World Vision Indonesia Tsunami Response

The December 2004 earthquake and tsunami was an unprecedented disaster in its size and scale. Indonesia’s Aceh province, which suffered from three decades of civilian conflict, was most affected because of its proximity to the earthquake’s epicenter and its large coastal population. A year after the event, the Indonesian government estimated that 129,775 people had died, 38,786 were missing (presumed dead) and more than 500,000 people were displaced.

More than 25% of households lost at least one family member. Within the two adjoining districts of Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar, nearly 60% of the fatalities and missing were female and one-third under 17yo. Many of the deceased were heads of households or primary wage earners and this tremendous loss of life had a devastating impact on livelihoods. For these households, the recovery has been a struggle, but thanks to their inner strength and the generosity of neighbors, strangers, aid agencies and donors, they are moving forward to rebuild their lives and livelihoods.

World Vision launched a massive relief and recovery effort following the disaster. This final report outlines the World Vision Indonesia Tsunami Response programme over the past three years and its impact on the recovery of households.
Programme Goal
To support disaster affected communities in developing safe and sustainable environments where children thrive.

World Vision designed a three year programme to meet the recovery needs of affected communities and to support their longer-term rehabilitation. The programme encompassed seven integrated sectors: Shelter & Infrastructure; Economic Recovery, Education; Health; Water and Sanitation, Child Protection and Advocacy.

The implementation of the programme was conducted in three phases;

- Phase I focused on the **emergency relief response** and spanned nine months from December 2004 – September 2005 (including an initial 90 day Rapid Response).
- Phase II focused on **recovery and rehabilitation** and was implemented from October 2005 – September 2006.
- Phase III was a **transition** phase, strengthening recovery practices and systems, ensuring sustainability and preparing some communities for the reduction and withdrawal of World Vision resources.

In February 2007, World Vision Indonesia committed to follow the tsunami response with a long term development program in Aceh. This Aceh Development Programme (ADP) will build on the tsunami response programmes in economic recovery, health, education and water and sanitation. The tsunami response team is phasing over to the long term program from September – December 2007.

The graphic below shows the regions of Aceh where World Vision implemented programs.
World Vision’s programmes touched 150,000 people, utilizing a budget of approximately USD97 million (USD14 million is designated for projects implemented between October ’07 and September ’08). World Vision conducted a baseline survey in December 2005 and an evaluation in April 2007. The evaluation examined the relevance and effectiveness of World Vision’s strategies and interventions, assessed the programme’s impact against our stated goal and made a series of recommendations.

The study included in-depth and structured interviews with 1,284 households; a qualitative assessment through 40 semi structured interviews in focus group discussions with beneficiaries; and interviews with 40 program staff on “the most significant change they observed in communities” where World Vision worked.

In general, the study found that the August 2005 Peace Agreement between GAM and the Government of Indonesia, as well as the tsunami reconstruction effort, had helped ensure a logical progression in livelihood recovery. Household asset levels are recovering towards pre-tsunami levels and, in the provincial capital, are already significantly higher. Across all tsunami affected areas, ownership of motorbikes and mobile phones now dramatically exceed those levels by 38% and 79% respectively. Around 30% of wage earners are engaged in different occupations to their pre-tsunami ones; for some it’s voluntary (taking up opportunities in the booming construction industry), for others it’s not. Fishing assets have largely recovered but agricultural assets have not.

This report details the key impact areas in the context of each sector goal and the activities undertaken.

The Relief Response
World Vision Indonesia immediately responded to the needs of tsunami-affected households and an assessment team arrived in Aceh two days after the tsunami hit. Relief supplies were mobilized and, over the next 90 days, World Vision began the distribution of hygiene kits and mosquito nets, family and household kits (that included blankets, clothes and soap) to affected communities. Stoves, firewood, sarongs, mattresses, buckets and tools were also distributed.

During the first year, World Vision, in partnership with the Word Food Programme, provided food aid to 150,000 people a month. As recovery got underway, food aid was slowly reduced and finally ceased in December 2006.
Household livelihood security was severely impacted by the tsunami. The destruction of prime agricultural land, livestock, essential productive assets, market places, businesses, stock and home based savings (gold and cash) crippled employment and services. Immediately after the tsunami, World Vision implemented a *Cash for Work* programme to help bring a sense of normality back to survivors, empower them through work and provide them with the opportunity to begin providing for their families again. After the emergency, World Vision set about replacing productive assets and providing skills training.

Despite the magnitude of destruction, results show that Indonesians had a profound willingness to rebuild their homes, put their lives back together and overcome their substantial losses.

**Sector Goal**

*To improve disaster affected community’s access to sustainable economic opportunities.*

**Activities**

Replacement of productive assets such as boats and fishing nets, small animal husbandry livestock, fishponds, motorcycle taxis, sewing machines, carpentry and other tradesmen’s tools, cake making and tofu production equipment, traditional embroidery and handicraft materials.

World Vision cleared and desalinated 487 hectares of agricultural land and trained 1575 farmers in environmentally friendly farming techniques increasing their harvest and income.

More than 150 cooperative style Self Help Groups were established for industries as diverse as farming, traditional embroidery, basket weaving, cake making, sewing and tofu production. Members were subsequently provided with training to build their business capacity and marketing skills.

Important economic facilities including a community market, a fisherman’s cooperative building and an agriculture trading house were constructed with World Vision’s assistance.
KEY IMPACT

Income in two of World Vision’s four targeted zones has largely recovered to pre-tsunami levels. Asset values are expected to be at or above pre-tsunami levels by April 2008.

Evaluation Findings

- Income, in two zones for which comparative data is available, has largely recovered to pre-tsunami levels. Whilst the average number of income earners has remained stable for upper cluster households, it has fallen slightly for middle and lower cluster households.
- World Vision’s economic recovery efforts provided much needed cash for households, through cash-for-work activities, and allowed households to recover key productive assets like fishing gear rapidly.
- Overall, asset values have increased significantly over baseline values and are expected to be at or above pre-tsunami levels within 6 – 12 months. Animal assets are slowest to recover and access to land and credit may be two important drivers of this slow rebound.
- Many households are now purchasing more non-productive assets and spending on social events compared to 2005.
- The proportion of lower social cluster households that are using credit for non-productive purposes, such as food purchases, is still high. The source of loans has also shifted away from formal institutions like banks to informal institutions such as friends and relatives.
- While the number of households with some savings has increased since the baseline, it is still very low and the average amount saved per household has remained steady.
- Almost 22% of adults were trained in new skills that opened up new livelihood opportunities.

Red hot profits for Aceh’s chilli farmers
World Vision rehabilitated land and introduced new technologies and planting methods to chilli farmers in Lamno district enabling them to increase their harvest 10 fold on pre-tsunami levels.

Fishermen catch a wave of prosperity
World Vision assisted a Lhoong fisherman’s cooperative to reform, providing them with 11 new motorized boats. The boats were capable of reaching waters up to 40 miles offshore increasing the size of their potential fishing zone (previously only 10 miles) and, as a result, their income increased by 500%. The assistance enabled the men to provide essential income to a village where only 28% of the population survived the tsunami.

World Vision also rebuilt the village fish market and provided the men with fishing equipment and nets, constructed a new cooperative centre by the jetty, where the catch could be weighed daily, and added a bathroom and lockable storage room for their detachable motors.
The tsunami had a particularly disruptive impact on children as many lost parents or siblings and were forced to live in temporary shelters for extended periods. Children also had major disruptions to their education and changes in their family composition and dynamics. Negative behavioral changes in children were widely reported and those who lost one or more parents faced a variety of challenges.

The Child Protection (CP) programme provided safe spaces for children to play and recover whilst their parents sought out livelihood opportunities. World Vision’s CP and Advocacy programs provided training in women’s and child rights and increased awareness of the rights of disabled children. Hundreds of child tsunami survivors benefited from one of World Vision’s 26 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) operated in Aceh after the tsunami. In the CFS, children were encouraged to express their fears, anxieties, anger and other difficult emotions through a range of creative activities including drawing, singing and dance. Today, most of the Spaces are now owned and operated by the local communities where they were constructed.

World Vision also advocated for the replacement of birth certificates and land titles

**Sector Goal**

To improve access to safe and healthy environments where children’s rights to development, protection and participation are supported, focusing heavily on child rights promotion and creating child friendly spaces.

**Activities**

World Vision established and facilitated 26 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) as safe play areas for more than 3,500 children. Activities such as drawing, dancing, singing, traditional poetry reading, story telling and a variety of sports and outdoor activities were made available to beneficiaries.

By November 2007, World Vision had assisted 4,437 families to submit permanent land title applications. 1,261 of these households had secured their permanent certificates, about 1,200 others were in the final stage of the process and the remaining households are waiting for land title officers to finish surveying their land. We expect these beneficiaries to receive their permanent certificates in 2008.

World Vision also facilitated educational workshops on women’s and child’s rights and “Children’s Inheritance Rights under Indonesian and Syariah Law.”
Evaluation Findings

- Awareness of child rights is generally high and, in one zone, there was a dramatic change in this awareness from the baseline survey. World Vision brought the issue of child rights to the forefront and helped community members self-analyze 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.

- In general, adult attitudes towards children are positive, regardless of social cluster or location. Notable among the attitudes that may still inhibit individual's development are: appropriate age of marriage, the need for girls to complete primary school and physical abuse.

- Despite the fact that many parents did not choose a CFS for child-care, the community as a whole highly supported the centers and many households contributed to the operating costs through cash or in kind support.

**Football helps tsunami survivors bounce back.**

Playing football, drawing, singing and dancing at World Vision’s Child Friendly Space helped nine year old Fahrul and his 11 year old brother Azumar recover from the trauma of Aceh’s tsunami, according to their mother Bayati.

The children, who lost their home and all their belongings in the tragedy, were not only quiet but severely affected by their tsunami experiences when they attended their first CFS session where Ani, the only surviving teacher from their former primary school, in Ujong Muloh village, was a facilitator.

“So many people died here. There used to be hundreds of children in Ujong Muloh before the tsunami but most of them are dead now. I had 50 students but not one survived,” Ani told World Vision staff as she tried to explain the magnitude of the destruction and the suffering endured by the village’s survivors when 604 of their 1271 citizens died.

At 29 years old, Ani is also the only survivor from her own family. Although she married in 2006 and had a baby this year, not a day passes that she doesn’t remember her parents and brothers and sisters. Focusing her energy on helping children like Fahrul and Azumar with activities at the Child Friendly Space was also part of Ani’s own coping strategy; their journey was also her journey.

Ani recalled that most of the children appeared traumatized in the early days of the CFS but their parents saw the space as a haven where they could leave their children whilst they tried to reconstruct their lives and find a new source of livelihood. Gradually, things changed and smiles returned to the children’s faces.

“I began to see the changes in the children’s drawings. They started to draw houses, the ocean, the school and the mountains and they stopped drawing the tsunami,” Ani explained.
The tsunami completely destroyed tens of thousands of homes and partially destroyed many more, displacing more than half a million people across the province. This created a massive demand for housing assistance and World Vision’s first priority was to relocate displaced families into temporary camps and then construct permanent shelter for those who lost their homes. This was the most challenging sector for INGOs working in Indonesia, including World Vision. The post-tsunami construction boom fuelled massive price hikes in construction materials and labour; private contractors needed to be closely monitored for adherence to building codes and use of quality materials; and government approved land needed to be found, and acquired, for many relocated communities.

Furthermore, most beneficiaries lost their land certificates in the tsunami, creating massive demand on an ill equipped national land titling office to secure new land certificates. World Vision spent considerable time and resources assisting beneficiaries to submit land title claims and advocating for the inheritance rights of vulnerable women and children.

**Sector Goals**

*To promote community resettlement through orderly access to adequate community facilities, infrastructure and housing in targeted communities and the improvement of houses and community infrastructures.*

**Activities**

**Transitional Shelters**

World Vision constructed 97 Transitional Living Centres (TLCs) and 450 transitional houses in communities across Aceh providing temporary shelter to 8,100 people. The TLC’s included communal kitchens and hygienic water and sanitation facilities.

**Permanent Shelters**

When its tsunami response concludes, World Vision will have constructed 3,566 houses in Indonesia, using both contractor and community-based housing
World Vision constructed solid brick two bedroom homes with corrugated iron roofs. The government reconstruction agency, BRR, set a two bedroom standard to ensure the international aid would be sufficient to replace more than 100,000 homes thought to have been destroyed. However, for a significant number of beneficiaries, this was smaller than their previous home and this was reflected in satisfaction surveys on size. For those who received improved homes in terms of size or quality, satisfaction was very high.

Securing permanent land title for beneficiaries was an enormous challenge. Less than 20% of villagers had government-issued land title certificates prior to the tsunami. Most relied on “customary ownership”, which is also recognised under Indonesian law. Following the tsunami, the World Bank, in partnership with the Indonesian government and NGOs involved in the reconstruction of homes, embarked on an ambitious project to provide surviving land owners with land certificates. Many villages were so devastated that barely any landmarks remained to enable families to locate the positions of their former homes. Local regulations required confirmation signatures from all the surrounding neighbours if they had survived (many died or were displaced into different regions and/or transitional living centres) and the village chief. The national land title office was overwhelmed by the volume of claims and a 12 month backlog was soon in place. This backlog remains but all of World Vision’s housing beneficiaries were assisted to submit claims.

In addition to homes, World Vision constructed supporting infrastructure such as roads, bridges, schools, markets and community centres.

**Evaluation Findings**

- 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.
- The overall level of satisfaction is moderate for new housing constructed by World Vision, with 55% expressing satisfaction and 30% satisfied with the location (reflecting the many that were relocated).
- Lower socio economic clusters were most pleased with the design of their new housing and facilities.
- Joint ownership of assets and land has increased with more land titles now held in both names.

**KEY IMPACT**

3566 households received new homes from World Vision, a key milestone in recovery for many households.
Water and Sanitation

The quick provision of basic water and sanitation services by the government and international aid agencies, during the emergency, helped prevent a massive outbreak of disease, amongst the internally displaced, immediately following the tsunami. It’s widely recognised that sanitation standards in pre-tsunami Aceh were poor in general. World Vision provided water and sanitation facilities to its transitional living centres. Providing all permanent houses with sustainable water and sanitation facilities was an ongoing challenge as many villages were relocated to areas where permanent water supplies were not established. For a number of communities, the promised extensive infrastructure that will secure their permanent water supply remains to be built by the Indonesian government’s reconstruction agency, the BRR. Meanwhile, they rely on trucked water.

**Sector Goals**

To provide safe and equitable access to sufficient water and sanitation facilities

**Activities**

Provided clean water and WATSAN facilities to 97 TLC’s; 14 schools, two kindergartens and four health clinics.

Cleaned more than 1,000 household wells and renovated 39 shallow wells.

Constructed pavements, new wells, water towers, drainage systems, rainwater harvesters and new public bathrooms.

**Evaluation Findings**

- There were significant gains in proportions of households with a latrine with the largest gains in the lower social cluster.
- Access to good and clean toilets is considered essential by Acehnese households.
- Per capita water consumption has increased from 70 to 80L per person per day.
- Most Acehnese men want to improve their village’s solid waste disposal.

**KEY IMPACT**

There were significant gains in proportions of households with a latrine with the largest gains in the lower social clusters.
The tsunami posed several challenges to education restoration including the physical destruction of infrastructure, materials and equipment; the deaths or relocation of thousands of educators and students; and the diminished ability of households to pay fees and purchase supplies and/or transportation for their children. In many cases, children had to drop out to engage in income generating activities for their families. The vast majority of newly constructed schools are an enormous improvement on the infrastructure that existed pre-tsunami. During the conflict, schools were targeted by the warring parties and many were burned to the ground and had to be rebuilt.

School enrollments are increasing on pre-tsunami levels and parents are enthusiastically supporting their children’s education.

**Sector Goal**
*To improve children’s access to safe and conducive learning environments.*

**Activities**
World Vision supplied 129 prefabricated buildings for 25 temporary schools and constructed 14 permanent schools and two kindergartens.

Education materials including textbooks, uniforms, shoes, computers, drawing books, stationary, bags, laboratory and sports equipment and furniture were provided to 171 schools benefiting more than 22,400 students and 1,000 teachers.

World Vision provided more than 500 teachers with training in participatory teaching methodology that would enable Active, Joyful and Effective Learning (AJEL). Part of the “Creating Learning Communities for Children” program, the training is supported by the national government and had already been successfully implemented by World Vision Indonesia in several other provinces.
Education

Evaluation Findings

- Self reported school enrollment 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 enrollment rates were reported to be nearly equal for both genders with boys slightly higher in the baseline and the gap has narrowed even further with 92.2% of boys and 90% of girls now enrolled.

- World Vision’s Active Joyful and Effective Learning intervention was highly innovative and successful, introducing new learning concepts, which were highly regarded by both teachers and students, into schools.

- Pilot discussions on integrating students with disabilities into public schools raised awareness among parents on the rights and capabilities of children with handicaps.

**Record number of children seek entry to World Vision school.**

Almost two years after World Vision handed a new school over to Principal Cut Fatimah in Banda Aceh, the student body has grown from 300 to 700 students and they are winning education awards that make her glow with pride. The school, which is six kilometres from the coast, was partially destroyed by the tsunami when up to eight metres of water flooded into the school yard and parked a huge fishing trawler in the playground. It was then razed to the ground by a subsequent gas explosion in the aftermath. The school was completely rebuilt and now serves the surviving students of two schools which were merged when only 140 of their 835 students survived.

World Vision also provided training in Active Joyful and Effective Learning methodology to the school’s teachers which resulted in bringing out more of the children’s natural creativity through more interactive classroom activities and less punishments from the teachers.

Eleven year old student Zakia is delighted with the modern facilities and the new methods of teaching.

“The way the teachers are teaching us has changed. Before, if we didn’t understand something in the lesson, the teacher wouldn’t explain it to us and they used to ask us to copy everything on the subject down and one book was never enough to write it all,” Zakia says.

“Now, they explain the lesson and then if we don’t understand they will try to explain it again and we have a lot of teaching aids from World Vision that make it easier for the teachers to explain the lessons and make us understand the subject easily.”
It is a credit to the quick response of the Indonesian government and the INGOs that the tsunami was not followed by a serious disease epidemic given the enormous displacement of people and destruction of water and sanitation facilities.

The tsunami caused significant physical destruction of health facilities including the key hospitals in the provincial capital and decimated the population of trained health specialists and workers. World Vision’s main objective in health was to improve access to essential health services in the communities where we worked.

**Sector Goal**

*To improve access, quality and coverage of health services to families and communities in target areas.*

**Activities**

Provided 63 prefabricated buildings for 16 temporary health clinics and operated two mobile health clinics from June 2005 – September 2006.

Donated 20 ambulances, 250 hospital beds, pharmaceuticals and other major medical equipment to hospitals.

Assisted the government to reactivate regular village maternal/child health activities (*Posyandu*) in 150 villages through training 1000 new voluntary health workers and replacing basic equipment such as baby scales and measures. An average of 6,000 people per month continue to access these services.

Constructed and equipped a dental clinic and four medical clinics and provided equipment for a fifth as well as reconstructing a pathology laboratory, a trauma centre and medical staff houses.

Implemented an innovative Information for Communications Technology in Development (ICT4D) program distributing mobile phones to remote midwives enabling them to “dial an obstetrician” hotline and get immediate advice during difficult births.

Conducted bird flu, malaria and dengue fever awareness campaigns and distributed 3,747 mosquito nets.
Evaluation Findings

- Access to all types of health facilities has improved since the baseline study with availability and access to posyandus at pre-tsunami levels in all zones.
- In general, households are eating a healthy balance of food items.

Kuta Alam district set for better health

More than 46,000 people in 11 villages of Banda Aceh’s Kuta Alam sub-district are enjoying improved health care thanks to World Vision’s contribution to the Kuta Alam community health centre. World Vision invested USD$500,000 constructing a new pathology laboratory, a psychological trauma counseling centre and accommodation facilities for two on-site doctors and four nurses.

The tsunami took the lives of 17 of the health clinic staff and their families and severely damaged the building destroying all medical equipment and the local staff quarters. For this tsunami-affected community, the local health clinic plays an important role treating up to 100 patients a day and providing accessible and inexpensive health care with some services offered free of charge.

The donor, the doctor, his wife and their children.

When you walk across the sparkling white tiles in the foyer of the Permata Hati hospital and observe the staff in their crisp white uniforms, it’s hard to imagine that almost two years ago these floors lay under a metre of mud, hunks of timber and debris from destroyed houses filled the hospital’s wards and the bodies of 15 patients and six staff were buried under it.

The only reminder of the destruction that came to pass, when the tsunami hit, is a large marble plaque on the wall that bears the name of World Vision and 55 private donors and NGOs that have helped Banda Aceh’s Chief Medical Officer Dr Marzuki and his wife Asma Sulaiman rebuild their hospital.

The couple inspired many World Vision supporters with their story of survival, faith and a desire to recreate a healthy community. Only one of their own five children survived the tsunami and the hospital was reconstructed in memory of the four who perished.

“There are no words to thank you. If World Vision had not helped us, we certainly couldn’t have rebuilt. I don’t know how to thank World Vision for all the gifts we have received,” Mrs Asma, a midwife, said.

When a World Vision staff member first came across the couple, a week after the tsunami, they were covered in mud, searching for their children in the hospital’s ruins. She immediately recommended World Vision provide assistance and we donated an ambulance, 50 hospital beds, medical and sterilization equipment and pharmaceuticals.

“It was then that we promised ourselves from the deepest place in our hearts that we would come back regardless of what we had left,” Mrs Asma said.

And it was with his surgeon’s hands that had repaired many broken bodies and the delicate hands of his wife that were used to pulling new lives into the world that they cleared the debris, shoveled the mud, cleaned the walls and floors, repainted and reopened their hospital.

“I met World Vision and that brought me hope and power,” Dr Marzuki said.
Environment
World Vision conducted environmental assessments and engaged the services of an external environmental NGO to provide advice and review project designs. World Vision worked to minimise the environmental impact of its programme and safeguard communities for the future.

Peace Building & Conflict Resolution
World Vision used Do No Harm/Local Capacities for Peace (DNH/CLP) as a programming tool for a conflict sensitivity review of the programme at micro level. A Peace Building team worked to increase the capacity of local communities to resolve conflict following the three decade civil war.

Gender
Gender was mainstreamed into all projects. World Vision was intentional in involving women as a key partners in the design, implementation and monitoring of the programme. Separate Focus Group Discussions were held with women during the needs assessment process to ensure that gender-specific issues and priorities were raised and addressed in the programme design. Women were included in Village Development Committees which consulted with World Vision on the beneficiary selection process. Specific interventions were designed especially for women to improve their status in the community. Program beneficiaries were tracked and monitored by gender.

• Membership in and leadership of Self Help Groups is seen by many as a source of empowerment for women.
• As a result of the enormous death toll amongst male heads of households and subsequent 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.
• Participation in training and awareness programs has given women access to opportunities in business development and skills building.

Other Evaluation Points
Community Concerns
• The end of the construction boom combined with the exodus of INGOS will leave a significant employment gap that needs to be filled by new livelihood opportunities.
• Animal assets are the slowest to recover and access to land and credit may be two important drivers of this slow rebound.
• Some beneficiaries felt that benefits were not equitably distributed, often going more to the family and friends of the more powerful.
• The August 2005 Peace Agreement significantly contributed to the recovery of Aceh and ensuring the province does not return to conflict is critical for ongoing reconstruction and the province’s future development.

These points will inform World Vision’s future programming.
**Donors and Expenditure**

**World Vision Support Offices that raised funds for the Indonesia Tsunami Response:**
- WV Australia
- WV Austria
- WV Bosnia
- WV Chile
- WV Canada
- WV Finland
- WV Germany
- WV Honduras
- WV Hong Kong
- WV Ireland
- WV Indonesia
- WV Japan
- WV Korea
- WV Malaysia
- WV Netherlands
- WV New Zealand
- WV Philippines
- WV New Zealand
- WV Romania
- WV Singapore
- WV Spain
- WV Switzerland
- WV Taiwan
- WV United Kingdom
- WV United States

Other
Wahana Visi

**World Vision in Indonesia**

- Supports more than 30 long term community development programs in seven provinces.
- Channels aid for people suffering from disasters such as in Aceh, North Sumatra (Nias), Jogjakarta and Central Java provinces.
- More than 1.5 million Indonesians benefit from the program.

*World Vision is a Christian relief, development and advocacy organisation dedicated to working with children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice. World Vision serves all people regardless of religion, race, ethnicity or gender.*

**Programme Expenses**

(FY: Oct 1st - Sep 30th)

- **FY05 Expenses** $25,938,222
- **FY06 Expenses** $37,769,822
- **FY07 Expenses** $18,244,640
- **FY08 Budget** $14,323,449

**Total Expenses** $96,276,133

- **FY08 Budget**
- **FY07 Expenses**
- **FY06 Expenses**
- **FY05 Expenses**

"In the beginning I almost gave up and felt too tired to rise again... but it was World Vision that gave me support. World Vision helped me with the embroidery machines, sewing machines and provided raw materials like thread."

"We had ideas and World Vision had a program. Together we are now able to transfer our skills to the community thanks to World Vision's funding."

"My aim is for the Acehnese themselves to become more creative and self reliant in the future and especially whilst we still have people here to help us. I don't want you to just focus on support such as rice, milk or other things because these are only temporary but transfer knowledge and skills to us because these will last for the rest of our lives."

Mr Dedek Syahrizal, Founder of a traditional souvenir handicraft cooperative, Nov 2006.

"I'm really happy to have a new school so I can study and play together here with all my friends. This school is nice and I'm sure if there is an earthquake, this building will not be destroyed."

Farhan, 6yo, who wants to be a pilot and attended a prefabricated kindergarten provided by World Vision, March 2006.

Within a complex programmatic context, reasonable efforts have been made to provide accurate descriptions of results in our report. [www.wvasiapacific.org](http://www.wvasiapacific.org)