USING THE DESIGN OF BALI’S WORLD HERITAGE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE TO EMPOWER BALINESE COMMUNITIES

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THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BALI WORLD HERITAGE

As conservation areas, parks, reserves and World Heritage sites proliferate around the globe, perhaps the most pressing issue is how they should be governed. The failure rate is very high, especially for landscapes where the twin goals of biological and cultural diversity conservation must somehow be reconciled.¹

UNESCO’s approval of a new World Heritage Cultural Landscape in Bali offers a unique opportunity to implement a new model for governance. But this opportunity will not last long. The news media in Indonesia reports that the inhabitants of the 21 villages within the sites are impatient to discover whether the World Heritage designation will bring them tangible benefits, and meanwhile a land grab by speculators has begun.

EMPOWERING A GOVERNING ASSEMBLY

The management plan for the World Heritage, proposed by the Government of Indonesia and approved by UNESCO, empowers an innovative Governing Assembly to manage the sites. This body includes representatives from all communities within World Heritage, as well as staff from Culture, Forestry, Agriculture and other government departments.

At the request of the Governing Assembly and the Ministry of Education and Culture (which has overall responsibility for UNESCO sites in Indonesia), we have created a Design Proposal with concepts, plans and models for the development of the sites. Following the plans approved by UNESCO, the plans focus on maximizing the potential benefits from visitors to the sites, while minimizing the danger of excess visitor pressure. With over a million foreign visitors each year, Bali is in danger of being loved to death.

The Bali World Heritage is a sacred landscape, where the ongoing ritual cycles of centuries-old temples strive to harmonize society, nature and spirit. The question of how to structure visitor experiences needs to be carefully considered by the 21 communities in the sites.

We request support to translate the design proposals and visitor guidebook into Indonesian, and take both to the villages within the sites for comprehensive review in the form of a traveling exhibition. In this way, the design process itself will strengthen and empower the Governing Assembly. The design proposals and guidebook will also be reviewed by tourist industry and other advisers, and the results will be funneled to the Visitors and Education Working Group of the Governing Assembly.

While the visitor guidebook will be funded by the Ministry, additional funds are needed to create an effective traveling exhibition of design concepts, models and plans to bring to the villages within the sites, and carry out reviews and evaluations. Because there is much confusion and uncertainty in Bali today about the consequences of the World Heritage designation, this process should begin before 2013.

UNESCO urges responsible tourism be imposed

Ni Komang Erviani
BADUNG, BALI -

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is strongly urging the Bali administration to enforce responsible tourism in the newly declared World Heritage sites to protect and preserve them from human and environmental degradation.

Speaking during a gala dinner at Taman Ayun Temple in Badung regency on Monday night, Gusti Ketut Anawa, director of UNESCO Bali World Heritage Centre, assured that responsible tourism had to be promoted in Bali’s World Heritage sites.

“Everyone can expect more numbers of visitors and tourism, but the impact on the environment should be considered in terms of tourism management. So you should have a plan for sustainable tourism in the sites. All the components, from the local people to the national government, should develop a sustainable tourism plan,” said Anawa.

UNESCO has described Bali’s cultural landscape, which is the manifestation of “Tilu Hita Karang” on the world heritage list of the organisation’s meeting in Stettin, Pomerania, Germany, last June.

The cultural landscape of Bali consists of rice terraces and their water temples that cover 2,200 hectares. Tilmak is a sacred site in the cultural landscape, which is the central core of the UNESCO World Heritage Site. The water temple is located in the east of Bali, near the village of Pelaga, and is a cultural heritage site.

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由此，UNESCO呼吁巴厘岛政府和社区采取负责任的旅游措施，以保护和维护这些非物质文化遗产。

本文由Ni Komang Erviani撰写，她是联合国教科文组织巴厘岛世界遗产中心的负责人。她强调了保护和管理巴厘岛世界遗产的重要性，以确保这些遗产的可持续性和文化的传承。

巴厘岛世界遗产中心的负责人表示，保护和管理这些遗产是联合国教科文组织的目标之一。他呼吁巴厘岛政府和社区共同采取措施，以保护和管理这些遗产。

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The Governing Assembly of the Bali World Heritage is an innovative governance system in which the elected heads of 21 villages within the site have majority control. They are assisted by staff from many government departments. Design of the visitor facilities and education is in the hands of the Working Group on Visitors and Education.
SUBAK TRAVELING EXHIBITION and Guidebook Proposal

STEP 1
Design Proposal Document

STEP 2
Invitations to view the traveling exhibition are sent

STEP 3
At the exhibition guests receive an envelope

STEP 4
The envelope contains an exhibition catalogue and questionnaire

WE ARE HERE

figure 4
figure 4: Design concepts will be presented in a traveling exhibit that includes detailed models and plans, in English and Indonesian. Opportunities for feedback will include a questionnaire contained inside an envelope received upon entering the exhibit.
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GUIDE TO BALI’S UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE

“Tri Hita Karana: Cultural Landscape of Subaks and Water Temples”

2012 UNESCO World Heritage List

figure 5: A draft Visitor guidebook in English and Indonesian will be part of the traveling exhibition. It will give communities a chance to think carefully about what they choose to communicate to visitors, and how they wish to be portrayed.
Subak Society
Bali, Indonesia

Legend
- Major Cities
- Subak Water Temples
- Proposed Water Temples for UNESCO World Heritage Sites (2012)
- Proposed UNESCO World Heritage Sites (2012)
- Administrative Boundaries
- Rivers & Streams
- Settlements
- Protected Ecological Areas
- Eastern Java-Bali Montane Rainforest Ecoregion
- Waterbodies
- Irrigated Rice Terraces
- Dry Farming
- Forest Cover
- Subaks

Global Biome Migration Opportunity
Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests
Eastern Java-Bali Montane Rainforests

Subak Landscape of Catur Angga Batukaru
Global Biome Migration Opportunity

- Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests

Legend:
- Subaks
- Irrigated Rice Terraces
- Forest Cover
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Proposed UNESCO World Heritage Sites (2012)
- Subak Water Temples
- Major Cities
- Settlements
- Protected Ecological Areas
SUBAK TRAVELING EXHIBITION and Guidebook Proposal

WORLD HERITAGE GATEWAY
Constructed Subak Wetland Pilot Program with WMTC
Upgrade Tabanan Subak Museum

BALI STRAIT

SUBAK LANDSCAPE Catur Angga Batukaru

INTERPRETIVE WALK & LOOK OUT
Upgrade Pura Ulun Danu Batur Perimeter Walk and Look Out

SUBAK LANDSCAPE Pakerisan Watershed
CREATING 2 ROUTES & 3 VISITOR GATEWAYS

The Design Proposal includes an Eastern and Western Route to the sites, with many options for visitor facilities including Visitor Gateways, interpretive walks, and improvements to three existing museums. These facilities are designed to generate substantial revenue to be managed by the Governing Assembly.

SUBAK TRAVELING EXHIBITION and Guidebook Proposal
SUBAK TRAVELING EXHIBITION and Guidebook Proposal
The World Heritage is a sacred landscape that exemplifies the Balinese concept of Tri Hita Karana, which expresses the balance between the upper, middle and lower worlds. The Guidebook offers imagery to convey these concepts to visitors to the sites.
Note: Length of the cultivation cycle depends on rice variety. For traditional Balinese rice (padi tambun), the entire cycle beginning with field preparation takes 30 weeks or 210 days, the length of a Balinese uka year. Green revolution rice grows over a shorter period.
The World Heritage focuses on the ancient self-governing Balinese subaks, which manage the island's rice terraces. Designs for the Visitor Gateways and Guidebook explain the inner workings of the subaks and their role in managing the island's ecology.
SUBAK TRAVELING EXHIBITION and Guidebook Proposal

Figure 14
figure 14: the traveling exhibit will bring design concepts and models—still in draft form—to each of the sites.

figure 15+16: Example of two interpretive walks. These concepts are described in the Guidebook, which offers detailed descriptions for self-guided tours of these major archaeological sites.