

Annex 1 | *Reference Materials*

Community Involvement for Safeguarding of ICH in Indonesia

Indonesia has been engaging communities in safeguarding of ICH through ICH preservation associations existing in the community. Some examples are as follows:

The *Indonesian National Wayang Secretariat (SENA WANGI)* and the *Indonesian Dalangs' Union (PEPADI)* drafted the nomination file of Indonesian Wayang in 2002, and subsequently executed the Action Plan for Safeguarding Indonesian Wayang from 2005-2007, involving wayang communities. The project created books and audiovisual teaching materials and assisted 15 *sanggar* (traditional schools of wayang puppetry). SENA WANGI created the ASEAN Puppetry Association (APA) in 2006.

DAMARTAJI Foundation drafted the nomination file of Indonesian Kris in 2004, and subsequently prepared the declaration of the *Indonesian National Kris Secretariat (SNKI)* in 2006. SNKI has since been active in safeguarding Indonesian Kris, through 30 *paguyuban* associations of kris lovers, who have joined together in SNKI. Activities have executed many of the activities of the Kris safeguarding plan.

Yayasan KADIN Indonesia drafted the nomination file of Indonesian Batik in 2008-2009 and together with the *Batik Museum Institute* drafted the nomination file of Education and Training in Batik Cultural Heritage for Students in 2009, as well as creating the *Indonesian Batik Community Forum (MASBATIK)*. Other *paguyuban* associations like *Sekar Jagad, Indonesian Batik Foundation* etc. have been active in safeguarding Indonesian Batik heritage

The *Angklung Music Society (MMA)* and *Saung Angklung Udjo* both played important roles in the drafting of the nomination file of Indonesian Angklung. MMA has since prepared teaching materials in the form of a book, and Saung Angklung Udjo is active on a daily basis with its community of 1500 angklung artists in performing angklung, safeguarding angklung culture and raising public awareness of angklung.

In summary, Indonesia has engaged communities in safeguarding ICH *inter alia*, in the following ways:

- By engaging ICH preservation associations in taking part in drafting nomination files for the lists established under the 2003 UNESCO Convention
- By engaging ICH preservation associations in preparing teaching materials for safeguarding ICH especially for transmission to future generations
- By engaging ICH preservation associations in executing action plans to safeguard elements of ICH.
- By inviting community members, including ICH preservation associations, in seminars and capacity building workshops for safeguarding ICH.

- By establishing a “Maestro” programme (similar to the Living Human Treasures programme pioneered and promoted by Korea) to give recognition and assistance to prominent practitioners of elements of ICH, with the intention of facilitating their transmitting ICH to future generations.
- By collecting information from ICH communities and by recording information about ICH communities and community members, especially maestros and teachers, in the inventory of ICH of Indonesia being conducted by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism through its offices throughout Indonesia.

Digitalisation of ICH Materials

The new system for inventory of ICH established by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in collaboration with UNESCO Jakarta Office, as outlined in the *“Practical Guidebook for Inventory of ICH in Indonesia”*, uses both manual and digital data entry and recording. The two systems are meant to be complimentary to each other. Data which is recorded and stored on inventory forms, along with documentation materials, is meant to be also entered into a database. And database materials also need to have hardcopy backup.

On 21st December 2010, the Directorate of Tradition of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism held a 1 day seminar on safeguarding of ICH related to inventory and to intellectual property rights. In this seminar, discussions began about how to link up existing community databases of ICH with a central hub of ICH inventory through “metadata” system. There will be further meetings regarding how to implement this. Some of the databases which are on-line with Web 2.0 system are quite extensive. For example, www.budaya-indonesia.org; ww.wayang-indonesia.com, etc.

It was noted that in conducting inventory of ICH in Indonesia, intellectual property rights of communities must be respected. Therefore, consent by community members must be obtained for each data entry. Communities may request that certain parts of the data not be made public. This is particularly related to “sacred and secret knowledge”, to which access is restricted by customs and traditions.