

CENTRAL SULAWESI EARTHQUAKE & TSUNAMI EMERGENCY RESPONSE



Two Years On Report

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Executive Summary

Two years have passed since the earthquake, tsunami & liquefaction happened in Central Sulawesi Province. Wahana Visi Indonesia as one of the organizations that participated in the disaster response through the **Central Sulawesi Earthquake and Tsunami Emergency Response (CENTRE)**, with generous support from its donors and Support Offices has provided assistance to 46,224 households with 176,026 total beneficiaries (80,583 of them are children) in 240 villages in 4 areas (Palu, Sigi, Donggala, & Parigi Moutong) with total spending \$ 15,377,187 or 94% (cut off date is 31 August 2020).

Number of Beneficiaries	Sigi	20,124	18,810	13,595	12,210
	Parimo	915	905	1,097	1,017
	Palu	13,693	13,975	14,664	13,715
	Donggala	13,113	13,908	12,369	11,916
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls

CENTRE divides the response into two phases: Relief Emergency phase from 1 October 2018-31 March 2019 and Rehabilitation and Recovery phase from 1 April 2019 until 30 November 2020. In order to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, WVI has implemented programs to reduce the COVID-19 spread in the assisted areas since March 2020.

In the second year of the program, the assistance focuses on 14 villages in Palu, Sigi and Donggala, with 5 sectors: Shelter, WASH, Health & Nutrition, Education (including Child Protection in School) and Livelihood. Temporary shelter with an expandable structure house method allows the affected community to construct additional room once they have more funds. To ensure that the affected community can access water, sanitation and hygiene, latrine is provided in each temporary shelter; boreholes and piping are installed, hand washing with soap facilities are distributed and continuous hygiene promotion are conducted. Then, supplementary feeding program and homestead food production for families with under-five children are applied to reduce the number of malnourished children. In the education sector, safe school is the main intervention by constructing permanent school, providing training on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Child Protection training for school entities. The livelihood of the affected community is also supported through farmer, fishery and SME or business owner assistance. Community resilience is crucial and it has been prepared through DRR training, simulation, risk analysis and mitigation plan either in village level or in school.

Response Highlights



CENTRE had reached
176,026 people until August
2020 and **80,583** of them
are children



35,765

children had access to
education interventions



22,850

people benefited from **health**
and **nutrition intervention**



87,845

people benefited
from **livelihood and**
food assistance



102,174

people have access to
clean water, sanitation
and **hygiene facilities**



1,728

people have received
assistance related
to **COVID-19 prevention**



8,009

people benefited from
child protection initiatives



80,511

people received support
on **emergency shelter and**
other non-food items



1,350

people benefited from
Disaster Risk Reduction
program



Education and Child Protection

A year after the earthquake in Central Sulawesi, the teaching and learning activities were held in the temporary classrooms. In addition, the understanding of teachers about disaster risk reduction is still limited and children still experience violence. To cope with this condition, CENTRE implemented an educational program with the Comprehensive Safe School (SPAB) approach consisting of three pillars in three schools: SDN Lasoani (Palu), SDN 14 Sirenja (Donggala) and SDN 13 Sindue (Donggala). The MoUs with the Donggala Education Office and Palu City have been signed. Therefore, the Education Office supports the process of technical assistance, monitoring, consultation and completeness of documents related to SPAB implementation.

Pilar I: Safe School Facilities

WVI has constructed the permanent, earthquake-resistant school buildings equipped with child-friendly toilets, teaching and learning equipment, health equipment, sports equipment, and evacuation signs. “We will use this earthquake-resistant building and collaborate with various parties to implement safe-school. Thank you Wahana Visi,” said Pak Kasmudin, the representative of Donggala Regency Education Office during the handover of the permanent school building at SDN 14 Sirenja.

Pilar II: Disaster Management in Schools

A disaster preparedness team consists of teachers, students and parents. The teams participate in disaster simulations held in school. Specifically for the Sindue district, the disaster simulation activities in schools are supported by the Education Office and **Pramuka Peduli** which have a similar program. “Today, I learn about disaster risk reduction so that we can save ourselves,” said Bunga, 10, after participating in disaster simulations at school. Alif, another student, said “I think, every month, there should be a training and simulation about safe school.”

Pilar III: Education for Disaster Prevention and Reduction

Disaster preparedness education is developed through training of teachers and students on mitigation and reduction of disaster that may occur in the school area. Schools are facilitated to prepare a contingency plan document (Disaster Preparedness Plan). To expand the benefits, WVI conducts training all schools in Sindue district by working with Donggala Education Office and **Pramuka Peduli**. In total, 23 schools benefited and 12 contingency plan documents are produced.

“The document about disaster preparedness has been disseminated to teachers and school principals. The home-room teacher has also conveyed it to all students. Risk maps and evacuation routes are available in each class. We plan to conduct another simulation. We hope that WVI continue to assist our school because the activities are very useful for our school. During WVI assistance, we know about the risks and vulnerabilities in schools. Last, we can practice the similar activities with students,” said Asmini, 55, from SDN 13 Sindue.

Besides establishing disaster preparedness team, WVI also strives to create school environments that are safe from any form of violence against children by establishing a referral mechanism for child protection in schools and conducting dissemination on child protection. The teachers, parents and students join this activity.

“Now, I understand my child better. When he makes a mistake, I have to approach him because hitting or yelling does not solve the problem,” said one of the students’ parents, Ratna Fenditya, 43.

“I am trying to be wiser, especially because I have two children. I have to teach them. As their mother, I also learn together with them,” said Mita, 35, after receiving child protection training for parents.

The COVID-19 pandemic is the biggest challenge that hinders the process of building permanent schools and disseminating the information about child protection. Therefore, WVI used the alternative ways by forming parent groups on social media, providing IEC materials and using loudspeakers in public facilities in villages around the school. WVI working with Save the Children and Plan Indonesia in collaboration with the Palu City Education Office produce a draft of SOP for teaching and learning activities in schools during the new normal situation.

The next plan is to follow up on the SOPs that have been developed in preparation for new normal in schools and the construction of the permanent school building of SDN 13 Sindue.

Recap of Achievements in the Education Sector

11,063 families



37,093 people



472 adult men



856 adult women



18,528 boys
17,237 girls



12,590 school packages received by 6,744 boys and 5,844 girls



2,041 people attended psychosocial support training in schools

66 temporary learning spaces for 1,976 students (1,041 boys and 935 girls)

154 back-to-school campaigns attended by 26,999 students (12,028 boys and 11,699 girls)

1,037 people attended education in emergency training

1,744 students participated in DRR simulation (785 boys and 741 girls) in 23 schools



2,958 school uniforms for 1,474 boys and 1,484 girls

194 teachers participated in the dissemination of master teacher activity and 71 of them were trained to become core teachers (trainer master teacher)



2 permanent school buildings for 295 students (156 boys and 139 girls)

Recap of Achievements in the Child Protection Sector



8,009 people



176 adult men



700 adult women



3,548 boys
3,585 girls



7,733 people attended training on child protection during the emergency situation

73 people were trained on child protection in schools during the rehabilitation & recovery period

425 people participated in the socialization of child protection and referral mechanisms (67 adult men, 157 adult women, 95 boys and 106 girls)



6,899 children received psychosocial support in Child-Friendly Space



392 activities or sessions held at CFS

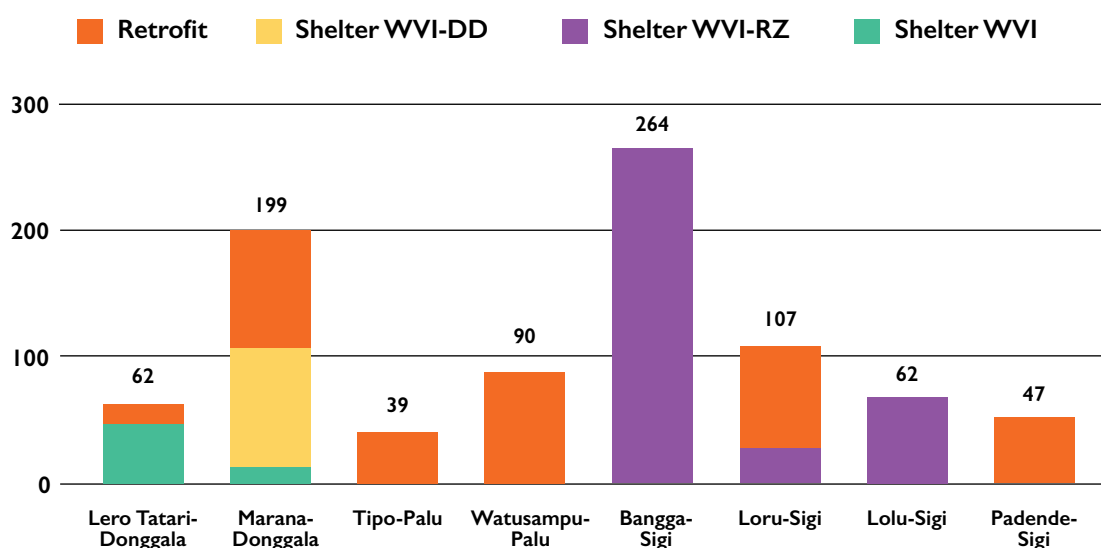


Shelter and Non-food Item (NFI)

In the second year, WVI focuses on providing temporary shelters equipped with toilets for communities with heavily damaged houses and housing repairs (retrofitting) for community with slightly damaged houses and moderate damaged houses. The shelter construction is using the expandable structure house method which is expected to be permanent house. The construction of mock-ups or model houses for shelter construction is also carried out at the beginning as a basic of agreement and design evaluation.

One of the most important investments in this program is to increase the capacity of beneficiaries to build-back safer. Therefore, 550 people participate in training related to the introduction of building materials, the use of carpentry tools, planning the shape or position of buildings, and training for disaster-safe buildings.

Shelter Construction and Retrofit



Based on the diagram above, around 357 houses are repaired in 3 regencies / cities, 101 in Donggala (12 in Lero Tatari & 89 in Marana), 129 in Palu (90 in Tipo & 39 in Watusampu), and 127 in Sigi (80 in Loru & 47 in Padende). This construction was conducted using a voucher system where the value of assistance ranged from IDR 1,500,000 to IDR 6,000,000 per beneficiary according to the results of damage assessment by WVI. Based on the monitoring results, the most purchased building materials for residential improvements were: cement (94%), carpentry tools (76%), sand (75%), nails (59%), zinc (37%), bricks (27 %), mild steel (12%), wood (10%) and others.

“Thank you WVI for repairing our house,” said Iksan, 50, one of the beneficiaries.

For shelter, 513 units were built in 2 regencies: 160 in Donggala Regency and 353 in Sigi Regency. Temporary shelters development uses several approaches, namely:

- a. A total of 353 shelters resulted from WVI's partnership with Rumah Zakat and the Humanitarian Forum Indonesia
- b. Direct assistance given to the community and local repairmen for 50 shelters in Lero Tatari and 9 shelters in Marana. The local builders and communities involved in the construction process are also paid through Cash-Voucher Program (CVP).

- A total of 101 shelters resulted from WVI's partnership with Dompet Dhuafa and HFI, use the conditional CVP. The beneficiaries open a Bank SulTeng account to access assistance and receive an introduction to financial literacy.

The CVP approach is used to provide flexibility for beneficiaries in selecting materials for repairing or housing construction, selecting vendors and increasing community participation in development.

"I am happy to get the shelter because it really helps my family. My son, my husband and I have now moved to our own house. Currently, I am pregnant. I am excited to welcome the baby in my own house," said Maria, 28 from Marana Village.

Temporary shelter equipment was also distributed using the voucher method for 403 shelter beneficiaries, where they could redeem vouchers at the bazaar with temporary shelter equipment such as chairs, cabinets, mats, mattresses, kitchen utensils, etc.

The lighting is also provided through the distribution of 110 emergency lights for shelter owners. The future target is to ensure 226 shelter owners have access to electricity or at least emergency light.

Recap of Achievements in the Shelter & NFI Sector



80,511
people



27,129
adult men



25,565
adult women



14,763 boys
13,054 girls



40,279 people
received shelter kits



4,222 families
received kitchen kits



513 families
received temporary
shelter assistance



24,097 people
received household kits



6,009 families
received mosquito nets

● 403 families
received shelter equipment
assistance

● 357 families
received house repair assistance

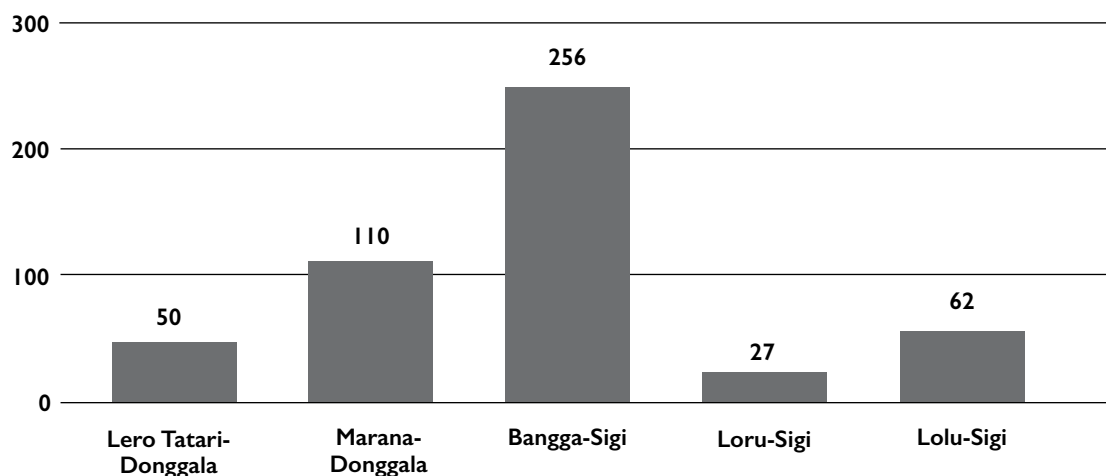
● 110 families
received emergency lights



WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)

In the rehabilitation and recovery phase, the need for the water, sanitation and hygiene sector focuses on 3 things: the construction of toilets in shelters, development of water sources and hygiene promotion.

Toilet Construction in Shelter



Based on the diagram above, 505 toilets have been built in 2 regencies, 160 in Donggala Regency (50 in Lero Tatari & 110 in Marana) and 345 in Sigi Regency (256 in Bangga, 27 in Loru, & 62 in Lolu). Some shelters are not equipped with toilets because of land limitations and the previous toilets are still proper. With the toilets provided in shelters, the households can access sanitation facilities and stop open defecation. The design of the toilet in the shelter is made with the child and elderly-friendly concept so that the height and size of the latrine and the door handle are accessible to both children and the elderly.

Alfian, a boy, said, “Previously the toilet was damaged by the earthquake. Because of that, I used to defecate in the river but now I can use the toilet again to defecate.”

Based on the results of the WASH cluster meeting, the piping and boreholes accessed by shelters is a solution for sustainable water supply. Following up on this, WVI is in the process of building water sources in Lolu, Lero Tatari and Marana villages where 7 out of 10 targeted boreholes and 7 water tanks with a capacity of 1,200 liters were built. The remaining construction targets are the completion of repair and revitalization of boreholes, construction of 17 water tanks with a capacity of 2,200 liters and piping to provide wider access to water, especially in the shelter areas. The community participation can be seen on the agreement of land acquisition for drilling boreholes, maintaining the location of bore holes, and paying fees for drilling boreholes. The water committee in each region is strengthened by providing modules and training to ensure the sustainability of the program.

Hygiene promotion is carried out by introducing the 5 pillars of Community-Based Total Sanitation (Open Defecation Free, Hand Washing with Soap, Drinking Water and Food Management, Domestic Solid Waste Management, and Domestic Liquid Waste Water Management) to the community. In addition, the COVID-19 prevention activities have also been carried out since April 2020. The activities optimize the use of IEC media, loudspeakers in villages, SMS blasts, public service announcements and talk shows via radio because face-to-face promotions risks to the spread of COVID-19. To support changes in people's behavior, especially in the midst of a pandemic, WVI also provides supporting facilities such as soap, hand washing equipment, masks and hand sanitizers. The remaining target is the distribution of CVP for cleaning supplies using vouchers so that beneficiaries can choose the item according to their needs.

Recap of Achievements in the WASH Sector



102,174
people



26,626
adult men



27,611
adult women



24,789 boys
23,148 girls



31,418,440 liters of water
distributed



21,532 hygiene package
distributed



12,933 IEC materials
related to COVID-19 prevention
distributed



1,166 toilets
built (505 in shelters, 336 in schools, and
325 in public areas)



541,86 m³ of garbage
cleaned (collected /
transported)



37 boreholes
built



189 water tanks distributed



1,331 water-carrying bags
distributed



34,635 people
participated in hygiene
promotion with 244 people
being trained as facilitators



7,612 masks
distributed to health
workers and the public
(COVID-19)



7 piping units
built



25,585 child hygiene packages
distributed



1,480
kits of hand washing with
soap (COVID-19) distributed



5 water treatment plant
built

Toilet Construction by WVI



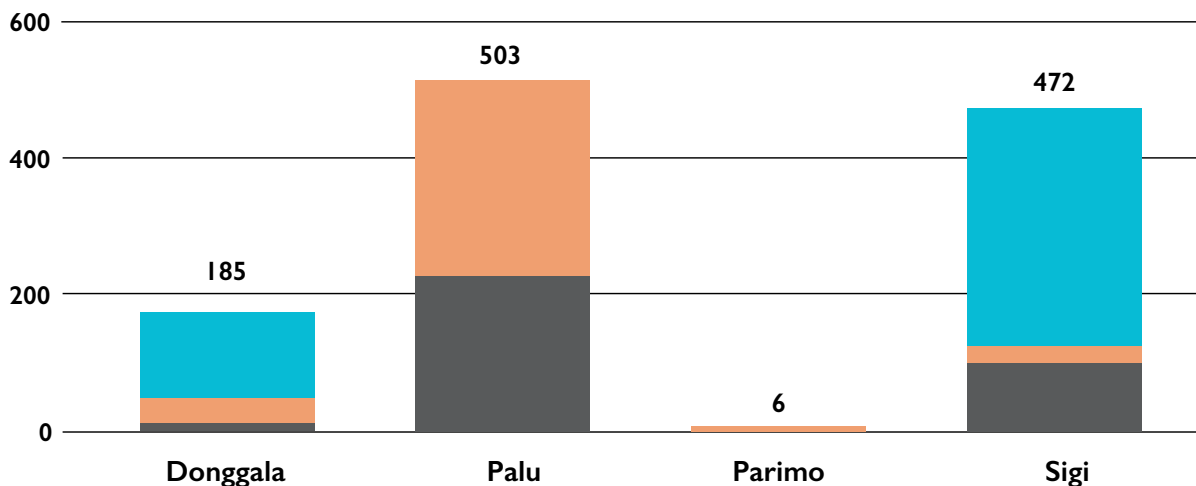
Shelter



School



Public





Livelihood and Food Distribution

At the beginning of the response, the livelihood sector was carried out by providing cash-for-work programs involving the affected community to clean up the debris of damaged buildings, constructing boreholes and piping. Apart from that, Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) was also provided via bank transfer to provide flexibility for beneficiaries to meet their basic needs.

During the recovery and reconstruction phase, the recovery of the livelihood condition of the affected communities is carried out by providing equipment or productive asset, providing training on both financial literacy and technical skills (production and marketing) and linking business actors to financial institutions. The assistance is provided for farmers, fishermen and SME (Small and Medium Enterprises) actors.

Agricultural Assistance Program

Agricultural program is provided for 600 farmers in Sigi Regency (200 in Lolu, 175 in Loru & 22 in Bangga).

“Now we have managed our land with the assistance of WVI. It will help us in the future,” said Abdul Haris, 46, one of the farmers who received assistance in Bangga Village.

The following activities have been carried out in the agricultural sector:

First, land clearing. Before carrying out agricultural activities, farmers are involved in land clearing activities and given a wage of IDR 80,000 per day.

Second, training. The capacity building is provided through a series of trainings on organic farming, planting & fertilizer application, treatment and disease management, as well as marketing and understanding the climate change. Meanwhile, the process of reviewing the organic module is carried out by Assessment Institute for Agricultural Technology (BPTP) and the farmers who have organic certification.

Third, agricultural input assistance (seeds & fertilizers). Agricultural seeds & fertilizer assistance is given to farmers according to the farmer needs. This input assistance is provided under the CVP mechanism.

Fourth, agricultural equipment assistance. Agricultural equipment is provided both for individual farmer use such as hat caps, masks and gloves, as well as for group use such as corn shelling machines, hand sprayers, hoes, forks and hand tractors.

Fishery Assistance Program

The fishery assistance program is provided for 130 fishermen in Donggala Regency (82 in Lombonga & 48 in Marana).

The boat building assistance is provided for 99 fishermen (51 in Lombonga and 48 in Marana) affected by the disaster who have not received similar assistance. The boat building is carried out using a conditional CVP mechanism where fishermen are free to choose a boat maker vendor and boat building costs are transferred to the bank account of each fisherman so they can pay the boat builder vendor in three agreed stages or conditions. The process requires the involvement of fishermen both individually and in groups to monitor the completion time and quality of the boat. Based on

monitoring, around 97% of fishermen are satisfied with this mechanism because they are involved in the monitoring process, the boats are delivered to their homes and the quality of assistance is as expected.

“We are satisfied, because we can supervise and pay attention to our own boat,” said Wahid, 43, the fisherman’s wife.

Fishing gear assistance is provided in form of vouchers to 99 fishermen with a nominal value of IDR 1,500,000 to be exchanged for fishing gears through bazaar method according to the fishermen’s needs. In addition, based on feedback from the community, they need Fishing Aggregating Devices (FADs) or fishing tools installed in the sea to attract fishes so that the fishes will be easily caught. “We have experienced the benefit of using FADs. We sell the fishes and use them to fulfill the daily needs of fishermen groups here,” said Dong, one of the assisted fishermen.

The boat engine procurement is provided to 130 fishermen in the Lombonga area. WVI collaborates with the Ibu Foundation to distribute 30 boat engines.

“Thank you WVI for helping us. Previously we were only able to go along the shore, now we can go farther,” said Busatmin, a fisherman in Lombonga Village.

Besides, there are some activities to increase fishermen’s capacity on financial literacy, employment insurance (incollaboration with The Workers Social Security Agency or BPJS Ketenaga kerjaan Palu) and fishing field schools (in collaboration with The Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency or BMKG of Central Sulawesi Province on understanding risks when fishing).

Assistance Program for Small Businesses

The small business assistance program is provided for 280 SMEs in Donggala Regency (103 in Lero Tatari), Palu City (75 in Tipo & 75 in Watusampu) and Sigi Regency (27 in Bangga).

Business capital assistance is provided to SMEs affected by the disaster if they make proposal that explains the type of business and the need of capital. The business capital assistance ranges from IDR 3,000,000 to IDR 4,000,000 per business actor.

A food stall owner in Watusampu, Mrs. Andi said, “Before the assistance from WVI, I only sold *nasi campur* (cooked rice with dishes). But after the assistance, I could add new menu at my food stall, namely **Coto Makassar** and **Rawon**.” She adds the menu because of consumer’s interest dominated by employees and stone mining workers around her food stall.



Training on proposal development, business analysis, and household economic management is also provided to the assisted SME actors. Around 150 SME actors received the face-to-face training package.

WVI collaborates with the SME Office to build a website as a place to market the products and provide online training. It is expected that this website can connect the SME actors and consumers and increase the knowledge online during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The next plan for this program is to distribute business capital to 40 SME actors in Loru Village (Sigi) and maximize the use of the website (Yakumart.com) to increase capacity and product marketing.

Food Assistance

The food assistance is carried out in the second year in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic response. Based on the results of an assessment conducted by WVI in May 2020, the community has experience declines in income due to decreased demand, worries about leaving the house and restrictions on movement by the government during the COVID-19 pandemic. The most expected assistance is cash and food or groceries. By the end of August 2020, 398 households received food assistance. In the future, the distribution of food will be continued by using vouchers for around 2,600 households in West Palu.

Recap of Achievements in the Livelihood and Food Assistance Sector



87,845
people



29,839
adult men



27,718
adult women



15,912 boys
14,376 girls



17,913 food packages
distributed



26,433 people
benefited from the multipurpose
assistance program



18,651 people
benefited from cash-
for-work program



600 farmers
participated in the agricultural
program



130 fishermen
joined the fishery program



398 households
received food aid distribution
during the COVID-19 pandemic



280 SME actors
received business capital and training



Health and Nutrition

The health and nutrition sector focuses on managing malnourished under-five children, procuring the integrated health post (Posyandu) equipment, increasing the capacity of parents of toddlers, Posyandu cadres and health workers in the second year of the emergency response in Central Sulawesi. The areas of intervention in this sector are Palu City (Buluri, Tipu, and Watusampu) and Sigi Regency (Lolu, Loru, Padende, and Sibedi).

In the early stages, screening for the nutritional status of under-five children is carried out at 15 assisted posyandu. The malnourished children with complications receive CVP for recovery to health facilities. The F100, which is a milk-based therapeutic formula, has been distributed to 3 hospitals and 3 posyandu as a recovery step for malnourished children with complications.

The malnourished children without complications and children with malnutrition receive the Supplementary Feeding Program until their nutritional status improves to normal. The program is distributed using the conditional cash transfer method, where assistance is transferred gradually to a bank account if the parents of under-five children have attended training classes such as 4-star food menus, food processing methods and hygiene in preparing the food.

Parents are also trained on how to independently screen the nutritional status of children using the LiLA (Mid Upper Arm Circumference) tape. Also, the posyandu equipment packages to support child growth monitoring activities by cadres have been distributed.

For the sustainability of the program, a referral mechanism for malnutrition and lack of nutrition cases in the village is established with the village government, religious and youth leaders, posyandu cadres, health workers and midwives, so that every party in the village can participate in monitoring the cases of nutrition in their area.

All of these nutrition programs cannot be implemented without the active role of posyandu cadres and health workers. Therefore, the capacity related to the management of malnutrition cases is built through training and modules.

“The positive changes of this assistance happened when the LiLA scales of under-five children have increased,” said Nori, a posyandu cadre.

The parents of under-five children are also trained on how to develop a nutrition garden in their home yards. However, the distribution of gardening tools and seedlings is still in process and it is expected that beneficiaries will receive them in September so that they can plant and provide vegetables for under-five children from their home yards. The next target is the completion of a menu book that can be used as a reference in providing nutritious menus for the under-five children. The supplementary feeding will also be carried out for pregnant women with low nutritional status.



Recap of Achievements in the Health and Nutrition Sector



87,845
people



29,839
adult men



27,718
adult women



15,912 boys
14,376 girls



1,888 people
participated in the Mother and Child
Friendly Room activities with 60
people being trained as facilitators

- **3,596 children under five**
benefited from the emergency feeding
program

- **10 posyandu buildings** constructed



18,468 people
participated in health promotion
with 35 people are being trained
as facilitators



**71 packages of posyandu
equipment** were distributed

- **270 people**
attended nutrition training in emergency
situations



89 people
attended training for trainers
on supplementary feeding

- **1 malnourished child**
was given assistance for a complication
case

- **1,800 F100**
distributed to 3 Health posts and
3 Hospitals



1,196 people
attended the LiLA tape
measurement training



25 IMAM modules
distributed to health workers

- **303 malnourished children**
attended a feeding program

- **856 children**
and **114 pregnant women**
were screened for
malnutrition

- **7 nutrition referral
mechanisms**
established in 7 villages

Disaster Risk Reduction

DRR is integrated with every sector of the intervention.

The accumulation of special beneficiaries in DRR activities is 1,350 people (860 adult men, 400 adult women, 25 boys and 65 girls). 1 Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction module and 9 disaster risk assessments have been developed at the village level. A total of 1,046 people participated in capacity building activities on DRR and 1,300 people participated in disaster simulations.



1,350
people



860
adult men



400
adult women



25 boys
65 girls



1,046 people
participated in capacity building
activities on DRR



1,300 people
participated in disaster simulations



1 Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction module and **9 disaster risk assessments** have been developed at the village level.

Accountability

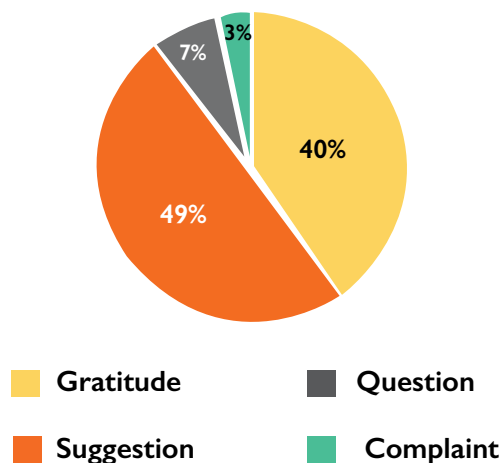
Accountability is conducted to ensure that each program has been carried out responsibly and ensures that the community is involved in every process. It is implemented by providing information, involving the community in making decisions (consultation) and taking part in the program (participation), providing feedback channels and responding to this feedback.

The dissemination of information through IEC and face-to-face media (WVI staff, community groups and local government) is carried out to ensure that the community understands WVI's identity, the implemented program, the criteria and process for selecting beneficiaries, how to convey feedback and expected staff behavior. This type of information develops according to the existing conditions or context. In addition, community consultation and participation is carried out in determining and selecting beneficiaries, monitoring the development of programs, implementing distribution, types of assistance, etc.

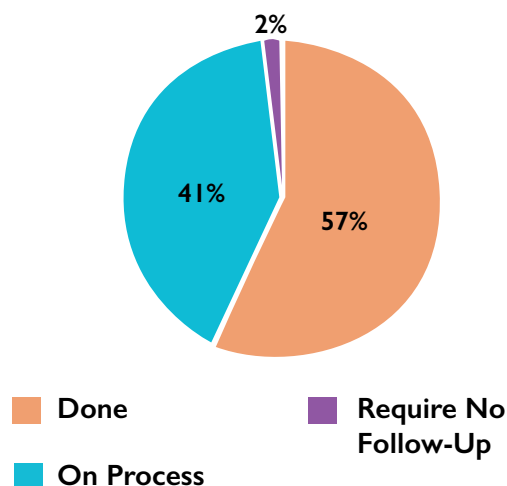


As of August 31, 2020, WVI has received 3,582 feedbacks from the public consisting of 40.3% gratitudes, 49% suggestions, 7.3% complaints and 3.4% questions. Around 2% of the feedback is still in the follow-up process in the field

Types of Feedback Accepted



Feedback Based on Completion Status



By region, the most feedback received was from Sigi (54%), Donggala (27%), Palu (18%) and Parimo (1%). The suggestion box (70%) is the most widely used channel for delivering feedback, followed by monitoring & evaluation process (16%), face to face meeting with staff (9%), contact numbers or call centers (3%) and information desks or helpdesk (2%). During a pandemic period, most feedbacks is received through the monitoring & evaluation process which is carried out via telephone and call centers. Feedback received in the education is 30%; livelihood, 26%; shelter and non-food 20%; health & nutrition 11%; water, sanitation and hygiene 6%; and others 7%.

Through community feedback, WVI can improve program quality and identify community needs. Particularly for shelter and school construction, feedback is optimized to receive community reports regarding the quality of shelter during the maintenance (retention) period agreed by WVI and the construction vendor. The process of selecting beneficiaries and the method of distribution or program implementation are the most frequently received questions via the feedback channel. The community needs regarding water sources both in shelters and schools can be identified, so that budget allocations can be prepared to answer the needs of the community.

Financial Report

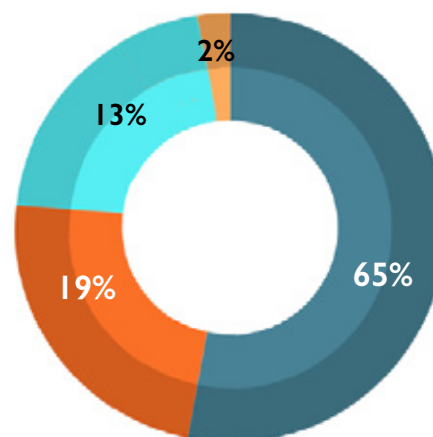
The total budget managed by WVI through the CENTRE is USD 16,378,285 with total expenditures up to August 2020 reaching USD 15,377,187 or 94% of the total budget.

The project funding comes from the government, World Vision Support Office (Program Non-Sponsorship / PNS) as well as local funding as described in the diagram below:

Type of Funding

Grant	USD 10,715,344
PNS Restricted	USD 3,173,458
PNS Unrestricted	USD 2,175,709
NRD-Local Funded Project	USD 313,774
TOTAL	USD 16,378,285

Total Project Budget FY19-FY20



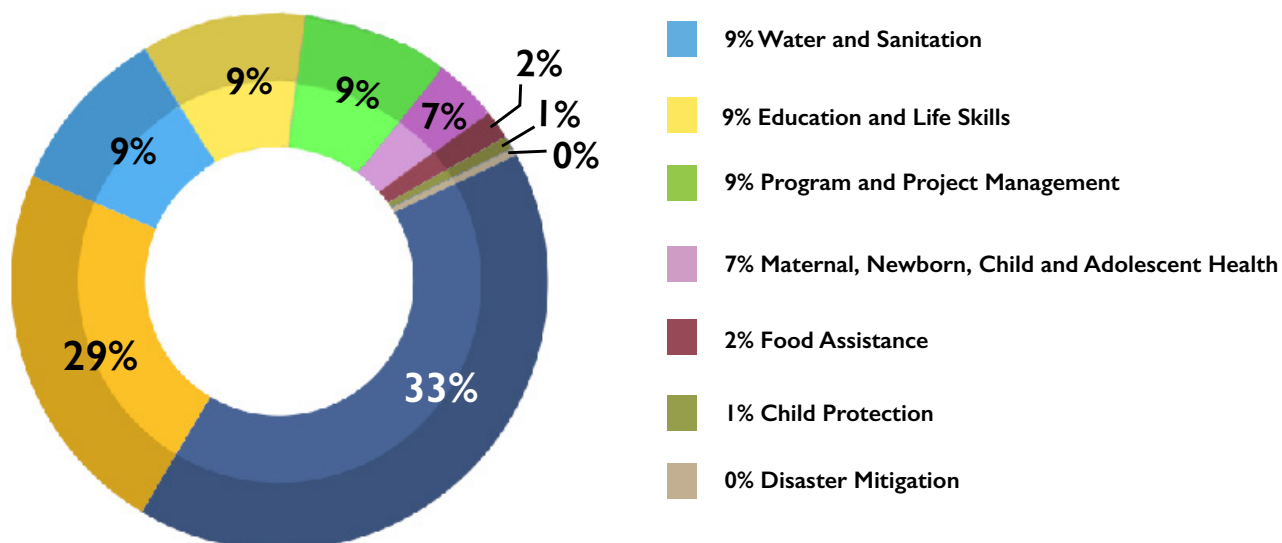
65% Grant 19% PNS Restricted 13% PNS Unrestricted 2% NRD-Local Funded Project

Started from the beginning of the response until August 2020, WVI has intervened in several sectors with total expenditure per sector as shown below:

Sector

Child Protection	USD 186,268	Emergency Response	USD 5,072,420
Education and Life Skills	USD 1,433,340	Food Assistance	USD 354,412
Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (MNCAH)	USD 1,037,314	Disaster Mitigation	USD 42,204
Water and Sanitation	USD 1,450,231	Program and Project Management	USD 1,339,821
Livelihood	USD 4,461,177	TOTAL	USD 15,377,187

Actual Spending by Sectors FY19-FY20



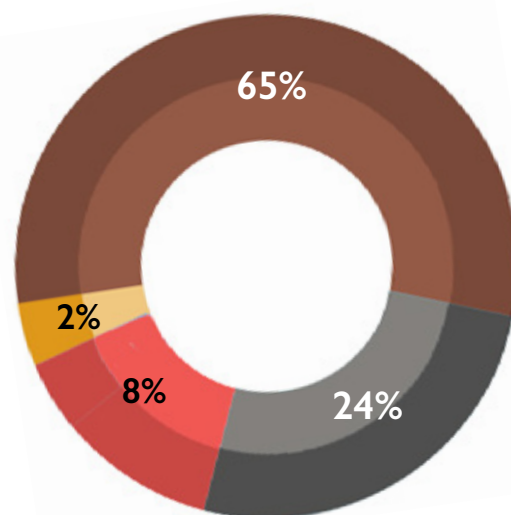
The cost structure up to August 2020 is generally divided into 4 major parts, namely :

Programme Cost	USD 10,053,972
Monitoring Cost	USD 318,160
Field Admin Cost	USD 3,719,320
National Office Support Cost	USD 1,285,735

TOTAL USD 15,377,187

- 65% Programme Cost
- 2% Monitoring Cost
- 24% Field Admin Cost
- 8% National Office Support Cost

Cost Structure FY19 - FY20



Our Partner



Institution



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