

The Right To dream

Annual Review 2011

World Vision
Sri Lanka



WORLD VISION Sri Lanka



WORLD VISION LANKA

World Vision is a Christian, relief, development and advocacy organization working with children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice.

World Vision is dedicated to working with the world's most vulnerable people regardless of their religion, caste, gender or ethnicity.

World Vision has been in Sri Lanka since 1977 and has invested over USD 350 million (LKR 40 billion) in relief and development projects in 20 districts across the country.

The Right to Dream

In life, it is often the most innocent and vulnerable who suffer the most. All across Sri Lanka we bring new hope and caring support to thousands of young, disadvantaged lives, wherever they are, whoever they might be.

At World Vision we are passionate about children and committed to bringing fullness of life even to those in the most remote regions.

Every day for over thirty five years, that is what our team at World Vision has been doing.

Because each of them has dreams of their own. And our goal is to restore their right to dream.

Our vision

for every child, life
in all its fullness;

Our prayer for
every heart, the will
to make it so...



Contents

Message from the Chairman of the Board	4
Board of Directors	5
Message from the National Director	6
Programme Locations	8
Towards Accountability and Transparency	9
Our Work	10
Organization Structure and Governance	13
Making Dreams Real	14
Sector Review	24
Education	26
Economic Development	28
Water and Sanitation	30
Health and Nutrition	32
Special Initiatives	34
Sustainability Report	42
Financial Review	54
Independent Auditor's Report	56
Statement of Financial Activities	58
Balance Sheet	59
Corporate Information	74
Key Statistics	75
Executive Summary - Sinhala	76
Executive Summary - Tamil	77

Message from the Chairman of the Board

This year also witnessed several milestones including the closure of two programmes after a 15-year journey. These communities have been developed and transformed and can look forward to a future with better opportunities and prospects

For over three decades World Vision Sri Lanka has been passionate in reaching out to those underprivileged, especially children and giving them a new lease of life.

We are able to look back at 2011 with pride having made significant strides in fulfilling our mandate and thank God for his continued sustenance in making our work possible.

This year we focused our attention on seeking associates who share our passion to serve the less fortunate. I am pleased to record the positive response that has enabled World Vision to forge new partnerships and collaborations.

This year also witnessed several milestones including the closure of two programmes after a 15-year journey. These communities have been developed and transformed and can look forward to a future with better opportunities and prospects. As they no longer require our presence we were able to expand our reach to other vulnerable communities elsewhere in the country.



As a responsible NGO it is our duty to maintain both transparency and accountability. In 2011 we remained firm in providing a more holistic view of our work through the use of sustainability reporting. Sharing our best practices will enhance our value among all stakeholders.

I thank my colleagues on the Board whose shared passion to serve those less fortunate continues with zeal. Their time and efforts are given selflessly and they remain steadfast in chartering our next decade.

During the last year the board was able to participate in several field visits to observe first hand the positive results of our endeavours. On such visits I continue to be amazed at the impacts we have made on people's lives and the transformation of the communities.

Our staff is our strength and asset. I thank our National Director Suresh Bartlett and his committed staff for their hard work and dedication. It is their tireless efforts and dedication that motivates and inspires World Vision onwards.

It is with this perseverance and commitment that we will continue to help make a difference in the lives of the children and less fortunate.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ravindra Algama', written over a horizontal line.

Ravindra Algama
Board Chair

Board of Directors



Ravindra Algama

Ravindra Algama is an Attorney-at-Law and has an independent practice in Colombo. He is also the co-founder of the Environmental Foundation limited. He has served on the Board of World Vision Lanka since 1996 and has been the Board Chair since 2006.



Sunil Wijesinghe

Sunil Wijesinghe is an engineer by profession and is currently the Deputy Chairman of the Bartleet Group of companies and is the Managing Director of BC computers & other information technology companies within the group. He has served on the board of World Vision Lanka since 1996. He also serves as director on the Board of Vision Fund Lanka since 2004.



Marina Tharmaratnam

Marina Tharmaratnam was the Chief Executive Officer/ Director of Union Assurance an Insurance Company from 2003 to 2009. She is a Chartered Accountant and a member of the Certified Management Accountants (Sri Lanka). She has been a member of the World Vision Lanka Board from 2003 and has also served on the Board of VFL from 2004



Dr. Mrs. Sylvanthe Ariadurai

Dr. Mrs. Sylvanthe Ariadurai is a Medical Doctor employed at Lady Ridgeway's Hospital for Children in Colombo. Dr. Ariadurai is a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) and an MD (Anaesthesiology). She has served on the board of World Vision Lanka since 2003.



Ravindra Fernando

Ravindra Fernando holds a MBA from the University of Colombo and is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Marketing (UK). He is the United Nations Global Compact Focal point for Sri Lanka and a member of the UNGC Asian Network. He is a guest lecturer at INSEAD (France) and member of several corporate Boards. He has been a member of the World Vision Lanka Board from 2000.



Rt Rev Dhilloraj Canagasabey

Rt Rev Dhilloraj Canagasabey is the Bishop of the Colombo Diocese of the Church of Ceylon. He was previously the Archdeacon of Nuwara Eliya. He has been a member of the World Vision Lanka Board from 2007.



Suzette de Alwis

Suzette de Alwis is the co-founder of MA'S Tropical Food Processing (Pvt) Ltd, suppliers of spices condiments and sophisticated processed food market for local and global markets. She has served on the Board of World Vision Lanka since 2007.



Roshan Perera

Roshan Perera is a Senior Economist at the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. She holds Phd in Economics from the University of Melbourne, Australia. She is also Passed Finalist of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA). She joined the Board of World Vision Lanka in 2010.



Kevin Jenkins

President - World Vision International

(Ex-officio Member)



Trihadi Saptoadi

Regional Leader - South Asia and Pacific

(Ex-officio Member)



Suresh Bartlett

National Director - World Vision Lanka

(Ex-officio Member)

Message from the National Director

Among the many new programmes we initiated was one to improve the mental health and well-being of communities in the northern province of Sri Lanka as they recovered from three decades of war.

The year 2011 was another significant year for WWL which saw unprecedented growth of our programmes marked by some noteworthy achievements in new approaches to our work.

Our main focus during the year was on the forging of new linkages and partnerships with both the public and the private sector and the humanitarian community in a bid to broaden our reach and harness the synergies offered by other like minded organizations. This enabled us to reach out to a greater number of communities and should bring about real impact and transformation in the shortest possible time. We also firmly believe that the rebuilding of the country is the responsibility of all its citizens and everyone has a part to play in the process.

During the year we marked the closure of two of our Area Development Programmes in Mahakumbukkadawala and Galenbindunuwewa after the end of 15 years of partnerships with these communities.



In both ADPs we left behind fully empowered communities who now have ownership of their future development and sustainability. The changes we had made in these two ADPs was especially heartening. Most families now have access to clean drinking water, children are now back in school and enjoying better health and nutrition. Children also have a space for their talents and voice and families have better housing and sustainable livelihoods.

Even as we transitioned from two ADPs we were able to commence three new ones in the most remote and impoverished areas in Lunugala, Meegahakiula and Rideemaliyadda.

Among the many new programmes we initiated was one to improve the mental health and well-being of communities in the northern province of Sri Lanka as they recovered from three decades of war.

A key new initiative that we have undertaken this year is our commitment to sustainability reporting. Sustainability reporting has traditionally been used by international private sector organisations to voluntarily communicate information on economic, environmental and social impacts relevant to the sustainability of their business operations.

The country continued to be affected by natural disasters and during the year we provided emergency relief to the East and North Central districts which were both affected by unprecedented rainfall and flooding.

A key new initiative that we have undertaken this year is our commitment to sustainability reporting. Sustainability reporting has traditionally been used by international private sector organisations to voluntarily communicate information on economic, environmental and social impacts relevant to the sustainability of their business operations. It is perhaps even more important for not-for-profit organisations such as World Vision whose entire business model is sustainable development, to do so. Furthering this goal, WVl has signed onto the UN Global Compact principles and we will use the Global Reporting Initiatives framework to benchmark our reports.

Our sincere gratitude is due to all our donors, sponsors, local and international partners, Government Ministries, local authorities and other stakeholders as well as the communities we serve for all their support and encouragement.

A special tribute must be paid to our staff whose dedication and commitment was a key factor in the success of our programmes. Their untiring efforts in often challenging circumstances should not be underestimated.

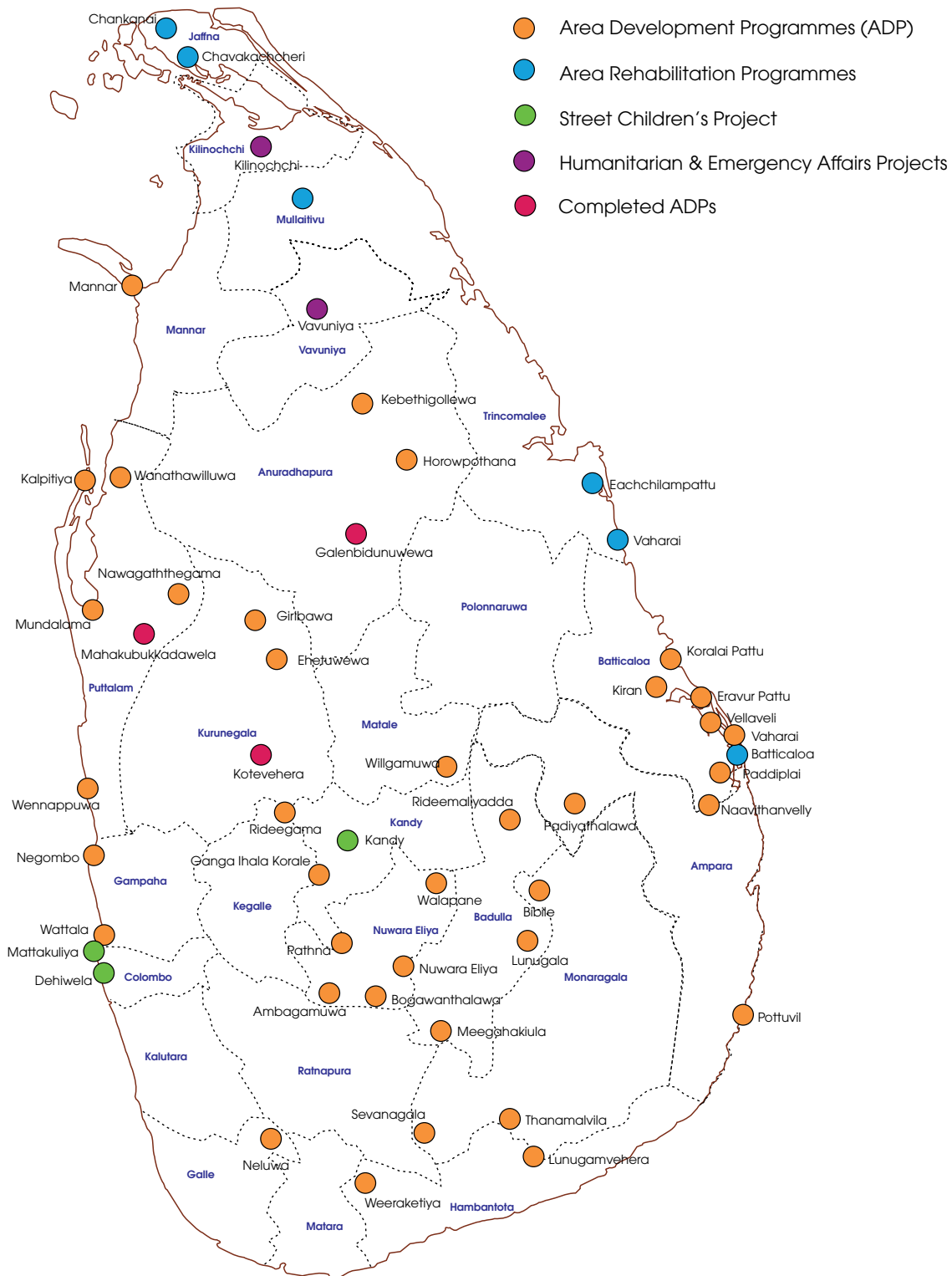
Our Board Chair and the Board members took time to visit our programmes regularly and also participated in other events with us and this was an immense motivation to our staff and the communities we serve. Their close engagement with us throughout the year and their support, encouragement and advice is deeply appreciated.



Suresh Bartlett
National Director

Programme Locations

World Vision's Presence In Sri Lanka



Towards Accountability and Transparency

Strong accountability mechanisms are crucial for our organisational sustainability. Without the trust of our stakeholders we cannot fulfill our Mission. By holding ourselves "accountable", we demonstrate that we are worthy of this trust.

In compiling this Review World Vision Lanka has made an intentional effort to move towards greater accountability and transparency.

Strong accountability mechanisms are crucial for our organisational sustainability. Without the trust of our stakeholders we cannot fulfill our Mission. By holding ourselves "accountable", we demonstrate that we are worthy of this trust.

World Vision Lanka is accountable to:

- **The children and communities we serve** – without accountability to our primary stakeholders our efforts to alleviate poverty and address injustice are less likely to be realised and our legitimacy and credibility to act and speak out on such issues will be undermined.
- **Our donors and partners** – without accountability to the individuals donors and partner organisations who support our work and also those we seek to engage (i.e. the government, public and private sector partners), our reputation and opportunity for continued support may be reduced.
- **Our partners and peers** – without accountability to the World Vision partner offices and NGO peers we work with our capacity to contribute to global poverty alleviation would be limited.
- **Our people** – without accountability to our staff and volunteers, our operational capacity and integrity may be eroded.
- **Our regulators** – without accountability to those who help to ensure that we do our work properly and who shape our legal operating environment our credibility would not be strengthened.

The provision of information on our activities, our performance and our operations in this Annual Review is one of the ways in which we seek to satisfy our accountability obligations.

We intend to build on this initiative by addressing issues of accountability in all our future reviews.

Reporting period:

This Annual Review covers our activities and performance for the period 1 October 2010 to 30 September 2011, in alignment with the World Vision International's financial year.

The information included in the report has been determined through consultation with World Vision Lanka staff and reviewed by the Senior Management. The report has been prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Statement of Recommended Practice for Not-for-Profit Organisations issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka and informed by the Global Reporting Initiative's reporting guidelines and NGO Sector Supplement.

Our work

Children are always at the heart of our work and our response and focus is especially aligned to the wellbeing and empowerment of children, their families and their communities.

Our Work: restoring the right to dream

A distinctive feature of World Vision's work is its long-term approach towards sustainable development.

World Vision selects the most under-developed and poorest regions in the country and establishes its Area Development Programmes (ADPs) at these locations.

The ADPs have a life span of approximately 15 years and are initiated in clearly defined geographical clusters of rural or urban communities, with populations ranging from 10,000 to 100,000 people.

ADPs serve the communities by equipping them to envision, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate the programmes in an interdependent relationship with local governments and other stakeholders. World Vision provides technical support, funding and expertise for these programmes.

Most ADPs have a balance of activities in four key focus sectors - education, economic development, health and nutrition, and water and sanitation.

Cross-cutting themes of gender, environment, disability, HIV/AIDS, child protection, conflict sensitivity etc are intentionally interwoven into all our programmes to enhance their effectiveness and add value to our work in the focus sectors.

The grassroots community programming compels ADP teams to build stronger coalitions with community-based organizations, civil society, government, and non-government development organizations.

Children are always at the heart of our work and our response and focus is especially aligned to the wellbeing and empowerment of children, their families and their communities.

We focus on children because they are the best indicator of a community's social health. When children are fed, sheltered, schooled, protected, valued, and loved, a community thrives.

The development programmes can sometimes be interrupted and face set backs due to both natural and man-made disasters. Therefore, ADPs also integrate processes such as disaster mitigation and disaster risk reduction that enhance stability and help build more peaceful and resilient communities.

World Vision's 41 development programmes operate in over 1000 villages in 20 Districts spread across Sri Lanka.

Disaster can instantly destroy livelihoods, negatively impact health and wellbeing, and drastically decrease access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities. In these conditions the threat of disease, hunger, and displacement is great. Sri Lanka is prone to flooding, drought, landslides and tsunamis.

World Vision has been responding to emergencies in Sri Lanka through the support of livelihoods, ensuring safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities, assisting those displaced, preventing hunger and the threat of disease.



World Vision responds to communities affected by disasters both within and outside its programme areas. Working in coordination with the government and other organizations, World Vision covers a variety of activities from instant relief responses that meet with the urgent and basic needs of the affected population to long term responses that would ensure lives returned to normalcy.

We believe it is crucial to provide special protection for children during emergencies as they are often prone to neglect and abuse. Our projects focus on child protection, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, livelihood recovery, and community based disaster management.

World Vision responds to communities affected by disasters both within and outside its programme areas. Working in coordination with the government and other organizations, the Humanitarian Emergency Affairs team covers a variety of activities from relief responses that meet the urgent and basic needs of affected populations to long term responses that would ensure lives returned to normalcy.

World Vision uses persuasion, dialogue and reason to advocate for changes that will positively impact people's quality of life and addresses the root causes of poverty. Often these actions involve changing the hearts and minds of people from the policy makers to members of the community.

World Vision's Advocacy interventions are usually achieved through coalitions and networks within the humanitarian sector to lobby for a range of issues from the need for humanitarian access, to child rights and child protection, IDPs and their rights and humanitarian protection issues.

World Vision plays a key role in all of these interventions within the country and strives to ensure a better future for the children of Sri Lanka.

Cross Cutting Themes

Interwoven throughout World Vision's work are central themes that are an integral part to every project: respect for the environment, protection of children and their rights, gender equality, HIV AIDS, dignity for the differently-abled and peace building and conflict sensitivity.

Interwoven throughout World Vision's work are central themes that are an integral part to every project: respect for the environment, protection of children and their rights, gender equality, HIV AIDS, dignity for the differently-abled and peace building and conflict sensitivity.

Gender

All World Vision Lanka's programmes include women as key partners and recipients of assistance. Women who have equal opportunity and access to resources and education can earn more, become positive role models for girls and boys and offer solutions to community problems.

Disability

World Vision programmes are designed to support the needs of the differently-abled, providing them access to education and economic recovery programmes that are tailored to their special needs. New infrastructure such as schools, homes and community halls are also constructed with access for the disabled.

Peacebuilding

The strategic focus of Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution consists of capacity building programmes for children, youth and adults while ensuring conflict sensitivity in all our programming.

Conflict sensitivity of the projects and programmes was ensured through the conflict sensitivity/ context assessments done using Local Capacities for Peace/ Do No Harm and Integrating Peace building and Development tools.

Environment

In all its activities World Vision is careful to minimise any negative impact on the environment and to safeguard nature for future communities. Whenever necessary WV conducts an environmental impact assessment at the commencement of any project.

Most of the rural communities we work with are farmer communities who have been used to chena or slash-and-burn cultivation – a method of cultivation where an area of forest is cut and cleared and burnt just before the onset of rains. It has caused severe damage to the environment, especially to ground water level.

Through the projects such as Integrated Resource Management, Sustainable Agriculture and Home gardening which involve the environment, World Vision has replaced these environmentally harmful methods and focuses strongly on protection and restoration of environment. Communities are introduced to rainwater harvesting, water and soil conservation methods, use of natural fertilisers

Child Protection

As a child focused organization World Vision accords top priority to Child Protection in all of its programmes, ensuring the wellbeing of children. Child protection activities typically focus on building community capacity to respond to such needs. Networking and partnering with government institutions and other social service organizations is also intentionally included in this process.

Organization Structure and Governance

World Vision Lanka is also a distinct legal entity with its own Board of Directors whose role is to provide overall direction for ensuring standards of ministry and management of World Vision Lanka as well as its participation in Partnership processes. The Board is also involved in the strategic planning and approval of the overall country strategy.

World Vision Lanka is part of the World Vision International Partnership which is made up of over 90 offices worldwide, most of which are governed by local boards or advisory councils. By signing the World Vision International Covenant of Partnership, each partner agrees to abide by common policies and standards.

World Vision Lanka applies the policies and standards of the World Vision International Partnership in accordance with the local context.

While it is a member of the World Vision International Partnership, World Vision Lanka is also a distinct legal entity with its own Board of Directors whose role is to provide overall direction for ensuring standards of ministry and management of World Vision Lanka as well as its participation in Partnership processes. The Board is also involved in the strategic planning and approval of the overall country strategy.

The internal accountability of offices within the Partnership is managed through a range of audit, review and quality assurance processes at the country and programme levels, to ensure alignment and compliance with World Vision principles and policies.

At the Partnership level, four major internal reviews are scheduled for each office. These are generally carried out by World Vision staff once every three years:

- **Peer Reviews**

Peer Reviews assess the governance of local offices and the effectiveness and alignment of local Boards and Advisory Councils. The reviews include both a self-assessment by the office and an independent assessment by a small team from across World Vision.

- **Programme Capability Reviews**

These reviews ensure that sufficient programming capabilities exist to enable the achievement of strategic objectives, and that the proper relationship between implementing offices and fundraising offices has been established. The reviews include both a self-assessment by the office and an independent assessment by a small team from across World Vision.

- **Operational and Finance Audits**

These are carried out by World Vision's internal audit team. Operational audits are basic compliance reviews focused on areas around sponsorship funding. Finance audits focus on adherence to policy/procedure.

During the last two years all of the above reviews have taken place at World Vision Lanka and acceptable or satisfactory ratings have been received for each of them.

Making Dreams Real

The people living in northern Sri Lanka have experienced prolonged conflict, displacement and extreme poverty. As families begin resettling in their villages and re-establishing their livelihoods, mental health and well-being were identified as an urgent and important need.

Restoring dreams

Bringing healing and hope to vulnerable communities

Having spent the last two years or so rebuilding after the 26-year war, the country was once again faced with similar challenges when unprecedented rains wreaked havoc in North Central and Eastern Sri Lanka leaving a trail of despair and destruction.

There was widespread destruction of infrastructure and livelihoods and many families lost all their possessions - house, furniture, cattle and crops.

World Vision assisted over 10,000 families in the affected regions with cooked meals, emergency relief items and dry rations. World Vision also supported medical teams with transport to the affected areas and also in the bowsering of water to the affected communities.

Infrastructural damage was widespread with most major roads damaged and submerged and power supply cut off. More than 500 irrigation tanks and anicuts have been damaged and nearly 400,000 acres of paddy cultivation and several thousands of acres of other crops destroyed.

An estimated 75,000 wells were contaminated leaving more than 50,000 families with no access to safe water for drinking and cooking.

Farmers were distraught after seeing their entire cultivations destroyed; communities who have spent years struggling to emerge from poverty suddenly found themselves having to start all over again.

Regretfully, many people believe that once the rains cease and the flood waters recede everything is back to normal. They forget that the rebuilding process for the affected communities is a slow, painful and arduous journey.

The people living in northern Sri Lanka have experienced prolonged conflict, displacement and extreme poverty. As families begin resettling in their villages and re-establishing their livelihoods, mental health and well-being were identified as an urgent and important need.

By addressing peoples' well-being there is opportunity to potentially shield individuals from psychiatric illness, encourage speedier emotional and social recovery as well as support families and communities to look towards a positive and peaceful future.

Responding to the mental health needs and wellbeing of communities is essential for meaningful recovery from conflict and displacement. With this in mind World Vision together with the Ministry of Health and AusAid launched the 'Reconciliation through integration of Mental Health in Northern Districts' (REMIND) to support returning communities.

Children and youth have particular individual needs to feel connected to others. However, children often struggle to verbalize such needs and require targeted activities that support their needs for belonging and community engagement.

The Early Recovery Assistance programme focuses on securing the basic needs of the returnee family through three main initiatives mainly to assist the families to have access to skills and assets to recommence their livelihoods, access to shelter and meet the water and sanitation needs of the returnee families.

To reduce the stigma people with mental health face, World Vision used street drama as a medium to deliver a series of educational skits on the impact of stigma and how to effectively care for others, including those with mental illnesses. These dramas were performed in all districts of the North where communities have returned to start life anew.

Upon return, communities have to readjust to a new environment or to an existing environment transformed by war and conflict which could be a stressful time for communities eager to rebuild their lives towards a level of normalcy once again.

WVL continued to conduct Area Rehabilitation Programmes (ARPs) which are specifically designed for communities that have been adversely affected by conflict and disaster and focus mainly on rebuilding livelihoods, water resources, health and education.

The targeted rehabilitation programme, is focused on the most vulnerable groups within these regions including old and new IDPs that return to these locations. The programmes are based on rebuilding community livelihoods, basic infrastructure and restoring the dignity and well being of children and their families.

World Vision has assisted over 15,000 returnee families across four war affected districts in the North through its livelihoods programme.

The Early Recovery Assistance programme focuses on securing the basic needs of the returnee family through three main initiatives mainly to assist the families to have access to skills and assets to recommence their livelihoods, access to shelter and meet the water and sanitation needs of the returnee families.

Each family received a livelihood package valued at LKR 35,000 (USD 307) which was distributed according to the livelihood needs of each household. Livelihoods packaging and distribution was determined through a collaborative process with the beneficiaries of the target community and varied according to their individual requirements.

Over the last two years World Vision has been working in all districts in the North where resettlements are taking place and supporting the returning communities through livelihood asset recovery programmes.

World Vision has initiated Cash for Work programmes to enable communities to earn an income for themselves whilst also contributing to the infrastructure development of the area.

World Vision also provided agricultural tools, fishing boats and gear, cattle, poultry and goats for rearing to the communities. To-date we have provided over 15,000 families with a means of livelihood enabling them to start rebuilding their lives once again.

Making Dreams Real



"I always wanted to be a doctor when I grew up, but I knew it was difficult for my parents to support all three of us (she and her two sisters) to get through school," says Niroma, "But my parents always said that education is the only way to get out of poverty. So I wanted to study hard."

Making Dreams Real: Niroma's Dream

Dressed in a white coat and with a stethoscope around her neck Niroma stands near a hospital bed in the Anuradhapura Base Hospital, listening, consoling and giving hope to a mother who is distressed about her little daughter's condition.

"Don't worry, she will get well soon," she assures in her caring voice as she explains the condition.

"Sometimes patients or their loved ones won't fully understand the condition even if we explain, but it is a must that we take time to listen and give hope," she says, "It is difficult if you know that they have no chance of recovering but you can still take time to give them strength for that day."

Niroma is in her final year in Medical College and is now at the Anuradhapura Base Hospital practicing and gaining experience to be a doctor. She has assisted in the operating theatre, in different wards and cared for a number of patients.

"One of my unforgettable experiences was when a young boy was brought to the hospital after an accident. He was unconscious and although the doctors gave him shock treatment for 40 minutes they were unsuccessful. If the patient doesn't respond within 40 minutes, he is declared dead. We (medical students) began to take turns and give him shock treatment again. After an hour he came back to life," she says, "I realised how much responsibility I have in my hands for another person's life."

"My first stethoscope is a gift from World Vision," smiles the medical student. Although she hasn't decided on the field she wants to specialize in, she wants to serve the rural communities. "I come from a rural village and I can understand their hardships better," she says.

Coming from Thammannagama a rural village in Galenbindunuwewa, it was not an easy journey for Niroma to be where she is now.

"I always wanted to be a doctor when I grew up, but I knew it was difficult for my parents to support all three of us (she and her two sisters) to get through school," says Niroma, "But my parents always said that education is the only way to get out of poverty. So I wanted to study hard."

"Many children didn't complete school in my village. Sometimes it was because parents didn't know the value of education and some had no choice because of poverty," she says, "But with World Vision coming to our village things changed. I remember I was in Grade four at that time."

"The sponsorship programme supported every child to be in school providing them with the necessary school stationery every year. It was a big relief to my parents too. We received study assistance classes and we even had an English class and a computer class. That is the only place where I learnt English and computer and it helped me a lot."

Seeing Niroma's persistence and hard work, World Vision offered her a scholarship for her higher education and followed it up with a scholarship for her university education too.

"My first stethoscope is a gift from World Vision," smiles the medical student. Although she hasn't decided on the field she wants to specialize in, she wants to serve the rural communities. "I come from a rural village and I can understand their hardships better," she says.

Making Dreams Real



Chamila's dream was to be a teacher when she grew up. But she knew it was next to impossible. The village school she attended not only had minimum facilities it hardly had any teachers to teach them.

Teaching and serving the community: Chamila's Dream

Chamila's dream was to be a teacher when she grew up. But she knew it was next to impossible. The village school she attended not only had minimum facilities, it hardly had any teachers to teach them. Apart from becoming a teacher one day, it was already difficult enough to become even an average student.

"Our school was situated far away from the main road and there were no facilities for the teachers to travel or quarters for them to stay," says Chamila. "The teachers came late to school and left early. Every teacher who was given an appointment at our school tried to get a transfer to a school in the town almost as soon as they arrived. The children in my village who couldn't afford to go to a school in town had no access to proper education. Lack of teachers was the biggest setback to education here."

Seeing their plight, World Vision launched a special programme with the education department to recruit volunteer teachers for the school. Young people who had completed their schooling and had a desire to teach were interviewed and provided teacher training.

Chamila was among the first batch of aspiring teachers who were selected to follow the teacher training course and after faring extremely well at the initial course, she was duly appointed as a trainee teacher in a school in her own village.

"I cannot describe in words the joy and the satisfaction I have in seeing these children from my village, learning and growing and getting through school with bigger dreams. I am honoured to be a teacher for the children of my own community. I want to thank World Vision for showing me the path to walk with love and care for the poor children in my village."

From there onwards Chamila's whole life took on added meaning and she was able to realize one of her cherished dreams – teaching and serving her own community.

"This is my 12th year of service in the school in my village since then," smiles Chamila.

"I cannot describe in words the joy and the satisfaction I have in seeing these children from my village, learning and growing and getting through school with bigger dreams."

"I am honoured to be a teacher for the children of my own community. I want to thank World Vision for showing me the path to walk with love and care for the poor children in my village."

Chamila has now completed the teacher's training programme and is in the process of completing an external degree from the University.

When World Vision first came to Mahakumbukkadawela, the school dropout rate was very high. One of the main reasons for it was the lack of teachers. The Volunteer Teacher Scheme proved a success in filling the gaps of teacher scarcity since most of the recruits were from the village itself. The school dropout rate is now virtually zero.

Making Dreams Real



Five years ago, life for Mallika - a married mother of two daughters - was vastly different. Living at her sister's small home, with limited income from her sick husband, her marriage under pressure and possessing little self-motivation, Mallika knew that her life had to change.

No more stress for the seamstress: Mallika's dream

Mallika gently taps a small white cross that dangles from a bulging spindle of white cotton, and sits down at her sewing machine. It is her custom she explains, to give thanks for all her blessings before she starts her work. It is this conventional work, for an unconventional purpose, which has changed her life. Mallika Commester is the jovial and dignified owner of a small business that provides beautiful clothing for the deceased as they are laid to rest.

Five years ago, life for Mallika - a married mother of two daughters - was vastly different. Living at her sister's small home, with limited income from her sick husband, her marriage under pressure and possessing little self-motivation, Mallika knew that her life had to change.

World Vision, active in her community, a busy fishing town called Negombo, offered workshops on entrepreneurship, business management and life skills, and Mallika decided to attend. It inspired her to take a chance on a new path.

Ceremoniously, she dyed her hair to feel younger and armed with some training and raw courage, obtained her motorbike license and took out a loan for Rs 25,000 (USD190) from World Vision to buy a sewing machine. Her mother had been a seamstress and it was a skill she thought she could develop. She quickly found that she had a knack for producing quality suits and saris for funeral parlour needs and set about expanding her business.

World Vision, active in her community, a busy fishing town called Negombo, offered workshops on entrepreneurship, business management and life skills, and Mallika decided to attend. It inspired her to take a chance on a new path.

Mallika recounts the early days: "It was challenging to start off; I had to take my goods around on my bike to try and sell them. I made lots of mistakes but tried to improve the quality of my clothes. I went to the World Vision trainings on small business and marketing and learnt how to attract bigger clients and started to offer free samples – such as pillowcases for the coffins."

Through her hard work and steady increase in clients and orders, Mallika was able to pay off her loan within a year, and move into a house fit for her young family and burgeoning business. A devout Catholic, Mallika found a home replete with bursting mango trees and a separate workshop, opposite her regal white church. Mallika's husband is now her business partner, a key ingredient in the success of the venture. In Mallika's words, "It is a blessing. Peace has returned to my home."

With the better sewing machines she now uses, her team can produce quality garments, which are sent to the capital Colombo, to major parlours. Her work-room is home to swathes of fabric and piles of the completed funeral garments. Smart black suits with brass buttons for males and beautiful white lace saris embedded with small diamantes for female clients. "We make 25 suits a day," Mallika shares with the brightest of smiles, "And most of our clients don't complain," she teases – "though maybe they do in Heaven!"

The business now employs women from the community – especially women who are widowed or sick - so that they may have a chance at a meaningful livelihood. Mallika also mentors and encourages other women starting their own businesses. "I want for nothing and have everything to be grateful for," Mallika concludes.

Making Dreams Real



"During that time World Vision came into our area and took Pathum into sponsorship. I was very glad. World Vision supported us to get his other hearing aid and replaced both after five years. They even help us with the repairs."

Silence gives way to song: Pathum's dream

The afternoon silence is suddenly broken by a song from a distance. "That's him," says Susila her face lighting up with a proud smile, "He always sings the moment he turns into our alley while returning from school."

Pathum (11) is hearing impaired by birth and Susila didn't know her son's condition until a month before his first birthday.

"I suddenly began to notice that he didn't respond when I called. I clapped and made a lot of noise but he wouldn't turn. I was in shock and didn't want to believe he couldn't hear," says Susila.

"We took him to the doctor and he said that Pathum seemed hearing impaired but I didn't want to hear it so I consulted another doctor and another doctor but they all confirmed the same."

Susila's world began to crumble. "I couldn't imagine what his future was going to be like. Will he ever speak? Will he have friends? Will he play? I had so many questions," she says.

With Pathum's condition, life completely changed for Susila. For the first time, she left their locality and travelled long distances carrying him to doctors and to a special school that taught her how to communicate with him. Her husband left the country looking for work to support Pathum's medical needs.

Today Pathum converses freely with everyone. He hears well and his speech has greatly improved from noises into words. "His father is thrilled because now he is able to understand him when he speaks on the phone," says Susila.

"The doctor said that a hearing aid might help Pathum, and with a lot of difficulty we afforded one for his right ear. It seemed to help. During that time World Vision came into our area and took Pathum into sponsorship. I was very glad. World Vision supported us to get his other hearing aid and replaced both after five years. They even help us with the repairs."

Today Pathum converses freely with everyone. He hears well and his speech has greatly improved from noises into words. "His father is thrilled because now he is able to understand him when he speaks on the phone," says Susila.

Pathum enters through the door with a smile and starts pouring out to his mother all that happened in school that day. He pulls out his books and shows her what he learnt and how he got full marks for Math and how the girl who competes with him for the first place in class got four marks less.

His teacher says he is able to study in a regular school now, but Pathum wants to stay in his special school with his friends and follows the curriculum of the regular school.

"My favourite subject is Math and I love cycling and listening to music during my free time," smiles Pathum. He is also a side drummer for the school band.

Pathum gets on his bike after lunch and gets ready to cycle. "Careful when you go to the main road, there are vehicles," calls out his mother.

"Don't worry..." he shouts over his shoulder with a smile, "I can hear when they horn."



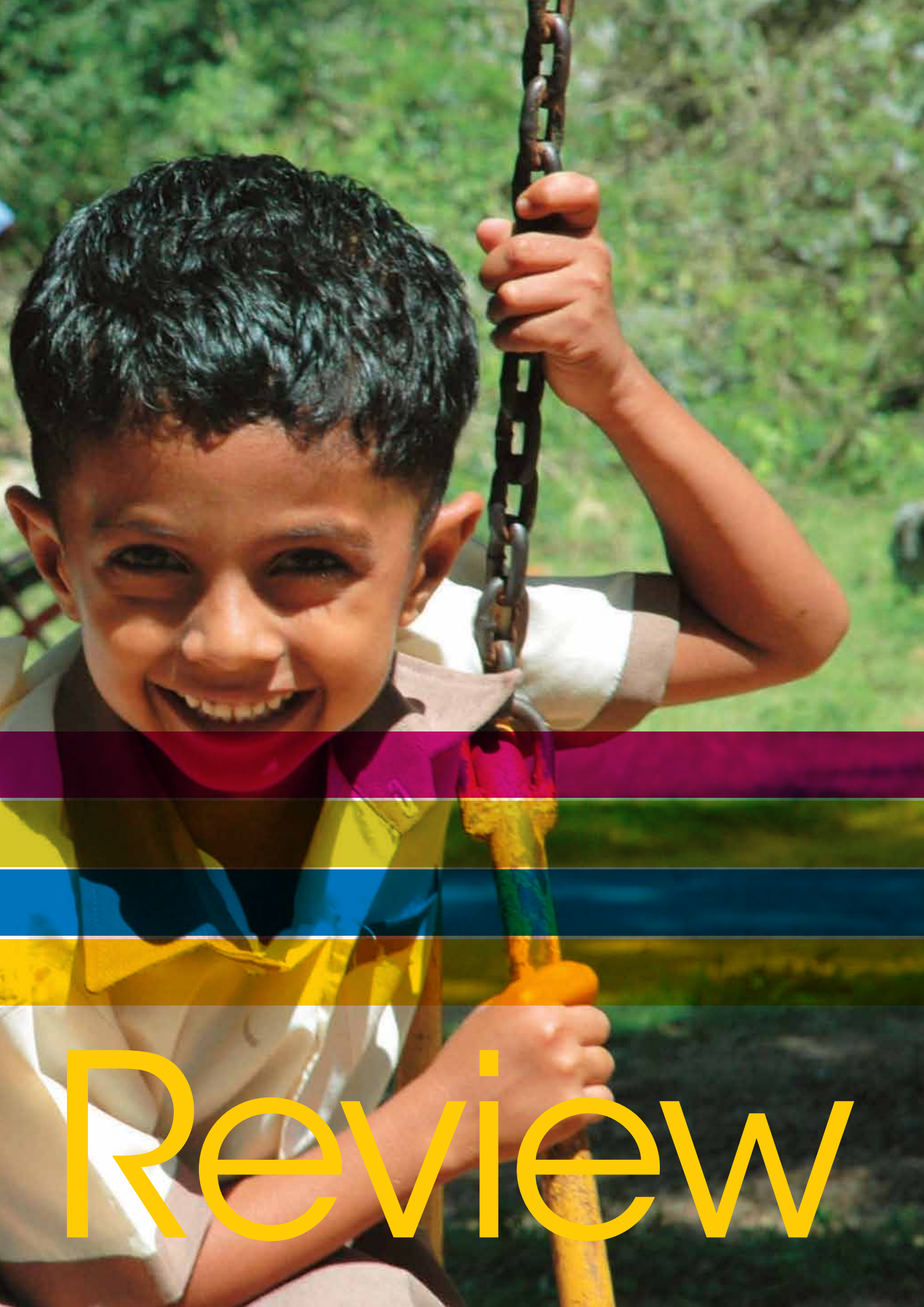
Education **26**

Economic Development **28**

Water & Sanitation **30**

Health and Nutrition **32**

Sector



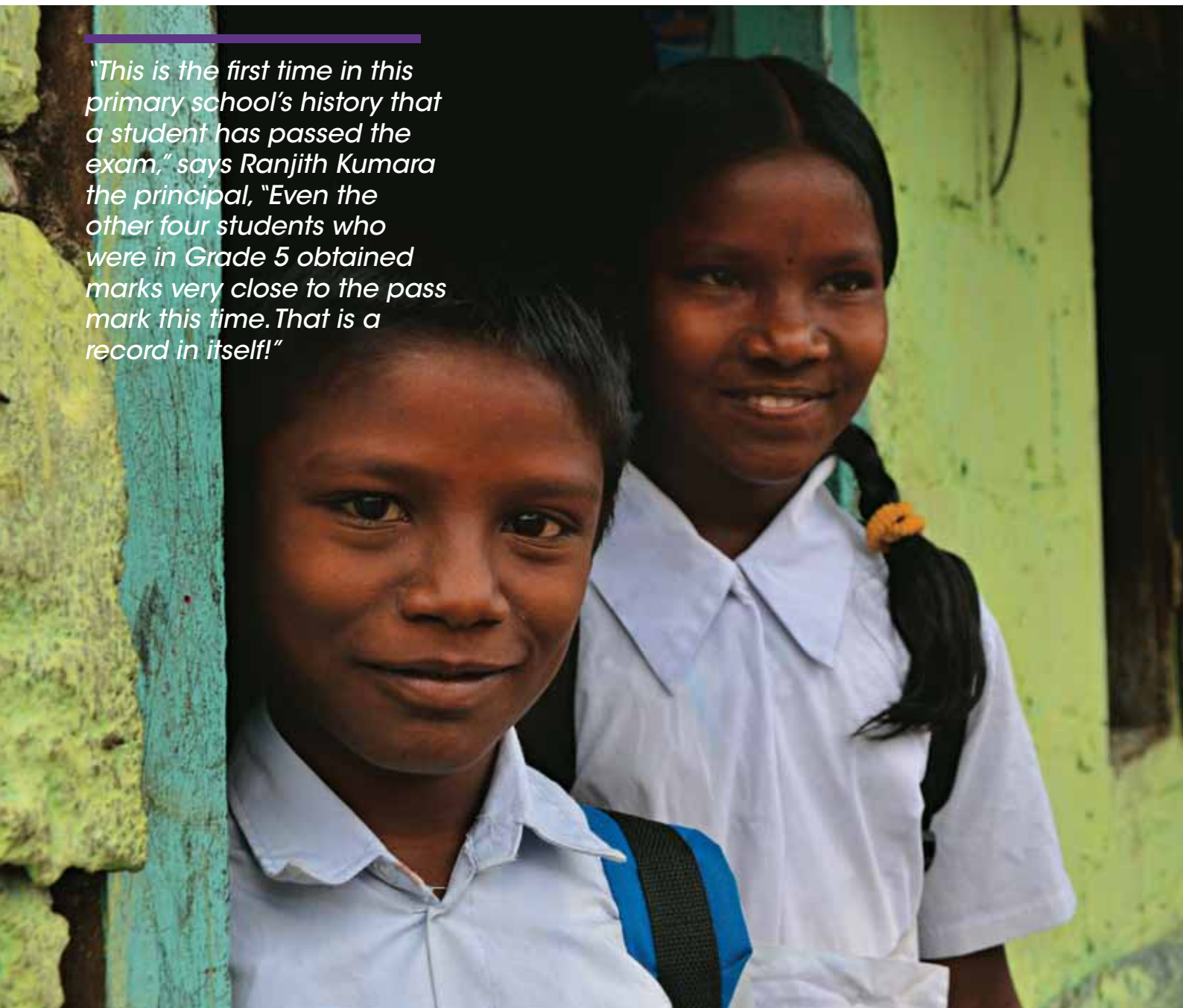
Review

In many poverty stricken communities in Sri Lanka, education remains a privilege and children are easily pulled out of school and into the labour force. This year we are pleased to see many school-dropouts back in school; children continuing to be in school with new supplies of school equipment and slow learning students benefitted by study assistance classes.

In all our ADP's we have not only focused on ensuring education for every child, but also assisted the government in improving the education system by supporting teacher training and providing infrastructure facilities.

Education

"This is the first time in this primary school's history that a student has passed the exam," says Ranjith Kumara the principal, "Even the other four students who were in Grade 5 obtained marks very close to the pass mark this time. That is a record in itself!"





Sachini: A ray of hope in a tiny school

Since passing the scholarship exam for Grade 5 students, Sachini (10) is a celebrity in her school and village. A picture of her - smiling proudly after her excellent performance in the exam - hangs in the principal's office, inspiring other students to emulate her efforts.

"My favourite subject is English," says Sachini who excels in all her subjects.

Yakawewa Primary School in Kebithigollewa has only 26 students through Grade 1 - 5. Only the poorest of the poor children - those who had just one uniform, a few books, came barefoot to school and walked for miles for lack of bus fare - studied there.

Situated in a village that once bordered the war-zone, it was a struggle to keep the Primary School functioning. Many times it had to be closed during the war and was even on the verge of being shut-down completely.

"This is the first time in the school's history that a student has passed the exam," says Ranjith Kumara the principal, "Even the other four students who sat for the Grade 5 exam obtained marks very close to the pass mark this time. That is a record in itself!"

World Vision provided study assistance material especially for these Grade 5 students who were sitting for the exam. Together with a dedicated teacher, the students saw a steady improvement in their studies.

"These children never went for tuition classes as they could never afford it," says the Principal, "With the study assistance they could really come up and I wanted to prove to the parents that they don't need to send their children to tuition classes to make them smart."

World Vision's sponsorship has provided Sachini and other children in her school with sufficient school books and other educational material that would help them continue school.

Sachini wants to be a doctor when she grows up and look after old people and small children. "My daughter is always alert and asks things she doesn't know. She is also very creative, neat in all her work and loves to read," says her mother Niluka.

The little girl also won the second place in an open competition (age 6 to 18) on general knowledge conducted by the Child Societies on World Children's Day with the participation of 360 children.

Meanwhile Sachini's little school is looking forward to more victories to come. Principal Ranjith plans to create a wall full of pictures of children who strive to do their best in studies and help every student maximise their education.

Key Interventions

- Providing basic facilities for playschools, preschools, primary and secondary schools
- Conducting awareness programmes on Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) for community leaders, government officers, young couples, adolescent girls, parents and teachers
- Capacity building training for teachers, mentors, parents association and management committee formation and strengthening of Preschool management societies (PSMS)
- Supporting educational department to have extra curricular activities and award scholarships for the best performing and needy students
- Partnering with the educational department to conduct model examination
- Providing support to train teachers to impart knowledge in special subjects (English, Maths, Science, IT)
- Conducting programmes to strengthen the relationship between parents and teachers



Although there is a gradual drop in the unemployment rate in Sri Lanka, a large percentage of the employed population does not have a stable income.

In all its programme areas World Vision assists families to develop a sustainable income method and find access to markets through a variety of activities such as home gardening, agriculture, animal husbandry and cottage industry. The activities also focus on giving them new knowledge and skills and introducing them to new economic activities apart from the traditional ones.

Economic Development

"I was so happy the first time I held the chicks with my own hands. I can't express it in words," she smiles, "Piumi's first reaction was that we won't have to go to the cultivation fields anymore and she was thrilled."





Poultry farming: a boon to young mother

Its feeding time in the hen house and little Piumi (6) and her mother Chamila (29) are surrounded by the hens calling out in their hen language for their feeders to be filled. Soon the tip-tip sound fills the air as brown, white, grey, orange hens peck off grains from the yellow and white feeders.

"That's my favourite one," says Piumi pointing to a grey and white hen. Since receiving the chicks from World Vision her life has become busier and both mother and daughter enjoy spending time with the hens.

"It is such a relaxation for me to watch them and to take care of them and I don't realize the time passing when I'm in the hen house," smiles Chamila who used to work in cultivation fields as a low-paid labourer to earn a living. The little money she earned was hardly enough to provide even for the meals for her and her little daughter.

"I couldn't even buy milk for Piumi not even a biscuit when she asked. I felt so helpless and often times I cried. There were also days when I didn't have money to buy medicine for Piumi even for a cold," says Chamila tears still filling her eyes.

There were so many things this mother dreamt of giving her little daughter. One of them was a good education but with no one else at home to look after Piumi, the little girl had to quit her preschool and tag along with her mother to the cultivation fields.

"She stayed in the hot sun the whole day with me and played with her rag doll while I worked," says Chamila, "There was nothing else I could do."

Chamila was very excited when World Vision selected her for livelihood training. She received training in poultry farming and received 100 chicks to start with.

"I was so happy the first time I held the chicks with my own hands. I can't express it in words," she smiles, "Piumi's first reaction was that we won't have to go to the cultivation fields anymore and she was thrilled."

"In a month's time, the hens would start to lay eggs and I would be able to sell them and get a sufficient income for my family. Also, Piumi will get to eat an egg everyday. She loves to eat omelets," says Chamila.

Chamila and Piumi no longer travel to the cultivation fields. With her mother staying at home, Piumi has started schooling. "She loves to write letters and is doing well in school. I no longer fear about her future. I am hopeful that the chicks would help me provide for her needs and for her schooling all the way up."

Key Interventions

AGRICULTURE

- Home gardening
- Integrated farming and sustainable agriculture
- Cash crop cultivation
- Rain water harvesting, Live fencing
- Integrated pest management, Low-chemical fertilizer
- Access to Markets / Educating farmers on marketing produce

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Dairy, goat, poultry farming
- Para veterinary services

FISHERIES

- Inland fisheries, Construction of fishing ponds
- Provision of crab boxes, fishing nets, fishing vessels, fibre glass lagoon canoe, boats and engines, small and big vallam
- Awareness programmes on lagoon conservation and mangroves plantation
- Providing technical inputs and fish fingerling for inland fishermen

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

- Technical training for different livelihoods
- Training sessions in agriculture, inland fishing, dairy farming and minor crop cultivation

LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT

- Renovation of infrastructure for economic activities
- Cash for Work / Food for Work
- Supply of tools and equipment to support livelihoods

MICRO-FINANCE

- Provision of micro finance assistance



Water is the most essential of basic needs. Despite being surrounded by water and with many water sources within the country, throughout Sri Lanka many vulnerable populations have no access to clean water and basic sanitation facilities.

While supporting the Government's efforts towards achieving its millennium goals, World Vision's water and sanitation activities aim to assist rural communities to gain access to clean and safe water supplies, sanitation and hygiene.

Water and Sanitation

"We spent so much time in fetching water that we had no time for our children or for any economic activities," says Ranmenika.





Water comes home...

Swarna watches her little son play in the water. He cups his tiny hands to the garden tap and splashes the water on to himself as it fills and overflows his palms.

"He is a very lucky boy," smiles Swarna, "when we were children, we never had the chance to enjoy water like this. There was no water."

Families in Dangaswewa village suffered for generations without water. Located in Mahakumbukkadawela, one of the driest areas of Sri Lanka, the water level in this rural village is very low. The community travelled 2-3 km daily to fetch water for their basic needs and travelled further during drier seasons, even then the water they used was not safe.

Mothers mastered water management by reusing the same water for several chores; fathers travelled 2 kms to wash after a day's work; and children sacrificed play time to fetch water as soon as they learnt to walk and were strong enough to carry a little pot.

That was the life of every family in Dangaswewa. Each of them has many stories of hardships because of the lack of water.

"We spent so much time fetching water that we had no time for our children or for any economic activity," says Ranmenika.

The village school had no water either. Each grade was assigned on different days to fetch water in the afternoon from a tube well a little distance from the school. Each child got just one glass of water to drink and the toilets were cleaned only once a day.

When World Vision offered to help solve their water problem, the whole community of Dangaswewa came together in support. Men and women of the village, all laboured in the scorching sun, clearing the ground, digging canals to lay the pipes from the tank to their homes and watched the water project become a reality before their very eyes.

Today, their lives are changed for the better and all their stories of hardships remain distant memories.

"The first time we got water, I remember how many times we opened the taps to check and asked the neighbours if they have got water yet," smiles Ranmenika.

"No words can tell how thankful we are for this water project. It has saved us a lot of time and we have extra time for our children and they have more time to study and play," says Swarna.

For the villages of Dangaswewa, there is no longer walking lengthy distances searching for water, instead water has come home to them.

Key Interventions

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Provision of water supplies and sanitation facilities
- Renovating and extending irrigation canals and tanks
- Building / Cleaning wells
- Construction of clean drinking water projects, common bathing places and storm water drainage systems
- Ensuring water quality meets sphere standards
- Solid and liquid waste management, maintenance of WATSAN systems
- Conducting hygiene promotion initiatives
- Use of alternative energy for water projects

MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

- Green Kitchen Gardens
- Training to establish Small Enterprises
- Sanitation shops through micro finance facilities

PARTNERSHIPS AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- National, District and Divisional Steering Committees established
- Assistance in formulation of Village and Development Plans
- Projects implemented by local authorities through conditional grants
- CBOs formed and partnered with local authorities and water user groups
- Local authorities trained in good governance practices



Sri Lanka has done well in the overall health indicators but there are still wide disparities in the health and nutritional conditions of children living in challenged areas.

The Mother and child remain priority in all our activities which support the Government's efforts to achieve its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). A range of programmes are implemented across all ADPs and other project areas to fight malnutrition and uplift the nutritional status of children – especially those below the age of 5.

Health and Nutrition

"Before this clinic started, we had to travel either to Vakarai (25 km away) or to Valachchenai (30 km away) to get medicine," says Radhimalar, "Ten kilometres we travel on foot to catch the bus from the main road."





Key Interventions

AWARENESS

- Awareness programmes on Health & Nutrition and sanitation and hygiene practices
- Capacity Building programmes for Public Health staff, Pre School teachers, Community leaders and volunteers
- Public Health Awareness Campaigns (Dengue, Diarrhoea, Malaria etc)
- Rehabilitation programmes for malnourished children (PD Hearth)
- Advocacy on health and nutrition issues

SCREENING

- Field Medical screenings/clinics/ health camps for children
- Emergency Medical Assistance for children
- De-worming and Micro Nutrient supplementation programmes (iron)

FEEDING

- Pre School Mid-Day meal programme
- Special food supplementary package for pregnant mothers
- Provision of dry rations for needy families

INFRASTRUCTURE/ FACILITIES

- Reconstruction of MOH clinics and specialized treatment facilities in hospitals
- Installation/supply of clean drinking water facilities, wells and toilets
- Equipment for clinics, health centers/ mobile health clinics
- Mobile medical units/dental/TB and other units
- Motor bikes/cycles for Public Health Officers.

Mobile Clinic brings Healthcare closer to home

Radhimalar (24) awaits her turn to see the doctor with her son Selvaharan (6) and her little daughter Vadana (9 months) who is sick with a cold and fever.

Ever since the World Vision - Medical Officer of Health partnered mobile clinic began to visit their village, Radhimalar and others in her community no longer have to travel far. They don't even have to pay for the doctor or for the medicine.

"Before this clinic started, we had to travel either to Vakaraai (25 kms away) or to Valachchenai (30 kms away) to get medicine," says Radhimalar. This did not include the "Ten kilometres we travel on foot to catch the bus from the main road."

"I've had many difficult experiences carrying my children to the hospital when they fall sick. Sometimes their sickness has worsened by the time I reach the clinic and sometimes I was faintish and needed medication myself after travelling," she says, "There were also times I missed the bus and the numbers (appointments) were over by the time I reached and had to come back home with my sick child and go the next morning once again."

At times after she paid for the travel and the doctor she had insufficient money to buy the prescribed medicines.

"The doctor is very kind and takes time to talk to us and advises us too," says Radhimalar.

The medical officers not only focus on cure, but also on prevention, providing the villagers with awareness on health and hygiene practices. The community has begun to shed most of their false myths on certain sicknesses.

The clinic visits Radhimalar's village every two weeks. The team, provided by the Medical Office of Health in Vakaraai, includes a doctor, a pharmacist, a Public Health Inspector (PHI) and at times a midwife. World Vision provides the medicines and the transport. The clinic visits three to four locations every week serving over 25,000 people in the Vakaraai and Echchalampattu areas.

"This clinic is saving lives as it helps us reach the most rural and inaccessible areas," says Dr. Dissanayake, the Medical Officer for Health for Vakaraai and the travelling doctor for the clinic, "the medicines provided by World Vision are of very high quality."





Special



Initiatives

RIWASH – connecting communities



I have lived on Gartmore estate all my life. In the past we could not communicate directly with the estate's management. Now we sign documents with them. And we are able to meet them. Previously we had to convey our issues to the Thalaivar who in turn communicated with the management.

Effecting Change in local Governance

The Rural Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (RIWASH) Project a joint programme of AusAid and World Vision Lanka. The programme will run through 2010-13 and will directly provide water supply and sanitation facilities to over 23,000 persons - including 7,500 school children - spread over a number of estates, schools and rural villages in the Nuwara Eliya District – one the most impoverished districts in the country.

One of the aims of the programme was the building of the capacities of the community, local government and other stakeholders so that once empowered, the communities would actively engage in making decisions concerning them, and enlightened institutions would promote such participation.

The achievements of RIWASH in numbers alone are remarkable as the project has already established and improved water and sanitation facilities in poor, disadvantaged plantation communities across 3 DS divisions in Nuwara Eliya district. But the project needed something more to ensure its successes were sustainable.

This is where the project's innovative design and participatory implementation strategy has achieved groundbreaking results upending nearly a century old system in which the plantation community had been treated as second class citizens. Nobody is better placed to describe the changed circumstances than 63 year old M.Arumugam from Gartmore Bevys estate in Nuwara Eliya DS division.

To change these deeply rooted systemic flaws and discriminatory practices, RIWASH has empowered estate communities by establishing community based organizations (CBOs) that could take up the community's problems with the estate management and other service providers.

"I have lived on Gartmore estate all my life. In the past we could not communicate directly with the estate's management. Now we sign documents with them. And we are able to meet them. Previously we had to convey our issues to the Thalaivar who in turn communicated with the management. Thalaivar got one hour each month to talk to the Superintendent,"

Since Thalaivar is a political appointee, even concerns regarding basic living conditions often used to be politicized to the extent that reporting of such concerns depended less on the urgency of the problem and more on political affiliations of community members.

The chances of finding solutions would be slim if community members were found to be supporters of a political party different to that of Thalaivar's. Between political rivalry and disregard by some estate management to improve the lot of their labourers, problems of the estate families continued unsolved. Over the years, this scenario dominated communications between community members, the Thalaivar and the management.

"Sometimes Thalaivars would collude with the management and our problems did not get resolved," Arumugam said.

To change these deeply rooted systemic flaws and discriminatory practices, RIWASH has empowered estate communities by establishing community based organizations (CBOs) that could take up the community's problems with the estate management and other service providers.

A series of leadership training and awareness raising programs, including human rights have not only increased their rights awareness but also prepared them to hold all service providers and decision makers accountable to their services. Community members are increasingly finding their own voices as advocates for better services and improved living standards as a result of inclusive partnerships forged between themselves and service providers.

REMIND – beyond brokenness



Bringing vital healing to the vulnerable

As families resettle in their villages and begin to rebuild their lives, often their most urgent and important need is mental health and well-being.

The 'Reconciliation Through Mental Health in the Northern Districts' (REMIND) project was launched in October 2010 by World Vision in partnership with AusAid, the Ministry of Health (MOH), and the College of Psychiatrists and has since helped to improve the mental health and well-being of communities in the northern province of Sri Lanka.

People living in northern Sri Lanka had experienced prolonged conflict, displacement and extreme poverty. As families resettle in their villages and begin to rebuild their lives, often their most urgent and important need is mental health and well-being.

By addressing peoples well-being there is opportunity to potentially shield individuals from psychiatric illness, encourage speedier emotional and social recovery as well as support families and communities to look towards a positive and peaceful future.

Through the REMIND project the local health sector has opportunities to better engage in post-conflict programs, which will ultimately contribute to more sustainable peace-building efforts.

Awareness programs are in progress and include ways people can support each other; such as using innovative methods of communication, empathy, comforting others and problem-solving.

A key aspect of the project was the recruitment and training of 40 Community Support Officers (CSO). A special focus of the CSO training was Psychological First Aid (PFA), mental illness and psychological disorders and soft skills in effective counseling.

Special training was given to key community contacts, e.g. local shop-owners, community leaders, teachers, and other people whom communities have common and frequent interaction with. Here they were also introduced to the Information, Education, Communications (IEC) materials.

One of the key support groups for community members in times of crisis are their spiritual leaders. Therefore awareness programmes for spiritual leaders across the four major faiths have taken place in the Northern Province to enable them to better support their communities as well as know how and where to refer people who require more clinical support.

A key aspect of the project was the recruitment and training of 40 Community Support Officers (CSO). A special focus of the CSO training was Psychological First Aid (PFA), mental illness and psychological disorders and soft skills in effective counseling.

The CSO will function as part of the staff of the Provincial Ministry of Health and will assist to identify people in the community who require specialized support from the Mental Health Units of the District Hospital.

The CSO also provides a range of other services such as monitoring medication, linking people with other service providers through the provision of clinical and psychosocial referrals (from psychiatric support at the hospital to disability support for clients with physical disabilities), raising community awareness of mental health issues common in Northern Province and one-on-one psychosocial support for clients.

Ten Community Support Centers are being constructed across the five districts of the Northern Province to improve the accessibility of mental health and psychosocial support services to community members. These centers are meant to act as a community hub from where the CSOs for each district will be based. The Centers will offer related information (IEC materials and other resources), accessible to families and the interested public. They further provide private consultation areas where community members can speak with CSOs.

Permaculture – new hope for communities



"I grew up with my grandmother since I was three years old and then some of my relations took me in. But I knew they didn't want to keep me for a long time. They passed me from one house to another. I was a burden to them."

Dignity and new life for Sothinathan

Life for Sothinathan was full of challenges. Afflicted by polio from childhood, he grew up depending on others to take care of him.

"All my life, I depended on other people to take care of me," says Sothinathan, "I grew up with my grandmother since I was three years old and then some of my relations took me in. But I knew they didn't want to keep me for a long time. They passed me from one house to another. I was a burden to them."

Although he felt rejected by everyone, Sothinathan found a home for his heart in Thevida from the first time he saw her at their kovil festival. She gave him hope and he wanted to do everything possible to take care of her.

"I tried many ways to earn a living," he says, "I plucked coconuts and got paid around Rs 80.00 for five coconut trees I climb, but my legs soon hurt. I did manual labour work whenever I could find the opportunity and even cut grass in the fields."

But after their baby was born, Sothinathan knew he had to do much more to provide for his little family. But there was no one willing to employ him or give him regular work.

"The only thing left to do was go to the town and beg. I knew people may give me money out of sympathy. I didn't want to be a begger, but that was the best option I had," he says.

"If I go to the town again, it will not be to beg, but to sell the excess produce from my garden," smiles Sothnathan, "And it gives me relief to know that my little son would never be called a 'beggar's son'. That is the most important thing for me."

He hitched a ride by tractor and traveled 30 km from his home to the Batticaloa town to beg. Some days he collected around Rs. 1,000.00 (10 USD) and bought food for his wife and milk for his baby, sufficient for two days. But quite often his collection was not enough to support their day-to-day needs.

Begging was the best and the only thing that could support his family; or so he thought. His relations and neighbours did not see anything wrong with it and the people whom he met on the road, those who put coins in his hands didn't question or doubt or complain.

While his life settled down to the rhythm of his new living, he came to see a change in his neighbourhood. Many families had begun to grow home-gardens. This interested Sothinathan. He learnt about World Vision's Permaculture project that had commenced in his village for the farmer communities and wanted to be a part of the Project. His enthusiasm was enough.

"World Vision staff were very positive towards me and encouraged me," says Sothinathan, "the farmers in my neighbourhood, all came to help me build the fence and prepare the ground. I was overjoyed by the support I received. World Vision provided the basic awareness, technical knowledge and the necessary equipment and material to start my home-garden. They also built a well for me so that I would have easy access to water for my garden."

Sothinathan's garden which started with just two vegetables has now ten varieties of fruits and vegetables growing in it.

"It definitely is more challenging and takes more effort than begging," smiles the new farmer, "But the feeling of satisfaction that you have worked hard to provide for your family and that you can provide for their meals from what you yourself have grown, cannot be described."

"My garden was completely washed away during the last floods. I was very discouraged and wanted to quit and go back to begging, but World Vision stood by me and helped me to restart. The vegetables get sold in the village very quickly and I am confident that I can take care of my family."

"If I go to the town again, it will not be to beg, but to sell the excess produce from my garden," smiles Sothnathan, "And it gives me relief to know that my little son would never be called a 'beggar's son'. That is the most important thing for me."



Sustainability Reporting

Our work is based on the principle of sustainable development. As described, sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. //

Our Commitment to Sustainability

We believe it is important to make clear our commitment to sustainability because sustainability and poverty alleviation are inexorably linked.

World Vision Lanka has included in this annual review a special section on sustainability reporting to improve our accountability and transparency to our stakeholders about the work that we do in all our programmes across the country.

We believe it is important to make clear our commitment to sustainability because sustainability and poverty alleviation are inexorably linked.

Our work is based on the principle of sustainable development. As described, sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

We seek to meet the needs of the present through development and relief programmes that address requirements such as clean water, education, agriculture, preparation for natural disasters and health. All of our work on alleviating poverty contributes to progress on achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

We focus on children and their communities to ensure that future generations can meet their own needs. Our programs are designed to assist transformation to restore and enable life with dignity, justice, peace, and hope through empowering children to be agents of change; fostering mutually beneficial relationships; interdependent and empowered communities; and systems and structures that contribute to the elimination of poverty.



“We focus on children and their communities to ensure that future generations can meet their own needs. Our programs are designed to assist transformation to restore and enable life with dignity, justice, peace, and hope through empowering children to be agents of change”

We aim to meet challenges to sustainability, including food insecurity, climate change, the decreasing availability of resources - such as water and energy, weak governance, economic insecurity and the displacement of people.

Our programmes are designed to support changes that are economically, environmentally and socially sustainable.

Sustainability Report

GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE NGO SECTOR SUPPLEMENT COMPLIANCE TABLE - 2011

This table has been prepared using the G3 reporting framework of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the NGO Sector Supplement: globalreporting.org.

One of the objectives of the GRI reporting framework is to allow users to compare performance across different organisations. The table aims to provide a reference to the Standard Disclosures which users of the reporting framework will be familiar with.

We have assessed our **GRI application level as C (self declared)**.

World Vision Lanka's 2011 Annual Review is available at: <http://www.worldvision.lk>

Strategy and Profile Disclosures	Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2011 unless otherwise specified)
Strategy and Analysis	
1.1 Statement from the most senior decision-maker of the organization.	Pages 4, 6-7 (Chairman and ND's Reports)
Organizational Profile	
2.1 Name of the organization.	Page 74 Corporate Information
2.2 Primary activities (e.g., advocacy, research, service provision, capacity building, humanitarian assistance, etc.). Indicate how these activities relate to the organization's mission and primary strategic goals (e.g., on poverty reduction, environment, human rights, etc.).	Pages 10-12 (Our work - What we do)
2.3 Operational structure of the organization, including national offices, sections, branches, field offices, main divisions, operating companies, subsidiaries, and joint ventures.	Pages 8, 13, 56-73 (Programme locations, Organisational Structure and Governance, Auditors report)
2.4 Location of organization's headquarters.	Page 74 (Corporate Information)
2.5 Number of countries where the organization operates.	World Vision Lanka operates within Sri Lanka. Note however that World Vision Lanka is a member of the World Vision International Partnership which operates in over 90 countries around the world. For more information see the World Vision International Accountability Report available at wvi.org
2.6 Nature of ownership and legal form.	Page 74 (Corporate Information)
2.7 Target audience and affected stakeholders.	Page 9 (Our accountability and transparency)
2.8 Scale of the reporting organization.	Pages 70-71, 75 (Financial activities, balance Sheet, Key Statistics)
2.9 Significant changes during the reporting period regarding size, structure, or ownership.	None
2.10 Awards received in the reporting period.	None

Strategy and Profile Disclosures	Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2011 unless otherwise specified)
Report Parameters	
Report Profile	
3.1 Reporting period (e.g., fiscal/calendar year) for information provided.	1 October 2010 to 30 September 2011
3.2 Date of most recent previous report (if any).	30 September 2010
3.3 Reporting cycle (annual, biennial, etc.).	Annual
3.4 Contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents.	Dion Schoorman Group Director – Public Engagement - World Vision Lanka Email: dion_schoorman@worldvision.org
Report Scope and Boundary	
3.5 Process for defining report content.	Page 9 (process for report compilation, reporting period)
3.6 Boundary of the report (e.g., countries, divisions, subsidiaries, leased facilities, joint ventures, suppliers). See GRI Boundary Protocol for further guidance.	All information in the table relates to World Vision Lanka, and not to any other World Vision entity which is a member of the World Vision International Partnership
3.7 State any specific limitations on the scope or boundary of the report.	None
3.8 Basis for reporting on joint ventures, subsidiaries, leased facilities, outsourced operations, and other entities that can significantly affect comparability from period to period and/or between organizations.	Not applicable
3.10 Explanation of the effect of any re-statements of information provided in earlier reports, and the reasons for such re-statement (e.g., mergers/acquisitions, change of base years/periods, nature of business, measurement methods).	None
3.11 Significant changes from previous reporting periods in the scope, boundary, or measurement methods applied in the report.	None
GRI Content Index	
3.12 Table identifying the location of the Standard Disclosures in the report.	This table
Governance, Commitments, and Engagement Governance	
4.1 Governance structure of the organization, including committees under the highest governance body responsible for specific tasks, such as setting strategy or organizational oversight.	Page 13 (Organisational Structure and Governance)
4.2 Indicate whether the Chair of the highest governance body is also an executive officer (and, if so, their function within the organization's management and the reasons for this arrangement). Describe the division of responsibility between the highest governance body and the management and/or executives.	Page 5 The Chair of the Board is a non-executive director
4.3 For organizations that have a unitary board structure, state the number of members of board and/or non-executive members highest governance body that are independent and/or non-executive members.	All Board members are non-executive directors

Sustainability Report

Strategy and Profile Disclosures	Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2011 unless otherwise specified)
Stakeholder Engagement	
4.14 List of stakeholder groups engaged by the organization.	Page 9 (Our accountability and transparency)
GRI Performance Indicators	
Indicator 1: NGO1 Involvement of affected stakeholder groups in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes	See Page 47
Indicator 2: NGO2 Mechanisms for feedback and complaints in relation to programmes and policies and for determining actions to take in response to breaches of policies.	See Page 48
Indicator 3: NGO3 Systems for programme monitoring, evaluation and learning, resulting changes to programs and how they are communicated.	See page 49
Indicator 4: NGO4 Measures to integrate gender and diversity into programme design, implementation, and the monitoring evaluation and learning cycle.	See page 50
Indicator 5: NGO5 Processes to formulate, communicate implement and change advocacy positions and public awareness campaigns.	See Page 51
Indicator 6: NGO8 Sources of funding by category	Pages 63-64,73-74
Indicator 7: NGO9 Mechanisms for workforce feedback & complaints, and their resolution	See Page 52
Indicator 8: SO2 Percentage and total number of programmes/ business units analyzed for risks related corruptions.	During the year the Internal Audit Unit conducted 20 audits in the programme areas. An external FCMG audit was also conducted.
Indicator 9: EN16 and EN18 Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight. Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reductions achieved.	See Page 53
Indicator 10: LA1 Total workforce, including volunteers by type, contract and region.	See Page 75 (Key Statistics)

Involvement of affected stakeholder Groups



Community Participation is practiced as a foundational principle in our LEAP standards and explicitly includes participation of all partners. Partners/ stakeholders include but are not limited to children and families, local communities and their organizations, and relevant government officials.

Indicator 1: NGO1 Involvement of affected stakeholder Groups in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes

Community Participation is practiced as a foundational principle in our Learning through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning (LEAP) standards and explicitly includes participation of all partners. Partners/ stakeholders include but are not limited to children and families, local communities and their organizations, and relevant government officials.

Further design, monitoring and evaluation activities are considered as an opportunity to build capacity among programme partners. Programming staff respect the confidentiality of personal information disclosed by respondents. They obtain informed consent from respondents for the purposes to which their data will be used. Programming staff communicate evaluation findings in ways that clearly respect our partners' dignity and security.

In an emergency response, World Vision endeavours to ensure that people affected by disasters are active participants throughout the disaster management process. Special attention must be paid to children and other vulnerable groups.

Mechanisms for feedback and complaints



Our approach to community development work is articulated in our Development Programming Approach. It emphasises the importance of working with and engaging local partners.

Indicator 2: NGO2 Mechanisms for feedback and complaints in relation to programmes and policies and for determining actions to take in response to breaches of policies.

Our primary accountability is to the children and communities we serve. Key principles that promote accountability to children and communities include transparency, openness, informed consent (providing children and communities with the information they need to make informed decisions), appropriate mechanisms for reporting concerns, and accountability for results (allowing communities to contribute to defining and measuring success).

Integrated programming is put into action through a suggested eight-step approach that programme staff can follow in collaboration with communities and local stakeholders. It leads staff and communities through a participatory, empowering process to research, design, manage and end a shared programme.

In an emergency response, people affected by disasters are always active participants throughout the disaster management process. Special attention is accorded to children and other vulnerable groups.

WVL's Advocacy Unit intentionally uses Community Based Performance Monitoring (CBPM) and Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) approaches in engaging with all external stakeholders especially the service providers.

Systems for programme monitoring and evaluation

WVL has also recently introduced its new project monitoring system, LPMS, (Lanka Programme Monitoring System) to closely monitor programme budget, activities and indicators, which will be implemented in the entire programme in near future.

Indicator 3: NGO3 Systems for programme monitoring, evaluation and learning, resulting changes to programmes and how they are communicated.

Monitoring and evaluation systems are primarily based on Learning through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning (LEAP) standards of semi annual and annual monitoring of indicators. General programme and project review is done by the staff and also with the children and community on some occasions. This leads to reflections, lessons learning and adapting to changes required for the improvement of the project performance, effectiveness, management and sustainability.

In instances where projects are partnered with other stakeholders, quarterly or semi-annual reviews also take place among the programme staff and the respective stakeholders to collectively engage in learning and evaluation. Furthermore regular monitoring is conducted through monthly reporting and monthly management meetings within the programme team as part of programme management.

Occasionally, monitoring and evaluation tools such as Most Significant Change (MSC), best stories, documentaries are also utilised. World Vision has also recently introduced its new project monitoring system, LPMS, (Lanka Programme Monitoring System) to closely monitor programme budget, activities and indicators, which will be implemented in the entire programme in near future.

The communication of results and impacts is generally made through monthly management report, annual and semi-annual reports. The dissemination of some significant results also takes place through a range of World Vision publications such as the annual report, quarterly newsletters, brochures, factsheets and our dedicated website. Some of these are also featured in external media and in Sponsors and Donor owned websites and other publications.

Measures to integrate gender

Addressing gender as a cross-cutting issue requires that women's views, interests and needs shape the development agenda as much as men's, and that programme strategies support progress towards more equal relations between women and men, girls and boys.'

Indicator 4: NGO4 Measures to integrate gender and diversity into programme design, implementation, and the monitoring evaluation and learning cycle.

Gender is one of six cross-cutting programme themes identified in the LEAP Guidelines and prioritised as important to all World Vision programmes. These guidelines state that:

'Sustainable development practice and impact cannot be achieved without explicit recognition that every policy, programme and project affects women and men differently. Addressing gender as a cross-cutting issue requires that women's views, interests and needs shape the development agenda as much as men's, and that programme strategies support progress towards more equal relations between women and men, girls and boys.'

WVL integrates Gender as a cross cutting theme in the programme management cycle. Through this process women's active participation is ensured during the Assessment, Design, Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reflection processes.

The inclusion of women in the programmes occurs in both the long term development process and in Humanitarian Emergencies. Additionally, depending on the contexts and issues that Women and Girls face, special projects too are designed to mitigate/address these issues.

During the Preliminary assessment processes, separate discussions with Women and Girl Children are conducted to assess the context to identify issues faced by Women and Girls. After these discussions, during the designing process our teams have made it mandatory that Women and Girls actively participate in the participatory designing process. The team ensures that the Voice of Women and Girls are heard and included in the designing process.

During the implementation, special emphasis is given to encourage women leadership in the programmes by promoting Self Help Groups, Community Based Organizations where women become members and get elected as office bearers and decision makers, where women and girls get priority in Sectoral programmes (Water and Sanitation, Economic Development and Education).

Through Gender Self Assessment processes/audits the organizations assesses itself on the extent of integration of gender issues. The Advocacy Unit conducts special programmes on Gender, Womens Rights, Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) etc in our projects.

Advocacy Approaches

Advocacy must be issue-oriented and specific rather than expressing blanket endorsement or condemnation of a particular government or political group.

Indicator 5: NGO5 Processes to formulate, communicate implement and change advocacy positions and public awareness campaigns.

World Vision's advocacy work around the globe is guided by the following principles set out in the World Vision International Advocacy Policy:

- World Vision must act judiciously and responsibly when engaged in advocacy.
- To fail to speak or act on behalf of the poor in certain situations will be failure to enact Core Values and will be inconsistent with World Vision's Christian development stance.
- There are conditions in which neutral ground does not exist; silence or absence of action can in fact promote one outcome against another.
- Advocacy should flow from listening to and consultation with the poor who are most directly affected.
- Advocacy positions must be shaped by our Core Values and must be consistent with our mission.
- Advocacy must promote perspective and solution as opposed merely to formulating a description of a problem or statement of fact.
- Advocacy must be issue-oriented and specific rather than expressing blanket endorsement or condemnation of a particular government or political group.
- When there is no formal policy position, advocacy will only be undertaken when there is an urgent situation or crisis where human life or wellbeing is at stake. When advocacy occurs where there is no formal policy, appropriate policy discussions and decisions should follow.
- Advocacy positions will be based on the widest possible consultation, especially with those colleagues present in the situation.
- Advocacy will have careful regard for its risk to life and its impact on ministry in all countries where World Vision has a presence.
- World Vision Lanka's advocacy work is driven through the intentional engagement of relevant inter-agency advocacy coalitions and forums in the humanitarian sector and through trusted networking with external stakeholders.

Mechanisms for workforce Feedback

World Vision Lanka encourages a culture of performance, accountability and adherence to values and to this end has in place several mechanisms to facilitate workforce feedback and complaints including a standard grievance policy.

Indicator 7: NGO9 Mechanisms for workforce feedback & complaints, and their resolution

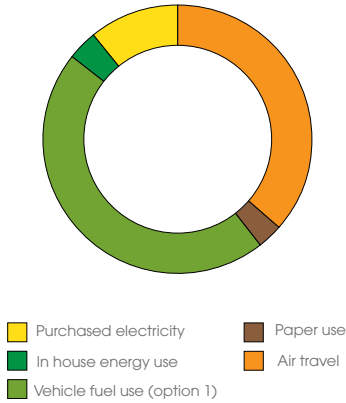
World Vision Lanka encourages a culture of performance, accountability and adherence to values and to this end has in place several mechanisms to facilitate workforce feedback and complaints including a standard grievance policy.

Staff are also encouraged to use the feedback forum which is available through its internal newsletter and there is also a special mailbox to which any feedback or grievances could be sent.

Additionally, the Integrity and Protection Hotline (Whistleblower) is available to all staff for direct feedback of any grievances.

Direct and indirect emissions

Energy use in 2011



Indicator 9: EN16 and EN18 Total direct emissions and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight. Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reductions achieved.

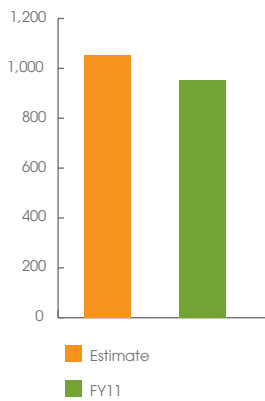
As the natural environment is critical for sustaining life – providing air, water, food and shelter – good stewardship plays an important part in ensuring the sustained well-being of children, families and communities.

World Vision recognises the impacts that human activities can have on the natural environment and our planet’s climate, including our own activities as an organisation (air travel, energy and resource use, transportation, supply chain choices, etc).

In October 2010, World Vision Lanka resolved to seek ways to improve its environmental performance and to reduce the organisation’s contribution to climate change and environmental degradation.

As an initial step the organisation decided to measure the carbon footprint of its operations in four selected areas - air travel, fuel use of vehicle fleet, electricity usage and paper use which were identified as the most significant environmental impacts of our programme activities.

CO2 Emission in 2011



The organization set estimates of consumption for the four areas and the results in the first year have been very encouraging. Despite the all round growth in our operations – including manpower and programme areas - we have succeeded in meeting our targets in two of the key areas - electricity consumption and fuel use

The electricity consumption has been due mainly to better management of office facilities and the optimum use of air-conditioning and lighting. The reduction of the fuel use has been due to the pooling of vehicles by departments.

In the future the organization will also explore the possibility of purchasing carbon offsets where emissions cannot be sufficiently avoided or reduced to meet our yearly targets.

Carbon Foot Print

	EST	FY11
Purchased electricity	450	347.41
In house energy use	7.50	28.56
Vehicle fuel use	500	441.21
Paper use	25.0	34.67
Air travel	70.0	100.96
Total CO2 emission (In Co2 Tones)	1,052.50	994.80





Financial Review

Independent Auditors' Report	56
Statement of Financial Activities	58
Balance Sheet	59
Statement of changes in accumulated fund	60
Cash flow statement	61
Notes to the financial statements	62

Independent Auditors' Report



To the Members of World Vision Lanka (Guarantee) Limited

Report on the financial statements

- 1 We have audited the accompanying financial statements of World Vision Lanka (Guarantee) Limited which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 September 2011, and the related statements of financial activities, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes as set out on pages 58 to 72.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

- 2 Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Statement of Recommended Practice for Not-for-Profit Organisations issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Scope of Audit and Basis of Opinion

- 3 Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. We therefore believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, P. O. Box 918, 100 Braybrooke Place, Colombo 2, Sri Lanka
T: +94 (11) 771 9838, 471 9838, F: +94 (11) 230 3197, www.pwc.com/lk

Partners Y. Kanagasabai FCA, D.T.S.H. Mudalige FCA, C.S. Manoharan ACA, N.R. Gunasekera FCA,
S. Gajendran FCA, Ms. S. Hadgie FCA, Ms. S. Perera ACA

PricewaterhouseCoopers is a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited, each member firm of which is a separate legal entity.

Independent auditor's report continued on page 2

To the Members of World Vision Lanka (Guarantee) Limited

Opinion

- 4 In our opinion, so far as appears from our examination, World Vision Lanka (Guarantee) Limited maintained proper accounting records for the year ended 30 September 2011, and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Organisation's state of affairs as at 30 September 2011 and of the results of its activities, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Statement of Recommended Practice for Not-for-Profit Organisations issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 5 These financial statements also comply with the requirements of Section 151 (2) of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
COLOMBO

Statement of Financial Activities

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)


	Notes	Year ended 30 September	
		2011	2010
Incoming resources	3	2,769,613,913	2,104,676,881
Project expenditure	4		
Direct staff costs		(340,362,628)	(328,178,823)
Other direct costs		(2,065,285,338)	(1,398,699,642)
Indirect costs		(97,540,887)	(58,664,441)
Total project costs		(2,503,188,853)	(1,785,542,906)
Net surplus on projects		266,425,060	319,133,975
Other revenue earned	5	34,865,522	16,855,464
Administrative expenses		(259,361,859)	(284,072,267)
Net surplus on operating activities	6	41,928,723	51,917,172
Income tax expenses	8	Nil	Nil
Net surplus after tax		41,928,723	51,917,172

Balance Sheet

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

	Notes	Year ended 30 September	
		2011	2010
ASSETS			
Non - current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	264,300	264,300
Investments	10	89,999,979	110,570,864
		90,264,279	110,835,164
Current assets			
Receivables	11	16,412,507	54,250,900
Deferred Expenses		97,377,574	33,972,149
Deposits and prepayments	12	19,542,797	20,023,329
Cash and cash equivalents	13	250,174,790	161,887,792
		383,507,668	270,134,170
		473,771,947	380,969,334
FUNDING AND LIABILITIES			
Accumulated fund			
Unrestricted funds		97,222,585	89,564,471
Restricted funds		87,686,903	60,593,639
		184,909,488	150,158,110
Non-current liabilities			
Defined benefit obligations	16	125,727,853	107,696,401
		125,727,853	107,696,401
Current liabilities			
Payables	14	60,301,919	65,664,526
Borrowings	15	102,832,687	57,450,297
		163,134,606	123,114,823
		473,771,947	380,969,334

I certify that these financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007.



 Finance Director

The World Vision Lanka (Guarantee) Limited is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 6th March 2012.



 Directors



 Directors

The notes on pages 62 to 72 form an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of changes in accumulated fund

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

	Note	Restricted funds	Unrestricted funds	Total
Balance as at 1 October 2008		28,375,343	(202,553,135)	(174,177,792)
Surplus for the year		30,144,177	253,390,460	283,534,637
Currency translation difference		Nil	(8,609,980)	(8,609,980)
Balance at 30 September 2009		58,519,520	42,227,345	100,746,865
Balance at 1 October 2009		58,519,520	42,227,345	100,746,865
Surplus for the year		2,074,119	49,843,053	51,917,172
Currency translation difference		Nil	(2,505,927)	(2,505,927)
Balance at 30 September 2010		60,593,639	89,564,471	150,158,110
Balance at 1 October 2010		60,593,639	89,564,471	150,158,110
Surplus for the year		27,093,264	14,835,460	41,928,724
Currency translation difference		Nil	(7,177,346)	(7,177,346)
Balance at 30 September 2011		87,686,903	97,222,585	184,909,487

Cash flow statement

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

	Notes	Year ended 30 September	
		2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash used in operations	17	(7,420,287)	(34,339,079)
Gratuity paid	16	(5,111,513)	(9,035,882)
Net cash used in operating activities		(12,531,800)	(43,374,961)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Sale of assets		18,571,817	522,797
Interest received		16,293,705	16,332,667
Withdrawal of / (invested in) interest bearing instruments.	10	20,570,885	(15,563,870)
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities		55,436,407	1,291,594
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent		42,904,607	(42,083,367)
Moment in cash and cash equivalent			
Beginning of the year		104,437,496	146,520,863
Decrease		42,904,607	(42,083,367)
End of the year	13	147,342,102	104,437,496

Notes to the financial statements

1 General information

- 1.1** World Vision Lanka (Guarantee) Limited (World Vision Lanka) was incorporated under section 21 of the Companies Act No.17 of 1982 and re-registered under Companies Act No 07 of 2007 as a company limited by guarantee.

The registered office of the Association is located at 1119/2/1, Maradana Road, Colombo 08. The object of the World Vision Lanka is to help destitute, needy and orphan children including families and communities without discrimination of nationality, caste or creed and to under take relief of those afflicted by natural calamities and during emergencies and to help the poor and needy to achieve self reliance.

The activity of World Vision Lanka focused on seven main sectors namely; economic development, education, emergency response, health, infrastructure, protection including child protection, shelter, water and sanitation.

- 1.2** World Vision Lanka is domiciled in Sri Lanka and is the local representation of World Vision International. The principal place of activity of the organisation is located at 1119/2/1, Maradana Road, Colombo 8.

Except for certain activities that will conclude on the realisation of their relevant activities in accordance with the relevant terms of reference, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

- 1.3** The notes to the financial statement on pages 7 to 17 an integral part of the financial statements.
- 1.4** The notes to the financial statements are in Sri Lanka rupees unless otherwise indicated.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

These policies have been consistently applied in all the years of financial statement presentation, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The balance sheet, statement of financial activities, statement of changes in accumulated fund and the cash flows together with the accounting policies and notes to the financial statements comply with the Sri Lanka Statement of Recommended Practice for Not-for-Profit Organisations issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical basis.

2.2 Foreign currency transactions

2.2.1 Functional currency and presentation currency.

The functional currency of the organisation is Sri Lanka Rupees.

As per the instruction of the World Vision International, the World Vision Lanka keeps its books and records in United States Dollars and the financial statements are primarily prepared and presented in United States Dollars (US\$) which is different to its functional currency of Sri Lanka Rupees (LKR).

2.2 Foreign currency transactions

However, for the local regulatory reporting purposes, those financial statements prepared and presented in United States Dollar (US\$) are translated in to Sri Lanka Rupees (LKR) and it is translated as follows;

2.2.2 Translation of financial statements presented in United States Dollars in to Sri Lankan Rupees.

- (a) All the assets and liabilities are converted in to LKR at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.
- (b) Statement of financial activities presented in US\$ converted in to LKR at the average exchange rate for the year.
- (c) The resulting gains and losses are dealt in the accumulated fund.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment purchased with the exception of land and building are not reflected in the balance sheet and are charged directly to the

statement of Financial Activities as per the World Vision International Policies.

2.4 Receivables

Receivables are carried at anticipated realisable value. An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end. Irrecoverable balances are written-off during the year in which they are identified.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, term deposits and treasury bill repurchases agreements, net of bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are included in borrowings in current liabilities.

2.6 Funds

a. Unrestricted Funds

Unrestricted funds are those that are available for use by World Vision Lanka at the discretion of the Board, in furtherance of the general objectives of the Organisation and which are not designated for specific purpose.

Surplus funds are transferred from restricted funds to unrestricted funds in terms of the relevant Donor Agreements or with the subsequent approval of the Donor.

Contributions received from the general public are recognised in the statement of financial activities on a cash basis.

b. Restricted Funds

Where grants are received for use in an identified project or activity, such funds are held in a restricted fund account and transferred to the statement of financial activities to match with expenses incurred in respect of that identified project. Unutilised funds are held in their respective Fund accounts and included under accumulated fund in the balance sheet until such time as they are required.

Funds collected through a fund raising activity for any specific or defined purpose are also included under this category.

b. Restricted Funds (Contd)

Where approved grant expenditure exceeds the income received and there is certainty that the balance will be received such amount is recognised through "Receivables" in the balance sheet.

The activities for which these restricted funds may and are being used are identified in the notes to the financial statements.

2.7 Defined contribution plans

All employees of the Organisation are members of the Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Trust Fund, to which the Organisation contributes 15% and 3% respectively of such employees' basic or consolidated wage or salary.

2.8 Defined benefit obligations

Terminal benefits are provided for all employees of the Organisation at the rate of one half of the basic or consolidated wage or salary, cost of living and all other allowances applicable for the last month of the financial year for each year of completed service. The provision is funded fully by fixed deposits with bank.

2.9 Income recognition

a. Incoming Resources

Income realised from restricted funds is recognised in the statement of financial activities only when there is certainty that all of the conditions for receipt of the funds have been complied with and the relevant expenditure that is expected to compensate has been incurred and charged to the statement of financial activities. Unutilised funds are carried forward as such in the balance sheet.

Gifts and donations received in kind are recognised at valuation at the time that they are distributed to beneficiaries, or if received for resale with proceeds being used for the purposes of the Project at the point of such sale.

All other income is recognised when the Project is legally entitled to the use of such funds and the amount can be quantified. This would include income receivable through fund raising activities and donations.

Notes to the financial statements

Grants are recognised in the financial statements at their fair value. When the grant relates to an expense it is recognised as income over the period necessary to match it with the costs, which it is intended to compensate for on a systematic basis.

Grants related to assets are generally deferred in the balance sheet and credited to the statement of financial activities over the useful life of the asset.

b. Revenue

Interest earned is recognised on an accrual basis.

Net gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment and other non current assets, including investments, are recognised in the statement of financial activities after deducting from the proceeds on disposal, the carrying value of the item disposed of and any related selling expenses.

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis.

2.10 Expenditure recognition

Expenses in carrying out the Projects and other activities of World Vision Lanka are recognised in the statement of financial activities during the period in which they are incurred. Other expenses incurred in administering and running the Organisation and in restoring and maintaining the property, plant and equipment to perform at expected levels are accounted for on an accrual basis and charged to the statement of financial activities.

2.11 Deferred income / expenses

Where funds earmarked for projects are not fully utilised at the date of the balance sheet, such amounts are carried forward as deferred income.

Where expenses of projects exceed earmarked funds received and it is certain that donors will reimburse these expenses, such amounts at balance sheet date are carried forward as deferred expenses.

2.12 Information

The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated, and are consistent with those used in previous years.

3 Incoming resources

	2011	2010
Restricted		
Direct funding and other	210,424,008	227,542,726
Unrestricted		
Received from World Vision International	2,305,132,014	1,823,073,579
Receipt from support office	254,057,891	54,060,576
	2,769,613,913	2,104,676,881

4 Project expenditure

	2011	2010
Ambagamuwa ADP	64,327,864	48,477,050
Bambarakelle Water Project	11,050,654	Nil
Bibile ADP	53,189,406	26,949,209
Blanket Supplement Feed-HEA	Nil	6,021,876
Bogawanthalawa ADP	16,796,575	5,015,356
Capacity Build Program		332,957
Capacity Building For WV-HEA	Nil	16,522,359
Capacity Building Prog-DME	Nil	2,137,154
Conflict Mitigation Project	5,880,735	8,572,803
CSA Consortium - Project	Nil	472,837
Early Childhood Care For Development	Nil	3,991,394
Early Recovery/Livelihood - HEA	Nil	14,914,380
East & West Peace Project	10,671,420	Nil
East Area Rehabilitation Program	7,145,670	13,401,619
East ARP-Vaharai and Eachchilampattu	6,071,981	Nil
East Flood Response - CIDA - HEA	19,046,659	Nil
Easter ADP Response Program	Nil	31,235,712
Eastern ADP	55,685,201	49,606,122
Ehetuwewa ADP	23,415,743	14,110,228
Emergency Relief Respond - HEA	Nil	147,789
Emergency Response for IDPs	Nil	70,209,377
Eravur Pattu ADP	60,191,266	47,531,330
Family Help Project For N & E	Nil	4,034,283
Carry forward to page 66	333,473,175	363,683,835

Notes to the financial statements

4 Project expenditure (Contd)

	2011	2010
Brought forward to page 66	333,473,175	363,683,835
Flood Disaster Response - HEA	32,241,431	Nil
Flood Disaster Response/Recovery	11,526,459	2,301,397
Food Security Program	25,528,151	16,118,390
Galenbidunuwewa ADP	24,887,677	28,202,831
Ganga Ihala Korale ADP	9,840,504	4,865,921
Gift Catalogue Support for Flood affected areas	6,770,944	Nil
Giribawa ADP	87,656,856	63,888,812
Hap Deployment In Sri Lanka	Nil	282,511
HIV / AIDS Awareness Project	Nil	1,362,994
Horowpathana ADP	91,089,809	49,101,024
IDP Response Program	10,888,529	122,502
IDP Assistance-Hygiene Kits HEA	Nil	61,838,491
Integrated Food Security & Women	5,788,665	6,545,750
Jaffna ARP - WVA	14,521,159	8,408,721
Jaffna ARP - WVC - HEA	9,813,566	Nil
Kalpitiya ADP	35,028,686	26,507,171
Kalpitiya Water Project	Nil	29,112,704
Kebethigollewa ADP	11,072,989	14,705,096
Kilinochchi Development Program	Nil	5,068,595
Kiran ADP	43,337,980	35,922,620
Koralaipattu ADP	7,882,310	3,943,689
livelihood recovery and creation project	43,231,831	Nil
Livelihood Assistance For Return	29,135,043	6,843,083
Lunugamvehera ADP	54,653,219	42,132,921
Mahakumbukkadawala ADP	20,518,145	33,532,186
Mainstreaming Conflict Project	Nil	2,621,413
Mangrove ADP	47,113,649	52,366,390
Mannar ADP	52,730,003	35,626,944
Mundalama ADP	8,691,942	418,897
N/Eliya Drink Water Project	Nil	3,561,949
Navagaththegama ADP	34,557,260	15,444,290
Navithanvalley ADP	35,684,346	30,698,160
Navithanvely Peace Project	5,923,107	5,656,518
Neluwa ADP	36,802,946	22,637,573
North and East area - WVA - HEA	36,641,730	10,171,993
North Area Rehabilitation Programme	30,618,539	35,255,610
North Area Gift Catalog-HEA	Nil	264,477
North ARP WV Korea-HEA 3rd Year	13,859,637	Nil
North IDP Response	Nil	86,435,085
North Returns Livelihood Respond	Nil	19,221,177
North Returns Livelihood Respond - GC	Nil	4,388,082
North Returns Project - HEA	Nil	7,679,025
Northern Province Livelihood Project	15,824,997	3,654,899
Northern SL Human Relief Project	16,129,192	17,119,907
Northern SL IDP Recover (OFDA)	245,658,407	1,198,639
Northern Sri Lanka Humanitarian - HEA	Nil	12,947,289
Nutrition Initiative for Transformation	7,871,151	9,664,795
Nuwara Eliya ADP	56,418,552	33,263,855
One Laptop Per Child Project - OLPC	7,603,855	797,526
Carry forward to page 67	1,561,016,443	1,215,585,734

4 Project expenditure (Contd)

	2011	2010
Brought forward to page 67	1,561,016,443	1,215,585,734
Other Projects	122,461,596	36,109,388
Paddipalai ADP	69,446,510	56,632,704
Padiyathalawa ADP	60,503,729	45,493,282
Participatory Nutrition Improvement Project	14,753,170	Nil
Pathana ADP	8,586,927	1,733,081
Perma Culture Program - Australia	32,494,409	25,755,478
Perma Culture Project-Canada	Nil	246,945
Pothuvil ADP	58,495,415	48,828,634
Prevention Of Child Abuse	8,157,900	Nil
Prevention Of Child Right Violation	8,609,093	8,685,082
Promotion And Sensitization	Nil	2,493,982
Reconstruction of Education Centres	7,369,145	Nil
Relief Assistance to flood affected families	38,605,896	Nil
REMIND project	30,152,147	Nil
Rideegama ADP	15,106,122	2,156,260
Rideemaliyadda ADP	11,499,425	3,106,962
Sevanagala ADP	28,582,926	31,834,616
SL / PHL - FY 08 Children & Peace Building	Nil	3,506,098
Sri Lanka Riwash 2	100,690,389	4,763,772
Sri Lanka Tsunami Response	Nil	15,742,859
Sri Lanka USDA Grant	Nil	39,805,012
Street Children - Kandy	16,484,519	14,593,071
Study On Innovative Practices	Nil	217,392
Thanamalwila ADP	56,340,538	49,032,757
Vital Assistance For Return - IDPs	27,358,293	19,039,678
Vulnerable Girl Child	Nil	127,185
Wanathawilluwa ADP	50,451,920	42,570,043
Wattala ADP	5,678,486	Nil
Weeraketiya ADP	30,315,346	36,197,066
Wennapuwa ADP	67,464,608	28,294,574
Wilgamuwa ADP	65,354,636	45,253,192
WVL Child Protection Program	Nil	4,727,425
WVL Disaster Mgt. Project-NEPRF	7,209,268	3,010,636
	2,503,188,853	1,785,542,906

Notes to the financial statements

5 Other revenue earned

	2011	2010
Interest income	16,293,705	16,332,667
Sale of assets	18,571,817	522,797
	34,865,522	16,855,464

6 Operating activities

The following items have been charged in arriving at net surplus.

	2011	2010
Directors' remuneration	Nil	Nil
Project expenses (Including staff cost)	2,503,188,853	1,785,542,895
Employee benefits (Note 7)	721,183,216	652,681,806
Publicity	152,756	1,713,942
Audit fee and related expenses	1,104,924	1,098,056

7 Staff cost

	2011	2010
Salaries and benefits	638,613,802	531,651,637
Defined contribution plan	59,230,833	99,304,953
Defined benefit obligation (Note 16)	23,338,581	21,725,330
	721,183,216	652,681,920

8 Tax

Effective 1 April 2006, the Organisation is liable to income tax at the rate of 30% on 3% of grants received as per Section 102 (1) of Inland Revenue Act, No. 10 of 2006 unless the Organisation applies for remission of income tax from the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue.

As explained in Note 18 to the financial statements no income tax is provided on donations, pending application for remission.

The Organisation is liable to income tax on interest and other income at the rate of 10%. The Organisation's other sources of income constitute interest income on which income tax has been deducted at source by the financial institutions in which deposits have been made.

9 Property, plant and equipment

	2011	2010
Land - Makubukkadawala/ Kotawehera ADP	264,300	264,300

10 Investments

Investments mainly consist of fixed deposits. The fixed deposits are with Standard Chartered Bank, National Development Bank, DFCC Bank and HSBC.

	2011	2010
Investments	89,999,979	110,570,864

The above deposit is held for the purpose of payment of staff gratuity

11 Receivables

	2011	2010
Advances	2,975,493	2,642,069
Interest receivable	861,076	Nil
Receivable from AUSAID	Nil	561,346
Other receivables	12,575,938	51,047,485
	16,412,507	54,250,900

12 Deposits and Prepayments

	2011	2010
Deposits	6,196,026	7,357,459
Prepayment	13,346,771	12,665,870
	19,542,797	20,023,329

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	2011	2010
Cash in hand	721,562	500,740
Short term bank deposits	89,326,513	44,721,248
Cash at bank	160,126,715	116,665,804
	250,174,790	161,887,792

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, the period end cash and cash equivalent comprise the following:

	2011	2010
Bank overdraft (Note 15)	(102,832,687)	(57,450,297)
Cash and bank balance	250,174,790	161,887,792
	147,342,103	104,437,496

Notes to the financial statements

14 Payables

	2011	2010
Accrued expenses	37,266,842	21,093,092
Retention (See (a) below)	9,199,611	5,705,138
WHT payable	Nil	976,063
Revolving loan payable	2,604,963	5,409,056
Amount due to Related party-Vision Fund Lanka	Nil	1,012,837
Other payables	8,660,428	28,593,849
Accrued pension and severance pay - (WV-LTRT)	2,570,075	2,874,491
	60,301,919	65,664,526

(a) Retention represents 10% on contract value in respect of all the constructions completed and held for a period of 6 months subsequent to completion

15 Borrowings

	2011	2010
Bank overdraft (Note 13)	102,832,687	57,450,297

Bank overdraft are unsecured.

16 Defined benefit obligations

	2011	2010
Balance at the beginning of the year	107,696,401	95,006,953
Provision for the year	23,142,965	21,725,330
Payment made during the year	(5,111,513)	(9,035,882)
Balance as at the end of the year	125,727,853	107,696,401

17 Cash generated used in operations

	2011	2010
Cash Flow From operating activities		
Surplus of income over expenditure before taxation	41,928,723	51,917,172
Adjustments for:		
Gratuity provision (Note 16)	23,142,965	21,725,330
Deferred expense	(63,405,425)	(9,531,407)
Exchange difference on revaluation	(7,177,346)	(2,505,927)
Sale of assets	(18,571,817)	(522,797)
Interest income (Note 5)	(16,293,705)	(16,332,667)
Operating deficit before working capital changes	(40,376,605)	44,749,704
Changes in working capital		
(Increase) / decrease in receivables	37,838,393	(13,511,051)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments and deposits	480,532	(37,991)
(decrease) / Increase in payables	(5,362,607)	(65,539,741)
Cash used in operating activities	(7,420,287)	(34,339,079)

18 Contingent liabilities

The Company had applied for remission of income tax from the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue under Section 102(3) of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 10 of 2006 (subsequently amended by Amendment Act, No. 10 of 2007) on the grounds that it is solely engaged in:

- a) rehabilitation and the provision of infrastructure facilities and livelihood support to displaced persons in any area identified by the Government for such purposes; and
- b) other activities approved by the Minister as being humanitarian in nature, taking into consideration the nature and gravity of any disaster and the magnitude of relief consequently required to be provided.

No provision has been made in respect of income tax on 3% of the grants received at the rate of 30% as stipulated by Section 102 (1) of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 10 of 2006.

In the event the Company fails to obtain the remission from the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue it will be liable to tax on the grant income at the stipulated rates.

19 Commitments**Capital commitments**

There were no material capital commitments outstanding at the balance sheet date.

Financial commitments

There were no material financial commitments outstanding at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements

20 Directors interest and related party transactions

The directors during the financial year were ;

Mr Samuel Sureshkumar Bartlett
 Mr Sunil C Wijesinghe
 Ms Marina A Tharmaratnam
 Mr Xavier Kumar Fernando
 Mr Akurugoda Gamage Sagara Priyadarsha

The directors are also directors of the Vision Fund Lanka. The balances arising from transactions with Vision Fund Lanka are as follows;

(a) Purchase of services

Nature of transactions	Amount paid (received)	
	2011	2010
Fund transfer	26,938,134	8,992,135
Other administration expenses	Nil	5,166,406
Capital allocation	(25,944,463)	(11,456,701)

The directors were not directly or indirectly involved in any contracts with the Company during the year ended 30 September 2011.

(b) Outstanding balances from transactions with related parties.

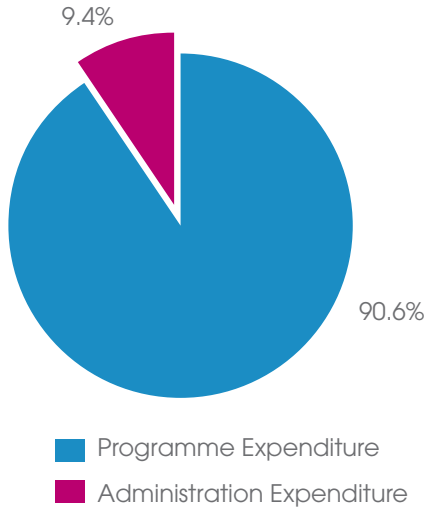
Amount due to Vision Fund Lanka - Balance as at 30 September	Nil	1,012,164
--	-----	-----------

21 Post balance sheet events

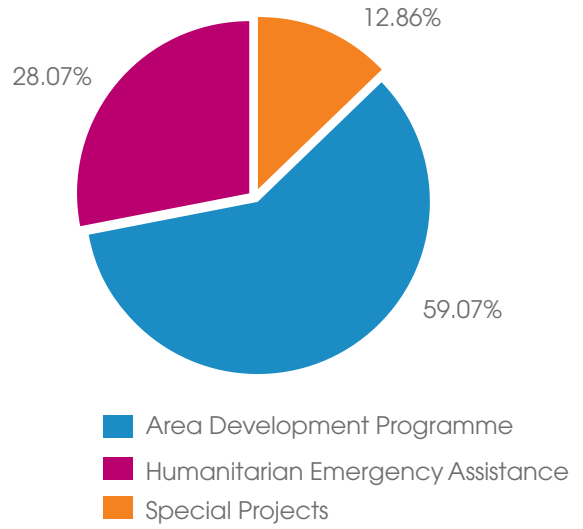
No events have occurred since the balance sheet date which would require adjustments to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.

Financial Highlights

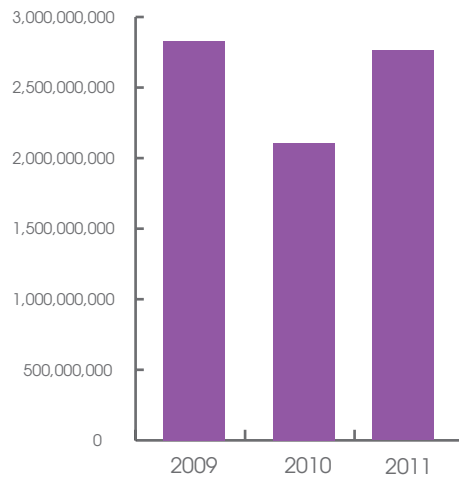
How the Funds were used in 2011



Expenditure Programmewise - 2011



Total Income (2009 - 2011)



Corporate Information

Name of the Company:

World Vision Lanka (Gte) Limited

Legal Form:

1. Incorporated as a Company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act No: 07 of 2007- Registration No: GA 16.
2. Registered as a Voluntary Social Services/Non Governmental Organization under Voluntary Social Services Organizations Act No: 31 of 1980- Registration No: FL 46901.

Registered Address

1119/2/1, Maradana Road, Colombo 8

Contact Details

Tel: 94 (11) 269 1233 Fax: 94 (11) 269 7577 Web: www.worldvision.lk

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
100, Braybrooke Place,
Colombo 2.

Company Secretary

Corporate Management Services (Pte) Ltd
6th floor, Vision House,
Galle Road,
Colombo 4

Bankers:

Standard Chartered Bank
People's Bank
Seylan Bank
Nations Trust Bank

Funding Partners:

World Vision Australia
World Vision Canada
World Vision Finland
World Vision Germany
World Vision Hong Kong
World Vision Japan
World Vision Korea
World Vision Singapore
World Vision Taiwan
World Vision UK
World Vision USA

Australian Agency for International Development (AusAid)
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Department for International Development (DFID)
Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Key Statistics



Locations		
Districts: 20	GN Divisions: 584	Villages: 1,120
Beneficiaries		
Children: 240,000	Families: 150,000	individuals: 605,000
Staff profile		
Permanent: 263	contract: 238	indirect staff: 852
Male staff: 377	Female staff: 124	

Executive Summary - Sinhala

ජන කොට්ඨාස සමග වසර 15 ක හවුල්කාරීත්වයේ අවසානයෙන් පසු මහකුඹුක්කඩවල සහ ගලෙන්බිඳුණුවැව යන අපේ කලාපය සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන් දෙකේ නිමාව අපි වසර තුළ සනිටුහන් කළෙමු.

විධායක සම්පීඩනය

2011 වසර වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් ලංකා ආයතනයට තවත් විශේෂ වර්ෂයක් විය. ඒ වසරේදී අපේ වැඩසටහන්වල පෙර නොවූ විරූ වර්ධනයක් දක්නට ලැබිණි. එහිදී අපේ කාර්යයන්වල නව විලක්ෂිත තුළ වැදගත් ජයග්‍රහණ සනිටුහන් කෙරිණි.

වසර තුළ අපේ ප්‍රධාන අවධානය යොමු වූයේ රාජ්‍ය සහ පෞද්ගලික දෙපාර්තමේන්තු සම්බන්ධතා සහ හවුල්කාරීත්ව ක්‍රමයෙන් ස්ථිර ලෙස වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමටය. ඒ අනෙක් සමාන අදහස් ඇති සංවිධාන මගින් යෝජනා කරන ලද සහකාරත්වය වෙත අපේ ළඟාවීම් සහ සම්බන්ධීකරණ පුළුල් කිරීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවය නිසාය.

රට යළි ගොඩනැගීමේ රටේ සියලු පුරවැසියන්ගේ වගකීමක් බව සහ ඒ ක්‍රියාවලියේදී සෑම දෙනාටම ඉටු කිරීමට කාර්යයක් ඇති බව අපි දැඩි ලෙස විශ්වාස කරමු.

රාජ්‍ය සහ පෞද්ගලික දෙපාර්තමේන්තු මෙන්ම මානව සුඛ සාධනීය ජන කොට්ඨාස අතර හවුල්කාරීත්ව සහ සුඛ සාධන කිහිපයක් සකස්කර ගැනීමට අපට හැකිවිය. මෙමගින් ජන කොට්ඨාස විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් වෙත ළඟා වන්නටත්, සැබෑ බලපෑමක් ඇති කිරීමටත්, හැකි කෙටීම කාලයක් තුළ පරිවර්තනයක් ඇති කිරීමටත් අපට ශක්තිය ලැබිණි.

ජන කොට්ඨාස සමග වසර 15 ක හවුල්කාරීත්වයේ අවසානයෙන් පසු මහකුඹුක්කඩවල සහ ගලෙන්බිඳුණුවැව යන අපේ කලාපීය සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන් දෙකේ නිමාව අපි වසර තුළ සනිටුහන් කළෙමු.

මෙම කලාපීය සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන් දෙකේම අපි පූර්ණ ලෙස බලගන්වූ ජන කොට්ඨාස අපි ඉතිරි කළෙමු. එම ජන කොට්ඨාසවල අනාගත සංවර්ධනයේ සහ තිරසාර පෝෂණයේ නිමිකාරීත්වය අද ඇත්තේ ඔවුන්ටමය. මෙම කලාපීය සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන් දෙක තුළ අප සිදුකළ වෙනස්කම් විශේෂයෙන් සිත්ගන්නා සුළුය. බොහෝ පවුල්වලට අද පිරිසිදු පානීය ජලය ලබා ගැනීමේ හැකියාව ඇත. ළමෝ අද යළිත් පාසල් යති. ඔවුහු අද, වඩා හොඳ සෞඛ්‍ය සම්පන්න බවක් සහ පෝෂණයක් භුක්ති විඳිති. තමන්ගේ දක්ෂතාවයන් සඳහා ළමයින්ට අද අවකාශයක් සහ හඬක් ඇත. පවුල්වලට වඩා හොඳ නිවාස සහ ජීවිතාවක් ඇත.

මෙම කලාපීය සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන් දෙකෙන් අප ඉවත් වූව ද අතිශය දුෂ්කර සහ දුප්පත් ප්‍රදේශ දෙකක් වන මීගහකිවුල සහ රදීමාලියද්ද යන ප්‍රදේශවල අලුත් වැඩසටහන් දෙකක් ආරම්භ කරන්නට අපට හැකියාව ලැබිණි.

අප විසින් මුල පුරා ඇති බොහෝ නව වැඩසටහන් අතර එකක් වන්නේ දශක තුනක යුද්ධයෙන් අත්මිදී සිටින ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ උතුරු පළාතේ ජන කොට්ඨාසවල සුඛ සාධනය සහ මානසික සෞඛ්‍ය වර්ධනය කිරීමේ වැඩසටහන්ය.

ස්වාභාවික ආපදාවන්ට රට දිගටම ගොදුරු විය. වසර තුළ අධික වර්ෂාවෙන් සහ ජල ගැලීම්වලින් පෙර නොවූ විරූ තරම් පීඩාවට පත්වූ නැගෙනහිර සහ උතුරු මැද පළාත්වලට අපි හදිසි සහනාධාර සැපයීමු.

අප ආරම්භ කර ඇති එක් ප්‍රධාන නව මූලාරම්භයක් වන්නේ තිරසාර වාර්තාකරණයය. අන්තර් ජාතික පෞද්ගලික අංශය සාම්ප්‍රදායික වශයෙන් තිරසාර වාර්තාකරණය ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගෙන ඇත. ඒ ජන කොට්ඨාසවල දෛනික කටයුතුවල මෙහෙයුම්වලට අදාළව ආර්ථික, පාරසරික සහ සමාජීය බලපෑම් පිළිබඳ ස්වේච්ඡා තොරතුරු සන්නිවේදනය සඳහාය. තනිකරම තම කාර්ය පන්තිය තිරසාර සංවර්ධනය කර ගත් ලාභ නොලබන සංවිධානයක් වන වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් වැනි සංවිධානයකට ඒ ආකාරයට කටයුතු කිරීම ඇතැම්විට වඩා වැදගත් වනු ඇත.

වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් ලංකා එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ විශ්ව ගිවිසුමේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලට අත්සන් තබා ඇත. අපේ වාර්තාවල ප්‍රමිතිය සකස් කර ගැනීම සඳහා විශ්ව වාර්තාකරණ මූල පිරිමිවල රාමුව අප විසින් යොදා ගනු ඇත.

Executive Summary - Tamil

இவ்வருடத்தில்
மஹாகும்புக்கடவல,
கலந்பிந்துனுவவ பிராந்திய
அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள்,
சமுதாயங்களுடனான 15 வருட
கூட்டுறவின் பின் முடிவுக்குக்
கொண்டு வரப்பட்டன.

நிறைவேற்றுச் சுருக்கம்

2011 வேல்ட் விஷன் லங்காவுக்கு இன்னுமொரு முக்கியத்துவமானதும், முன்னொருபோதுமில்லாத வகையில் புதிய அணுகுமுறைகள் மூலம் நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டங்களில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க அடைவுகளைக் கண்ட ஆண்டாகவும் திகழ்கின்றது.

எம்முடைய திட்டபரப்பு விரிவாக்கலுக்காகவும், எம்போல் ஒத்த நிறுவனங்களின் ஒருங்கியக்கத்தை மேம்படுத்துமுகமாகவும், அரசாங்க மற்றும் பிரத்தியேக நிறுவனங்களுடன் இணைப்புகளை ஏற்படுத்துவது, இவ்வருடத்தில் எமது பிரதான கவனக்குறியாக இருந்தது.

நாட்டை மீளக் கட்டியெழுப்பதல் எல்லா பிரஜைகளினதும் பொறுப்பு மட்டுமல்லாமல், சகலரும் இந்த செயல்முறையாக்கத்தில் பங்கு வகிக்க வேண்டும்.

நாம் பல கூட்டுரிமைகளையும் கூட்டுச்சங்கங்களையும், அரசாங்க மற்றும் பிரத்தியேக துறைகளுடனும் மனிதநேய நிறுவனங்களுடனும் உருவாக்கியுள்ளோம். முடிந்தளவு குறுகிய காலத்திற்குள் பல சமூகங்களைச் சென்றடையவும், உண்மையான செயல்விளைவு, தன்மைமாற்றத்தையும் அடைய இது காரணமாய் இருந்தது.

இவ்வருடத்தில் மஹாகும்புக்கடவல, கலந்பிந்துனுவவ பிராந்திய அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள், சமுதாயங்களுடனான 15 வருட கூட்டுறவின் பின் முடிவுக்குக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டன.

இவ்விரு திட்டங்களிலும் வலுப்படுத்தப்பட்ட, தங்கள் எதிர்கால அபிவிருத்தியினதும், பேண்தகைமையினதும் உரிமையுடனான மக்கள் உள்ளார்கள். இவ்விரு திட்டங்கள் மூலமாக நாம் ஏற்படுத்திய மாற்றங்கள் பெருவூக்கத்தை அளித்துள்ளன. அநேகம் குடும்பங்கள் தற்போது சுத்தமான குடிநீர் வசதியைப் பெற்றிருக்கின்றனர். பிள்ளைகள் பாடசாலை செல்வதும் சிறந்த சுகாதாரம், போசாக்கைப் பெற்றிருப்பதும் காணக்கூடியதாயிருக்கிறது. தங்கள் குரல்கள் கேட்கப்படவும், திறமைகள் வெளிப்படவும் பிள்ளைகளுக்கான வெளியிடம் உண்டு. குடும்பங்கள் சிறந்த வாழ்விடங்களையும் நிலையான வாழ்வாதாரங்களையும் கொண்டுள்ளன.

இரண்டு திட்டங்களின் முடிவில் நாம் வெளியேறினாலும், இரண்டு புதிய திட்டங்கள் மிகவும் பின்தங்கியதும் வறுமை நிறைந்த பிரதேசங்களுமான மீகஹுகியுல மற்றும் ரிதீமாலியத்தவில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

நாம் முன்னெடுத்த பல புதிய செயற்றிட்டங்களில் வட மாகாணத்தலி மூன்று தசாப்த யுத்த நிலையிலிருந்து மீண்டிருக்கும் மக்களுக்கான மனநல சுகாதார மேம்பாடு மற்றும் நல்வாழ்வு திட்டம் ஒன்றாகும்.

இலங்கை தொடர்ந்தும் இயற்கை அனர்த்தங்களால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதற்கு முன் சம்பவிக்காத மழைவீழ்ச்சியாலும் வெள்ளப் பெருக்காலும் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட கிழக்கு, வடமத்திய மாகாண மக்களுக்கான அவசர நிவாரண உதவிகளை நாம் வழங்கினோம்.

இவ்வருடம் நாம் முன்னெடுத்த ஒரு முக்கிய முயற்சி பேண்தகைமை தொடர்பிலான அறிக்கை தயாரிப்பாகும். இவை பாரம்பரியமாக சாவதேச பிரத்தியேக துறை நிறுவனங்கள் தன்னார்வ முறையில், தங்கள் வியாபார நடவடிக்கைகளுக்குப் பொருத்தமான பொருளாதார, சூழல், சமூக செயல் விளைவுகள் பற்றி வெளியிடும் அறிக்கைகளாகும். இதைவிட வேல்ட் விஷன் போன்ற லாபமீட்டாத, பேண்தகைமை சார் அபிவிருத்தியை முழு தொழில்மாதிரியாகக் கொண்ட தொண்டர் நிறுவனங்கள், இம்மாதிரியான அறிக்கைகளைத் தயாரிப்பது முக்கியமாகும்.

வேல்ட் விஷன் லங்கா நாடுகளின் உலகளாவிய கட்டுக்கோப்பு கொள்கைகளில் கைச்சாத்திட்டுள்ளது. நாம் உலகளாவிய அறிக்கை முன் முயற்சி கட்டமைப்பைப் பயன்படுத்தி எமது அறிக்கைகளை மட்டக்குறிப்படுத்துவோம்.



Our Core Values

We are Christian

We are Responsive

We are Partners

We are Stewards

We Value People

We are Committed to the Poor



■ Countries Where World Vision Works

This report has been produced by Emagewise (Pvt) Limited, a Certified Carbon Neutral Company



Designed & produced by emagewise
Digital Plates by Imageline (Pvt) Ltd
Printed by Gunaratne Offset Ltd

