Methods

A total of 251 young people from Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, and Thailand were interviewed using a standard questionnaire (Table 1). Teams of trained staff conducted the interviews and FGD in the local language. They took detailed notes and representative quotes, entered the data into a word document and translated the data into English. First-level analysis was done by the in-country teams. Data collection teams were supervised by design, monitoring and evaluation (DME) staff from the national office.

Second-level analyses were performed across the countries using open codes in MAXQDA. The open codes were based on the country-specific transcripts. During open coding, two researchers worked collaboratively over the course of two weeks to compare their codes and construct a codebook; thus, coding and the creation of the codebook was an iterative process. With each meeting, codes were modified and categorized by FGD and interview guide questions. The finalized codebook contained a total of 246 codes. Once all qualitative data were coded, third-level analyses were conducted through MAXQDA and Microsoft Excel to discern patterns in the data. Using an inductive approach, themes were first discerned by country, and next, across countries for overall perspectives on the impact of relief efforts. Using an inductive approach, themes were first discerned by country, and next, across countries for overall perspectives on the impact of relief efforts.

The strengths of this review were that the information was collected from all countries where WV was operational in the tsunami response. The data collection instrument included reflective and prospective components. Youth spoke of their own experiences. The limitations of the review were that out of all the communities affected by the tsunami, only a few were selected for this review due to time and budget constraints.

Table 1. Summary of methods by country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>FDG Participants</th>
<th>Interview Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar (Districts)</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Mullayawalai, Vahara (Districts)</td>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Akkaraipettai, New Kallar, New Nambiyar, Sebasthiyar Nagar (Villages)</td>
<td></td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Phang Nga, Krabi (Provinces)</td>
<td></td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>233</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interview and focus group questions

RESPOND: Key activities that ensured survival

- What were the three most important actions or events that ensured your survival during the first month after the disaster? Who initiated each of these actions?

RECOVER: Key activities with long term impact

- What three actions or events had the longest-lasting impact on you and your family? Who initiated each of these actions?

RECOVER: World Vision’s impact on youth and their families

- Which WV programs had the most impact on you and why? Which WV programs had the most impact on your family and why?
- Did you participate in any child friendly spaces programmes? If yes, please tell me something that you remember about them?
- Were there important things that World Vision should have done for children after the tsunami that they did not do?

RENEW: Positive memories and the role of faith

- Describe a positive memory of your community after the tsunami.
- Describe a time after the tsunami when someone made you feel valued, helped you grow as a person, or helped you to navigate barriers in your life.
- What role did faith play for you after the tsunami?

REOCCUR & REFLECT: Youth’s suggestions for addressing future disasters

- Overall, what do you think is the support most needed by children after a disaster?
- What advice would you give to WV about how to support children who are affected by disasters?

Overall findings

RESPOND: Key activities that ensured survival

Across countries, the key activities that ensured youth’s survival were securing shelter, finding food, and receiving clothing. World Vision and outside NGO’s tended to initiate these activities.

- In India, young people also emphasized the importance of financial assistance to ensure their survival.
- In Sri Lanka, youth benefited from medical attention and access to clean water.

RECOVER: Key activities with long term impact

Securing shelter and participating in educational activities had long-lasting impacts on young people and their families across countries.

- A variety of organizations, including World Vision, collectively were responsible for these long-lasting impacts.

“We were not allowed to back to our houses for nearly two months. All of our needs were looked after by the organizations at that time.” -- Sri Lanka

“We received assistance for housing which is still useful today.”--Indonesia
Obtaining resources for employment and livelihood was especially useful in Sri Lanka and Thailand.

RECOVER: The role of faith

Across countries, youth’s faith played an important role in helping them cope with the tsunami.

- In India and Indonesia, youth’s faith increased after the tsunami.
- Youth’s faith declined for some young people in India and Sri Lanka. This was especially true for Sri Lankan youth that were impacted by conflict.

“I have understood that God can create and destroy, too.”—India

RECOVER: World Vision’s impact on youth and their families

Across countries, World Vision’s educational activities and materials had the most impact on youth. These activities helped young people process the effects of the disaster had a direct impact on their future. World Vision’s aid in helping families secure shelter was cited as a significant impact on participants’ families across countries.

- In addition to shelter, the World Vision services with the greatest impact on youth’s families varied slightly by country. In India, families appreciated participating in educational activities and receiving medical assistance, while among Indonesians, food assistance had the greatest impact on youth’s families. Sri Lankan and Thai youth, on the other hand, cited receiving resources for employment as important services to impacting their lives.
- In Indonesia, most young people participated in World Vision’s Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and recalled positive experiences associated with the program.

“World Vision recruited my family members on road and other development works, initiated in our village. This helped us to get money, when we had no employment opportunities.”—Sri Lanka

Young people’s responses varied by country regarding additional World Vision services they would have liked to receive.

- In Sri Lanka, youth suggested that World Vision could have provided more resources for sports and entertainment for youth as well as constructed more spaces for community activities. Indians would have liked even more educational activities and medical assistance than what was provided. Indonesian youth, however, were satisfied with the World Vision services they received.

“In our village, we built houses together. We even cried and prayed together.”—Indonesia

RENEW: Positive memories

Positive memories after the tsunami were different for youth across countries.

- In India, youth had positive memories of securing shelter and engaging in educational activities. Indonesian and Thai young people recalled moments of togetherness with members of their community as they cleaned debris, planted mangroves, built a new village with temporary shelters, and cared for the wounded.
- In Sri Lanka, increased economic development and improvements in infrastructure in their community were the most positive events that took place after the tsunami.

“..."Our community members helped and cared for each other. We built houses together. We even cried and prayed together.”—Indonesia
Youth recalled many different memories of time with they felt valued after the tsunami.

- In Sri Lanka and Indonesia, young people who received financial assistance felt valued.
- Social support from family and non-family members and World Vision programs in which youth were encouraged by volunteers made Indian and Indonesian youth feel valued.
- Sri Lankan youth also mentioned that receiving food made them feel valued.

REOCCUR & REFLECT: Youth’s suggestions for addressing future disasters

According to participants across countries, after a disaster children most need education and psychological support.

- Indian youth also noted that children would benefit from receiving play materials and safe spaces to play, such as parks.

Youth in all countries would like to help prepare for future disasters by setting plans in place before a tragedy occurs and assisting with educational and awareness efforts to increase their community’s knowledge of disasters. Across nations, young people would like to be involved in relief efforts following a disaster.

- Sri Lankan young people would like to provide social support to those in need, and Indian and Indonesian youth would like to respond by rescuing others and rebuilding their communities. Thai youth suggested helping with disaster preparedness trainings and community restoration efforts. Young people in India also desire to act as intermediaries between community members and help.
- Young people in India and Indonesia suggested that World Vision could better support children affected by disasters by responding more quickly and providing educational assistance and activities, medical assistance, and food.

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