

**Rural Resilience and Transformation in Asia (Post-Pandemic):  
Challenges, Pathways, and Investments**

**13<sup>th</sup> AsiaDHRRA General Assembly**

4 July 2023, Via Zoom

**Bina Desa-Indhrra- HIGHLIGHTS OF OPERATIONS/ PERFORMANCE  
(2021-2022)**



From 2021-2022, what was your organization's  
**MOST SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENT\*\*** in terms of:

**I. Empowering Rural Peoples' Organizations (RPOs) in delivering effective services to their members, influencing policymakers, and contributing to rural transformation.**

*(Discuss who your partner-RPOs are. How do you support them in terms of organizational/production/economic development, especially in strengthening their positing in the value chains? So far, what are the results of your interventions?)*

1. The PLD (People's Led Development) approach that has been introduced by Bina Desa to the community has resulted in several achievements, including;
  - The Bingkon Production House initiated by Ngudi Mulyo – Gunung Kidul.
  - Action to build a DMT (Farm Partner Fund) initiated by KSPS together with local KSPS partners in Bulukumba.
  - The involvement of KSPS in giving birth to PERDA (Province Regulation) of South Sulawesi Province No. 4/2022 concerning the Development of Organic Agriculture. And currently pushing for a District regulation at the Bulukumba Regency level.
2. The establishment of 1 PLD Network in East Nusa Tenggara Province which uses PLD as an approach to program implementation with the community. The network consists of 5 institutions, including; Yakines, Tananua Flores Foundation, Wahana Tani Mandiri, Mitra Tani Mandiri Foundation, and YPK Donders).
3. 4 modules have been completed, including;
  - Rural School Module (rounds 1, 2, and 3). Rounds 1 & 2 have been tested at the National & Regional level. Round 3 in trial planning.
  - Natural Farming Education Module for Educating Farmers. This module has been tested (rolled out) at the national and regional levels
  - Gender Justice and Social Inclusion Modules. This module has been tested at the national level.

- Online-Based Education Modules and SOPs.

4. The formation of the Natural Farming Educator Farmers Network (JAPPPA) in 6 regions

5. There are 6 RPOs (KSP Sangurara, Sidojoyo Association, Butta Toa SPA, Sidomakmur Association, Galih, Sipatuo) that have received business incubation services.

## II. Leading priority Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (RDPE) agenda in the national, regional & global spheres

*(Discuss your key policy advocacy work and results so far. Discuss as well if there are any public and/or private programs that you were able to access or take part of.)*

1. Coordinating with the Ministry of Villages conducted a National Consultation Workshop on the Development of the ASEAN Rural Development Master Plan on 18 May 2022 in Jakarta attended by SOM RDPE, Asiadhrra, the ASEAN Secretariat and other civil society organizations.
2. Advocacy on Omnibus Law related to agriculture, food and rural livelihood. After undergoing a number of trials, finally the Omnibus Law was declared conditionally unconstitutional through the Constitutional Court decision Number 91/PUU-XIX/2021 which was read out on November 25 2021. Based on this Decision, the Omnibus Law must be amended within 2 years of the decision. If this is not carried out, this law will have permanent unconstitutional status or not apply at all. Currently the monitoring team (Bina Desa is the coordinator) together with the legal team have compiled a list of violations that have been committed by stakeholders and has reported to the Constitutional Court, Supreme Court and State Administrative Court.

## III. Innovating in offering value and data-driven programs & services to RDPE stakeholders toward sustainability

*(Discuss the internal capacity strengthening and innovations that you have carried out to improve your services to partners and to achieve your organizational goals/targets.)*

1. KSP Sangurara in Sigi, Palu, started their advocacy for land redistribution of 160,25 ha with participatory mapping on idle land which before owned by the private sector. The result was then presented to other people organizations and victims of earthquake-liquefaction to get a permanent residence and collective farming. They went together to the head of the district and now there is a draft bill of land redistribution and collective farming
2. KSP Lungkong in Togean has conducted a participatory mapping on their customary land and now is in the process of sharing the results with other customary stakeholders and other village stakeholders in areas bordering the customary management area as outlined in the map that has been made. They have planned to do advocacy customary management areas together at the district level, namely the issuance of a Regent Decree for the Bobongko customary community management area.
3. Research on Musyawarah; found that Musyawarah has been able to strengthen the KSP capacity in gaining access to natural agricultural knowledge and organization. These capacities provide the greatest benefit for the sustainability of the rural Swabina community, especially through the leadership it gives birth to. Through the benefits of this new political capacity, KSP and KSP leaders are even able to open access to land that was previously constrained due to unjust ownership structures, especially by state institutions such as Perhutani.
4. Participatory action research on Natural Farming and climate vulnerability; is ongoing, so far the farmers got lessons from the details of the potential risks and climate vulnerabilities that occur in the production area and its surrounding as well as how to respond through a natural farming approach. Another lesson learned is there is a need to integrate a territorial approach as the impact of climate change affected not only one area

#### IV. Other key significant achievements

*(Discuss if there are any other major achievements that you wish to highlight.)*

During the pandemic Bina Desa and the community were encouraged to be able to use online-based communication tools. In the beginning, everyone had to go through a hard process to adapt more especially for communities in remote areas. However, currently both Bina Desa and the community are getting used to using online-based tools.

*\*\* Please include in your discussion above how you have addressed/respond to cross-cutting concerns/issues such as territorial rural development, climate resilience and agroecology, rural youth and women, and agricultural digitalization.*