



# RAISING RESILIENCE



THE 2004 ASIAN TSUNAMI

5 YEARS ON



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## MULTI-COUNTRY RESPONSE: 5 YEARS ON



**Five** years ago, on the morning of December 26th 2004, a massive undersea earthquake measuring 9.15 on the Richter scale triggered a series of tsunamis that charged across the Indian Ocean. The surging waves hit the shores of a dozen countries. It is estimated that around 230,000 people lost their lives in the disaster.

**World Vision** mounted its largest-ever single relief response across five countries simultaneously – Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, India and Myanmar. World Vision's first priorities were to work with communities and authorities to restore basic services and meet survival needs. World Vision utilised local and global resources, participated in more than 50 airlifts, shipped supplies from Africa and the United

States, and coordinated field operations to distribute food, water, sanitation kits, cooking fuel and utensils, clothing and mosquito nets. Emergency health and psycho-social care were offered and Child Friendly Spaces established. Within a short-time, construction and repair-work began on shelter, water and sanitation facilities and critical community infrastructure.

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Over the following years, World Vision undertook a four-strand strategic response encompassing Emergency Response, Livelihood Recovery, Community/Social Rehabilitation and Infrastructure Rehabilitation. Gender, protection, conflict sensitivity, HIV/AIDS and advocacy were each integrated as cross-cutting components.

**Tsunami** response programmes across the region have ensured homes, education, health facilities and livelihood support have been provided to those most in need. New business, social and schooling opportunities have empowered women, men and children, building hope and prospects for the future.

Relief programmes are now complete, but World Vision continues to partner with communities affected by the tsunami through new development programmes aimed at improving the well-being of children. New child sponsorship, livelihoods, education, health and disaster mitigation programmes are underway.

To help address the vulnerability of many communities across the Asia Pacific region and the increasing incidence of natural disasters linked to the impacts of climate change, World Vision is undertaking significant work in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction and Community Resilience (DRR and CR). Projects focus on risk and resource mapping, capacity-building and coordination in disaster response, incorporating risk reduction principles in livelihood projects, educating children and communities on hazards and responses and the formation of community task forces.



B. Vinayaga Moorthy, holding daughter V. Sonali, is one of the fishermen in Akkarakori village, Cuddalore, who received fishing boats, motors and nets from World Vision after the tsunami destroyed their homes and livelihood.

As a result of the critical work being undertaken in Disaster Risk Reduction and Community Resilience, and important lessons learned from the tsunami response and more recent large-scale emergency responses to cyclones, floods and earthquakes in the region, World Vision is today better placed to respond to emergencies. World Vision will continue to work closely with communities and local governments and partners to ensure risks are lowered and response measures are strengthened, while building strategy and support to climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.

# MEASURING PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS

As tsunami recovery projects approached completion, World Vision conducted an evaluation to examine the relevance and effectiveness of World Vision work, assess the programme's impact on children and their communities, and explore the sustainability of activities.

## KEY FINDINGS:

- Livelihood security in India and Thailand had recovered to a level near to or what it was prior to the tsunami.
- The programme played a vital role in creating and restoring physical assets and materials lost in the tsunami, without which children could not participate equally in basic rights such as education.
- In Sri Lanka, household resilience had increased and there was a restored capacity for economic development.
- Residents of new housing felt that houses were safer than their pre-disaster homes.
- In Indonesia and India, joint ownership of land had increased, with titles held in both names.
- The emergence of hope and dreams of children, adults, families and communities clearly demonstrated that communities had made significant progress to becoming places where children could thrive.
- Education was named by adults and children in India as the most important factor for children's future success.
- As a result of gender interventions, women's leadership and livelihood opportunities had increased, as well as participation in community-based activities, development projects, and NGO meetings.
- In Sri Lanka, community notice boards, consultation and regular meetings generated greater awareness and transparency about World Vision's programme.

*In a report written by the Fritz Institute on recipient perceptions of aid effectiveness, World Vision was the only organisation cited by beneficiaries for service excellence in Indonesia. In India, World Vision was singled out for distinction along with the Indian government and Social Needs Education and Human Awareness (SNEHA). Other reports have also found aspects of World Vision's Asia Tsunami Response Programme to praise in Sri Lanka and Thailand.*



# PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS



## INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

Reconstruction was the most difficult sector in the programme, with challenges in accessing land, land titles, working within changing buffer zones, availability of labour and shortage of materials.

- Construction of close to 12,000 homes and provision of transitional accommodation and support services to thousands of households.
- Construction of 84 schools, 33 preschools, 27 health clinics, community halls, child-care centres, livelihood centres, sports complex, teacher accommodation, community offices, warehouses, bridges, canals, roads, large-scale water and sanitation projects.
- Established twelve broadcast centres to serve as warning systems in the event of a disaster.
- Replanted 56,000 mangroves to reclaim coastal areas and to help build a natural buffer zone.

## LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY

Interventions such as cash for work, recapitalization of businesses, vocational and management training and provision of credit helped to revive economies devastated by the tsunami.

- Employment opportunities, support and vocational training for approximately 40,000 people.
- Distribution of assets such as fishing boats and equipment, global positioning systems, canoes, water pumps, welding plants, computers, gem cutters, vegetable carts, diving kits, sewing machines, food processors and carpentry equipment.
- Restoration/construction of a fishing-harbour, boat-building centres, farms, factories, marketplaces and a rural development-training centre.

## COMMUNITY/SOCIAL REHABILITATION

World Vision focused on rebuilding and rehabilitating societal and community structures, which were either disrupted and/or destroyed in the disaster.

- Established 200 Child Friendly Spaces, 60 playgrounds, coordinated camps for children, counselling, and recreation activities.
- Child rights awareness sessions to more than 27,000 parents, community leaders, teachers and government.
- Supported youth-run radio station promoting community health and wellbeing.
- Educational support to more than 2,000 teachers and 137,000 children (school supplies, tuition etc.)
- Implemented health promotion interventions for 440,000 people.
- Provided ambulances, hospital beds, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, mobile blood bank, pathology laboratory, trauma-centre.
- Community evacuation drills and disaster management training.



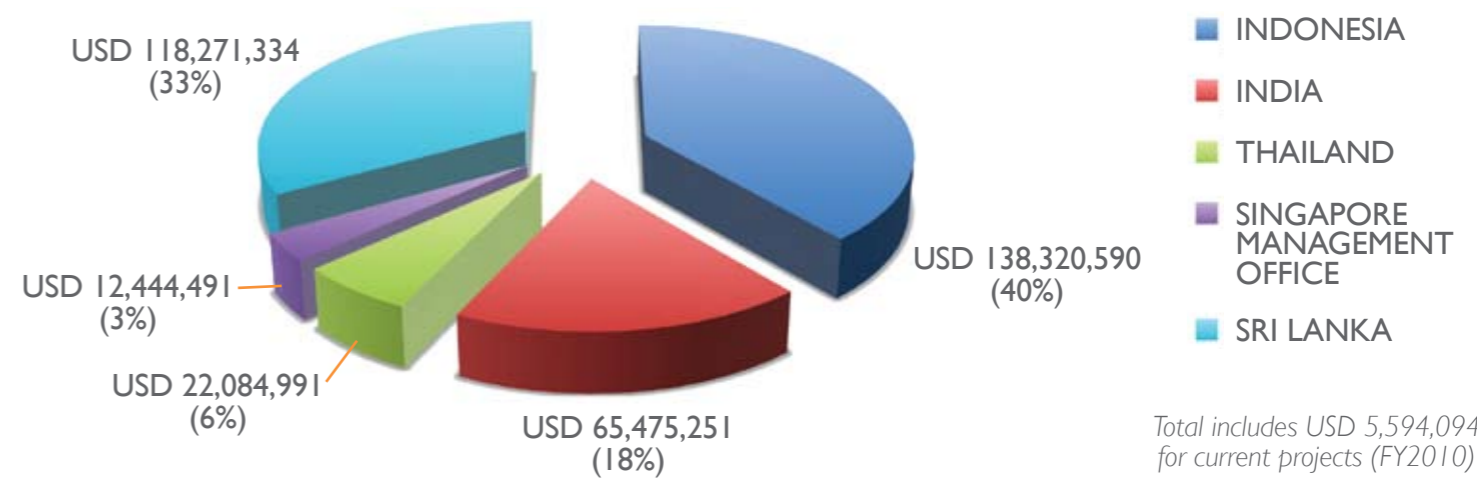
Children playing at a Child-Friendly Space built by World Vision in Banda Aceh, Indonesia.

## DONOR GENEROSITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Support for World Vision's relief and rehabilitation response was received through public and corporate donations, government grants, gifts-in-kind and multi-lateral resources.

From the beginning of the response, World Vision emphasized the importance of accountability and integrity in relation to the resources entrusted to the organisation. New structures, systems and policies were established to ensure a high level of transparency, in addition to a continuous internal audit function.

## ASIA TSUNAMI RESPONSE TOTAL BUDGET FY2005 - FY2010: USD 356,596,657



# INDONESIA TSUNAMI RESPONSE



**BACKGROUND:** More than 160,000 people are thought to have perished in Indonesia's most western province of Aceh. More than half a million people were displaced; villages and livelihoods were shattered.

**PROGRAMME GOAL:** To support disaster affected communities in developing safe and sustainable environments where children thrive.

**EXPENDITURE:** USD 138,320,590 (including USD 4,103,030 for current FY2010 projects)

**BENEFICIARIES:** More than 150,000 people

**PROGRAMME STATUS:** Tsunami relief projects are now complete. Through the new "Aceh Development Programme", World Vision is now implementing a range of programmes focused on livelihoods, health and education. Disaster Risk Reduction activities are underway in 20 villages, including identifying risks, vulnerabilities and community capacity in responding to disasters, forming of village teams, mitigation training, facilitating the development of a disaster action plan, community awareness-raising and teaching materials for primary schools. On the island of Nias, which was devastated by a strong earthquake shortly after the tsunami, World Vision is now operating two Area Development Programmes with more than 4,000 sponsored children.

**Emergency Phase:** Provided food aid to 150,000 people per month; distributed hygiene kits and mosquito nets, blankets, clothes, stoves, firewood, bedding, prayer mats, buckets and tools; constructed 97 Transitional Living Centres and 450 temporary houses.

**Economic Recovery:** Built an agricultural trading house for farmers; replaced income generating assets such as fishing boats and nets, traditional motorcycle taxis, sewing machines, tools, baking equipment; rehabilitated 487 hectares of salinated agricultural land; trained 1,575 farmers in environmentally friendly farming techniques increasing their harvests and income; facilitated the development of Self Help Groups and cooperatives for micro-credit unions.

**Protection:** Established 26 Child Friendly Spaces as safe play areas for more than 3,500 children; assisted 4,437 families to obtain preliminary land ownership certificates.

**Shelter and Infrastructure:** Built 3,565 homes; rebuilt bridges and sections of roads, dug borholes; rebuilt a community market; constructed 14 schools and two kindergartens; provided 26 prefabricated buildings for schools.

**Education:** Supplied educational materials, laboratory equipment and furniture to 171 schools benefiting more than 22,400 students and 1,000 teachers; trained more than 500 teachers in participatory teaching methodology.

**Health:** Operated two mobile health clinics; provided 63 prefabricated buildings for 16 temporary health clinics; constructed four health clinics; donated 20 ambulances and 250 hospital beds, pharmaceuticals and other major medical



Young girls reading books in a Child Friendly Spaces tent at the Gedung Sosial Center in Banda Aceh, Indonesia.

equipment to hospitals; constructed and equipped a major provincial dental clinic; assisted the government to reactivate regular posyandu (village maternal child health activities) in 150 villages through training 1,000 new voluntary health workers and replacing basic equipment such as baby scales and measures; reconstructed a pathology laboratory, a trauma centre and medical staff accommodation; initiated an innovative communications programme to improve obstetric care, especially for complicated deliveries.

**Water and Sanitation:** Provided potable water and wat-san facilities to transitional living centres and internally displaced persons camps; constructed pavements, wells, water towers, drainage systems, rainwater harvesters, public bathrooms; constructed 2.2km of drainage canals in four villages.

**Disaster Risk Reduction:** Improved disaster risk awareness for 50,000 people and facilitated 20 village Disaster Risk Reduction action plans.



A World Vision housing program in Lamjabat, Banda Aceh.



Tsunami survivors in front of their new home, which was funded by World Vision.

## ACEH EVALUATION FINDINGS

- Overall, household asset values increased significantly.
- Almost 22% of adults were trained in new skills that opened up new livelihood opportunities.
- World Vision brought the issue of child rights to the forefront and helped community members self-analyse their attitudes and awareness around a number of child issues.
- Children expressed hopeful visions for themselves, their families and their communities and confidence in achieving their dreams.
- The transition from temporary to permanent shelter represented a milestone in recovery for many households. More than 80% of permanent housing beneficiaries believe World Vision's houses are appropriate for the local context and strong enough to withstand future disasters.
- Joint ownership of assets and land has increased with more land titles now held in both names.
- There were significant gains in proportions of households with a latrine - with the largest gains in the lower social clusters.



Acehnese women transplant rice at farmland rehabilitated through a World Vision agricultural recovery program.

- Self reported school enrolment rates now exceed pre-tsunami levels (based on baseline survey information) and continue to increase. These results are likely due to an absence of conflict as well as the education promotion work undertaken during the recovery period.
- School enrolment rates were reported to be nearly equal for both genders.
- Access to all types of health facilities has improved with availability and access to posyandus (village maternal child health activities) at pre-tsunami levels in all zones.

# SRI LANKA TSUNAMI RESPONSE



**BACKGROUND:** More than 30,000 people lost their lives when the tsunami hit the island nation of Sri Lanka, affecting 14 out of 28 districts. Both coastal communities and in-land farming regions lost their ability to generate income and more than half a million people were displaced.

**PROGRAMME GOAL:** Pre-tsunami conditions restored and quality of life improved for tsunami-affected communities in Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Colombo, Galle, Hambantota, Kalutara, Matara, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Jaffna.

**EXPENDITURE:** USD 118,271,334 (including USD 322,149 for current FY2010 projects)

**BENEFICIARIES:** More than 700,000 people\*

**PROGRAMME STATUS:** Tsunami relief projects have been completed. Many children now benefit from sponsorship in World Vision's Area Development Programmes. An Area Rehabilitation Programme - a transitional operational model between relief to rehabilitation is also underway and communities are benefiting from water, sanitation and health interventions. World Vision

continues to assist internally displaced people in the tsunami-affected areas of Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu. In addition, there is an ongoing child protection project focused around youth development and vocational training, as well as a mental health project in the south of the country. World Vision has initiated community-based disaster mitigation activities in tsunami-affected areas including the formation of village and divisional disaster management committees.

**Emergency Phase:** Assisted more than 100,000 people through the provision of food, water, cooking utensils, clothing, and household items such as soap, detergent and mosquito nets. Medical linen and consumables for DNA identification were donated to hospitals. Thousands of temporary shelters were built to house displaced families and Child Friendly Spaces were immediately set up for children.

**Economic Recovery:** Provided asset grants to more than 30,000 people including boats, fishing gear, livelihood equipment and livestock; livelihood trainings for 12,000 people working in dress making, home gardening, fish processing and animal husbandry; more than 16,000 people participated in cash-for-work activities like planting mangroves and clearing debris; trainings in business management and book-keeping skills were conducted for community based organisations, savings clubs and small business owners; 3,000 fishing families benefited from the construction of an ice plant which enables sellers to pack and transport seafood outside of their own district; a new paddy-seed processing plant benefits a population of over 75,000, enabling farmers to test and grade seeds in order to identify high quality seeds for planting; rehabilitation of a cashew processing plant, batik and clothing outlet, fishing harbour and market places; more than 24,000 bicycles were donated in recognition that transportation assists with income generation.

**Community Rehabilitation:** 102 Child Friendly Spaces and 119 Child Societies set-up for more than 8,000 children. Child gatherings helped to identify and assist vulnerable children – including some who were disabled, abused, sexually exploited or who had dropped out of school; nearly 20,000 teachers and students participated in awareness sessions covering topics such as child rights,



10-year-old Murugesh playing at a playground built by World Vision. In the background are apartment blocks where World Vision has helped build homes for the differently-abled.

children's health and hygiene and child exploitation; activities lobbying and advocating for the empowerment of girls, the need to address school dropout trends, prevention of child abuse.

**Education:** Built 56 schools and 27 pre-schools with adjoining playgrounds and equipment; uniforms, books, school bags and catch-up classes were provided; science labs and dance halls were provided to rural schools without such previously existing facilities.

**Shelter and Infrastructure:** Established more than 2,112 transitional shelters and constructed more than 2,000 permanent homes; repaired 1,204 homes; additional shelter activities to improve new housing sites included upgrade of retaining walls and storm water drainage systems, road tarring, installation of garbage bins and construction of a community hall; advocacy on joint titling of deeds for home ownership; re-built 18 general health clinics, including two specialized chest clinics, two vocational training centers, a sports complex, a fishing net mending hall and numerous fisherman rest houses; 1,234 solar light systems were installed in homes and community buildings providing electrical light to people in rural areas for the first time.

**Health, Water and Sanitation:** World Vision provided more than 700 facilities with medical equipment, supplies and medicines; supplementary feeding programmes assisted more than 2,000 pregnant and lactating mothers and some 10,000 children under the age of five. A separate feeding programme provided 26,000 students per month with a hot lunch; World Vision dug 926 wells, subsidised the drilling of 293 deep bore holes; provided the National Water Board with drilling and water testing equipment to restore maintenance services to more than 35,000 people; built 3,500 household toilets in schools, homes and community infrastructure; more than 25,000 people attended awareness sessions on personal and oral hygiene and HIV/AIDS and STD prevention; over 11,500 families were provided with training on Solar Disinfection - a low technology household water treatment method.

**Community-Based Disaster Mitigation:** Children and community-based organisations participated in peace building and conflict prevention training.

## SRI LANKA EVALUATION FINDINGS

- New business opportunities for women have resulted in more family income than before the tsunami.
- Incomes in the south are now higher than pre-tsunami levels.
- Approximately 8 out of 10 adults know that the government has laws protecting children from physical abuse, economic exploitation and harmful advertising.
- Adults state that they would do everything possible to ensure education for their children, including selling land, going into debt and taking on more work.
- Over 80 percent of those who currently own their home have their title deed for proof of ownership.
- People consider the building of houses to be World Vision's most important contribution to communities.
- A significant decrease in the proportion of households travelling more than 1 km to a water source in the south.
- The proportion of households with access to solid waste disposal collection has more than tripled in the south.
- Increased awareness that HIV can be contracted through sexual intercourse, sharing needles or unclean medical equipment and blood transfusions.
- Increased level of awareness of vector-borne diseases such as dengue and malaria, including prevention and treatment methods.



Students at the reconstructed Sri Sumangala Vidyalaya school, which had been destroyed by the tsunami.

# INDIA TSUNAMI RESPONSE



**BACKGROUND:** More than 14,000 people lost their lives along the eastern coastline of India and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Half a million people were displaced; villages and livelihoods were shattered.

**PROGRAMME GOAL:** To restore and improve the previous living conditions of tsunami-affected communities in Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Kanyakumari, Chennai/Kalpakkam, Pondicherry, Kollam/Alleppy, Machilipatnam, Narsapur, Singarayakonda, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

**EXPENDITURE:** USD 65,475,251 (including USD 1,168,915 for current FY2010 projects)

**BENEFICIARIES:** More than 260,000 people

**PROGRAMME STATUS:** Following the completion of relief and recovery programmes, World Vision India implemented "Community Mobilisation Programmes" in all tsunami-affected areas except for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Current projects focus on education, health and hygiene, community empowerment and child rights.

**Emergency Phase:** Assisted thousands of households with food, water, cooking utensils, clothing, and household items such as soap, detergent, mosquito nets and linen. Thousands of temporary shelters were built to house displaced families and Child Friendly Spaces were immediately set-up for tsunami-affected children.

**Economic Recovery:** Provided more than 1,700 boats to fishermen, along with nets and lifejackets; mini loading autos for transporting fish, iceboxes, solar fish drying platforms, storage halls and mending units and tricycles were provided to fishermen and vendors; to help fishermen save fuel, protect coral and prevent disorientation, 200 Global Positioning Systems [GPS] were provided; farmers received tractors, equipment, fertilizer; salt-tolerant seeds and training; alternative livelihoods and skills training given in tailoring, IT, welding, plumbing, book-keeping, crafts and driving.

**Community Rehabilitation:** Supported 130 playgrounds and 75 Child Friendly Spaces; established recreational activities, camps and youth clubs for more than 7,000 children; 26 Child and Women Protection Committees formed; parents trained on child related issues; community based organisations trained on citizen rights and privileges, networking with government and other aid agencies; two community halls and ten multi-purpose shelters built to create safe places for community gatherings.

**Shelter:** Established more than 3,500 transitional shelters in the first two months after the disaster; constructed 5,861 permanent homes; joint home ownership advocacy initiatives; community training on water and sanitation, child rights and security; provision of resettlement and shelter upgrades.



World Vision medical GIK distribution at Perumalpettai, Tamil Nadu. World Vision provided boxes of assorted medicines to local medical staff

**Education:** Constructed a secondary school; five pre-schools and five child care centers; provided school furniture, scholarships, career guidance workshops, school-safety and environmental awareness programmes, computer training, uniforms, classroom equipment, books and school bags; advanced science labs and educational aids were provided for children with disabilities.

**Health, Water and Sanitation:** Supported medical camps for 15,000 people; awareness campaigns on childcare and HIV/AIDS; staff trained on psychosocial support to people affected by HIV/AIDS; water purifiers distributed to 5,861 households; water-tanks and public toilets/bathrooms installed.

**Community-Based Disaster Mitigation:** Supported disaster simulation programmes and training for more than 8,000 people; 6,000 people trained in first aid; Task Forces/Emergency Response Units at community level formed; community contingency plans established; children and community-based organisations participated in peace-building and conflict prevention training.

## INDIA EVALUATION FINDINGS

- Economic security has recovered to a level near or what it was prior to the tsunami based on income, employment, and debt data.
- Fishing remains the predominant livelihood; however, many communities show diversification of income sources. Men especially, feel strongly that fishing should no longer be the household's only source of income.
- Children expressed clear positive ideas about their future, including professions they would like to enter, ways they want to care for their families and how they would like their communities to develop.
- Children stated that involvement in World Vision's children's camps improved their confidence, communication and artistic skills.
- The majority of households agreed that Child Friendly Spaces provided a safe place to play for children of both genders and provided appropriate learning materials.
- Education was named by adults and children as the most important factor for children's future success.
- Over 80% of families in new permanent shelter feel that houses constructed by World Vision are appropriate for the local context and are strong enough to withstand future disasters.
- Women expressed confidence that they have the right to live in their house, based on joint ownership with husband of house and land.
- As a result of gender interventions, women's leadership and livelihood opportunities have increased.
- Women are now participating in community-based activities, development projects, and NGO meetings.
- Women are conducting financial transactions through self-help groups and banks.



World Vision helped tsunami-hit traders repair and restock their stalls. Here a trader holds up a sign saying: "With hearty thanks to World Vision..."

**World Vision India's** Tsunami Response has done a great service to the households and communities recovering from the terrible events of December 2004. Relief efforts during the initial 90-day response period comforted the lives of many as they struggled to comprehend the magnitude of their losses and to regain their lives and livelihoods. That World Vision remained in communities well beyond the relief phase allowed them to undertake important medium-term actions to accelerate the recovery process and ensure that communities came away from the tragedy stronger than they met it. World Vision placed a high value on implementing a multi-sector programme. The attention they paid to community consultation and articulation of needs at various points during the programme design was clearly reflected in the quality of the programming and the appreciation that was expressed by community members.

-TANGO International, independent evaluators

# THAILAND TSUNAMI RESPONSE



**BACKGROUND:** More than 8,000 people were declared dead or missing in Thailand and over 300 villages in six provinces were affected. Tourism, fishery and agricultural losses were substantial. An estimated 58,500 people were affected by the disaster, and according to Thailand's Ministry of Education, close to 1,500 children lost one or both parents.

**PROGRAMME GOAL:** To restore and improve the livelihoods and well-being of tsunami-affected communities in Phuket, Phang Nga, Krabi, Ranong, Trang.

**EXPENDITURE:** USD 22,084,991

**BENEFICIARIES:** More than 50,000 people

**PROGRAMME STATUS:** Tsunami relief projects are now complete. World Vision has since initiated four new Area Development Programmes in tsunami-affected areas in Phang Nga and Ranong. More than 4,000 children are sponsored through the programmes.

**Emergency Phase:** Thousands of households received food, water, survival kits, health support and temporary shelter.

**Economic Recovery:** More than 5,000 people benefited from around 30 different livelihood activities, from fishing to batik-making and bee-keeping; provided project management, marketing, English-language, accounting, and tour-guide training for 96 livelihood projects to improve business skills and encourage sustainable initiatives; constructed a sewing and batik-making centre, boat-building centre, organic rice farming centre, plant nursery and fishing group building to encourage local business growth and entrepreneurs.

**Child Well-being:** Supported more than 200 at-risk children to reduce vulnerability to abuse and trafficking; built thirty-two child-care and family friendly centres; built eight new schools for more than 1,000 children; 18 schools, many of them in remote areas, were provided with computers and printers for 5,000 children; supported youth-run radio station, broadcasting messages on health, HIV/AIDS, youth issues.

**Shelter:** Constructed 379 homes; repairs were made to hundreds of homes.

**Health, Water and Sanitation:** Conducted child medical check-ups, drug awareness, dental health and hygiene training; Dengue prevention initiatives targeted more than 2,000 families; conducted training sessions on HIV/AIDS for more than 1,200 people; community members trained as Peer Health Educators; renovated health centres;

installed 90 water supply and sanitation systems, trained villagers on upkeep; distributed drinking water, waste disposal systems.

**Community-Based Disaster Mitigation:** Established 12 broadcast centres to serve as warning systems in the event of a disaster; conducted community evacuation drills and disaster management training; replanted 40,000 mangroves to reclaim coastal areas and to help build a natural buffer zone.



World Vision teamed up with local churches, community members and the government to rehabilitate tsunami-damaged coastal areas in Thailand by replanting mangroves.

## THAILAND EVALUATION FINDINGS

- Livelihood security has recovered to a level near to or what it was prior to the tsunami.
- Individuals have returned to their primary livelihoods over time; asset ownership –such as boats, returned to pre-tsunami levels; women are in new leadership roles at work.
- The programme played a vital role in creating and restoring physical assets and materials lost in the tsunami, without which children could not participate equally in basic rights such as education. World Vision's role in the promotion of child rights and safety was vital as there were no other organisations specifically assisting with this.
- Child and Family-Friendly Centres (CFFCs) consistently used as a place for children to learn and as a meeting point for various groups. Some CFFCs used more broadly by community members, and one CFFC was used to expand the range of sports, music and library available in the community.
- Programme support for education (from infrastructure to school uniforms) and child learning activities (story telling, drawing, field trips) were critical not only for learning but for child recovery.
- The evaluation reconfirmed the strong attachment people give to education, and there is enough evidence to suggest that this has grown stronger as a result of the tsunami. The high value that World Vision placed on education also resonated well with communities, and helped foster a healthy relationship between the two.
- Residents of new housing feel that houses are safer than their previous homes.
- Staff articulated the re-emergence of family and community vitality and self-sufficiency as key areas of observed change that have an important impact on child well-being.



Houses built by World Vision on Phi Phi Island.



Fishermen launching a new boat at World Vision's boat-building centre.



Roma Kinglek, 42, has benefited from training and equipment provided by World Vision as she finds a post-tsunami livelihood making crafts from seashells.





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## World Vision

is a Christian relief, development and advocacy organisation dedicated to working with children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice. Motivated by our Christian faith, World Vision works with the world's most vulnerable people. World Vision serves all people regardless of religion, race, ethnicity or gender.