

# UNESCO in Indonesia

The office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Jakarta covers two dimensions: As a Cluster Office, it represents UNESCO and supports programmes in Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Timor Leste in all UNESCO fields of competence: Education, Culture, Social and Human Sciences, Communication and Information, and Natural Sciences. As a Regional Bureau for Science, it covers Asia and the Pacific Region, through its Science for Sustainable Development programmes.

## Communication and Information

UNESCO Jakarta established a Communication and Information program in 1998 to assist Indonesia's progress towards a free and open press and media. UNESCO sees the rights to foster freedom of expression, and its corollaries, press freedom and freedom of information as crucial foundations of democracy, sustainable development, dialogue, and as preconditions for protecting and promoting all other human rights including gender equality.



## Culture

Indonesia has four natural heritage sites, four cultural heritage sites and has eight items listed on the intangible heritage. In 1972, UNESCO launched an international safeguarding campaign to restore the famous Borobudur Temple Compounds, which dates back to the 8th and 9th centuries, and completed the restoration in 1983. Since then, more than three million visitors per year are received every year. UNESCO also spearheaded safeguard campaigns and emergency actions immediately after the Mount Merapi eruption in 2010 and the Mount Kelud eruption in 2014. UNESCO in cooperation with ASEAN Secretariat and the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture will host a Conference on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage on 19-20 September 2017 in Makassar, Indonesia. The conference aims to share experiences on the challenges in the protection of underwater cultural heritage and to promote understanding of the UNESCO 2001 Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage.



## Education

Education is the key to development opportunities. As the heart of UNESCO's missions to build peace among people, UNESCO Office Jakarta aim in education is to develop quality of education system to meet Sustainable Development Goal 4, which is to ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. The challenges of conquering poverty, combatting climate change and achieving truly sustainable development depend on skilled and educated people. In the field of Education for Sustainable Development, UNESCO is supporting the Ministry of Education and Culture to strengthen its national Adiwiyata programme, a whole-school approach to environmental education. Following a national assessment, guidelines and training materials for Adiwiyata have been revised and are currently being piloted in selected schools with the goal of presenting recommendations on the strategies to national stakeholders.



## Natural Science

Indonesia has 11 Biosphere Reserves across the archipelago and four natural World Heritage sites. UNESCO Office Jakarta supports the Government of Indonesia in its efforts to remove the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (TRHS) from the list of World Heritage in Danger. Through close coordination with the ministries, three base-lines studies related to the legal aspects, ecological and socio-economic impacts of road development in TRHS were conducted. These studies have led to the development of a comprehensive Strategic Environmental Assessment of impacts of road development in TRHS. UNESCO Office Jakarta also supports the development of an ecohydrology network in Indonesia and Asia Pacific region and strengthening the cooperation within country members in implementing ecohydrology approach for basin management which have become initiatives and baselines for further demonstration site and seven ecohydrology project developments in Indonesia.



## Social and Human Science

In Indonesia, UNESCO Jakarta Office will continue to use the knowledge for better understanding and effective application of Social Inclusion in public policy to build the capacity of the "community of practice" – governments, universities, civil society – in inclusive public policy design. This will be accomplished through the projects designed to put into practice the Analytical Framework for Inclusive Policy Design developed by UNESCO's Management of Social Transformations (MOST) programme, as well as other tools and methodologies from the academic and research institutions around the world. Indonesia ratified the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2011, strengthening the commitment of the country to protect, promote and fulfil the rights of persons with disability in Indonesia. UNESCO, in partnership with ILO, WHO, and UNFPA, works with the Government of Indonesia to realize these commitments and to improve the well-being of people with disability.



## Disaster Risk Reduction

UNESCO Office Jakarta is working on disasters through activities under: a) the Natural Science Sector: Earth Science and Geo-hazard Risk Reduction, and b) the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). Under the IOC, it works in coordination with the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWMS) responsible on the Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre (IOTIC) providing service to the 28 countries in the Indian Ocean.



UNESCO's core focus on disaster risk reduction (DRR) is to support the member states in addressing the four 'Priorities for Action' of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030, and to meet the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly goal 4 and 11. DRRTIU's work covers: VISUS (Visual Inspection in defining Safety Upgrading Strategies of School Facilities)

- Geo-Hazards Risk Reduction.
- Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation for DRR.
- Indian Ocean Tsunami Information and Education
- Indian Ocean Tsunami Ready

# UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, Geoparks & World Heritage sites in Indonesia



## Natural Heritage

- Komodo National Park (1991)
- Lorentz National Park (1999)
- Ujung Kulon National Park (1991)
- Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (2004)

## Biosphere Reserves

- Cibodas (1977)
- Komodo (1977)
- Lore Lindu (1977)
- Tanjung Puting (1977)
- Gunung Leuser (1981)
- Siberut (1981)
- Giam Siak Kecil - Bukit Batu (2009)
- Wakatobi (2012)
- Bromo Tengger Semeru-Arjuno (2015)
- Taka Bonerate-Kepulauan Selayar (2015).
- Belambangan (2016)

## Cultural Heritage

- Borobudur Temple Compounds (1991)
- Prambanan Temple Compounds (1991)
- Sangiran Early Man Site (1996)
- Cultural Landscape of Bali Province: the Subak System as a Manifestation of the Tri Hita Karana Philosophy (2012)

## Global Geopark

- Mount Batur Caldera – Bali (2012)
- Gunung Sewu – Central and East Java (2015)

## The Intangible Cultural Heritage:

- Three genres of traditional dance in Bali (2015)
- Noken multifunctional knotted or woven bag, handcraft of the people of Papua (2012)
- Saman dance (2011)
- Indonesian Angklung (2010)
- Indonesian Batik (2009)
- Education and training in Indonesian Batik intangible cultural heritage for elementary, junior, senior, vocational school and polytechnic students, in collaboration with the Batik Museum in Pekalongan (2009)
- Indonesian Kris (2008)
- Wayang puppet theatre (2008)





# UNESCO in Cluster Countries

(Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Timor Leste)

## Communication and Information

UNESCO Office in Jakarta is responsible for implementing UNESCO's Communication and Information mandate through concrete actions in awareness-raising, capacity building, and policy advice to foster freedom of expression, and its corollaries, press freedom and freedom of information. The office operationalize this mandate through two overarching themes: Fostering Freedom of Expression and Building Knowledge Societies.

## Culture

Activities proposed by UNESCO Office Jakarta are focused on contributing to the sustainable development of the five cluster countries. Capacity building activities are being developed on the implementation of the 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The five cluster countries covered by UNESCO Office Jakarta have already ratified the Conventions, thereby workshops assembling the relevant experts of these countries would allow exchanges of experience and build networks and partnerships, which would then increase the capacities to propose sites on the World Heritage list.

## Education

Education is a fundamental human right and an enabling right. Through SDG 4 'Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning', UNESCO tries to ensure that, no individual will be left behind on Education. UNESCO Jakarta Office is responsible for implementing UNESCO's Education 2030 mandate through sharing of knowledge and good practices, developing capacities, and strengthening networks and partnerships and endeavours to assist the cluster countries in improving access to quality education, and in integrating the 2030 Education targets into national education and other sector plans.

## Natural Science

UNESCO's Natural Science mandate in Asia and the Pacific is being implemented by providing timely and reliable scientific information, data, statistics, capacities and expertise in diverse fields such as freshwater, biodiversity and ecosystems, climate change, science, technology and innovation to foster green societies and economies who care about the environment. Natural Sciences the main areas of action are:

- Promoting Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) policies and access to knowledge
- International Hydrology Programme
- Man and the Biosphere Programme
- Natural World Heritage sites
- Sustainability Science approach
- International Geosciences and Geoparks. Programme

UNESCO Office Jakarta also works within the theme of disaster risk reduction (DRR) which focuses on supporting the member states in addressing the four 'Priorities for Action' of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030, and to meet the targets of the SDG goal 11, 'Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable' and SDG goal 4 Quality Education in relation to the Comprehensive School Safety framework.

## Social Human Sciences

UNESCO's SHS mandate is on fostering equitable and inclusive human development based on the universal ethical and human rights frameworks. UNESCO Office Jakarta pursues this by contributing to the attainment of 2030 Agenda by enabling people to create and use knowledge for just and inclusive societies through:

- Capacity-building to optimize public policies: working with the governments and the civil society to design best possible policy responses to pressing social and economic challenges.
- Promoting participatory and inclusive processes and policies: making sure that all the relevant voices are heard and everyone benefits equitably from public policies.
- Building partnerships for knowledge sharing: tapping into the resources available at the centers of excellence around the world.



# About UNESCO

UNESCO works to create the conditions for dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples, based upon respect for commonly shared values. It is through this dialogue that the world can achieve global visions of sustainable development encompassing observance of human rights, mutual respect and the alleviation of poverty, all of which are at the heart of UNESCO'S mission and activities.

The Asia-Pacific region counts for almost two thirds of the world's population and gathers countries of great diversity in economic, religious, political and cultural terms. This diversity, along with globalization and the dynamism and rapid evolution of the region bear great challenges for governments and societies. In close cooperation with governments, National Commissions and non-governmental partners, UNESCO Jakarta works on fulfilling UNESCO's mandate to contribute to peace and security in the world by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science, culture and communication 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.

In the 48 UNESCO Member States and 2 Associate Members of the Asia-Pacific, UNESCO is present with a network of 13 Field Offices comprising Cluster Offices, Country Offices and the Pacific and Cluster Office. As Regional Bureau for Science, UNESCO Jakarta provides strategic expertise, advisory, monitoring and evaluation functions to Member States, other UNESCO Field Offices and UN Country Teams in the area of Science.

UNESCO office in Jakarta was established as a field office for South-East Asian Science Cooperation (SEASCO) in 1951. In 1967 it became the Regional Office for Sciences and for South East Asia (ROSTSEA). Since 2001 UNESCO Jakarta became the Science Bureau for Asia and the Pacific and Cluster Office for Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. It assumed the role of focal point for Timor-Leste in 2002.

As Cluster Office, UNESCO Jakarta covers all UNESCO mandates: education, sciences, culture, communication and information. It is responsible for the implementation of related programmes in Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Timor Leste in all UNESCO fields of competence.

In the spirit of One UN and as part of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Indonesia, UNESCO Jakarta works in synergy with the United Nations Sister Agencies for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Asia-Pacific



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

**UNESCO Office, Jakarta**  
**Regional Bureau for Sciences in Asia and the Pacific**  
**and Cluster Office to Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia,**  
**the Philippines, and Timor Leste.**

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# UNESCO Office, Jakarta

## Regional Bureau for Sciences in Asia and the Pacific

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