

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Globalization, with its ever-increasing social and economic interdependencies, provides opportunities for development, while also presenting enormous challenges to local communities, livelihoods, and identities. Globalization's impact such as global challenges: conflicts and wars, endemic poverty, the financial crisis, rapid urbanization, and environmental degradation have rendered people all the more vulnerable to change and to the impacts of natural disasters, and have led to the progressive loss of local cultures. Therefore, the global governance needed to address these challenges.

With the rise of sustainable development as a major issue of the international policy agenda it is essential that global intergovernmental as well as governmental agencies mainstreaming sustainable development concept through their agenda to address these challenging governance issues. An actor from UN special agencies such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) also need to works in order to address the global problem such as world

heritage management and poverty problem at the communities surround the world heritage site.

Borobudur World Heritage Site in this case, attracted large numbers of tourists after its inscription on the World Heritage list of UNESCO in 1991. PT. Taman Wisata Candi Borobudur, Prambanan and Ratu Boko (PT. TWC), the state-owned enterprise who managing the Borobudur Archeologically Park state on their annual report that the park visitor in 2015 as many as 3.558.690 with a generate income 142.308.487.500 rupiahs in a year. This is an irony when we compare to the statistical data of Borobudur Sub-District which states that the number of pre-prosperous family is 6.098 from the total population 58.449 persons which divided into 57.193 families.

Based on the Indonesia Cultural Heritage Act No.11 of 2010, third part, paragraph 1, general, article 78, line 3 about the development, stated the development of cultural heritage can be directed to spur economic development that results are used for the maintenance of cultural heritage and improvement of public welfare. Again, in the article 85 about the utilization, the government re-emphasized the promotion of cultural heritage sites are made to strengthen the cultural identity and to improve the quality of life and incomes. The Indonesian government firmly stated that community involvement in the management of

Heritage should be further improved. Therefore, to achieve three purposes, the required synergy between government, academia, the public and private sectors. And the development process pointed out the three important pillars, the heritage site itself, society, and economy benefit for the community.

In order to save the Borobudur World Heritage and to improve the local community's livelihood, it is important to mainstreaming sustainable development concept to their project. As demonstrated by the failure of certain projects underway since the 1970s, development is not synonymous with economic growth alone. It is a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence and it must be sustained.

UNESCO mainstreaming sustainable development through a three-pronged approach: (1) Spearheads worldwide advocacy for culture and development; (2) Engaging with the international community to set clear policies and legal frameworks; and (3) Working on the ground to support governments and local stakeholders to safeguard heritage, strengthen creative industries and encourage cultural pluralism.

UNESCO project based in Borobudur seems as the third pronged approach which is working on the ground to support government and

local stakeholders to safeguard heritage, strengthen creative industries and encourage cultural pluralism. The number of tools and approaches for developing and analysing sustainability is growing rapidly. These approaches are formulated under different people's or organizations' world view. But one thing is commonly accepted sustainable development embodies three pillars of environment, society, and economy known as 'Three Pillar Model'. Base on the research, UNESCO mainstreamed sustainable development and implemented their project with focus on the three pillars: (1) the environment in this case is Borobudur World Heritage Site; (2) the society are the community surround the site, stakeholders, Indonesian youth, and Borobudur Temple's visitor; and (3) the economy are business development for local community surround the site.

For the Preservation/Conservation of Borobudur World Heritage Site, they conducted a capacity training for conservation team of the Borobudur Conservation Office, the Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia, a joint-research, and hands-on work and analysis of the stone conservation activities, and training seminar for the temple conservation. The social awareness towards the important of preserving Borobudur World Heritage Site can be achieved through conducted the stakeholder meeting for preservation and conservation project in

Borobudur World Heritage Site; the public conservation awareness campaign through exhibition, the youth forum, training seminar for the temple conservation for Indonesian conservation offices and Borobudur stakeholder. While the empowerment project or the livelihood improvement achieved through the capacity building training for youth and local communities and the development of creative industries and sustainable tourism.

In this case, the sustainable development mainstreamed and implemented projects conducted by UNESCO bring the benefit for the site, society, and economy in Borobudur. The model of sustainable development project conducted by UNESCO can be consider as a success. Those sustainable development project can be adopted to another heritage site area. However, for further analysis, it is necessary to analyse the community empowerment project that suite to youth in order to achieve the sustainability of the youth community.