

“COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHARTER ON INDONESIAN HERITAGE CITIES CONSERVATION 2013”¹

Laretna T. Adishakti²

INTRODUCTION

In the occasion of Indonesian Heritage Year 2013, the Charter of Indonesian Heritage Cities Conservation 2013, a public agreement that supports the conservation of heritage cities to safeguard and continuously encourage heritage cities management and conservation was launched. This is the second charter owned by Indonesia after the first one was launched as a milestone of Indonesia Heritage Year 2003. The years 1990s - 2003 were noted as the first decade of the Indonesian Heritage Movement (IHM), and the second decade of IHM is 2004 – 2013 where the 2014 was marked as the first year of the Third Decade of IMH under the theme Heritage for Community Welfare. This movement mostly lead by heritage lovers, professional and activists that are actively community mediators or facilitators from many parts of Indonesia. Since 2014, the Charter of Indonesian Heritage Cities Conservation 2013 has become the reference and basic consideration in the multiyears program of the Heritage Cities Conservation managed by Ministry of Public Work and Housing.

In principle, heritage conservation is cultural movement. The Charter of Indonesian Heritage Cities Conservation 2013 is tools to engage local communities in heritage cities conservation in Indonesia. It highlights that heritage city encourages partnership between the local government, communities, universities, and private sectors. The involvement of the residents or local community is important aspect in resolving conservation through a bottom-up planning approach and to support people as the center of conservation management. This is actually strengthening the platform for future development of heritage site. This paper highlights the implementation in two cities programs in Indonesia, there are Gianyar Regency and Jogja Heritage City crossed municipality and regency.

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²) Lecturer & Researcher, Center for Heritage Conservation, Department of Architecture and Planning, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta, Indonesia; Board of Directors, Indonesian Heritage Trust; Email: laretna@ugm.ac.id

A. THE OUTSTANDING VALUES AND HERITAGE DISTRICT DESIGNATED

The Charter of Indonesian Heritage Cities Conservation 2013 stated that the heritage cities and their challenges are:

- 1) The Indonesian Heritage consist of natural, cultural, as well as cultural and natural landscape heritages. Cultural heritages are special creation of more than 500 Indonesian ethnicities, individually, collectively or interactively produced in relation with other cultures through out history. It includes the tagible and intangible cultures, as well as the cultural landscape formulated by space and times.
- 2) Heritage city is a city or regency poses extra-ordinary treasures in the forms of natural and sustainable cultural artefacts, buildings and its open spaces, including their physical, economical, and socio-cultural aspects. Nonetheless, due to the lack of recognition and understanding, and often seen as unsupportive to economic growth, the heritage cities and regencies are loosing their characteristic and tend to grow in uniform with others.
- 3) The institutional capacity of these heritage cities and regencies are not sufficient to face difficulties and challenges of heritage management practices. A heritage city needs to have a city management to ensure and conserve its heritage, supported by its citizen, and able to develop its vibrant cultural and economical activities based on its local wisdom and guided by conservation principles.

The Charter of Indonesian Heritage Cities Conservation 2013 also stated that the principles of heritage city management and conservation are:

- 1) Heritage city conservation is not meant to freeze the live and culture, but is an effort to understand and utilize wisdom, values, and spirit from the past for future development. The heritage city management is a continuous efforts to integrate and put heritage orientation into the city development.
- 2) The heritage conservation is followed by its utilization in accordance to heritage management rules and procedures. The heritage utilization must bring prosperity to the people and enhance the quality of life. The economic empowerment must be in harmony with the social and cultural growth.
- 3) The heritage city management and conservation is conducted in such holistic and comprehensive to ensure the people's passion in maintaining their heritage cities and vibrant economic as ell as cultural development on the basis of local wisdom and heritage cities conservation guidelines.

Based on those challenges and principles of heritage city management and conservation, the Charter of Indonesian Heritage Cities Conservation 2013 provides the guidelines for heritage city conservation as follows:

- 1) The Heritage City encourages partnership between the local government, communities, universities, and private sectors. Facilitators are required to motivate, find and offer solutions, broaden perspectives, and to inform experiences as well as lesson learnt from many different cities.
- 2) A Heritage City is compulsory to have a heritage city management plan that serve as a guideline to protect, maintain, and develop the strength of its valuable heritages. The plan include vision, mission, strategy, program, implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.
- 3) The Heritage City Management Plan shall be supported by strong, hollistic, systematical and comperhensive management of a heritage city in maintaining the natural, cultural, and cultural landscape heritages, simultanously, in an harmony and sustainable practices, utilizing the heritage city management and conservation instruments.

Before further preparing the heritage city conservation and management plan, each heritage city requires to explore each own oustanding values that poses extra-ordinary treasures. It is, indeed, not mainly about monuments and/or other tangible culture heritage, but also a place to live which consists of various natural, social and culture heritage including intangible culture and somehow the new life style within heritage place as well. The involvement of the community in this stage is a must. For examples the results of outstanding values in the case of following Indonesian heritage cities that is still in the early stage of movement:

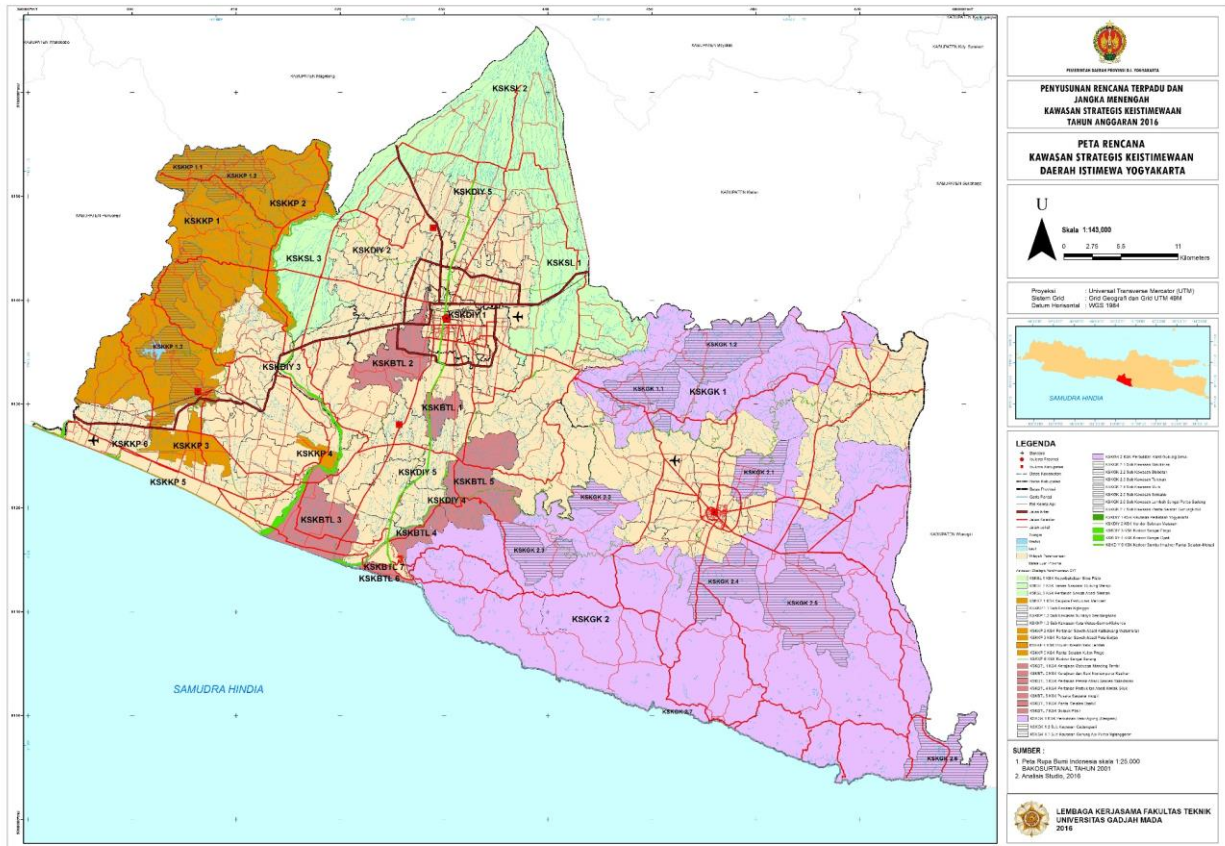
a. The Heritage City of Gianyar:

- Outstanding Value 1. Social Religious Living Culture
- Outstanding Value 2. The Environmental Friendly
- Outstanding Value 3. The Philosophy of Space Planning
- Outstanding Value 4. Agriculture Heritage System – Manifestation of Tri Hita Karana
- Outstanding Value 5. Creativity on Art and Culture
- Outstanding Value 6. Trading Culture and System
- Outstanding Value 7. Archaeology
- Outstanding Value 8. Geology
- Outstanding Value 9. Assimilation of Chinese Architecture

b. Jogja Heritage City crossed municipality and regencies:

- Outstanding Value 1. Masterpiece of Ecology
- Outstanding Value 2. Masterpiece of Archaeology
- Outstanding Value 3. The Philosophy of Space Planning
- Outstanding Value 4. Pluralisme
- Outstanding Value 5. Revolution
- Outstanding Value 6. Education
- Outstanding Value 7. Masterpiece of Traditional and Contemporary Art and Culture
- Outstanding Value 8. Community, Kampung and Young Generation
- Outstanding Value 9. Agriculture Heritage System

Based on these outstanding values and the map of heritage setting, the heritage districts within heritage cities were explored, analyzed and designated. In the case of Jogja Heritage City crossed municipality and regencies, there are 23 clusters of special districts, and each cluster consists of several heritage districts.

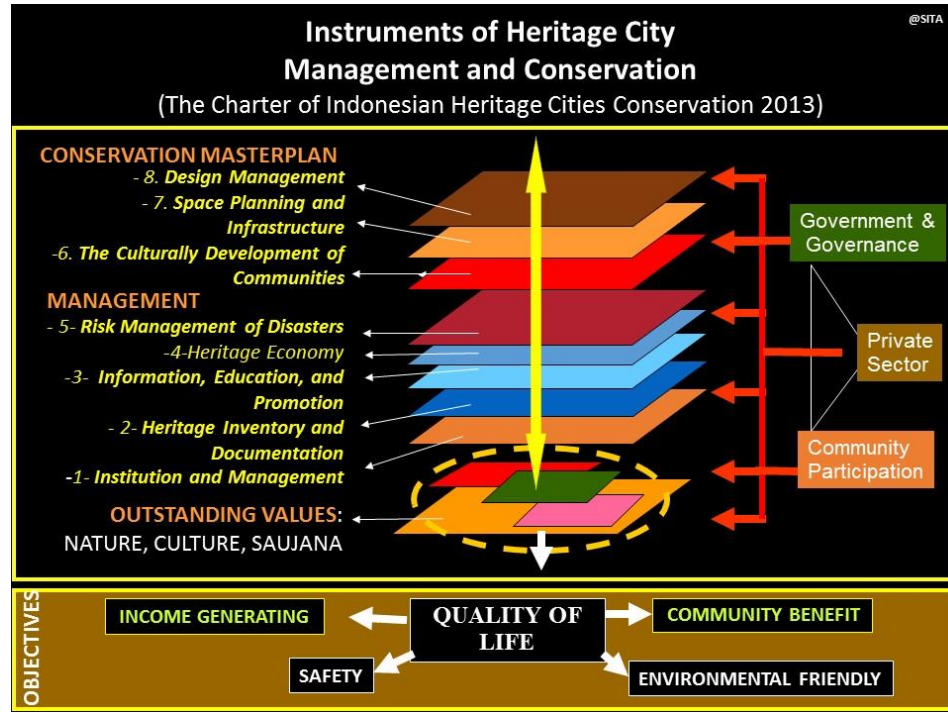


Map 1. Distribution of 23 special district clusters in Yogyakarta Special Territory – Jogja Heritage City crossed municipality and regencies.

B. CONSERVING THE OUTSTANDING VALUES BASED ON EIGHT INSTRUMENTS OF HERITAGE CITY MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION

Continuity admits change is, therefore, the central concept of conservation, a notion that differs from preservation. Consequently, this means that the changes which taken place are not drastic in nature (eradicating all previous components), it consistently preserve previous naturally or through selective choice. On the other word, heritage conservation is a management of change. The sustainability of

heritage city is therefore related with the efforts of the community in managing the change within their heritage districts where the issue of conservation is dynamic and evolutive. The Charter of Indonesian Heritage Cities Conservation 2013 provides 8 instruments for conserving and managing the heritage city, as follows:



Scheme 1. Instruments of Heritage City Management and Conservation

1) *Institution and Management of Heritage Cities*

A heritage city is equipped with institution and management body consisted of communities, private sector, and government with its apparatus. The institution is supported by efforts to enhance the human resources potential as well as laws and its implementation mechanism.

2) *Heritage Inventory and Documentation.*

The Heritage City recognize its heritage assets through an excellent, holistic and systematical inventory. This heritage asset inventory shall be followed with analysis of its significance, stipulation as well as its conservation and protection guidelines. All documentation must be available to the public.

3) *Information, Education, and Promotion of the Heritage City.*

The heritage city must be supported by a dynamic information system, including digital and display galleries, accessible to the public, offering heritage education, in formal as well as informal to promote and encourage citizen to love, study and preserve the heritage.

4) *The Heritage City Economy*

The heritage city develops its heritages as resources, dynamically that enable them to grow, accessible to market and bring prosperity to the communities. Cooperation strategies between government and private sectors and communities must be resulted in an optimum management and utilization.

5) *The Heritage City Risk Management of Disasters*

The Heritage City is aware of disaster threats that endanger its valuable assets, by develop and integrate its policy of readiness, immediate responses and recovery measures in terms of heritage city planning and conservation.

6) *The Culturally Development of Communities*

Heritage City recognizes the important role of active participation, understanding, passion and appreciation to cultural values demonstrated by communities. The Heritage City develops a creative cultural life that brings new works that absorb heritage values and wisdoms.

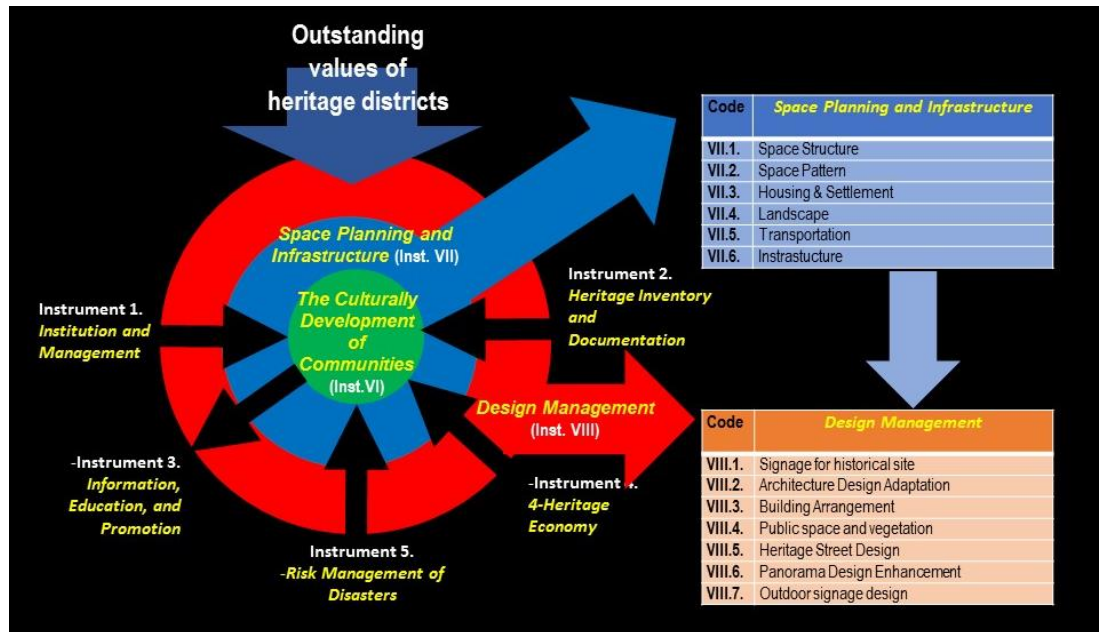
7) *The Heritage City Space Planning and Infrastructure*

The Heritage City must produce space planning policy including the RTRW, RDTR, PZ, RTBL as well as supports of infrastructures to safe guard heritages from threats and disturbances, in addition to the provision of space that supports the enhancement of its special values.

8) *The Heritage City Design Management*

The Heritage City has to produce innovative and creative strategies to ensure the sustainability of physical element that faces selective changes in its form, without damaging its heritage values. The design management works hand in hand with its functional management and the community development to enhance the region vitality and harmony.

Urban heritage conservation is not just about the past. It is also not mainly the preservation of city's historic fabrics nor beautification of city center, but more holistic approaches for conserving natural, cultural – tangible and intangible heritage. The sense of innovative and creative utilization and continuity of history urban landscape becomes more important than ever. The culture and heritage contribution in shaping the sustainable cities, promoting livability and equity, enabling social cohesion, as well as and the local economic development have come about due. The involvement of the community in managing those conservation efforts is needed. For instance in the case of Special District Cluster of Yogyakarta urban area that consist of 22 heritage districts, each heritage district has been analysed and developed based on those 8 instruments. Each heritage district has performed local charater and distinction.



Scheme 2. Instruments for analysis and development of each heritage district

C. THE NEED OF COMMUNITY MEDIATORS

Various levels of heritage community, from local into national as well as international, need to be established and strengthened. Instead of mobilizing those various types of heritage organizations or forums, utilization of the neighborhoods/social organizations, or kinships meeting as a means of supporting the local dialogue, communication, and networking will also generate more community and civic movement. However, in reality, heritage communities at the local level need encouragement and their enthusiasm of conservation participation need support from outsiders or other stakeholders. That is heritage conservation mediators who can motivate, empower, and foster community movement on innovative and creative heritage conservation have become crucial issue. As mentioned also in the Charter of Indonesian Heritage Cities Conservation 2013 that facilitators are required to motivate, find and offer solutions, broaden perspectives, and to inform experiences as well as lesson learnt from many different cities. Some supports for developing heritage community mediators in Indonesia such as (Adishakti, 2016):

- Strengthen the Indonesian Heritage Movement
- Strengthen formal education on the real conservation cases
- Conduct heritage conservation field programs
- Conduct strategic on site conservation actions
- Formulate manual and other publications

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