

Youth and Water Education: The Role of Bali Youth Parliament for Water in Promoting Water Sustainability

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Abstract. Along with the rapid global development, the issue of climate change emerges; affecting many sectors, one of which is the water issue. Therefore, involvement of stakeholders, especially youth, in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) becomes tremendously important. Bali Youth Parliament for Water (Bali YPW) emerges as an example of youth-led organization that is actively advocating on water issues, both on local and international level. In order to fulfill their objectives, Bali YPW uses diverse approaches to reach various fragments of society, mostly focusing on water education to children and youth. Using a qualitative method with primary and secondary data, this research aims to describe the role of Bali YPW to increase the awareness of local society on the importance of preserving water resources and sustainable water management. Moreover, the theory of NGO roles, along with the concept of Youth-Led Organization, and Environmental Education will be used in conducting this research. As a youth-led organization, BYPW has a role in serving as alternative education providers, through inclusive service innovation by promoting WASH education.

Keywords: Bali YPW; Non-Governmental Organization; Water Education; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH); Youth

1 Introduction

Along with the rapid global development, the issue of climate change emerges, affecting many sectors, entailing water crisis. Climate change and water are inextricably related, as it affects the global water systems in very complicated ways; from natural disasters such as floods and droughts, melting glaciers, unpredictable rainfall patterns, to rising sea level [1]. Furthermore, in the community aspect, the water crisis persists. Population growth has an impact of increasing demand, however, lack of water management combined with contamination of freshwater and groundwater supplies lead communities to an unavoidable phenomenon known as water stress, defined as the situation wherein the demand for water exceeds its availability [2][3]. This scarcity affects the global community in a complex way; combined with the issue of water quality, the global population, especially vulnerable communities, are unable to obtain clean water to perform domestic tasks. In addition, water crisis and water stress within the global community is further exacerbated by the cases of transboundary water conflicts due to mismanagement and lack of cooperation among countries,

resulting in impasse or deadlock in finding solutions to solve the issue of water crisis that affected people worldwide [1].

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) report released by the United Nations stated that despite international efforts, progress in water and sanitation remains defective. It is predicted even if the present pace is being maintained, around 2 billion people will not be able to obtain safe drinking water and 3 billion people will not have access to adequate sanitation by 2030 [3]. Given this fact, various grassroots movements concerning this issue existed within societies. The emergence of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), campaigns and movements are proof that the awakening awareness of the water crisis lies ahead of the community. Madrigal, et al. [4] on their writing mentioned that grassroots movements hold pivotal roles in accentuating and reflecting upon the views and values held by the society in terms of asymmetrical power relations, or to address injustice created by the government through water-based activism approach [5] [6] [7].

Among the plentiful grassroots initiatives, the youth-led movement is at the heart of this activism effort. One of these movements being the initiative from the World Youth Parliament for Water (hereinafter referred to as “WYPW”), which is a hub of youth of over 80 countries that are passionate and concerned of water-related issues [8]. Given the fact that almost, if not all, of the global population is exposed to water stress, the youth associated within this network deploys themselves into their respective regions, making effort in addressing local water issues through several key actions: raise awareness, research, advocacy, and community-based local action [8].

World Youth Parliament for Water reported that currently, there are over 20 local parliaments spread across five continents. Specifically in Indonesia, Bali Youth Parliament for Water emerged as the part of the global community network, being the first chapter to ever be established in South East Asia. Established during the fourth quarter of 2023, Bali Youth Parliament for Water (herein known as “BYPW”) arises as a response to the existing water crisis in Bali. As an area that is suffering from the over tourism phenomenon, serious damages to the environment persisted [9], which entails water-related issues. Cole, as cited by Lau [10], stated that over 65 percent of Bali’s freshwater is being allocated to tourism, contributing to water shortage and driving a water crisis for its local community. Thus, if not being treated properly, experts warn that in a few years, Bali might run out of water [10].

Given the urgency, BYPW as a youth-led Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) was established to advocate the issues of water to both government and community. Various efforts were being done by this organization, mostly oriented in water education to various layers of society with the main purpose to equip young people and society at large to the importance of water sustainability. This paper therefore aims to examine the role of youth in promoting water sustainability through the best practices of Bali Youth Parliament for Water in addressing water issues in Bali through water education approach.

2 Material and Methods

2.1. Literature Review

In this study, the authors refer to five literatures related to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) role in water issues. The first literature was written by Kumar O.S and Zacaria T.V focus on Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations (ENGOS) role in water education as part of India's decentralized water conservation strategy [11]. In response to increasing water scarcity, NGOs like Paani Foundation and Kerala Sasthra Sahitya Parishath (KSSP) have developed water education initiatives to raise public awareness and promote sustainable water use. Paani Foundation uses a constructive, community-driven approach in water-scarce regions of Maharashtra, emphasizing experiential learning. KSSP, on the other hand, takes an educative approach, promoting scientific water literacy through environmental camps and workshops in Kerala. Both NGOs contribute to water conservation by encouraging communities to adopt sustainable water practices, but they operate with different methodologies based on regional water challenges. This paper found ENGOS play a pivotal role in supporting India's decentralized water conservation mission by educating the public on sustainable water management.

Hansen and Kerr [12] also examine the role of NGOs in water conservation education, particularly in rural Jordan. The study highlights how NGOs, often in partnership with international donors, implement educational programs aimed at promoting water conservation among communities. Hansen and Kerr's study concludes that NGOs play a critical role in promoting water conservation through education, like water-saving devices and household management practices, to reduce water consumption [12]. The paper calls for NGOs to adopt bottom-up approach that actively involves all community members, especially those most affected by water scarcity. By doing so, NGOs can ensure that their conservation education initiatives are not only effective but also equitable.

The role of NGOs specifically in addressing Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) issues was studied by Bukari et.al. which highlights rural communities of north-western Ghana [13]. Centre for Indigenous Knowledge and Organizational Development (CIKOD) as NGO, play a crucial role in provision of WASH technologies and services by providing essential infrastructure and services, community mobilization and sensitization, partnership formation, capacity building and empowerment also contribute to the achievement of SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). NGOs often help build awareness around hygiene and sanitation practices, promoting the importance of proper water management and reducing the risks of open defecation through education. These efforts help build awareness around proper sanitation and hygiene practices.

The role of NGOs in promoting public environmental education and awareness is growing in significance as social mobility and wealth increase among the population. Without a strong educational component, NGOs would struggle to influence public policy and shift societal attitudes towards environmental issues [14]. Singh and Rahman write about how environmental education work through school-based environmental

education including passive education, interactive education, hands-on education (experiential) and empowerment [14]. Environmental education extends beyond just working with children in schools. NGOs play important roles in raising awareness and environmental education through behavior modification.

These four articles discuss the important role of NGOs in addressing environmental issues including WASH, as well as the significance of water education in raising awareness about hygiene and sanitation practices. To effectively implement their programs, a multi-sector partnership approach is essential—combining efforts from NGOs, governments, and community members. This collaborative method ensures that water issues are tackled comprehensively, involving all stakeholders. Hansen and Kerr [12] highlight the need of bottom-up approach that actively involves all community members, especially those most affected by water scarcity but not specified mention about youth.

Badr and Chebib [15] wrote about the engagement Youth Led Organizations in sustainable development initiatives. Youth-led organizations play a significant role in water education and raising awareness, especially in the context of sustainable development aligned with SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation. These organizations empower young people to develop innovative solutions addressing water security and sustainability challenges, by engage in research and apply technologies like the Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) to tackle water-related issues. Youth organizations also emphasize community engagement and inclusivity by educating local populations about water conservation and related sustainability issues. They foster collaboration with diverse stakeholders and create awareness campaigns, workshops, and advocacy projects to promote a better understanding of water resource management and environmental challenges. Through these efforts, youth organizations significantly contribute to driving positive change in water education, encouraging sustainable water practices, and ensuring long-term solutions for water-related challenges.

None of these five sources have specifically examined the role of education conducted by youth-led organizations through water education. This paper focuses on BYPW, a youth-led organization, as the primary subject of analysis. This focus on water education through inclusive service innovation represents the novelty of this study.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The Roles of Non-Governmental Organization

NGOs are non-governmental, non-political, non-profit making, voluntary organizations established for the benefit of members (a grassroots organization) or of members of the population [16]. The continuous growth of NGOs has sparked the interest of policymakers, activists, and analysts [17]. NGOs work at the community-level, thus affecting social change where others cannot. NGOs can represent and catalyze “civil society,” an element many consider critical for sustainability and democratization; and NGOs are simply more “efficient” than other partners [19]. NGOs play an important role in promoting sustainable community development [20]. Usually this is accomplished by providing three basic functions: (1) service delivery (relief, welfare),

(2) education, and (3) public policy advocacy [21]. The expanding role of NGOs highlights their value to the education sector. Both NGOs and INGOs have adopted "service-delivery" approaches to education, offering essential welfare services like healthcare, education, and access to credit in formal and non-formal settings [18]. NGOs are not confined to just service delivery. They play a crucial role in advancing universal and equitable quality education, positioning themselves as alternative education providers, innovators, advocates, and partners in policy discussions [19]. Based on the theory of the role of NGOs that has been explained, NGOs play a role in promoting sustainable community development through education.

Youth-Led Organizations

Youth-led non-governmental organizations are those that are fully led, managed and coordinated by young people. In an organization, this typically means that the staff and members are all under a certain age (often below 35) and address a range of issues from a youth-oriented perspective. Youth-led social engagement takes various forms, including political, economic, charitable, and voluntary participation, as well as public policy involvement, artistic expression, and innovative research [22]. Research has highlighted beneficial aspects of collaboration between youth and local organizations, such as knowledge sharing, capacity development, and outreach efforts [23]. Youth involvement, empowerment, and participation in policy advocacy and capacity development provide pathways for young people to contribute to creating a more equitable environment. By fostering new interactions and integrating knowledge within their communities, they enhance the social capital of their ecosystems [24]. Based on this explanation, a youth-led organization is an NGO led and organized by young people, playing the same role as an NGO in promoting sustainable community development through education.

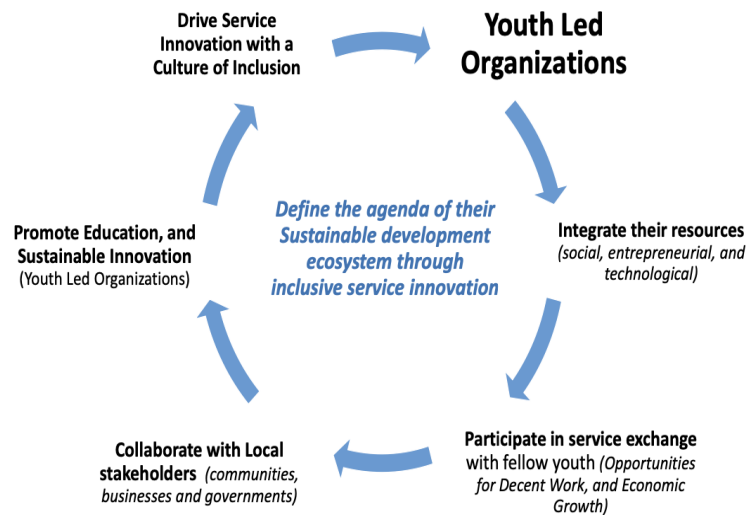


Fig.1 Youth Led Organizations agenda through inclusive service innovation [15]

Bbadr and Chebib [15] adapted from Vargo and Lusch [25] explain that Youth Led Organizations carry out agendas related to the sustainable development ecosystem through inclusive service innovation, which includes five key aspects: integrating their resources, participating in service exchanges, collaborating with local communities, promoting education and sustainable innovation, and driving service innovation with a culture of inclusion. The author will use these five aspects to analyze the role of BYPW as a youth-led organization in promoting WASH education as part of promoting sustainable community development.

Environmental Education

NGOs can create awareness through environmental education. Environmental education activities are easier to start in the non-formal education system, through youth group activities and field visits that engage learners in the hands-on approach [26]. Environmental Education work through school-based environmental education and awareness and environmental education [14]. School-based environmental education including:

- a. Passive Education: NGOs can raise awareness through talks, lectures, and displays, but this approach offers minimal interaction and doesn't guarantee changes in behavior or attitudes.
- b. Interactive Education: By facilitating workshops and discussions, NGOs enable students to engage more deeply, promoting critical thinking and problem-solving skills. This method encourages students to think for themselves rather than just absorb information.
- c. Hands-On Education (experiential): Providing experiential learning opportunities, such as fieldwork, allows students to connect with their local ecosystems. This approach fosters empathy, critical thinking, and long-term positive attitudes towards the environment, making learning enjoyable.
- d. Empowerment: When students are guided to design and implement their own research projects, they become more invested in their learning. This bottom-up approach leads to greater success and sustainability in environmental initiatives, empowering students to become proactive and engaged citizens [14].

NGO's role in awareness and environmental education through behavior modification (social marketing) [14]. NGOs should shift from traditional education to social marketing strategies to modify public behavior. NGOs should identify specific behaviors to change by understanding the target audience, use effective messages and use multiple channels (media, events, endorsements) to amplify their message. Environmental education concept will be use to analyze WASH education in BYPW roles.

2.3 Research Methods

This research uses a qualitative method with a participant observation approach. One of the authors of this research is member of BYPW and engaged in BYPW activities.

For this reason, the approach used in this study is a participant observation approach. Participant observation cannot be used alone in qualitative research, it must be carried out with other data collection methods such as interviews or others. The research data was conducted through primary data and secondary data. Primary data collected from interviews with BYPW leader. Secondary data from literature study sourced from related journals, BYPW website, articles both online and in print. The problem limitation in this research is only limited to the role of Bali Youth Parliament for Water in promoting water sustainability in 2023-2024. The roles and functions of NGOs are distinct but complementary aspects of how NGOs operate within society. Roles are seen as the broad and overarching purposes that NGOs aim to fulfill in society. Functions are the specific, operational tasks and activities that NGOs carry out to achieve their roles [43]. The theory of NGO roles, along with the concept of Youth-Led Organization, and Environmental Education will be used in conducting this research.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Bali Youth Parliament for Water and Water Education

The world is facing symptoms of what experts address as the ‘water crisis’, affecting at least 4 billion people, accounting for 50 percent of the world population [27]. This phenomenon brings consequential detriment for every country, including Indonesia. Among many areas of this country, Bali is undergoing severe water scarcity [28] due several factors, mostly revolving around the significant number of tourist visits. The Central Statistics Strategy in their report [29] mentioned that as of June 2024, foreign tourist visits to Bali reached approximately 518 thousand. The statistics did not include local visitors. Albeit facing a fluctuating number of tourist visits, the overtourism phenomenon is undeniably happening in Bali. CNN International, as quoted by CNN Indonesia [41], mentioned that Bali has transformed into an area with arguably the worst overtourism issue. This is especially evident in the Southern Bali area. I Nyoman Sunarta, Professor of Environmental Based Tourism Science of Faculty of Tourism of Udayana University, as cited by Kompas [42] stated that the massive influx of visitors in Bali resulted in the decreasing quality and quantity of water in Bali – as there is an expansion in water demand to meet the tourists’ needs. Thus, water crisis emerges, impacting locals’ lives as their source of water has gradually dried up.

Bali, Indonesia is grappling with an escalating water crisis driven by tourism expansion, rapid population growth, and poor water management. Years of unchecked development and tourism have pushed the island's water resources to a critical point [30]. The phenomenon of water crisis needs more attention because it will affect many sectors of life [31]. Immediate action from Bali's tourism industry, coupled with increased public awareness, is essential to inform residents and stakeholders about the crisis. Additionally, sharing knowledge with the public is crucial to highlight the seriousness and current challenges related to water sustainability.

In 2007, young people gathered in Paris for the 5th UNESCO Youth Forum, where they built consensus on how young people define education for sustainable development

[32]. They discussed ways to increase support of environmentally sustainable economic growth, entrepreneurship, effective and equitable public-private water partnerships, and clean technology transfer [33]. Bali Youth Parliament for Water (hereinafter referred to as “BYPW”) emerged as a youth-led Non Governmental Organization (NGO) with the main concern of advocating for water issues that are happening in Bali. BYPW was established in October 2023 as part of World Youth Parliament for Water (WYPW) and under the auspices of the Secrétariat International de L'eau or International Secretariat for Water (ISW), a movement advocating for water issues based in Montreal, Canada [34]. Therefore, under the encouragement of ISW, BYPW was formed during the 2nd Stakeholder Consultation Meeting of the 10th World Water Forum as the first youth parliament for water chapter in Southeast Asia.

BYPW strives to advocate water sustainability and the importance of preserving water to the locals, which includes children, youth, and society at large. This is being done through various spheres, with the goals of approaching different layers of society. In the realm of water education, BYPW in collaboration with Liquify, a self-sufficient initiative concerning Bali water issues, held a monthly children education programme; starting in February 2024, mostly targeting primary school students. This is being done through a picture book produced by Liquify titled ‘Harapan Tetes Hujan’ and storytelling methods. In this case, BYPW’s main role entails event organizer and human resources management. Data released by the BYPW through their social media mentioned that by July 2024, more than 700 students had been approached and educated.

As a youth-led movement, BYPW is actively seeking collaboration and engaging with the other youth so as to expand the impacts. Hence the programs created by BYPW are mostly youth-oriented whilst also trying to engage youth in the process. This is evident in the collaboration and partnership BYPW had done with several youth-led organizations and CSOs, such as Social Project Bali, Ragam Foundation, et cetera. The involvement of youth can also be seen in various programs that have been held by BYPW, to name a few: mangrove planting event to celebrate world water day and eco enzyme event in Lake Batur to commemorate the newly established world lake day. Furthermore, BYPW has also created a youth information centre, with the aim to extend information regarding events concerning water and environmental issues at large. By September 2024, there are more than 200 youths that have become the members of this hub.

Not only through events, BYPW is actively promoting the awareness of the importance of water through the academic realm. This is evident through the digital education method, comprising biweekly analysis posted on Instagram and Medium writing platform. Furthermore, BYPW, as an organization consisting of the members that are coming from various backgrounds of studies and expertise, vigorously holds a weekly internal discussion, wherein the members will be sharing their knowledge about water related to their studies. The material will be updated regularly on BYPW’s Instagram page where it can also be accessed by the public. Moreover, public webinars and discussions are also under their focus, to give a few examples: online webinar talking about “Quantity, Quality, and Continuity of Water” in December 2023 as well as offline

seminar in January 2024 discussing “Preserving Cultural Legacy: Raising Youth Awareness of Subak in Present Days”.

Under the support of the International Secretariat for Water, in January 2024, “Civil Society and Youth on the road to Bali’s 10th World Water Forum” event was being held in Jakarta, with BYPW as its organizer. The event was attended by 65 students, with the primary objective of discussing the youth’s vision regarding water issues to later be delivered in the 10th World Water Forum by the BYPW as the main representation of Indonesian youth. In the context of 10th World Water Forum (hereinafter known as “10th WWF” participation, the 6th General Assembly of World Youth Parliament for Water – an event held in prior to 10th WWF as a hub for 70 youth from 50 countries to gather key messages and advocacy from the youth side of point to later be delivered within the international forum – were being held. BYPW, as the partner of ISW and WYPW played the role as co-organizer and responsible to oversee the process of events preparation. In addition, six of BYPW members were appointed as the official delegates of the 6th General Assembly and were able to obtain grant-in-aid to participate in the 10th WWF. As the official representation of the 6th General Assembly and on behalf of BYPW, the appointed members were actively engaging as participants and speakers in the thematic session of 10th WWF.

As youth representative in the 10th WWF, stakeholder advocacy has also become the main concern of BYPW. In this context, BYPW, alongside with WYPW and with the support of ISW, have approached to stakeholders to express their concern pertaining to water issues as part of youth; during the 10th Stakeholder Consultation Meeting, BYPW were able to reach out to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia and advocated their messages to Loïc Fauchon as the president of World Water Council. They were able to introduce the youth movement to several subsidiary bodies of the UN, most notably UNECE and UNICEF. During the 10th World Water Forum, BYPW representative was able to partake in a political session as the youth representative, alongside delegates from the WYPW.

BYPW were also actively engaged as the main organizer for “WE ARE WATER” Art Installation event, which, as its name implies, is a movement to show youth’s commitment to combat plastic pollution as a major factor to water pollution. Collaborated with Liina Klauss, a renowned German environmental artist, and supported by ISW and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), BYPW has collected close to 10.000 plastic sachets and crafted it to the powerful slogan read as “WE ARE WATER” [35] [36].

BYPW is a non-governmental organization focused on water issues, with voluntary membership. BYPW’s members are young people aged between 18 and 35 [37], qualifying it as a youth-led NGO. Youth-led non-governmental organizations are those fully led, managed, and coordinated by young people [22]. Through BYPW, youth gather to collaborate, shape, and share their perspectives for a more peaceful, sustainable, and water-secure future. In addressing water issues and promoting sustainable community development, BYPW fulfills two NGO functions according to Stromquist [21]: education and public policy advocacy.

3.2 The Role of Bali Youth Parliament for Water as Youth-Led Organization In Promoting Water Sustainability

The implementation of education aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia is being advanced through the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) program, which is supported by the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and various institutions. The main focus of WASH is to teach essential sanitation and hygiene practices to communities and schoolchildren, with a particular emphasis on girls' education and gender equality, which are vital for the success of water and sanitation infrastructure initiatives [38]. Educational institutions, particularly schools, are primary targets for the WASH program. On a global scale, progress in meeting the SDG indicators for WASH at the school level has been gradually improving as of 2018. However, further acceleration is necessary to meet the goals by 2030.

BYPW as a non-governmental youth led organization has programs related to WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) education, including a monthly children's education program, digital education through Instagram and the Medium writing platform, public webinars, and discussions. These programs are all aimed at raising awareness and educating the public, especially young people and to make them aware that there is a Youth-Led Organization (YLO) focusing on water issues.

BYPW leader mentioned there are three points of priority: perspectives, habits, and regulations. In this context, perspectives are related to their campaigns in raising awareness, as they believe that society should have made aware regarding the water issues happening surrounding them [39]. Habit is then defined as the continuation of changing perspectives, as changing in habit happens only when there is changing perspectives within the society. Furthermore, the goals of changing regulation is related to BYPS's advocacies to stakeholder, in which they promote the importance of water sustainability and how it should be reflected through the adequate policies and through the regulations that could meet the society's needs to water. Regulations are a powerful tool that can be used to improve drinking-water quality and ensure a safe water supply [40]. This premise is evident in the main advocacy point BYPW carried out during the political agenda 10th World Water Forum, in which they mentioned the needs of environmental law constitutional provision; means that any decisions should be referring to the environmental law.

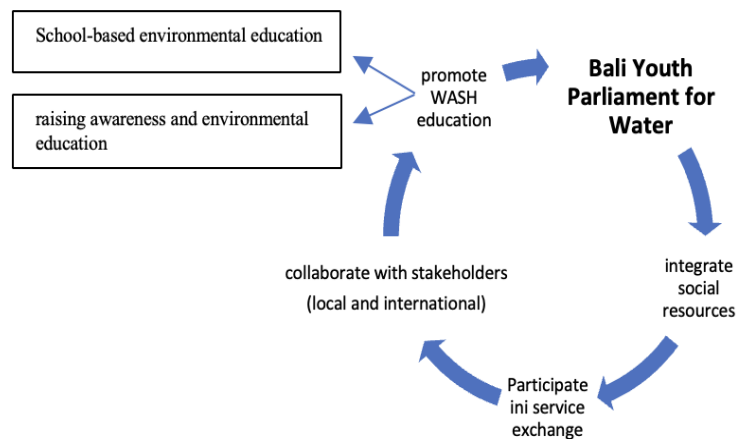


Fig. 2 BYPW agenda of sustainable community development through WASH education

In the context of integrating social resources, BYPW is actively promoting the values of water sustainability within academic settings. The example can be seen in the biweekly analysis posted on Instagram and Medium writing platform, wherein this task is specifically carried out by the members of the Research, Data, and Policy department of this organization. The biweekly analysis uploaded are mainly discussing and analyzing water issues within various backgrounds of studies, including Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) matter. Educating and raising awareness of the audience, especially youth as the main user of these social media platforms become the primary objective of this program.

Service exchange participation in the context of BYPW activities is defined as the involvement of youth in most, if not all, of their programmes. BYPW has actively involved the local youth to participate in their programmes, even if they are not part of the said organization's members or officers. One example for this point is the involvement of local youth in monthly children education programme, wherein the volunteer opportunity will be opened to those who are interested to partake in as storytellers for the primary students. In this case, involving youth to raise awareness of other layers of society, in this context the primary students, through this engaging activity became the purpose of this program.

As a youth-led and collaboration-driven organization, partnership with local NGOs and/or CSOs is the spirit of BYPW. Throughout their journey of water sustainability campaign, BYPW has actively sought for collaboration to widen their impact, one of which is the continuous collaboration with Liquify, a self-sufficient water initiative in Bali, through monthly children education programme. In this sense, BYPW performs as event planner and organizer, as well as human resources providers. Moreover, as youth representative, BYPW had actively done stakeholder advocacy to international

stakeholders (UNECE, UNICEF, World Water Council) in the 10th World Water Forum, in which they introduced not only youth movement, but also addressed the concerning water issues happening in Bali and Indonesia at large, mostly about water scarcity, gender barriers and vulnerable communities' limitation in accessing water, as well as WASH issue in education institutions and in society.

Promoting WASH education falls into two categories: 1) school-based environmental education, and 2) raising awareness and environmental education. School-based environmental education has been performed since February 2024 by BYPW through a monthly children education programme. This is conducted through a storytelling method, supported by the picture book titled "Harapan Tetes Hujan" produced by Liquify, mainly talking about the importance of using water wisely on a daily basis using interesting illustrations and with a elementary-student language level. With the main target of primary students, this programme aims to educate students and raise their awareness of the importance of preserving water and to use water wisely in everyday context. Basic WASH education was also conducted during this event as it is one of the most fundamental aspects to be taken into account for primary students. Furthermore, raising awareness and environmental education category in this sense is carried out through seminars and discussions, targeting youth and society in general. The topic itself varied, one of which being the education and discussion about WASH in daily aspect.

BYPW promoting sustainable community development through education and economic development by integrating their resources to foster collaboration with other NGOs and service exchange among young people. These organizations provide safe, dynamic environments that enhance civic engagement through skill-building and community initiatives. Utilizing digital tools like online platform and social media platforms, BYPW as youth-led groups contribute to addressing local challenges of water issues and raising awareness about WASH. By partnering with local stakeholders, they empower communities through school-based environmental education, and raising awareness and environmental education, digital literacy, and advocacy campaigns. This is an effort of inclusive social innovation that is ongoing and needs to be continuously carried out until its results can be measured.

4. Conclusion

Bali Youth Parliament for Water (BYPW) is a non-governmental organization comprising young individuals aged 18 to 35, which categorizes it as a youth-led NGO. BYPW is entirely directed, managed, and coordinated by young people. As an NGO, BYPW plays important role in promoting sustainable community development especially in water issues. Through BYPW, youth come together to collaborate, develop, and express their viewpoints for a more peaceful, sustainable, and water-secure future. In tackling water-related challenges and fostering sustainable community development, BYPW performs two key functions as an NGO, education and public policy advocacy. Through BYPW, youth work at the community-level, thus affecting social change in water issues.

As a youth-led organization, BYPW has a role in serving as alternative education providers, innovators, advocates, and collaborators in policy discussions. BYPW helps address local water challenges and raises awareness of water issues, acting through campaigns and concrete actions. These youth-led organizations create safe and dynamic spaces that foster civic engagement through skill-building and community-driven initiatives, by leveraging digital tools such as online platforms and social media. In partnership with local stakeholders, they empower communities through school-based environmental education, digital literacy, advocacy campaigns, and awareness-raising efforts. BYPW contributes to raising awareness through environmental education, particularly in non-formal education settings like youth groups and field visits, which offer hands-on learning experiences. Environmental education is implemented through school-based initiatives, including passive education through a storytelling method, interactive education encouraging critical thinking through workshops and discussions; and hands-on education. These programs are all aimed at raising awareness and educating the public, especially young people and to make them aware that there is a Youth-Led Organization (YLO) focusing on water issues.

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