikan laporan naratif dan keuangan tahunan secara teratur sebagaimana disetujui oleh Para Pihak. Tidak lebih dari tiga bulan setelah berakhirnya suatu proyek yang didanai dari Trust Fund, UNESCO mengirim laporan penyelesaian yang terdiri dari laporan naratif dan keuangan pro-final kepada Pemerintah. Setiap saldo yang terkait dalam rekening suatu proyek setelah pelaksanaan semua kewajiban dalam proyek dilaporkan kepada Pemerintah dan dikembalikan ke Dana Umum, kecuali diputuskan lain oleh Pemerintah. Laporan keuangan akan disampaikan dalam format standar yang diberikan UNESCO.

Pasal V
Pelelangan

1. UNESCO mengadakan pelelangan barang dan jasa untuk Proyek yang berdasarkan pada prosedur pelelangan UNESCO.

2. Penyedia barang dan jasa dari Indonesia yang berkualifikasi diberikan kesempatan yang sama untuk berpartisipasi dalam pelelangan internasional sebagaimana penyedia yang lain.

Pasal VI
Peralatan, Material dan Peralatan

Semua peralatan, material, dan pesanalan yang disediakan berdasarkan Perjanjian ini diperuntukkan secara eksklusif pada pelaksanaan proyek. Peralatan tidak habis pakai menjadi milik UNESCO. Peralatan yang tidak habis pakai dengan nilai melebihi US$ 1.000 dicatat dalam daftar inventaris proyek. Pada berakhirnya setiap proyek, UNESCO, dengan berkoordinasi dengan Pemerintah, mengambil keputusan untuk memindahkan kepemilikan peralatan tersebut. Kepemilikan dari semua peralatan,
material dan persidangan dipertimbangkan untuk dipindahkan kepada Pemerintah bisa telah ditetapkan di lokasi proyek.

Pasal VII
Komite Pengarah

1. UNESCO dan Pemerintah akan membentuk mekanisme konsultasi dalam bentuk Komite Pengarah yang terdiri dari wakil dari setiap Para Pihak.


Untuk Pemerintah:
I. Duta Besar/Dapati Wakil Tetap Republik Indonesia untuk UNESCO;
II. Direktur Jenderal Kebudayaan, Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan;
III. Ketua Harian Komisi Nasional Indonesia untuk UNESCO;

Untuk UNESCO:
I. Direktur UNESCO Office Jakarta
II. Direktur atau perwakilan dari Divisi Kerjasama dengan Pendanaan Ekstrodudgeter
III. Deputi Direktur UNESCO Office Jakarta
IV. Program Specialist Senior di UNESCO Office Jakarta

3. Komite Pengarah akan memantau pelaksanaan Trust Fund, meneliti laporan perkembangan tahunan yang disiapkan oleh UNESCO (kegiatan, tantangan, hasil, dsb.) dan memberikan pertimbangan pada pemilihan proyek dan program yang akan didanai oleh Trust Fund, dan yang akan diusulkan untuk mendapatkan persetujuan rencana Pemerintah. Komite Pengarah akan mengambil keputusan dengan konsensus, dicatat dalam risalah pertemuan yang disepakati.


5. Komite Pengarah menyusun aturan prosedur internal yang ditetapkan oleh anggotanya pada pertemuan pertama.
Pasal VIII
Perubahan


Pasal IX
Mulai Berlaku, Masa Berlaku, dan Pengakhiran

1. Perjanjian ini mulai berlaku pada saat ditandatangani oleh Para Pihak dan tetap berlaku hingga Para Pihak sepakat untuk mengakhiri.


Sebagai bukti, yang bertandatangani di bawah ini, telah menandatangani Perjanjian ini.

Dibuat dalam rangkap dua pada tanggal 27 September 2013 dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia, semua naskah mempunyai kekuatan hukum sama. Apabila terdapat perbedaan penafsiran dari Perjanjian, maka naskah dalam Bahasa Inggris yang berlaku.

Untuk Pemerintah Republik Indonesia

Mohammad Nuh
Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan

Untuk United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Irina Bokova
Direktur Jenderal