

A SIAP SIAGA IMPACT STORY

Scaling Resilience: The Resilient Customary Village Strategy in Bali

June 2023

THE SIAP SIAGA PROGRAM **BALI**

- A five-year program (2019-2024) **funded by the Australian Government** to strengthen Indonesia's management of disaster risk and engagement between Australia and Indonesia on humanitarian assistance in the Indo-Pacific Region.
- **Domestic focus** on improving Indonesia's ability to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from rapid and slow onset disasters.
- **Regional focus** to strengthen cooperation between Australia and Indonesia on regional humanitarian issues.
- Supports the Government of Indonesia's **priorities related to disaster management** under the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2019-2024) and Indonesia's 2015-2045 Disaster Management Master Plan.
- Partners with civil society, academia, and development partners to strengthen the disaster management system, in line with the *Gol pentahelix approach*.
- SIAP SIAGA implements a **systems change approach to improve policy coherence and the clarity of roles** in the disaster management sector in Indonesia, building on the extensive results of previous investments in the sector over the past 15 years.
- The program works closely with, and facilitates, stakeholders to **harness existing resources and knowledge** and to leverage ongoing activities and programs, networks, and resources, to help connect the dots across the system by improving coordination, peer learning and collaboration.
- In **Bali**, provincial government priorities have focused on improving community resilience to disasters, despite the challenge of a dual governance system of administrative and customary villages, which are important aspects of the local economy and the tourism industry.

REALITY CHECK GOVERNANCE OF CUSTOMARY VILLAGES

In Bali, villages are categorised as either administrative villages (*desa dinas*) or customary villages (*desa adat*). As of 2023, there are 2,212 registered villages in Bali, and 67.5% are customary villages. A customary village is defined as a unit of customary law community that has territory, position, original composition, traditional rights, own assets, traditions, hereditary social practices binding to sacred places, duties and authorities as well as rights to regulate and manage their own household.

With respect to local resilience, according to BNPB Regulation No.1/2012 on *Destana* (Disaster Resilient Villages), BPBDs are only mandated to work with administrative villages. This has resulted in a significant gap in support to villages in Bali which fall outside the purview of the regulation but are no less vulnerable to, or affected by, disaster risks. This has meant that the capacity of the provincial and district governments in Bali to support village has been constrained.

COMPLEX DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Indigenous communities are often last to receive public investments in basic services and infrastructure and face multiple barriers to participating fully in the formal economy, enjoying access to justice, and participating in political processes and decision-making. Disasters exacerbate these vulnerabilities and inequality. Although the Bali Provincial Government provides development funding for customary villages, gaps in services persist, including disaster resilience.

WAY FORWARD

Disaster management stakeholders in Bali adopted the *Destana* concept to build community resilience in customary villages to support both inclusion and equality. Multi-sector stakeholders were involved in the discussion and design. SIAP SIAGA convened stakeholders and facilitated strategy development, ensuring clarity of roles, an inclusive approach and alignment with the government agenda and policy context.

EVIDENCE BASED STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

In July 2020, SIAP SIAGA hosted a Lessons-Learned Workshop on COVID-19 Handling in Bali as a first step to understanding disaster management in customary villages

Finding 1: The establishment of the Customary Village Task Force strengthened COVID-19 response as it was based on local wisdom, and as most Bali residents comply with customary laws, there is increased likelihood of long-term implementation.

Finding 2: Effective utilisation of the Customary Assembly to disseminate data and information and educate people can be improved.

**Grounded in
Local Wisdom**

**Include Civil
Society Actors**

Local Leadership

**SIAP SIAGA
FACILITATION
APPROACH**

Finding 3: Civil Society Organisations need to be involved, in addition to Customary Village actors, such as Youth Groups (Karang Taruna), for the purpose of awareness, inclusive decision making and community-based activity implementation.

SIAP SIAGA facilitated the workshop and focused discussion on issues of stakeholder coordination and communication, and on roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders in the disaster management sector.

PARTICIPATORY STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

Majelis Desa Adat and the BPBDs worked in with BPBDs providing facilitation and technical support while MDAs coordinated with customary villages for their endorsement and participation particularly in the Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) phase. SIAP SIAGA facilitated communication and coordination between district/city MDAs and district/city BPBDs, with the PDRA process resulting in improved working relationships across the key stakeholder groups on addressing disaster risk in customary villages.

December 2020-March 2021:

**PDRA in Karangasem District,
Badung District, and
Denpasar City**

SIAP SIAGA facilitated partnerships between district/city BPBDs and district/city MDAs to identify risk profiles in customary villages, ensuring the participation of women and people with disabilities, and strengthening stakeholder coordination and communication.

November 2021:

**PDRA Analysis
Confirmation Workshop**

SIAP SIAGA provided technical assistance to analyse PDRA results while strengthening the communication and coordination between MDAs and BPBDs resulting in an action plan for strategy development.

May 2022:

**Workshop on drafting the
Welfare-based Customary
Village Resilience Strategy**

SIAP SIAGA facilitated coordination between BNPB, provincial and district/city BPBDs, relevant provincial government agencies, provincial MDA, and the provincial DRR Forum. During this workshop, the welfare-based resilience strategy was agreed, ensuring alignment with national priorities and gaps such as regulations at the customary village level, partnership, capacity building, etc.

December 2022:

**Workshop on the Finalisation
of the Document of Welfare-
based Customary Village
Resilience Strategy**

SIAP SIAGA provided technical support for coordination and GEDSI mainstreaming, including involvement of vulnerable groups in the finalisation process.

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Every inch of Bali Island has potential for disaster. SIAP SIAGA has taken a strategic role to help improve preparedness for a more disaster resilient Bali.

Dr. Drs. I Made Rentin, AP., M.Si., Chief Executive of
BPBD Bali

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CONNECTING THE DOTS FOR POLICY COHERENCE

IMPROVED COORDINATION

Provincial BPBD has improved **awareness of their roles for coordination and communication** to improve the effectiveness of disaster management service delivery to all communities.

PARTICIPATORY AND INCLUSIVE

Clarification of Provincial BPBD coordination function has **increased space for and normalised the participation of non-government actors** (through the Provincial DRR Forum) to provide technical inputs to the strategy and **support GEDSI mainstreaming**.



IMPROVED COMMUNICATION

Provincial and district MDAs are aware of their coordination role to facilitate **communication between BPBD and customary villages** to improve service delivery and capacity for disaster management.

ALIGNS TO NATIONAL REGULATION

The Resilient Customary Village Strategy was adopted based on the BNPB Regulation No. 1/2012 on *Destana*. The **strategy aligns to the national regulation**, adopts the 20 indicators in the *Destana* regulation, and presents clear roles and responsibilities for strategy implementation (in the Action Plan, Chapter 4 of the strategy).

WHAT NEXT? The Strategy has been agreed to by the MDA and Technical Guidelines will be developed for testing in 2023. The final document will then be legalised by the provincial MDA.

BEFORE

Customary villages were not included in government disaster resilient village programming.

Coordination challenges between BPBD (provincial and district) and customary village structures on disaster management service delivery.

Understanding of inclusion limited to participation of women and youth.

SIAP SIAGA ROLE



**SYSTEM
ASSESSMENT**



FACILITATION



**SUPPORT TO
LEARNING**



**STRATEGIC TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE**

AFTER

A Resilient Customary Village Strategy developed, increasing the reach of government village resilience programming from 32.5% to 100%.

The strategy clarifies coordination mechanisms and roles and responsibilities of key actors, including BPBDs, MDAs, other government agencies, and non-government stakeholders.

The strategy effectively mainstreams issues of gender as well as social inclusion, providing a good practice on GEDSI mainstreaming.



THANK YOU