

Helping People to Help Themselves



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IDEP — Annual Report 2020
Adaptation to Change



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Executive Summary 2020

IDEP SELARAS ALAM FOUNDATION

In 2020, the world was adapting to new habits and unusual ways as in previous years. We know that the Covid-19 virus pandemic has spread worldwide, including Indonesia and Bali in particular. Its influence is extraordinary because it relates to human life socially, culturally, and economically.

The IDEP Selaras Alam Foundation (IDEP) is one of those affected by this pandemic. The plans and strategies drawn up at the end of 2019 underwent many changes, which ultimately required adjustments to field conditions. This is done so that program implementation in 2020 is still following the mandated framework of the organization's strategic planning for 2019–2023. The programs are community accompaniment to strengthen community resilience, efforts to encourage local natural resource sovereignty, public campaigns, and education to increase awareness and internal capacity following the organization's work values. All of that, once again, was done with adjustments in the field.

In the context of Bali Province, during the 2020 Covid-19 Pandemic, IDEP will continue to work in districts with the lowest local income in Bali Province and those with the highest risk of community resilience, such as in Gianyar and Jembrana regencies. In addition to agriculture through family gardens, IDEP also continues to develop renewable energy through biogas, save groundwater, and assist students in schools in each district regarding environmental education and disaster risk reduction. The work in the field has been carried out by carrying out strict protocols in assisting the community during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Not much different from Bali, programs outside Bali are

still being carried out with various adjustments in the field and, of course, strict health protocols. The Recovery and Rehabilitation Program in Central Sulawesi is one example. Likewise, the Sustainable Livelihoods program for tobacco farmers in Gunungkidul Regency, DI Yogyakarta Province, and Jember Regency, East Java Province.

Despite experiencing many restrictions, IDEP continues to play an active role in reducing the spread of the virus during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is done by socializing and distributing sanitation equipment assistance to 9 Covid-19 Task Force posts and eight traditional markets in Gianyar Regency. Not only that, but IDEP also distributes essential food assistance to residents spread across eight districts in Bali. To reduce the spread of Covid-19 on a community basis, IDEP also supports the DESTANA Group in Yehembang Kauh Village, Negara Regency (Bali), and 6 Disaster Management Community Group (KMPB) in Sigi Regency and Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi Province through the distribution of sanitation equipment. In addition, IDEP also carried out emergency response work for the flash flood disaster in Lengkeka Village, West Lore District, Poso Regency, Central Sulawesi.

To help communities adapt amid a pandemic, IDEP also invites people to be self-sufficient in food by providing seeds and assisting family and community gardens in 6 traditional villages in Kemenuh, Sukawati, Bali. Not only that, but IDEP also pays special attention to single-parent mothers with dependents of school-age children who are carrying a hefty burden due to the pandemic. They are scattered in Buleleng Regency, Denpasar City,



Muchamad Awal
IDEP Executive Director

Karangasem Regency, and Gianyar Regency. Apart from providing family buckets containing necessities, school supplies, sanitation kits, IDEP also distributed packages containing planting equipment so that they could start meeting their food needs independently in their yards.

With all these works, we hope that the community can be helped to adapt amid a pandemic that is entirely uncertain when it will end. We know that these jobs are not easy and cannot be done alone, especially amid an

uncertain pandemic. Therefore, we would like to thank all parties, from donors, partners, volunteers to the community, who have contributed in their way. We hope that this support and collaboration will continue to produce adaptation models that impact society without being limited by the Covid-19 pandemic and all its consequences.

Below: Ni Wayan Kemir picks round eggplant from a community garden managed by the community in Kemenuh, Gianyar.



Pandemic and Adaptation to Change

Unexpectedly, this pandemic has exposed the rupture points of our living system. For instance, in terms of disaster preparedness, we have not been ready yet to manage disasters, including pandemics.

Since being declared a pandemic in March 2020, Covid-19 has changed the way how the world works. Ultimately, how humans survive and re-examine their relationship with their community and environment. Inevitably, apart from having a direct impact on the life and death of individuals, the coronavirus has also reduced the economic capacity of many families. Herein lies the dilemma. When all physical movement is restricted to flattening the curve of the virus spread, most people lose their jobs or daily income to keep providing food for their family members.

By all means, the issue of this pandemic is not that simple. But one clear thing is that 2020 has been a difficult period. Moreover, with all the uncertainty about when it will end, the Covid-19 pandemic and all its variants seem to leave only one last option, which is adapting to change.

Unexpectedly, this pandemic has exposed the rupture points of our living system. For instance, in terms of disaster preparedness, we have not been ready yet to manage disasters, including pandemics. In terms of health, the capacity of the health system has been inadequate and clean-healthy behavior has not become the habit of the community. From an economic perspective, we have been very dependent on unsustainable livelihoods, such as tourism.

Not only for the public but the various Covid-19 handling policies imposed by the Government also have a direct impact on our activities. The various community

resilience programs that we were working on in four provinces including Bali, Central Sulawesi, Yogyakarta, and East Java have had to be temporarily postponed until the situation is more conducive. In fact, the community's need to become more self-sufficient in these areas is also urgent at the same time. In addition, the program period agreed with the donors is also limited.

In this difficult and limited situation, we tried to adapt to deliver support for the community on time. For example, through the implementation of strict health protocols in every activity, both in the office and in the community. Various activities with the community, such as training and assistance, were also modified to suit local and national restrictions. In addition, information technology that provides various online facilities was also used to the maximum extent possible to reach more people without physical contact. However, despite the sophistication, its use also has limitations as not all communities have access, especially in remote areas.

On the other hand, to ensure that the community is also assisted in the adaptation process, we took two ways. Firstly, for the communities that participated in running programs when the pandemic occurred, we added Covid-19 prevention activities and capacity strengthening for the community in program implementation. For example, through the distribution of PPE, public campaigns and education on clean and healthy behavior, and support for the market expansion of the community's product so that they have alternative

incomes. We did this for seed-producer farmers and cattle farmers who are members of cooperatives we assisted in Bali, disaster survivors in six villages in Central Sulawesi, and tobacco farmers in Yogyakarta and East Java.

Secondly, for the people affected by Covid-19 in Bali, we carried out various emergency responses as support. The main reason is that Bali, which relies heavily on tourism, has a very high vulnerability. In Indonesia, Bali is one of the areas with the highest positive cases and mortality. Not only that, its economic growth even reached minus 12% in the third quarter due to the collapse of tourism as the mainstay sector.

Some of the aforementioned emergency responses have short-term benefits and some are expected to have long-term impacts. Some are aimed at public servants such as Covid-19 Task Force volunteers and health workers, while others are intended for the wider community, especially those who are very vulnerable, such as single mothers with school-age children. For instance, distribution of basic needs, distribution of PPE and sanitation equipment, public campaigns and education related to Covid-19 as well as a clean and healthy living behavior, distribution of gardening starter packs, and assistance to manage community gardens. We did that for the community that spread over nine districts.

The community's vulnerability to disasters is one of our long-standing concerns. This was proven when flash floods hit Lengkeka village in Poso district, Central Sulawesi. Since the capacity and disaster preparedness of the community has not been tested when it happened, they have to bear the double burden of dealing with at least two disasters at once, pandemics

and floods. However, with all the limitations, we distributed packages of basic needs for affected families there. It was done in collaboration with the local government and under strict protocol.

From the journey during 2020, we learned that helping communities to self-sufficiently reduce their vulnerabilities turned out to be unfinished homework. Not to mention the threat and high risk of the disaster that still haunts everywhere. Ultimately the man-made disasters through environmental destruction. Climate crises, droughts, floods, landslides, and water crises are some examples that continue to occur and increase the community's vulnerability amid a pandemic.

From there, we also learned that developing models of resilient communities is a strategy that can continue to be applied, both in collaboration with the community and with relevant stakeholders. These models can also be developed by referring to one of the Permaculture principles, namely observe and interact, both on the problems faced by the community as well as on the potential resources and local solutions that they have to overcome the problems. Then, to have a long-term impact, these models can be as much as possible directed to be applied starting from the family.

By using the Permaculture and Disaster Risk Reduction approach, the model development is described in four interconnected and evolving frameworks, namely Permaculture-based sustainable livelihoods, community-based disaster management, capacity building through training and consultancy, as well as public campaigns and education through the creative media.

Yet it will be continuously tested, at least these approaches, strategies, methods, and efforts can be both a capital and a model for the community to adapt and manifest their resilience, whatever the situation.

2020 is the moment!



Above: Developing community gardens with strong women from Central Sulawesi.



Permaculture-based sustainable livelihood



Campaign and public education through media



Capacity building through training and consulting

Framework to **Community Resilience**



Community-based disaster management

Our Work in 2020



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TRAINING

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- 39 Permaculture Online Course with WVI Mangarai
- 40 Introduction to Permaculture Training with Yayasan BITRA Indonesia

2020's Outreach

44,735
people received direct benefits



23,777
followers in 6 social media platforms

2
consultancy project



1 TV Talkshow



17 locations reached out by programs, mostly remote villages

14 SDGs

Throughout 2020 we have contributed to 14 out of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).



25
media coverage



Right: Distribution of agricultural equipment to farmers in Bukit Mesari, Bedugul.

Projects by Region and Achievements

- Program
- Consultancy Project
- Trainings

Online

30 people participated in each session of Permaculture Online Course with WVI Manggarai. There are three sessions: Post Harvest, Integrated Pest Control, and Seed Storage.

Medan, North Sumatra

20 people participate in training on Permaculture Design Component.

Gunungkidul, Central Java & Jember, East Java

104 people have improved the quality of their livelihood.

Jono Oge, Sigi, Central Sulawesi

1,400 families have access to clean water thanks to the construction of artesian & recharge wells.

42 people have increased their understanding of water conservation.

Lengkeka, Poso, Central Sulawesi

140 families received basic needs assistance packages (560 people).

Donggala & Sigi, Central Sulawesi

312 people have improved the quality of their livelihoods.

Gianyar, Bali

20 people participated in the introductory permaculture training.

Sanur, Bali

1 permaculture garden has been established to meet the needs of households and groups.

Gianyar; Jembrana; Bangli; Tabanan; Buleleng; Karangasem; Klungkung; Denpasar, Bali

439 families received basic needs assistance packages.

35,695 people have received support in efforts to prevent COVID-19.

Bali

7208 people have been informed and benefited from the water protection & conservation program in Bali.

Yeh Embang, Jembrana, Bali

200 families (800 people) benefited from tree planting and increased their knowledge of sustainable livelihoods.

Baturiti, Tabanan, Bali

2 farmer groups (14 people) have improved the quality of their livelihoods.

Enhancement of Welfare and Women's Empowerment Through DRR Activities in Central Sulawesi

Program value
IDR 6.844.962.600

Donors
Caritas Austria
Medico International
Give2Asia

This program is one of the programs in a series of Post-Disaster Recovery activities in Central Sulawesi Province. We and the YPAL field team coordinate to search and distribute aid to remote villages during emergency response activities. Six villages that became the location of activities in Central Sulawesi are Jono Oge Village, Amal Village, Saloya Village, Taripa Village, Sumari Village, and Kumbasa Village.

Apart from Jono Oge Village, which severely impacted the natural disasters, the other five villages were selected based on our intervention criteria. These criteria include geographical location, relative isolation / limited means of transportation and communication, and motivation to increase capacity for disaster risk reduction. The activities planned in this program have been running since October 2019 and ending at the end of 2020.

Several themes outline the activities carried out during this program, namely:

Development of Temporary House and Public Water and Sanitation Facilities in Jono Oge Village

Hunian Bertumbuh, abbreviated as HUBER, is an activity carried out to support rebuilding houses damaged by the earthquake and liquefaction in Jono Oge Village. The concept of HUBER is not the same as shelters because the preferred location is close to the beneficiary's house / preferred location and is also expected to become part of the following permanent house that will be built later. HUBER's construction also emphasizes the technical concept of building earthquake-safe houses using locally available resources and transferring knowledge between our technicians to local workers.

As for public water and sanitation facilities, it is making public toilets and artesian wells. The well is expected to be a source of clean water for the community and sanitation facilities for residents who have damaged latrines due to the earthquake's impact. In addition, we built five recharge wells to support the hydrological cycle in the local community by returning rainwater to the water bag in the ground.



1400 families
in 5 hamlets in Jono Oge Village have access to clean water and increased capacity in sanitation.

10 well workers
in the local community gained knowledge in constructing recharge wells.

25 construction workers
in the community obtained knowledge in the construction of earthquake-safe houses.

24 community representatives
in Jono Oge Village understand the importance of water conservation and mitigating water-related disasters.

5
recharge wells

5
artesian wells

34
communal toilets

104
HUBER

Assistance for Disaster Management Community Groups (CDMG/KMPB) or (TPSRB - Disaster Risk Management Alert Team)

In addition to providing assistance related to community facility infrastructure, we also strengthens community capacity in disaster mitigation, preparedness and community risk assessment. Community capacity strengthening was carried out by assisting in the preparation and discussion of regional mapping, preparing the CDMG organizational structure, and assisting in training and infrastructure support for the community radio system. In addition, there is also assistance and training in terms of first aid and disaster evacuation, which is taught as part of improving the CDMG group.

Not only related to aspects in the community area, we also made efforts to increase capacity in networking between CDMG and various local NGOs and authorities related to disasters in Central Sulawesi Province. This is done by holding a workshop involving representatives of local NGOs / associations related to the disaster, BPBD, and provincial and district governments representatives.

73 people from **10** representatives of local NGOs

in Central Sulawesi Province have increased knowledge in permaculture and disaster.

348 CDMG members

from 6 villages understand disaster risk reduction, mitigation activities for their community areas and perform first aid and operate community radio infrastructure.

24 CDMG representatives

from 6 villages have been directly connected with other disaster authorities and OSM in the Central Sulawesi Province.

6 Village Area Risk Mapping

is available in 6 Villages (Jono Oge, Amal, Saloya, Taripa, Sumari, Kumbasa).

6 CDMGs

were formed and active in 6 villages (Jono Oge, Amal, Saloya, Taripa, Sumari, Kumbasa)

Capacity building for women welfare and communities in activities related to disaster risk management in the community

In terms of increasing the capacity of women and communities for disasters, there are several kinds of activities carried out. Among them are training and assistance in making family yard gardens/home gardens (KPK) to meet families' food and nutritional needs. Besides that, KPK is also useful as an additional source of income through simple post-harvest processing, which we also trains. In addition to those activities, we also carries out advocacy training for gender equality and the role of women in disasters. As a closing of the advocacy activities, we conducted a photo-story practice or photo-taking directed by female survivors to be exhibited during the inauguration of the growing housing in Jono Oge Village.

To increase the role of all components of society, including the younger generation, we also carries out disaster capacity-building activities in schools. Activities in schools involve students and teachers with activities related to:

- 1) mapping disaster risk in schools,
- 2) socializing the importance of food gardens in schools, and
- 3) implementing disaster simulations in schools by conducting participatory mapping together with students and teachers.

After the mapping, our team disseminated and verified the maps made and distributed to each school.

As for the general community, we conducts Earthquake Disaster Simulations, which are still prone to occur in the Southeast Sulawesi Province and its surroundings. The simulation activity involved the school and the CDMG, and the village government and opened the participation of residents. Before the simulation, we had also distributed evacuation route markers and earthquake-prone areas around the village



area. So that during the simulation, all community representatives present can identify and understand evacuation routes and what to do in the event of a disaster.

1650 families

in 6 villages (Jono Oge, Amal, Saloya, Taripa, Sumari, and Kumbasa) gained knowledge about cultivating through permaculture and creating family gardens.

450 families

in 6 villages (Jono Oge, Amal, Saloya, Taripa, Sumari, and Kumbasa) can obtain daily consumption harvested from the permaculture management of their family gardens.

795 students

from 15 schools in 6 villages gained knowledge about disaster risk reduction in the community.

15 schools

have a disaster risk map and have an evacuation route that has been simulated together.

1803 families

in 6 villages (Jono Oge, Amal, Saloya, Taripa, Sumari, and Kumbasa) experienced increased capacity and knowledge in disaster and disaster preparedness practices.

Our Work in 2020 / Program

Building Sustainable Local Chains for Fruits and vegetables in Bali Island, Indonesia

This program is our assistance to increase sustainable agriculture practice for medium-scale agroecological farmers in Bali, which has been ongoing since 2018. In 2020, AGRISUD supported the program's implementation. The activity includes assisting agroecological practices and provides support for their product marketing according to needs. As for 2020, the activities are specially developed in dealing with the impact of the pandemic that is being felt by the people in Bali, especially vegetable farmers.

This mentoring program officially started in mid-July 2020 and will last until 2021. In general, in the mentoring carried out, we coordinates activities and provides support tools needed to support agroecological implementation. Our team also ensures that the quality of the practices and yields produced are of decent quality and can be widely marketed in Bali. However, due to the pandemic situation, many farmers have reduced production by up to 50%. To distribute the harvest, at the end of 2020, the Bukit Mesari group, with facilitation from the our, collaborated with SOS (Scholar of Sustenance) Bali with the support of Club Med. SOS is one of the foundations that work to provide ready-made food assistance to poor people in need.

Program value

IDR 154.726.223

Donors

**Agrisud
International**

End

2020



Achievements

1 farmer group

Bukit Mesari (9 members), has improved agroecological practices after the availability of rainwater catchment, which will save water use by utilizing rainwater.

1 farmer group

Bukit Mesari (9 members), has carried out vegetable plantation activities by carrying out agroecological practices and marketing to local markets.

1 group of fruit farmers

Buana Sari (5 members), who were interested in joining the mentoring program and planning to do agroecological practices.

Bali Water Protection Movement

Program Value
IDR 698.709.285

Donors
Give2Asia
Boeing

The Bali Water Protection (BWP) program phase 2 in 2020 aims to improve water sustainability and community resilience against water shortages by implementing three frameworks of activities:

Adopt a Well aims to inject rainwater into the soil aquifer through recharge wells. In 2020, we built 12 recharge wells, exceeding the previously planned annual target of 10 wells. Together with the our team, local farmers participated in constructing recharge wells in their respective gardens. Farmers learn about the basis of ecology, protecting the environment and water sources where farmers apply directly to their respective gardens.

Adopt a River aims to provide education related to water (WASH) and the environment. In 2020, we held a 'Teachers Meeting' which aims to provide educational materials to 40 public elementary schools in 4 districts of Bali, which the teachers then distribute to students in their respective schools.

Adopt Water, Aims to increase public awareness about the importance of protecting and maintaining water resources. During 2020, we focused on this activity through social media by creating interactive Instagram Content, Instagram LIVE, and Quiz with prizes on

Instagram BWP @baliwaterprotection. There is also a webinar series entitled 'How is the water condition in Bali' with 87 participants, and a second webinar entitled 'Seeing the potential of water and conservation solutions in Bali' with 53 participants. At the end of the year, we collaborated with BaleBengong to create an online festival event with a total of 8 educational and art videos related to water and the environment. This festival is played through BaleBengong's twitter channel, Youtube, and our Instagram. The total festival participants reached 1938 spectators. In addition, together with PNB as resource persons, made a TV Talkshow on BaliTV to talk about water conditions on the island of Bali and what can be done together to protect water sources on the island of Bali.



1 festival online

event was held in collaboration with BaleBengong, with a total of 8 educational and art videos related to water and the environment.

2 webinar series

titled 'How is the water condition in Bali' with a total of 87 participants, and 'Seeing the potential of water and conservation solutions in Bali' with a total of 53 participants.

1 TV Talkshow

on BaliTV to talk about water conditions on the island of Bali and the effort that needs to be done together to preserve water sources on the island of Bali.

400 educational media

(books/comics) distributed to 40 school libraries.

40 schools

participate in tree planting activities, which are divided into 10 activities in public areas. Each school is represented by 1 teacher and 5 students, with a total of 190 trees planted in 4 districts of Bali.

6 recharge wells

with a 12m depth drill were built in the Kuta, Waruh Jembrana, and Belimbing Tabanan areas.

6 recharge wells

with a depth of 2m were built in 6 private plantations of local farmers located in Bedugul.

Community-based Agroforestry Program for West Bali's Forest Buffer-Zone Villages



Forest conservation activities based on community involvement are among the main pillars of our activities in supporting environmental sustainability. Since 2011 IDEP has been working to assist rural communities around the West Bali National Park as the vanguard in carrying out forest monitoring and protection in Bali. This activity was carried out in Yehembang Kauh Village, Jembrana Regency, where more than a third of the village is still part of the West Bali forest. Program implementation in 2020 involves elements of government in both villages and regions and explicitly involves the role of temples located around and within the forest.

In 2020 activities are focused on socializing activities to village governments and initiating the development of Educational forests in areas that the relevant government agencies have authorized. In addition, an exploration of the search for endemic tree seeds was also held, which was very difficult to find as one of the main components of plants that would be planted together with the temple. Educational forests and nursery points will be part of the learning facilities for the Balinese community and students in forest conservation activities. During 2020 tree planting was also held with representatives of community groups in several areas around and in the forest. Towards the end of 2020, there was an inauguration ceremony for the

nursery location and a tree-planting procession involving various village government parties and representatives of community elements such as youth groups, schools, Pokdarwis, and Destana. In addition, at the community household level, socialization and training related to agroforestry practices and adaptation to climate change are held, the impact of which has recently been felt by communities living around the forest. Agroforestry is carried out, among others, with assistance in household garden maintenance practices and the basics of community-level waste management practices. In an integrated manner, supervision is also carried out to ensure that the practices that have been implemented can produce good yields / harvest and have the potential to increase family welfare.

Donors
**Ashmore & Deutsche
Umwelthilfe**
Program Value
IDR 729.723.833

674 seedlings

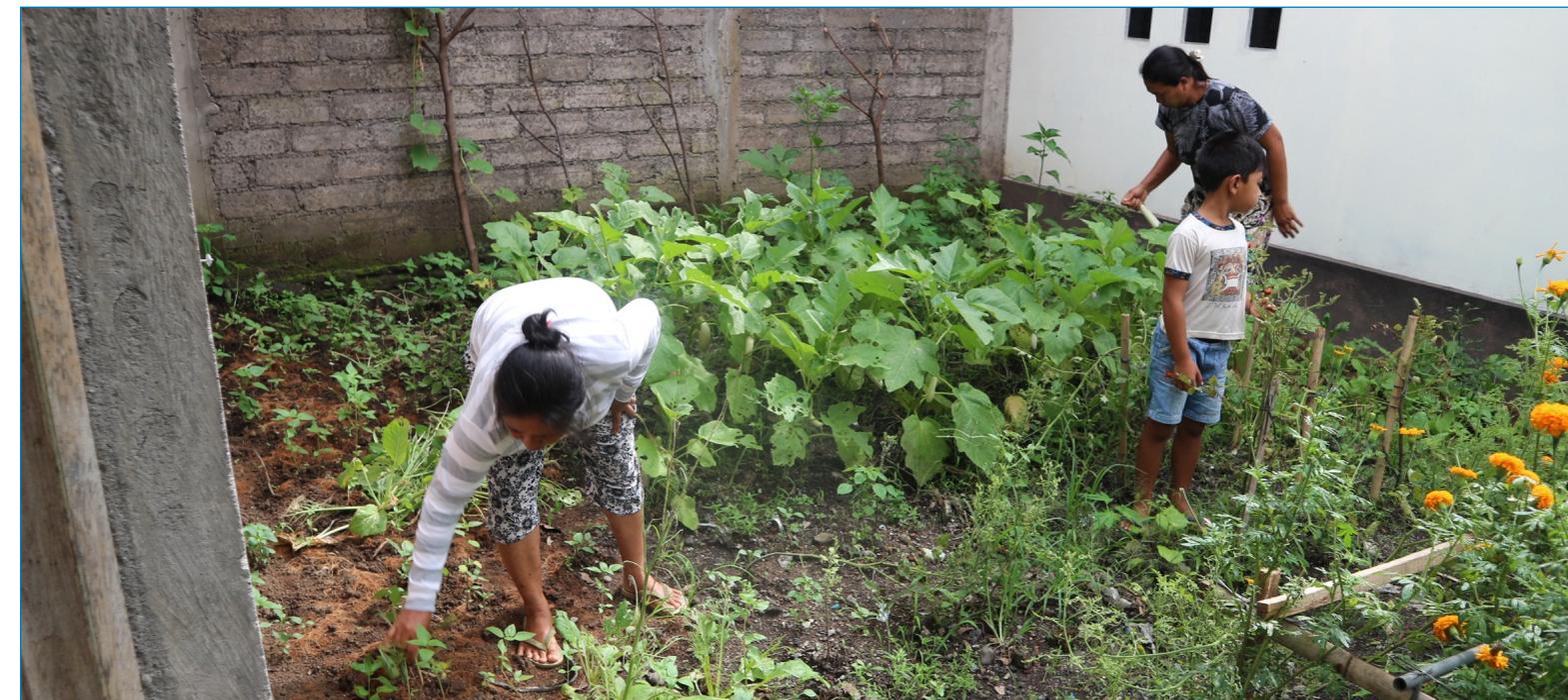
of perennials tree, endemic plants, and plants that function as soil binders/landslide prevention planted in locations determined based on area identification and suggestions from local government agencies.

368 Ha

was approved as an area that would prioritize planting activities and monitoring the maintenance of tree seedlings planted.

200 families

received training on family yard gardens and assistance in maintenance, Agroforestry Training, and Climate Adaptation Socialization for Communities.



Central Sulawesi Post-disaster Recovery: Water Infrastructure for Access to Water in Jono Oge Village

Location

**Jono Oge Village,
Sigi Regency,
Central Sulawesi**

Periods

**January -
December 2020**

Donors

**Global Giving
Give2Asia**

Partner

YPAL Poso

Program Value

IDR 1.757.801.040

Jono Oge village is one of the worst affected villages caused by the earthquake and liquefaction that hit Central Sulawesi in September 2018. After the earthquake and liquefaction, the village has lost more than half of its inhabitants. According to LAPAN's (National Institute of Aeronautics and Space) satellite imagery, the liquefaction also damaged more than 360 houses and approximately 202 hectares of the village.

To support the affected families, we conducted the emergency response for six months by distributing the Family Buckets aid package to 219 families. Afterward, we started the recovery program in mid-2019 by building 120 transitional houses (Hunian Bertumbuh), providing assistance for six Community Based Disaster Management Groups (CDMG) establishment, conducting gender training for women, and conducting Disaster Risk Reduction training in schools.

However, during these activities, the community often raised water access as an issue that hindered their recovery process. As a result of the earthquake that damaged the irrigation canals originating from the Gumbasa River, the community, who are mostly farmers, lost their main water source, not only for farming but also for their daily household needs. Even though they had received assistance through latrines and toilets installment for their sanitation needs, the lack of an accessible clean water supply makes it difficult for the community to recover. They remained to have no

options but to take or buy water from outside the village.

In addition, yet the rainy season only occurs about 3-4 months per year, the rainfall intensity is very heavy. Unfortunately, as the community does not yet have effective rainwater-catchment technology, rainwater ends up being wasted. As a result, when the rainy season arrives, the overflow of rainwater actually causes flooding and inundation.

To address this access to the water issue, we support the community through the construction of wells infrastructure. With the wells, the community is expected to have a steady supply of water during the dry season, collect water during the rainy season, as well as prevent flash floods in their village. There are two types of wells built in five hamlets, namely artesian and recharge wells. Each well has a different function but complements one another for the groundwater equilibrium. Each well has a different but complementary function to maintain the groundwater balance. Artesian wells are used to collect water, while recharge wells are used to replenish groundwater. This activity is a replication of our Bali Water Protection program.

All the processes of the well's construction, ranging from site selection to wells maintenance and management, are carried out based on an agreement

between the community representatives and village government. One of the agreements was the wells will be village government assets and will be included in the village development plan, while the direct management and maintenance will be carried out by the community where the wells are located.

In addition, we also conducted training on Water Preservation and Disaster Preparedness for the community representatives. This training covered several topics such as water conservation and its relation to disaster preparedness, water and soil conservation techniques, water conservation systems through vegetation, and recharge wells as a solution for groundwater conservation. Moreover, to support the water conservation in the village, the community was also invited to participate in trees planting during this program. In total, the community has planted 300 trees around the wells and on the village main road. Besides the conservation purpose, the trees were also expected to benefit the community with their fruit and beautify the village with their flowers.



Achievements

10 local builders'

knowledge increased on recharge wells development.

5 recharge wells

were built and able to absorb water from the rain to replenish the groundwater.

1400 families

in 5 hamlets benefitted from the artesian and recharge wells.

5 artesian wells

were built to provide access to clean water for the community in five hamlets.

24 village representatives'

understanding increased on water preservation activity as a way to mitigate the disaster risk.

Our Work in 2020 / Program

COVID-19 Emergency Response in Bali

Bali, which is so dependent on the tourism industry, is one of the areas that has severely suffered from the COVID-19 pandemic. Up to December 31, confirmed cases have reached 17.745. Meanwhile, thousands of families have lost their job and daily income due to the shutdown of the tourism industry and the public activity restrictions policy imposed by the government. Despite the emergency responses to reduce the impact of the coronavirus that has been carried out by the government, they often do not reach the local communities, particularly in rural areas. In general, two gaps can be observed in Bali, including the lack of information supply for people in rural areas and the increasing number of unemployed, which leads to community vulnerability.

Most people in rural areas have not received adequate information about COVID-19 and public health. Verified information about how the virus spreads and its potential to be lethal, especially for vulnerable groups (people with comorbidities), is limited. The situation worsened when the workers had no choice but to return to their respective villages after the tourism industry was forced to stop operating. It then increases the risk of virus transmission as houses in rural Bali are a compound-type, with at least 3-9 families living together.

At the same time, the number of unemployed also increases. However, the unemployed not only come from the tourism industry, but also from workers in the informal sector who lose their daily income due to the public activities restriction policy. In many cases, many of them were eventually forced to return to their families in the village. In such a situation, the ability to meet

basic daily needs, especially food and sanitation amid the threat of a pandemic, becomes very difficult to fulfill. As a result, the community becomes very vulnerable, both in terms of health and economy.

As part of the support for the affected community mentioned in the gaps above, we have conducted an emergency response (ER) since March 2020. Our ER focuses on the following four main activities.

Daily basic needs distribution: We distributed daily basic needs in the form of a Family Bucket. Each family receives a bucket consisting of an estimated 2-4 weeks of basic needs such as fresh food and drinks, medicines, sanitary materials, gardening starter pack, and educational media related to clean-healthy behavior and COVID-19. There were 369 families (approximately 1,476 people) who received the buckets. They are spread over eight districts. Based on government data, most of them belong to poor families who also lose their daily income. Apart from them, there were also seed-producer families who have partnered with us since 2013 and single-mother families with school-age children. In addition to the Family Bucket, we also distributed 1,000 seed packages through our partner Tanam Saja Alliance.

Sanitation packages distribution: In total, we distributed the sanitation package in 17 locations. The distributions were conducted to support volunteers of COVID-19 Task Force posts at the village level, health workers in a village health center, and either sellers or buyers in public markets. The package itself consists of personnel protective equipment (PPE), handwashing stations and antiseptic soaps, hand sanitizer,

disinfectant liquid along with sprayers, vitamins, and educational media related to clean-healthy behavior and COVID-19.

Public campaigns and education: We produced a series of educational videos about how to prevent the coronavirus from spreading through clean and healthy behavior. The series is called Bali Beradaptasi dalam 8 Episode (Bali Pathways to Adapt in 8 Episodes). By adapting bondres (a Balinese traditional comedy)

Location

Bali Province

Period

March 2020 - Present

Donors

Medico, The Ashmore Foundation, AVI, Terra Water Indonesia, and individual donors

Partners

Tanam Saja Alliance, Bali Startup-Small Medium Enterprise One Stop Shop

Program Value

IDR 272.591.414

character and act, the series is designated to deliver the message in local language and entertaining performance. Every episode had regularly streamed on all our social media platforms every week. The series is inspired by "Prevent the COVID-19 spread in 7 Steps" published by WHO. In addition, in every Family Bucket and sanitation packages we distributed, we also attached pamphlets and banners consisting of relevant information regarding COVID-19, clean and healthy behavior, as well as home garden management.

Assistance for the community garden: We supported the initiatives of seven communities to manage food gardens when the pandemic went worst in the mid-year. They are the residents of seven hamlets in Kemenuh village, where our office is located. In the gardens managed with a Permaculture approach, community members planted what they need such as vegetables, fruits, herbs, and flowers. Later on, the crops help them

sustainably meet their family's daily needs, both for food and for religious ceremonies. On average, the number of community members ranges from 15-20 people. They take turns in managing the community garden. Some of the lands they managed belonged to individuals, while some of them are registered under the customary land. As a form of support, we provided them intensive assistance for five months through Permaculture short training, land assessment followed by recommendation, distribution of organic seeds and garden equipment, planting supervision, as well as regular monitoring and evaluation.

Given that the pandemic still continues to threaten and shows no signs of ending, we plan to continue to support the affected families around Bali. As this report is written, the Family Buckets distribution for single-mother families is still ongoing with support from a number of individual donors.



Early days of community garden assistance in Kemenuh, Gianyar.

Kemenuh community garden before harvest.



Distribution



23,900

medical and cloth masks



4,200

liter liquid disinfectant



16

infrared thermometers



1,600

medical gloves



9,426

educational factsheets



58

handwash stations



39

PPE



325

liter liquid handsoap



176

liter hand sanitizer



48

disinfectant sprayers



34

face shields

Achievements

10,000+ people viewed a series of educational videos.

369 families received Family Buckets

9 COVID-19 Task Force post received sanitation packages

8 districts reached out by Family Buckets distribution

8 public markets supported with sanitation packages

8 episodes of educational videos produced and disseminated

7 communities received assistance to manage the community garden

Our Work in 2020 / Program

Flash Flood Emergency Response for Lengkeka, Poso

Flash floods hit Lengkeka Village on March 3, 2020. The flood occurred following the heavy rains and brought materials, including wood, stones, and mud from the top of the mountain. According to data compiled by the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Poso District and sources in the field, the flood caused one person to die, 951 people were forced to evacuate, five houses were washed away, 53 houses were severely damaged, approximately 74 houses were slightly damaged, and four public facilities were heavily damaged.

Most of the flood-affected families evacuated to the Lore Barat Sub-district Office building, while some of them chose to temporarily live in huts in the rice fields that were not affected by the flood. Their daily activities were almost paralyzed as the flood also damaged the farming area. As a result, the evacuees had not many options but to rely on outside logistical assistance. Even though public kitchens were established and

Periods

March 2020

Location

Lengkeka village, West Lore Sub-district, Poso District, Central Sulawesi

Partners

YPAL Poso, Libu Perempuan, and the local government

Achievements

140

families received Family Buckets



functioning, what was left for them to survive was very limited. Meanwhile, the handling of health problems had been carried out by the local health center (Puskesmas) assisted by a health team from Poso District. From the interim examination, there were several evacuees who had ARI, diarrhea, hypertension, eye irritation due to mud, headache, cough, colds, muscle aches, and back pain.

Ironically, they could not stay in the collective

evacuation for long as they were worried about the coronavirus that was spreading at that time. In the end, they had no choice but to return to their mostly damaged house.

To help meet their daily needs, we distributed Family Buckets to 140 affected families. Each family receives a bucket consists of an estimated 2-4 weeks of basic needs such as healthy food and drinks, infant needs, medicines, sanitation packages, shelter equipment, and

disaster-related educational media. In line with joint efforts to reduce the risk of the COVID-19, the distribution process was carried out according to strict health protocols. One of them was by requiring families to stay at home while our partner, the village government, distributes buckets door to door.

Becoming Sovereign Through Organic Seed

Location
Bali Province

Periods
2012 - now

Program Value
IDR 53.135.758

How can the community achieve food sovereignty?

For eight years, we have worked with farmers from various regions in Bali, such as Karangasem, Klungkung, Bangli, Gianyar, Tabanan, Jembrana, and Buleleng. There are more than 50 farmers involved in this program, which may increase as the community's awareness of food sovereignty emerges.

This collaboration started with our 'experiment' with farmers in Bali to cultivate local organic seeds. Since 2012, we have conducted various training, field visits, and mentoring. Even though, at that time, farmers were still used to the chemical farming model during the green revolution. Still, they always gave positive feedback in every effort that we made to bring back their memories of the seed-saving culture.

Starting from an introduction of permaculture training, then we built family home gardens (KPK) in every farmers' house that we assisted. KPK consists of various kinds of plants that can help to support the needs of their kitchen. Then there is nurseries house to cultivate seeds and plants. Through training, farmers learn about eco-friendly and sustainable agriculture. Furthermore, they practice it in their homes, in the smallest scope.

Gradually, farmers began to be able to produce their seeds without looking for hybrid or GMOs (genetically modified organism) seeds in the market. Moreover, some farmers started using organic seeds for

production gardens. They also began to produce various vegetables, such as mustard greens, spinach, tomatoes, eggplant, kale, long beans, corn, and many more. Increasingly, they grow and collect seeds from previous plantings.

The seeds that farmers save exceed the capacity of their gardens, so we took the initiative to cooperate with them in disseminating the seeds they produce. Until now, the community trusted the seeds produced by our assisted farmers because, before the marketing stage, we carried out several quality tests. First, after receiving seeds from farmers, we carried out a planting test. Second, we tested the growth success after seeds went through the dry heat treatment stage. Through those two steps, we store seeds in sterile containers. For packaging, we choose sterile packed to maintain seed quality.

Until now, seed farmers from various regions in Bali have always been productive in cultivating organic seeds. In addition to supporting farmers to be sovereign, organic seed selling helps them obtain alternative incomes, especially during this COVID-19 pandemic. Even though their revenue from selling vegetables is reduced, they still have a safety net because some of their basic needs can be fulfilled by the home garden, and seed distribution continues.

Collaboration in developing organic seeds is also integrated with the support of cattle. This collaboration

is intended to increase farmers' income, with 70% of the results for farmers and 30% for assistance operational costs. Cow dung is also able to process into solid and liquid compost.

Every month we will monitor and assist farmers so that the vegetables and seeds are healthy and have good quality. Then every year, farmers are involved in refresher training on permaculture and seed-saving. Not rarely, in every training, participants increase because they see the positive impact obtained from our collaboration to cultivate organic seeds.

Achievements

58 seed farmers

46 cattleman

25 varieties of organic seeds



Our Work in 2020 / Consultancy Project

Livelihood Quality Improvement for Tobacco Farmers' Group in Gunungkidul and Jember through Permaculture

This program is a form of our consultancy project to assist families of tobacco farmers in the supply chain for PT Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna. This consultancy aims to assist tobacco farmers in having a diversified crop that can increase their income while

increasing knowledge about sustainable agriculture. The consultancy was carried out after our team held a field assessment in 2019. Three villages are the working areas of this consultancy program, namely Wareng Village and Pampang Village located in Gunungkidul,

Yogyakarta, and Arjasa Village, located in Jember, East Java. This assistance officially began in mid-2020 and is planned to end in 2021.



15 women

representatives of tobacco farming families in Arjasa Village have the capacity and equipment to carry out sustainable family garden practices.

89 farmers

in Wareng and Pampang villages received training on Integrated Agricultural Systems and Soil Management with a permaculture approach for family gardens.

9000+ herbs & spices seedlings

were distributed to 89 tobacco farmer families in Wareng and Pampang villages.

1500+ papaya & yam tubers seedlings

were distributed to 15 tobacco farmer families in Arjasa Village.

Before the assistance in implementing this program began, the IDEP team, together with representatives from the company, conducted coordination and socialization with the village government regarding the assessment results and the plan for implementing the program. In general, activities directed at increasing the capacity of farmers to cultivate crops other than tobacco can potentially increase family income and support environmental quality through capacity building in sustainable agriculture.

In 2020 in Arjasa Village, the assistance for the beneficiaries focused on increasing the capacity of farmer families towards non-tobacco post-harvest products that are already available in their surroundings. The products include cassava and gadung chips in Arjasa Village, as for Wareng Village and Pampang Village, assistance in 2020 directed to the cultivation of spice plants such as ginger, turmeric, galangal, and lemongrass.

In addition, tobacco farmers who are beneficiaries of the program also receive assistance in organic vegetable seeds. So that farmers can also learn to exercise another aspect of permaculture activity, one of which is the preservation of organic and local seeds.





Our Work in 2020 /
Consultancy Project

Planting a Permaculture Garden on the Roof of the Building

Towards the last few months of 2020, we received a request from Mrs. Dea to build a permaculture garden on the roof. The function of this garden is for household needs and supporting the organic / healthy vegetables needs of the staff who work together with Mrs. Dea.

This consultancy is both a challenge and a potential opportunity for us to implement permaculture gardens on the beach area which relatively hot weather. The location on the roof of the house indeed makes the need for more intensive care. Together with on-site gardeners and other staff, our team carried out mentoring and assistance for three months.

In general, the activities are carried out by visiting one to two times a week and conducting training for the management of Mrs. Dea's staff, who will take care of the garden on the roof. This consultation was very successful, and by the end of 2020, there were already several fruitful vegetables waiting to be harvested in the following month.



Our Work in 2020 / Training

Permaculture Design Component (PDC) Training with BITRA

Periods

October 2020

Participant

20 people

Location

Medan, North Sumatra

For

Yayasan BITRA Indonesia



Our Work in 2020 / Training

Permaculture Online Course with WVI Manggarai

Post-Harvest

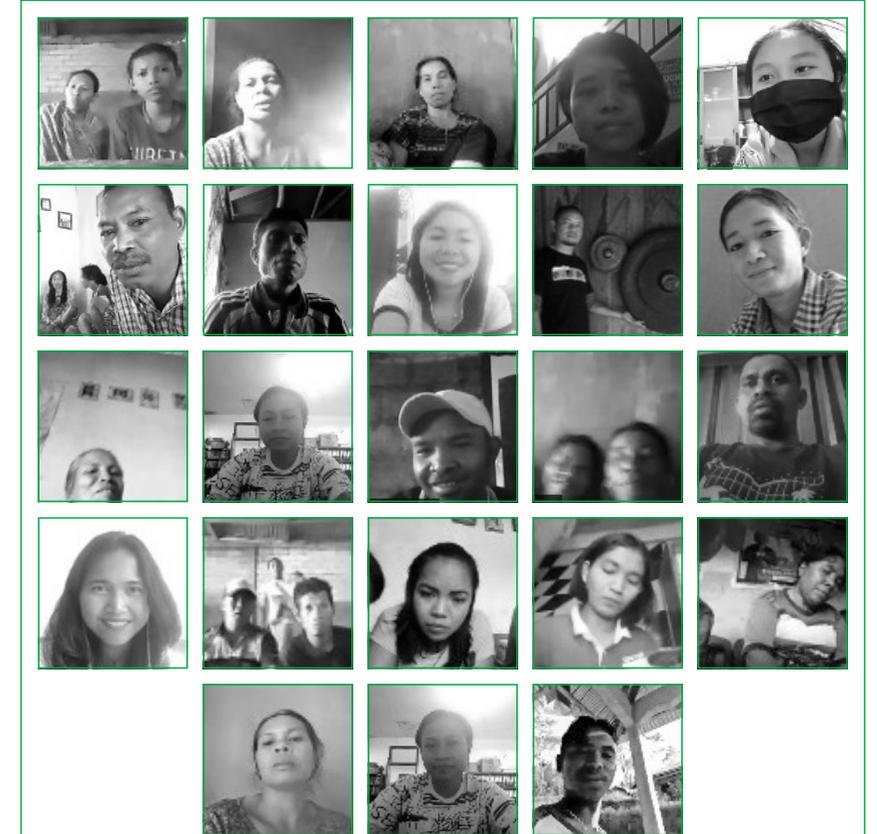
June 2020

Integrated Pest Management

July 2020

Seed Saving

August 2020



Above: Participants of Permaculture Online Course with WVI Manggarai. In each training involve 30 participants.



Our Work in 2020 / Training

Introduction to Permaculture Training with Yayasan BITRA Indonesia

Date

January 2020

Participants

20 people

Location

IDEP Foundation's office

For

Yayasan BITRA Indonesia



Beneficiaries' Stories



Beneficiaries' Stories

Adaptation through Community Gardens

When most Balinese people lost their jobs and daily income due to the Covid-19 pandemic, seven communities in Kemenuh Village decided to start gardening. Although it is not an easy decision, there are not many options left if they want to continue providing food for their families. Gardening is one of them.

As a part of support, we assist them in managing community gardens. After six months, the results are gradually showing progress. We visited one of them to see up close what kind of benefits they can get from gardening.

The community garden we visited was managed by a subak (water management system) group in Tengkulak Kaja hamlet. We got there just as the sun was starting to go down, about four in the afternoon. From the highway, you need to walk a bit along the rice fields to reach it. The location is a bit hidden as it is surrounded by rice fields, villas, temples, and cliffs in each corner. As we got closer, Nyoman Lenan, Ni Wayan Kemir, and Jero Ade Kemur, who previously seemed to be busy among the plants, immediately greeted us.

"Here we have mustard greens, shallots, eggplant, chilies, local tomatoes, peas, and long beans. There is also cowpea, which in Bali we call ranti or cekuh," explained Nyoman Lenan, who chose to start the conversation with a short tour around the garden. At first glance, the garden does look colorful. In addition to edible plants, there are also flowers in some parts.

Previously, the land where the garden is now located was once planted with rice. However, over the past year, the 6-acre land has never been managed again. In fact,

it has only become a dumping ground for the remnants of the ceremony from the Subak Tengkulak Kaja Temple which is right in front of it.

Now, the situation is much more encouraging. One week before our arrival, Nyoman Lenan had harvested the mustard greens that filled the two beds in the garden. Each bed measures about five meters. Mustard greens from one bed are then offered to the temple which at that time was preparing for the piodalan ceremony. "Yesterday there was a ceremony at the temple. Hence some of the mustard greens were dedicated to the needs of the ceremony, while the rest are managed for three days lunch for residents who are preparing the ceremony," explained Nyoman Lenan.

Apart from being offered to the temple, the mustard greens from the other bed are dedicated to feeding those who are trusted to nurture the gardens. Besides Nyoman Lenan and his wife, Ni Wayan Kemir, the garden is also nurtured by Jero Ade Kemur, who is Ni Wayan Kemir's older sister. Not only for consumption in their respective households but some of the harvests are also distributed to their neighbors. "We have to help neighbors who also need it," said Ni Wayan Kemir whose husband died several years ago.

Community Initiative for Survival

Community gardens such as the one that Nyoman Lenan nurtures are part of the COVID-19 emergency response program that we have been working on since April. In general, this program aims to help the Balinese community gradually adapt and recover in the midst of the pandemic uncertainty. In addition to assisting

community gardens, we also distribute basic necessities, sanitation packages, as well as creative educational materials related to COVID-19 and clean healthy behavior.

Especially for community gardens, the initial initiative came from the residents who were looking for solutions in the midst of the pandemic. They are the residents who have lost their jobs and daily income since the Government imposed restrictions on activities to prevent the spread of the coronavirus in March. The initiative came after they heard stories about our home garden program in many parts of Indonesia. This was later confirmed after they took a close look at the demo site garden behind our office.

They then agreed to use a number of abandoned lands around them to be managed as gardens. Some of the lands are privately owned, while the other is communal land managed by customary villages or members of subak groups such as the one in the Tengkulak Kaja hamlet.

After going through several discussions, we finally welcomed the initiative by providing them with assistance in managing permaculture-based community gardens. The assistance, which started from April to August, was carried out through short training, land assessment, distribution of equipment and organic seeds, supervision during planting, and periodic monitoring and evaluation.





Community Gardens for Residents

The gardens managed by Nyoman Lenan and his subak group began to be cultivated in mid-July. Initially, there were two lands in different locations that they submitted to us during the land assessment process. However, only one was ultimately selected based on the results of soil fertility tests. Nyoman Lenan and his subak members then worked together to clean up, conduct rehabilitation, and build beds on the land. "There used to be a lot of wood and nails in there," he recalled, pointing his index finger at several points of the land.

Despite being quite large, the land is not necessarily managed as a garden at the same time. Apart from the fact that there are some parts on the edge of the cliff that is too steep, they also agreed to only manage what they can take care of as recommended by our team. "Only 3 acres that have been planted on a rather flat part. Step by step. You can't do it right away as the results won't be good," said Nyoman Lenan.

After the land was ready for planting in August, the other subak members agreed to entrust the garden's daily care to Nyoman Lenan, Ni Wayan Kemir, and Jero Ade Kemur. "We take it as part of ngayah (volunteering).

Besides, as I am also in charge in the subak ceremony division, we need this garden to supply for the ceremony" explained Nyoman Lenan, which was also agreed by Ni Wayan Kemir and Jero Ade Kemur.

What is planted in the garden is what they need daily. Of the 10 species scattered in the garden, seven were obtained from IDEP. The rest they bought themselves, such as cowpea, water henna flowers, and kenikir flowers. Cowpea is also grown to be used as vegetables. They can be cooked into stir-fries or salad. The beans can also be dried and then cooked into soup. "The beans are bought at a local market by IDR 10,000

per kilogram," this time it was Ni Wayan Kemir who spoke.

Ni Wayan Kemir then took us to see the flowers that were blooming. The red of the water henna and the yellow-orange of the walnuts give the garden a festive feel. "We also plant flowers because we need these flowers during ceremonies, both at temples and at home. Well, as we can just pick them here, spending money to buy them is no longer needed," she concluded. "Besides, the smell also makes pests dislike it," said her husband, imitating what he heard from Wayan Suartana, our team who accompanied them from the beginning.

When we asked about new things he learned, Nyoman Lenan confidently explained his knowledge of how to make liquid compost. He learned that when he participated in our short training. He then pointed to a 160-liter barrel of liquid compost in the corner of the garden to illustrate the process. "The mixture is four kilos of bran, one and a half kilos of sugar, then mixed with water and one-week-old cow dung. All the stuff is precipitated about 1-2 weeks and stirred as often as possible. After one week the seeds are planted, we can water them with this fertilizer twice a week. The ratio is one liter of fertilizer mixed with four liters of water."

As it was easy, he planned to produce it more. Moreover, according to him, the materials for liquid compost are easy to obtain. He didn't have to spend a dime for some ingredients. For example, for cow dung, he just collects it from the cows that are allowed to roam around the rice fields where he works.

Benefiting from Community Gardens

Daily, Nyoman Lenan is a peasant working in other people's rice fields. Likewise with Ni Wayan Kemir and Jero Ade Kemur. They work on other people's land in the same area, about two kilometers from the community garden they are currently managing. From the 20 acres of rice fields, they can generate a gross income of

IDR 4.5 million. After deducting production costs and other costs, they get a net income of IDR 3 million. Following the agreement with the landowner, the amount is then divided equally among the landowner. Hence, after about four months of cultivating, they only earn about 1.5 million per harvest. In a year, there is only two harvests time to give the land a break.

When they started working on the community garden three months earlier, the fields they were working on were waiting for harvest. So before leaving for the rice fields, they took the time to first look at the gardens to ensure the gardens were in good condition. When afternoon fell, they will return to watering the garden. "Fortunately, the water source is very close," said Nyoman Lenan, pointing to the ditch where they used to collect water, which was located exactly between the garden and the temple.

In addition to working on the rice fields, the three of them also sell banten (offerings for religious ceremonies) to finance their daily lives. From selling banten, they can earn a minimum of IDR 100,000 in a day. "We mostly generate income from the selling," said Nyoman Lenan, which was agreed by Ni Wayan Kemir and Jero Ade Kemur.

However, when the pandemic broke out and the government began implementing the activities restriction policy last March, the income from selling banten immediately fell. "By now there is no income. Nothing. Fortunately, there are vegetables here, so we can still have something to eat," said Nyoman Lenan, throwing his eyes at the vegetable bed in front of him.

For Nyoman Lenan, Ni Wayan Kemir, and Jero Ade Kemur, the community gardens that they manage have a big impact. "We used to buy food from the market. But for now, the food is already in this garden. Frankly speaking, as we don't have money, we only need to pick the food we need here. Otherwise, we only eat rice mixed up with salt, no vegetables at all," he said while laughing bitterly.

Not only vegetables, but now they can also save money as they no longer need to buy flowers for ceremonial needs, both at temples and home. "We used to buy flowers. But now, we just need to pick from the garden," said Jero Ade Kemur.

When we asked about their plans, all three had almost the same answer. They want to keep nurturing the garden as a way of survival in this uncertain time of the pandemic. "I want to keep planting," said Ni Wayan Kemir, which was agreed by Jero Ade Kemur. "I just want to manage this garden so I can survive. Everything is already in the garden, so we don't need to spend money any more. We are grateful that this garden exists," said Nyoman Lenan.

Beneficiaries' Stories

Endayani: I Want to Keep Planting for I Have Seen the Results

"Now, if I want to cook, I no longer need to go to the market. Just pick what I've planted in our home garden. My family and I are greatly helped by this home garden," said Endayani. This housewife is one of the program beneficiaries in Amal village, Donggala district, Central Sulawesi.

It has been almost a year she has been managing the garden around his yard. Nearly no land is left uncultivated. She turned them all into beds and pots. There, she grows kale, spinach, shallots, garlic, long beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, parsley, and okra. Apart from vegetables and spices, she also grows medicines such as ginger, Curcuma, and white turmeric.

Endayani admitted that she did not remember how many times she had harvested from her home garden. However, she remembers well that cucumber, kale, spinach, mustard greens, chilies, and tomatoes were the crops that she has harvested most frequently.

Mostly, the harvest is used for her family's daily meals. When neighbors need it, they will share it. If there is a surplus, she will entrust it to her neighbor to sell it to the market. The proceeds from the sale are used for the cost of the child's school needs and other daily needs. She makes a saving from part of it.

From her experience, the average sales of yield range from IDR 50,000 - 100,000 per harvest. If the crop lasts for three months, then the whole family will continue to harvest. "For tomatoes, the harvest lasts for three months. On average, we can get IDR 100,000 per harvest," she explained.

Managing a poly-culture home garden was Endayani's first experience. Before the September 2018 earthquake, she and her husband only planted large fields. All they planted there was corn.

However, after receiving training, seeds, and agricultural tools from the program, she became interested in managing the home garden seriously. She felt that the home garden helped her and her family meet their daily food needs, reduce expenses for food purchases, and even increase family income from selling crops. "I want to keep planting for I have seen the results. It can make up for shortages in the household," she said.

Not only plants, but Endayani has also succeeded in reproducing seeds. She learned it from the training held during the program. At that time, she recalled, she and 30 other women at the village were trained to reproduce tomatoes, garlic, onions, and cucumbers seed. As the interview took place, she was in the process of

reproducing long beans seed. "Long beans are dried before replanting," she explained briefly.

In addition to the benefits for his family, the garden she takes care of has inspired her neighbors. "Your garden is beautiful," she said, imitating their comments. Since then, some of them were interested in following her to planting in the yard. They started planting kale, spinach, and parsley in their respective yards.



How we are financed



Financial Report 2020

INCOME ● 2020

Contracted Program Fund (Restricted)

Recovery Program	4,131,396,480
Total Restricted funds	4,131,396,480

Unrestricted

Donations	1,063,794,218
Contract Service	313,010,800
Product Order	179,583,168
Others	46,856,946

TOTAL INCOME ● 5,734,641,612

EXPENDITURE ● 2020

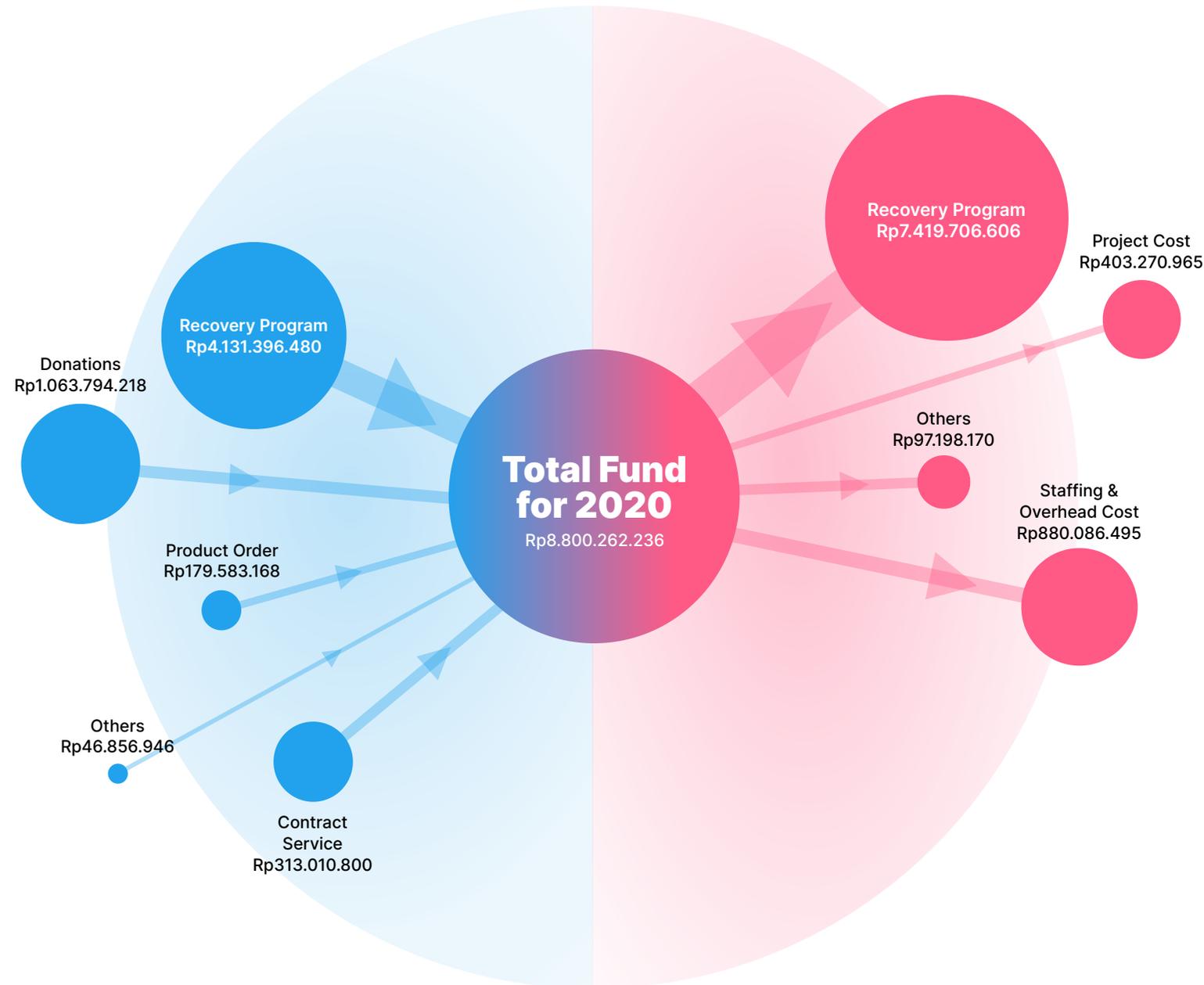
Contracted Program Fund (Restricted)

Recovery Program	7,360,504,385
Others	59,202,221

Unrestricted

Project Cost	403,270,965
Contract Service Cost	-
Product Development Cost	-
Staffing & Overhead Cost	880,086,495
Others	97,198,170

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ● 8,800,262,236



ASSETS ■ 2020

Cash on hand and cash Equivalent	2,774,590,763
Account Receivable	-
Equipment & Vehicles	100,214,881
Project Account	54,000,000
Prepaid Expenses	80,917,603
Others Asset	890,250,000
TOTAL ASSETS	3,289,293,247

LIABILITIES ■ 2020

Accounts payable	610,680,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	610,680,000

Sources of Funding ■ 2020

Contracted Program Fund	4,131,396,480
Contract Service & Training	313,010,800
Donations	1,063,794,218
Product Order	179,583,168
Other	46,856,946
Total	5,734,641,612

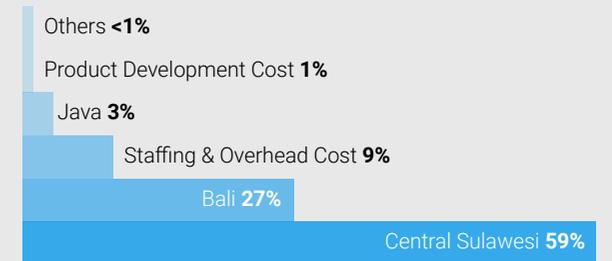
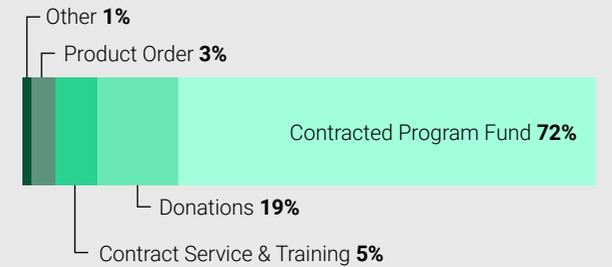
Distribution ■ 2020

Central Sulawesi	5,405,383,615
Bali	2,462,803,141
Java	301,088,594
Others	38,819,808
Product Development cost	53,135,758
Staffing & Overhead cost	853,959,484
Total	9,115,190,400

Assets

Rp2.774.590.763	Cash on Hand & Cash Equivalent
Rp890.250.000	Others Asset
Rp100.214.881	Equipment & Vehicles
Rp80.917.603	Prepaid Expenses
Rp54.000.000	Project Account
Rp610.680.000	Accounts payable

Liabilities





Thank You Donors, Partners, and Supporters

Thank you to all who have given the best in this journey: the founders, staff, communities, donors, partners, supporters, and supporting parties. We are grateful for your endless presence for IDEP. There is nothing to be given but prayer as the most sincere form of gratitude.

Left: Planting trees in schools as a way to inform young people about the importance of trees to protect groundwater in Bali.

Donation to Programs



AGRISUD International



Boeing International



Conservation International Foundation



PT. Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna



Give2Asia



The Ashmore Foundation



Caritas Austria



Medico International

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| Arabella Family | Jubril & Friends | Tessa |
| Bali Tees | Julia and Lim | Thomas & Irina |
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| Blue | Keith Smith | |
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| Fuad | Putu Ardika | |
| | Raoul | |
| | Rhonda and Brian | |

Partners



Balebengong

Bali Buda

Bali Soap



Bali Startup-Small Medium Enterprise One Stop Shop

Basebali



BPBD Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah

Club Med



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desa TANGGUH BENCANA

Destana



Islamic Relief

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Pemerintah Gianyar

PIZZA BAGUS

Pizza Bagus



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Tanam Saja

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Living Well

Pizza Bagus

Satvika Bhoga

Soma

Ubud Deli

Warung Soma

ZeroWaste

Bukalapak

Facebook Shop

Shopee

Tokopedia

Training & Consultancy Project

Bukit Sunrise School

Canggu School Community

Corethics

Right: Post-harvest management infrastructure for women's group in Central Sulawesi.



What's Next?



2021 Program Projections

From 21 years of experience working in Indonesia, we find that the burden on society and the environment is getting heavier. To compare, based on year-to-year data released by the Central Bureau of Statistics, the average number of poor people continues to increase. Until September 2020, the number reached 27.55 million people. Likewise, in terms of disasters, National Board for Disaster Management noted that the trend of disaster in Indonesia tends to increase in the 2010-2020 period. The highest number occurred in 2019, with 3,814 disasters. Meanwhile, the death toll and missing reach hundreds to thousands of people per year.

When the burden has not been relieved, other burdens keep coming. The climate crisis and the Covid-19 pandemic are the most recent examples. Drought, extreme weather, water crisis, rising sea levels, and crop failure are some of the climate crisis impacts. Ironically, it resulted from development policies that gave the red carpet to deforestation, exploitation of protected zones, use of non-renewable energy, and the community's land grabbing for investment.

Meanwhile, regarding the Covid-19 pandemic, more than 1.3 million people in Indonesia have been confirmed positive since the first case was announced in March 2020. Of that total, at least 35,000 people have died. Even until this report was written, the variants of Covid-19 continued to emerge and threaten the community. Various government efforts and policies to prevent its spread are between the devil and the deep sea. At the same time, it also hampers economic activity and even makes many people lose their jobs and daily income. Semeru Research Institute research in March 2021 released that one in 10 people in

Indonesia lives below the national poverty line.

From a disaster risk perspective, there is a similar pattern of those narratives. Hazards such as potential natural disasters, climate crises, and pandemics are getting bigger and more diverse. Meanwhile, poverty, policies that support environmental destruction, inadequate health systems, undeveloped preparedness systems in the community, and dependency on unsustainable livelihoods are some examples that show how the community and environmental vulnerability are very high. Unfortunately, when the hazards are getting bigger, and the vulnerabilities are getting higher, the community's capacity to cope with both does not increase significantly. For example, disaster preparedness has not become a culture. In Japan, environmental protection and conservation have not yet become public knowledge and collective action, and the community's capacity to implement a sustainable agricultural system is insufficient. The result is clear, the risk of community and environmental bankruptcy is getting higher and inevitable.

Amid these very worrying conditions, we consider that the vision of community resilience and the strategic plan drawn up for the 2019-2023 period are still relevant in the coming years. The strategic plan includes four pillars, namely the development of a public information and education center, the development of a model for resilient community and sustainable environment, the expansion of campaigns and networks to support a sustainable way of life for the community and the environment, and the enhancement of organizational capacity. Under the vision of community resilience, the programs and initiatives we have prepared seek to describe these four pillars.

With such a framework and the disaster risk perspective described earlier, we hope that high vulnerabilities can be reduced and inadequate capacities enhanced. Thus, whatever the hazards, we believe that we can reduce the risk of community and environmental bankruptcy if the vulnerability is low and capacity is high. However, recognizing the complexity of the issues mentioned earlier, we acknowledge the need to collaborate to find alternative solutions. Therefore, we are open to all opportunities for collaboration with the community, donors, partners, and all stakeholders, from the local community level to the highest one.

Welcome, 2021!

Right: Sharing session on sustainable farming systems.



About IDEP



IDEP Foundation - History

IDEP founded in 1999 under the name IDEP Foundation. IDEP has been legally registered with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights with a scope of work throughout Indonesia. Initially, the name IDEP was an abbreviation of the Indonesian Development of Education and Permaculture. The implementation of the program at that time only focused on the development of permaculture in the community in response to the economic crisis that struck Indonesia in 1998.

During its early years, IDEP developed the first permaculture guidelines in Indonesia that explained how the concept of sustainable agriculture could be carried out in Indonesia in general and Bali in particular. The concept of permaculture was introduced as an alternative solution for the community in order to build food security and increase economic resources which at that time were very dependent on tourism.

After the first Bali Bombing tragedy in 2002, IDEP took the initiative to develop its program on Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) based on experience when dealing with victims of the Bali Bombing. In its later journey, IDEP became the first organization to compile the CBDM Handbook which was directly tested on the 2004 Aceh Tsunami and the Nias earthquake in 2005. Armed with this handbook, IDEP implemented mentoring programs to build community-based disaster preparedness. The assistance program was carried out in Aceh, Nias, Simeulue, Padang, Yogyakarta and Central Java, Bali and NTT.

Then in 2008, IDEP changed its name to IDEP Selaras Alam Foundation. The English abbreviation in the name IDEP is replaced by the meaning of the word *idep* in Balinese which means an aspect of human consciousness to be able to think critically.

In the past 10 years, IDEP has provided community assistance with the main focus on building community resilience. This is done by increasing the capacity and independence of the community in terms of food sovereignty and disaster resilience. Implementation has now been carried out in almost all regions of Indonesia, both in the form of a variety of training, intensive assistance, and network development. The tagline that is carried in all these processes is "helping people to help themselves" (helping people to help themselves).

IDEP began operations with four people. The number then grew to more than 30 people during the Aceh Tsunami post-disaster recovery program. Now, the composition of IDEP consists of 15 core staff supported by a number of field implementers. All of them become a core part of the large family of Yayasan IDEP Selaras Alam, which until now continues to strive to provide the best contribution to the realization of community resilience.



Right: Post-harvest management infrastructure for women's group in Central Sulawesi.

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