

GIANYAR RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE SUSTAINABILITY OF SUBAK

In 2012 UNESCO has admitted the *subak* system in Bali as a World Heritage of Cultural Landscape. The world admittance towards *subak*, is something to be proud of, as it is our traditional inheritance. It was established since the 11th century and pioneered by Rsi Markandya-the ancestor of Balinese people, had finally received the international recognition.

Although the world has admitted the existence of *subak* in Bali, however, in reality the *subak* system still undergo the marginalization. There have been already several actions from the government, however, it is not strong enough to stop the marginalization of *subak* system in Bali. The total number of rice fields continuously diminish in Bali, because there was significant change in the spatial function, in average 750 hectares every year. This indicates that the *subak* in Bali will continue to degrade in numbers.

If one day, the rice fields and *subak* in Bali shall extinct, then the world will lose an important heritage in land cultivation specifically the heritage of cultural landscape. That is why we need to perform several other actions to ensure the continuous existence of the *subak* in Bali.

The Bali Internship Field School for Subak (BIFSS) which was held in the Nyuh Kuning village, Ubud, Gianyar, from August 17 until August 22, 2016, had gathered great attention to the existence of *subak* in Bali. BIFSS was held by the Indonesian Heritage Trust (BPPI) and in partnership with the Gianyar Regency, the Design School Kyoto University-Japan, the Subak Research Center of the University of Udayana-Bali, the Bali Kuna Heritage Society, the Arsari Djojohadikusumo Foundation and the Urban Discovery - iDiscover City Walks. The participants diverse in the spectrum of passionate people interested in heritage preservations. They came from America, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Hongkong and Indonesia. BIFSS 2016 had concluded and put together some recommendations for sustainable *subak*, as follows:

1. Provide a property tax exemption for the *Subak* system in Bali, and the first to be awarded to a pre-determined *subak* designated by UNESCO as a World Cultural Heritage.
2. Involve the *Subak* management system in the process of land conversion.
3. Reward any company that has given devotion to the *Subak*, in the form of a "*Subak* Friendly Company Award".
4. Host *Subak* tourist-related activities in the region to raise awareness about the *Subak* system.
5. Include the *Subak* system in the curriculum of school education.
6. Provide scholarships in priority of the children of the *subak* farmers.
7. Conduct reforestation activities in the upstream area
8. Revise agricultural insurance policy on the base of agricultural production value.
9. Develop future detailed spatial plan for *Subak*.
10. Enforce the law in support of the farmers and the *Subak* system.

Thus the Gianyar recommendations have been agreed upon by all parties involved in the BIFSS. The recommendations are expected to be the reference to the action program in governing the *Subak* conservation area particularly in Bali, and at the national level in general.

Declared on October 10, 2016 in the occasion of World Culture Forum (WCF) 2016 at Rumah Topeng, Gianyar, Bali. Introduced by H.E. Anak Agung Gde Agung Bharata, Regent of Gianyar; read by Catrini Pratihari Kubontubuh, Chairperson of the Indonesian Heritage Trust (BPPI); and received by H.E. Hilmar Farid, the Director General of Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture of Republic of Indonesia.



REKOMENDASI GIANYAR UNTUK KEBERLANJUTAN SUBAK

Pada tahun 2012 UNESCO mengakui sistem subak di Bali sebagai World Heritage of Cultural Landscape (Warisan Budaya Dunia untuk Pusaka Saujana). Pengakuan dunia terhadap Subak, adalah sesuatu yang membanggakan. Karena sebuah warisan tradisional, dalam bentuk organisasi subak yang telah dibangun mulai Abad ke-11 oleh leluhur masyarakat Bali di bawah pimpinan Rsi Markandya, akhirnya mendapat pengakuan dunia.

Meskipun dunia mengakui eksistensi Subak di Bali, namun dalam kenyataannya sistem irigasi Subak terus mengalami proses marjinalisasi. Sudah ada berbagai upaya yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah, namun tidak cukup kuat untuk membendung proses marjinalisasi sistem Subak di Bali. Jumlah sawah yang terus berkurang di Bali karena terjadi alih fungsi, rata-rata seluas 750 ha/tahun. Hal ini mengindikasikan bahwa Subak di Bali akan terus mengalami proses degradasi.

Kalau pada suatu saat, sawah dan Subak di Bali habis, maka dunia akan kehilangan sebuah warisan budaya dalam bidang pertanian yang sangat penting bagi umat manusia. Oleh karenanya diperlukan berbagai upaya yang lain, agar sistem Subak di Bali tetap lestari.

Bali Internship Field School for Subak (BIFSS) yang diselenggarakan di Desa Nyuh Kuning, Kecamatan Ubud, Kabupaten Gianyar pada tanggal 17 Agustus sampai dengan 22 Agustus 2016, menaruh perhatian yang besar terhadap eksistensi Subak di Bali. BIFSS diselenggarakan oleh Badan Pelestarian Pusaka Indonesia (BPPI) bekerjasama dengan Pemerintah Kabupaten Gianyar, Design School Kyoto University-Jepang, Pusat Penelitian Subak Universitas Udayana-Bali, Bali Kuna Heritage Society, Yayasan Arsari Djojohadikusumo, dan Urban Discovery - iDiscover City Walks. Peserta BIFSS terdiri dari kalangan masyarakat yang menaruh perhatian terhadap kelestarian pusaka. Mereka datang dari Amerika Serikat, Jerman, Jepang, Belanda, Hongkong, dan Indonesia. Keluaran dari BIFSS 2016 dirangkum dalam rekomendasi untuk kelestarian subak sebagai berikut.

1. Pembebasan Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan (PBB) bagi Subak di Bali, dan untuk pertama kali agar diberikan kepada Subak yang telah ditetapkan UNESCO sebagai Warisan Budaya Dunia.
2. Pelibatan organisasi Subak dalam proses alih fungsi lahan sawah di kawasannya.
3. Penghargaan kepada perusahaan yang telah memberikan perhatian pada Subak, dalam bentuk "*Subak* Friendly Company Award".
4. Penyelenggaraan wisata budaya dan wisata peduli lingkungan di kawasan Subak.
5. Penyertaan Subak dalam kurikulum pendidikan.
6. Penyediaan beasiswa untuk anak-anak petani yang cerdas.
7. Penghijauan di kawasan hulu untuk memastikan ketersediaan sumber air.
8. Penyediaan asuransi pertanian berbasis nilai produksi.
9. Penyusunan rencana detail tata ruang untuk menyelamatkan Subak.
10. Penegakan hukum bagi yang melanggar aturan yang merugikan petani dan Subak.

Demikian Rekomendasi Gianyar ini disepakati oleh semua komponen BIFSS. Diharapkan dapat menjadi acuan untuk program aksi pelestarian Subak bagi Pemerintah Kabupaten Gianyar pada khususnya, dan Pemerintah Daerah di Bali pada umumnya, serta kegiatan pelestarian lingkungan secara global.

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