





From Tradition to Resilience: The Value of Balinese Adaptive Culture in Climate Change Adaptation and Heritage Management

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Abstract

The Subak Landscape of Bali Province was inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 2012 for its exceptional irrigation system that links to the *Tri Hita Karana* philosophy, which emphasises the importance of maintaining a harmonious relationship between humans, the spiritual realm, nature, and fellow human beings. Farmers and local communities have faced a growing challenge in safeguarding their livelihood and ensuring the productivity of rice fields. While tourism has been an integral part of Balinese society for centuries, it is essential to acknowledge that the agricultural sector has encountered difficulties that have driven many individuals away from farming activities and towards the tourism industry. The fact that this agricultural society has been disrupted by the global climate crisis is often overlooked. Extreme drought, heavy rainfall, and flooding have significantly affected rice production and the social and economic sustainability of farmers and urban landscapes.

These changes in livelihood and agricultural practices have transformed Balinese villages and communities, driven by the climate crisis as much as tourism. Such transformations have brought about both negative and positive impacts on the Balinese built heritage. The Balinese's perception of heritage value and change have contributed to the adaptive characteristic of Balinese cultural heritage, causing them to normalize physical transformations. While there are consequences associated with this approach, it has been demonstrated that the shift in livelihoods and land use, which potentially jeopardize the World Heritage Status, is linked to the preservation of the Balinese culture and society that face destruction due to environmental changes. This serves as a compelling illustration of how climate resilience and heritage preservation are interconnected.

Scholars and intergovernmental organizations consistently emphasize the pivotal role of local, indigenous, and traditional knowledge in climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and biodiversity protection (Hulbert *et al.*, 2019; Raygorodetsky, 2011). This paper aims to explore the role of the Balinese culture in climate change adaptation as well as examine the impact of the climate crisis on the Balinese cultural heritage, including traditional knowledge, livelihoods, and urban landscape. It is important to acknowledge that varying interpretations of heritage preservation exist between international and local communities, often resulting in the marginalization of local and indigenous knowledge within heritage management approaches (Rakic & Chambers, 2008; Taylor, 2009; Staiff & Bushell, 2013; Suntikul & Jachna, 2013; Cocks *et al.*, 2018). Using the subak landscape as a case study, this paper also seeks to explore the potential of local and indigenous knowledge as a bridge for integrating climate actions and heritage preservation.

Keywords: adaptive culture, agriculture, climate change adaptation, resilience, subak landscape







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