



# Caring Commitment Renewed

Caring for the Children of Sri Lanka  
35  
years

Annual Review 2012





# Caring Commitment Renewed



Children by their very nature are the most vulnerable group in society and yet they are also the future of our country.

All across our island, we see children in urgent need of the most basic requirements of life – food, water, sanitation, healthcare, education and love.

At World Vision we are passionate about children and committed to bringing fullness of life to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged.

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

Even as we mark another milestone in our journey of Caring Commitment, we renew our pledge to continue to care for the children of Sri Lanka.



# ***Our vision***

***for every child,  
life in all its fullness;  
Our prayer for  
every heart,  
the will to make it so.***

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## Message from the Chairman of the Board

It is with great pleasure that I write this message for the Annual Review in respect of the year ended 30th September 2012. During this period, World Vision Lanka commemorated 35 years of service for the children and communities of Sri Lanka.

We continued to reach out to the poorest and most vulnerable communities that are under-served and in need of assistance towards creating a full and enduring life for all our children and the communities they live in.

The highlight of the year was no doubt the commemoration of the 35th anniversary of our work in Sri Lanka in our journey of caring commitment for the children. This Journey has been a challenging and enriching experience and our programmes have impacted the lives of many thousands of children all across the country. I have personally witnessed and have been heartened to see our programmes rebuilding hope and helping to improve livelihoods for a sustainable future for some of the most vulnerable communities.

We continued to build on engaging other stakeholders who also wish to make a difference in our communities. Our collaboration and partnerships with several leading private and public sector institutions over the last year have been very encouraging.

This year too, we re-iterate our ongoing commitment towards sustainability reporting. In doing so we firmly believe that we can communicate our progress transparently and more effectively to our key audiences and challenge ourselves to serve in a sustainable way.

I salute my colleagues on the Board who tirelessly serve with passion and deep commitment, contributing their time, experience and knowledge to enhance the value of our programmes and wish the incoming Chair, Marina Tharmaratnam, God's richest blessings in her leadership.

Our National Director Suresh Bartlett and his team and the entire staff have done an extremely commendable job and I wish to record the Board's sincere appreciation of their efforts.



**Ravi Algama**  
Board Chair



***“We continued to reach out to the poorest and most vulnerable communities that are under-served and in need of assistance towards creating a full and enduring life for all our children and the communities they live in.”***

## 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. 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.



### 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 Operations Director at Malaysian Blue Ocean Strategy A guest lecturer at INSEAD(France) and member of several corporate Boards. He has been a member of the WorldVision Lanka Board from 2000.



### Marina Tharmaratnam

Marina Tharmaratnam was the Chief Executive Officer/ Director of Union Assurance 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 Vision Fund Lanka from 2004.



### Dr. Mrs. Sylvanathi Ariadurai

Dr. Mrs. Sylvanathi 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.



### Rt Rev Dhiloraj Canagasabey

Rt Rev Dhiloraj 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) Kevin Jenkins became President and Chief Executive Officer of World Vision International in October 2009. He previously served the organisation as a sponsor, volunteer, fund-raiser and Board member with World Vision Canada. Jenkins holds a MBA from Harvard Business School.



### Trihadi Saptoadi

Regional Leader World Vision - South Asia and Pacific Region and ex-officio Board member. Saptoadi has a Master of Business Administration (International Management) from IPMI and Mount Eliza Business School Monash University, Melbourne. Former National Director of World Vision International Indonesia (WVI) 2006-10.



### Suresh Bartlett

National Director of World Vision Lanka and ex-officio Board member, Chairman Vision Fund Lanka. Suresh Bartlett has extensive experience in business, finance, international development, program and project management - leading and managing organisations in the corporate and non-profit sectors. He is qualified in Finance and Management (UK & Australia)

## Message from National Director

The year 2012 was of special significance to World Vision Lanka (WVL) as it marked the completion of 35 years of its work in Sri Lanka.

A special highlight was the opportunity provided to us to host the World Vision International (WVI) Board Meeting and showcase the work accomplished in Sri Lanka to the President and members of the International Board.

We recorded an overall growth in all our programmes across the country and were able to expand our reach to some new geographical areas. The success of some of our special initiatives and the opportunity to replicate them in other locations was especially noteworthy.

During the year we marked the completion of three of our 15-year Area Development Programmes (ADP) in Kebithigollewa, Sevanagala and Wanathawilluwa after an enriching journey in partnership with the communities.

In all three ADPs we left behind fully empowered communities who now have ownership of their future development and sustainability. The changes we accomplished in these 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 three ADPs we were able to commence two new ones in Welikanda and Lindula. The Area Rehabilitation Programmes (ARP) in the conflict affected areas of Chankanai and Chavakachcheri in the North and Vaharai and Trincomalee in the East, will also be now transitioned to ADPs.

We were also encouraged by the success of two of our initiatives – the Rural Integrated Water and Sanitation project (RIWASH) and the ‘Reconciliation Through Mental Health in the Northern Districts’ (REMIND) project.

This year too we continue with our commitment to sustainability reporting. In addition to providing crucial transparency and accountability measures, sustainability reporting also helps organisations improve internal processes, engage stakeholders and persuade investors. The key drivers for the quality of sustainability reports are the guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative and we continue to benchmark our reports against these rankings.

A new feature in our report is the special section on Child Well Being aspirations and our efforts at having standardized indicators and baselines for measuring our performance and tracking progress. We are able to demonstrate evidence-based impacts which is truly ground breaking in many respects.



***“We were also encouraged by the success of two of our special projects – the Rural Integrated Water and Sanitation project (RIWASH) and the ‘Reconciliation Through Mental Health in the Northern Districts’ (REMIND) project.”***



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.

Our staff deserves a special tribute for the high quality team effort they put in to organize all the events in connection with the visit of the WVI Board and for their continued work in the respective programmes – often going the extra mile to ensure that all details were in place.

Our Board Chair and the Board members continued to be a source of strength and guidance throughout the year. They also participated in many joint activities with our staff and also took time to visit our programmes in the field and encourage and motivate our staff and the communities we serve. Their close engagement with us and their support and advice is deeply appreciated.



**Suresh Bartlett**

*National Director - World Vision Lanka*

***“ In all three ADPs we left behind fully empowered communities who now have ownership of their future development and sustainability. The changes we had made in these 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.”***

# Accountability and Transparency

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 organizational 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.

This report contains a special section on Child Well Being aspirations and our efforts at having standardized internationally accepted indicators and baselines for measuring our performance and tracking progress. We are able to demonstrate evidence-based impacts and make corrections where necessary.

## 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 individual 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 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.
- Our people – without accountability to our staff and volunteers, our operational capacity and integrity may be eroded.

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.

## Reporting period:

This Annual Review covers our activities and performance for the period 1 October 2011 to 30 September 2012, 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.



**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.**

# Structure and Governance

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 and guidance 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, three 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 fund raising 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 risk based reviews carried out by World Vision's internal audit teams. The audits are focused on all areas of national office and field operations, programme quality and effectiveness, compliance with regulations, policies, procedures and standards in addition to examining the integrity of the organisation's finances.

All of the above reviews have taken place at World Vision Lanka and acceptable or aligned ratings have been received for each of them.



*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.*



# Our Work

A distinctive feature of World Vision's work is its long-term approach toward 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 12-15 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 setbacks 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. 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.

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 41 development programmes operate in over 1000 villages in 20 Districts spread across Sri Lanka. 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.**

## Caring Commitment Renewed

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The last year marked a watershed in the work of World Vision in Sri Lanka as the organization completed 35 years of caring commitment to the children of Sri Lanka with a strong renewal of the pledge to strive to bring fullness of life to every child.

Right throughout all our programmes in every district in the country we were pleased to note the impacts of our work reflected in the improved lives of the children and the communities we serve. Children now have access to education, enjoy improved water supply and sanitation facilities and have access to better healthcare. They are also now intentionally cared for and protected and are more involved in decisions that affect their lives.

During the year we completed our 15-year development programmes in three areas – Kebithigollewa, Sevanagala and Wanathawilluwa and left behind empowered communities with access to sustainable livelihoods who are now able to fend for themselves and continue their development.

Much of our work was focused once again on the caring and support for the conflict affected communities in the North and the East who have now been resettled in their homes but are in desperate need of support as they strive to rebuild their lives.

Even as we assisted the families to set up sustainable livelihoods we also focused on the children in the communities and set out to ensure that all their requirements in health and education were addressed.

World Vision implemented the Participatory Nutrition Improvement Project (PNIP) targeting pre-school children in the post-war Kilinochchi district. The effects of war, including its impact on livelihoods, have contributed to chronic malnutrition, infirmity and injury, poor access to healthcare and education were just some of the many issues faced by the children. The PNIP programme fed an average of 3,100 children at 87 pre-schools in the Karachchi division with nutritious meals including samaposhha, rice, green gram and chick peas throughout 2012. The project was instrumental in improving school attendance and children's participation in classroom activities.

World Vision also conducted several other projects to ensure sustainability and progressive development of communities and children. Through its education-specific relief projects, WVVL assisted the children of Killinochchi and Mullaitivu districts by constructing five new pre-schools and renovating six others. WVVL also assisted the training of pre-school teachers, providing learning kits, awareness on children rights in schools and support to primary and secondary school students who are lagging behind in their studies. More than 50,000 students throughout the North have benefitted from these projects.

World Vision has also integrated principles of disaster risk reduction into its programmes, including hazard management, community resilience in post-disaster contexts, and working with communities (CBOs in particular) to ensure sustainability without dependence on external sources.

One of the encouraging aspects has been the amazing work achieved in the crucial area of mental health.

The 'Reconciliation Through Mental Health in the Northern Districts' (REMIND) project which was launched in October 2010 by World Vision in partnership with AusAid, the Ministry of Health (MOH), and the College of Psychiatrists and has had great success in its endeavor 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.



Almost all families displaced by conflict, have experienced some form of distress, such as losing one or more family members, uncertainty about still missing relatives, getting wounded or disabled. Many, including children, had to go through multiple horrific experiences. The war also resulted in a large number of widows, who are often marginalised in society. Children from widowed or 'broken' families are found to suffer from mental stress both at home and from the fact that other children are avoiding them. Teachers report that most children exhibiting abnormal behavior are from broken families.

World Vision's mental health and psychosocial support projects are aimed at strengthening community-based psychiatric counseling services and psycho-social group therapy, combined with awareness raising activities among parents and teachers to better understand and improve mental health and child development.

One of the highlights of the year has been the continued success of the Rural Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (RIWASH) Project which is a joint programme of AusAid and World Vision Lanka. The programme will run through 2011-2015 and aims to 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.

Each time a particular phase or project is completed and handed over to the communities to manage the real value of the programme manifests itself several times over in the excited laughter and joy of children as they splashed each other with water from the new taps installed in their houses.

To date, over 13,500 individuals have benefitted from having direct access to a supply of clean water and from improved sanitation facilities. This will greatly reduce the exposure of children to water borne diseases and improve their overall health and wellbeing.

One of the aims of the RIWASH 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.

We were indeed pleased to note many changes in the local governance of the plantation sector and the active involvement of the plantation workers in decisions affecting their lives.

Our programmes on social accountability have been very popular with the communities most of whom are now well trained in good governance, the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse, child rights, human rights and protection and issues of domestic violence, women's rights etc.



## Caring Commitment Renewed Little Sheyhara makes a case for special children

Choo... Choo... Choo ... Choo.., Sheyhara (7) is playing with her favorite toy – a colourful LEGO train in the verandah of her house in Munnakara in Negombo – an urban town in Sri Lanka.

Today is a special day for Sheyhara because she has a new playmate –WVI's President and CEO Kevin Jenkins has dropped in to visit with her and her family. Standing beside a small table she picks up some colourful building blocks and with a few expert flicks of her wrists she transforms them into colourful carriages for her train; a few more twists and she has produced an engine too.

Squatting on the floor beside her Kevin tries his hand with some of the blocks but he needs more time to figure them out and Sheyhara suppresses a giggle as she reaches out to assist him.

A friend of Sheyhara's comes over to her house to join in the fun and play trains with her. It wasn't long ago that nobody came to play with Sheyhara and she remained hidden away by her embarrassed parents,

Nilmini and Shiran who were hurt by the inquisitive stares of people as they themselves struggled to cope with caring for their precious little daughter.

Sheyhara was born with multiple physical complications in almost every part of her body. Her spine was crooked, her hands and legs were twisted, she had only one kidney and her chest was raised causing constant phlegm problems. She was very vulnerable to diseases and Nilmini had to take extra special care of her daughter.

The advent of World Vision into Negombo changed all that. Staff in the Area Development Programme persuaded Sheyhara and her parents to join a club for families with children who have special needs. They learned that they weren't the only couple who had looked upon their child's disability as something shameful and one which must remain hidden.

*Counselling programmes helped them change their whole approach towards caring for Sheyhara – they are now proud of her and no longer feel embarrassed about her condition and they are now able to take sheyhara out with them wherever they go.*



World Vision also provided for the four major operations on Sheyhara's hands and hips making it possible for the little girl to move about for the first time.

Nilmini says the counselling programmes helped them change their whole approach towards caring for Sheyhara – they are now proud of her and no longer feel embarrassed about her condition and they are now able to take sheyhara out with them wherever they go. Counselling convinced them that their daughter had a lot to contribute. She needed friends.

Sheyhara now studies in a regular class in a regular school and has lots of friends. She excels in her studies and has perfect scores in every subject. "She is a keen student and loves learning - she gets full marks in every subject," says mum Nilmini proudly.

Sheyhara revels in the attention she gets and the initial shyness has now all gone and is replaced by a dazzling smile she brings out her school work to show us. Soon we are engrossed in the

series of colourful drawings of her family, school, house and her favourite animals. She responds to questions in perfect English – her favourite subject at school.

Sheyhara is full of questions too which she puts to her mother. Why is my hand different to yours? Why is my younger cousin taller than me? Why can't I learn to walk faster? They are not questions of hurt but a thirst to know.

The answers can wait a while though – Sheyhara has other tasks to perform – like getting her train into the station on time .... choo... choo ...choo .....choo





## Caring Commitment Renewed When hope blooms again...

Its school holidays for Pavithran (7) but the little boy cannot be separated from his school books. Every morning he spends time studying and learning with a teacher – a university student – who helps him revise lessons and be prepared for the new school year.

“My favourite subject is math,” Pavithran smiles shyly as he turns page after page covered with sums he has completed.

Watching him study is a dream come true for Subhashini (25) his mother. Nothing makes her happier than to see him with his books.

Growing up at the heart of war, education was not a choice for children in Kilinochchi; survival was. As the hostilities intensified, education slipped further away from them into a blurry dream. “Schooling was interrupted all the time,” says Subhashini who was in school at that time, “Every class had a bunker to hide in and three or four times a day we would vacate the classes to go in to the bunker. But still we wanted to come to school every day.”

“When we heard too many aircrafts in the sky, we wouldn’t go to school, knowing the bombs would be dropped somewhere. But we all had a thirst to study and just like other children we had dreams. I wanted to become a Math teacher,” she says going back to her school days.

Even with roofs damaged by shelling and bullet-holes in the walls children went to school whenever possible until the schools were too damaged to function or had to house displaced families.

There was also another reason why children in Kilinochchi stopped schooling. They had to get married to avoid recruitment into the armed group. Subhashini (then 16) made the same choice.

“That was the only solution for boys and girls at that time,” she recalls, “so all the students began to drop out of school and get married to avoid recruitment. But those under aged like me couldn’t register their marriage, so the next option was to have a child to prove you are a new family.”

“I did the same. But I looked too small to become a mother and the armed group didn’t believe Pavithran was our baby. So they still forcibly recruited my husband. It was only after I got Pavithran’s birth certificate did they release him.

My husband’s sister (16 at that time) was forcibly recruited before she could get married and was killed in battle the following year.”

*Growing up at the heart of war, education was not a choice for children in Kilinochchi; survival was. As the hostilities intensified, education slipped further away from them into a blurry dream.*

Subhashini could never imagine Pavithran or any child in her village would ever know education for she didn't know if anyone would survive the brutal war. But her family survived and many others did too. And though they were broken and traumatized, they returned 'home' to rebuild their lives right from the beginning.

World Vision together with other organizations and the government supported their return and assisted them through the resettlement and rehabilitation, catering to their immediate needs.

"World Vision provided us with goats to support livelihood recovery and I trust I will be able to get a stable income from it," she said.

Today, the young mother of two is hopeful once again. "My only dream is to see my children have a good education and be able to achieve their dreams. Education is becoming expensive for us and it will become more difficult to afford when my two-year old also starts with preschool. I am hopeful World Vision would support my children's education," she beams.

"I feel very proud and happy when I go through my son's school books," smiles Subhashini, "I can see that he excels in Math. That was my favourite subject too."

Helping children return to school was a priority for World Vision and immediate action was taken to renovate and rebuild their damaged school buildings providing them a safe place to study once again.

While World Vision's work in Kilinochchi is moving from relief mode to an Area Rehabilitation Programme, with the support of World Vision Australia, there will be a lot more work to help children continue schooling and catch up on the studies they missed.

And hopefully Pavithran and his brother or any child in Kilinochchi will never have a reason to give up schooling.





## Caring Commitment Renewed A helping hand and strength for another day

Thanga (36) loved and was immensely proud of all her five children; but she had a special bond with her first born Karthik, an extremely bright boy who had just sat for the Ordinary Level exam and was expecting very good results.

Even as the civil war raged in their hometown Kilinochchi, Thanga's one hope was that her children would be safe. Each day she would wait for their return from school, fear and dread lurking in her heart until all five were safely home. One day, Thanga's worst nightmare came true - Karthik was forcibly recruited by the rebels.

Five months later, Thanga saw him. Her child, who had the entire world ahead of him, was now holding a gun. Thanga's heart broke. She tried to cope with the situation as best she could. When the war escalated in 2009, the family was displaced more than thirty times. "We had to leave him behind" recalled Thanga, tears welling up in her eyes. When they reached the IDP camps, there was no news of Karthik's whereabouts.

The hope that her son would one day return to her burned bright in Thanga's heart. "When the war ended, we were happy to come back to our home, in case Karthik had written to us or wanted to find us," she continued. But she never saw or heard from her son again.

The family slowly tried to rebuild their lives. But Thanga had changed. Even at the camp, she felt anger, but now with hope

for her son fading, the anger began to build up within her. She stopped eating and began to neglect her household chores. She frequently lost her temper with her husband and children, sometimes even displaying violence.

The family didn't know how to react to the situation nor did they fully understand why Thanga was behaving this way. "I felt that her condition worsened when she began to talk about what Karthik would be doing if he was home" said Thanga's husband Senthilmurugan (46). "When she saw other boys of Karthik's age or boys resembling him, she would be angry or would stop eating and talking," he continues.

During this time, her younger son had recounted at school that his mother was not eating and was sad all the time. A Community Support Officer (CSO) of the REMIND project was alerted by the school. The CSO began to visit Thanga at home and involved the whole family in helping Thanga through her ordeal.

Thanga was advised to seek medical help, and the CSO through her frequent visits monitored Thanga's progress, checking if she had taken her medication and was getting proper nutrition. Through regular counseling sessions with the CSO, Thanga gradually began to feel comfortable enough to discuss what she was going through. "During these sessions, I was reminded about how much my other children needed me. This affected me and made me think about how my condition was affecting my family" said Thanga.

Through the family counseling sessions, her husband and children began to understand what Thanga was going through and also how to cope with it. "Now when my mother is angry with me, I don't say anything back. I help her with the housework and go with her to fetch water, to make sure she is alright. I try to make her feel better when she cries." said Kiruja, Thanga's 9 year old daughter.

With the support and encouragement of the CSO and her own family, Thanga is now integrating with the community and is active in the community development committee. She was never employed, but has obtained a loan and bought a sewing machine.

*The family slowly tried to rebuild their lives. But Thanga had changed. Even at the camp, she felt anger, but now with hope for her son fading, the anger began to build up within her.*

She intends to attend a sewing class and begin a dressmaking business at home.

"Now that I have someone to talk to and don't feel so isolated, I feel better. I take part in community activities and that keeps me busy although sometimes my family's financial situation gets me down. Still, I want my children to study well and I too want to contribute by starting a small sewing business and making palmyrah products."

The counseling sessions have also helped Thanga's husband and children toward the healing process. "Before the CSO began visiting us, I didn't know that my wife needed medical attention. Now I can recognize similar situations in other families and have even advised them to seek help." explained Senthilmurugan.

For Thanga, the journey has been far from easy. But she has learnt to take each day as it comes and now knows that she is not alone in her pain.





## Caring Commitment Renewed To dream beyond the sunrise...

One of the biggest impacts war had on children in Kebithigollewa is that it crushed their ability to have hopes and dreams beyond their boundaries. Every boy – even as young as 5 years - wanted to be nothing more than a civil security person with a weapon for protection.

Survival was everything and their dreams sometimes were as short and simple as a hope to see the next sunrise. But it was a big hope for someone who was hiding in the dark in fear not knowing when death would grab them.

Girls hardly hoped. Anuruddika (22) was one of them. “It was too impossible,” she says, “As a child, there was nothing I could think of that I could become when I grew up. I was always afraid that with the situations that surrounded us I won’t be able to complete my studies. I was almost sure I wouldn’t.”

World Vision’s many programmes – positive thinking, art and drama and other character development workshops under child development began to change their attitudes and renew their hope in the future once again.

“World Vision was the invisible force behind every programme we had. If not for them, none of those professionals would have visited our areas,” says Anuruddika, “My favourite workshops

were through Ulpotha (the aesthetic talent pool). It moulded our lives, disciplined us and strengthened our character. I even learnt explore my creativity and to stay calm during chaos.”

“The workshops taught me to dream, set goals and work towards them. It was a great strength for my education as well as my personal life,” she says, “And for the first time I had a dream. I wanted to enter university someday.”

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Anuruddika's father passed away when she was 12. She, her younger sister and brother live with their mother.

"Children – especially girls – from this area were always considered shy, ugly and backward. They lacked character and feared to talk to anyone. We were like that when we were growing up and my daughters were like that too," says Anuruddika's mother.

"But World Vision took my children under their protective care," she says, "I watched my daughters lose their backwardness and emerge with confidence which I thought was never possible. Because of their care my children have grown to be strong and beautiful. I have faith in their future now."

By the time you read this story Anuruddika is already in University, pursuing her dream and following a degree in environment management – a passion that was hidden within her from childhood.









# Sector Review

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# Education

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.

The lack of training among preschool teachers and inadequate attention to ECCD education together with poor learning resources – ICT, libraries, laboratories and inadequate basic water and sanitation facilities are all contributory factors.

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 overall education system by supporting teacher training and providing infrastructure facilities.

## Key Interventions

- Providing basic facilities for play schools, 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 Pre school 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 mock examination



ERADICATE  
EXTREME POVERTY  
AND HUNGER



ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL  
PRIMARY EDUCATION

## ***Dilakshan's back to school and a whole new world***

At the first sounds of the ringing of the school interval bell, Dilakshan (11) races his brothers and friends to the climbing frames at the playground to see who could climb to the top first. This is their favourite time of the day, when they get to test each other's skills at the climbers and there is a lively merriment in the air as the friends laugh and cheer the efforts of the teams.

A few years ago this was but a dream for Dilakshan who had dropped out of school since his mother went overseas for work and they were left in their father's care. Nallarathnam their father was a fisherman who didn't understand the value of education and showed little interest in sending the children to school and they stayed back playing all day at the beach.

During this time a World Vision mobiliser (community volunteer) visited their home in Thalawai Village – a remote area in Eravur Pattu, and encouraged them to join the Gandhi Children's Club. Although Dilakshan and his two brothers dropped out of school they took this invitation and started attending the Children's club regularly. They enjoyed taking part in sports activities and events organized by the club. The facilitators were also very interested in the well-being of the children and often inquired about their education and taught the children the importance of going to school.

"At the children's club, whenever they ask who was not going to school everyone would point at us. I felt very sad and disappointed. The mobilisers spoke to us and our father.

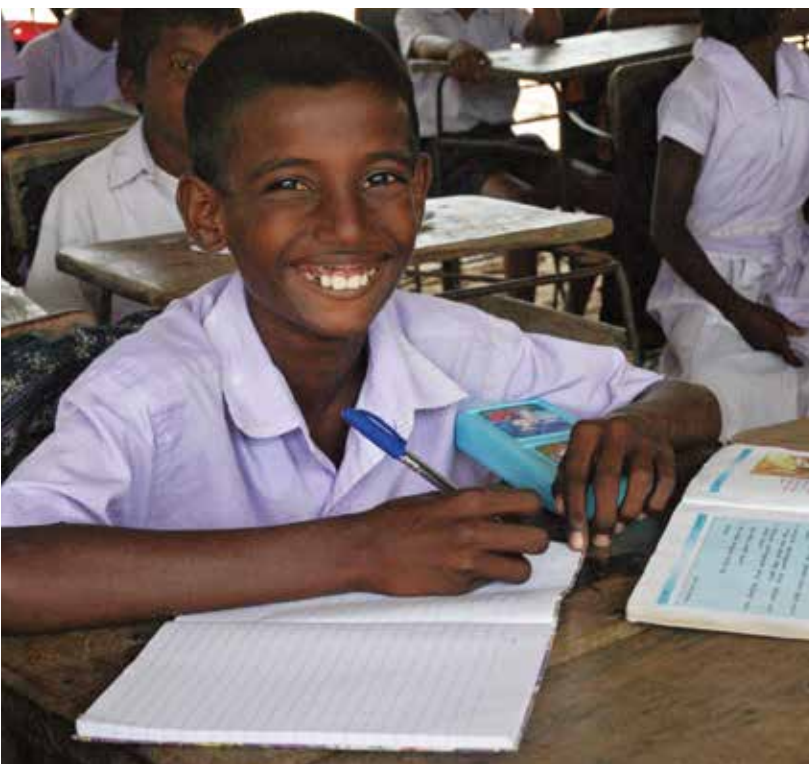
Later the police officer together with some other people (the government child monitoring committee members) visited our home and advised our father to send us back to school," Dilakshan continues.

Realizing his mistake Nallarathnam made every effort to enroll the children back in school. World Vision supported the family by sponsoring all three children and providing them with school stationary and other educational aid to help them start going to school again.

"It was like a whole new world. Everything changed including our daily routine. We used to sleep late, eat and play all day but today we wake up early excited to go to school. During free time we do our school work instead of going out to play," the young boy says with a twinkle in his eye.

"Most of the children in this school attend the Gandhi children's club and it reflects in their school extra-curricular activities. These children perform very well at school event and we ask them where they gained such confidence or learnt that item, they simply say that they were trained at the children's club," adds the principal of the school.

The opportunities provided through the children's club have enabled them to enhance their skills and talents as well. Putting his sporting skills to the test at the recently held school sports meet, Dilakshan was placed 1st in the 200m race as well as 2nd in the high jump and long jump events.





# Economic Development

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.

Some of the inherent weaknesses identified are programme delivery without proper segmentation of living standards including poverty, high levels of dependency and limited sustainability in the sector and a low emphasis on savings mobilisation with the result that the poor remain in the poverty cycle.

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, fisheries, agriculture, animal husbandry and cottage industry.

WVL's micro finance arm - Vision Fund Lanka focuses its work in areas where WVL already has a presence and is the economic driver that helps communities in their quest to overcome poverty through sustainable means.



## 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, 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

### MICRO FINANCE

- Creating employment opportunities/skills training
- Loans for livelihoods, housing, small business

## A truck load of vegetables...

Armed with new agriculture knowledge and methods through the Integrated Farming and Sustainable Agriculture Project, farmers in Sevanagala now gathered the crop every month. Their baskets were filled everyday with vegetables and a good market was a need. One of the key components of the Integrated Farming and Sustainable Agriculture Project introduced by World Vision is group formation and establishing marketing networks.

Jayalath volunteered to be the marketer for the 20 farmers in his village.

“When the Project gave us training in marketing and marketing techniques I was very interested. But this was something totally new to me and initially I was worried if I would get a good income and if I should just stick to being a farmer,” he says.

Eight volunteers from different villages came together to form a marketing committee and they received an initial 47,000 loan to start their marketing work. World Vision connected them with Cargills (one of the largest and widespread retail chains in Sri Lanka). The committee decided on a date to collect vegetables from the farmers and send them over to Cargills outlets.

“There’s a lot of risk in marketing because you don’t have a big profit all the time,” says Jayalath, “so some of the marketers in our group became inactive. But I learnt that if you don’t give up, it returns to you later when the harvest is bountiful.”

“There was a time I had to struggle with other marketers who came to our villages with their lorries from towns and bought

vegetables. But when the farmers realised they came only when the prices were high and would not sight the village and abandoned them with their vegetables when the prices dropped they began to send their vegetables to me because I would not abandon them,” he says.

Currently he collects vegetables everyday and pays farmers a fair price. “I like to pay them on time so that they don’t have to come looking for it. Its part of the good practices we learnt from the project,” Jayalath smiles.

A lorry loaded with over 1000 kg of vegetables leaves for Colombo every evening from his collection point and even farmers from other surrounding villages have begun to give their crop to him. “I started collecting vegetables on a bicycle but now I have managed to buy a tractor,” smiles Jayalath.

In order to reduce waste of vegetables, Jayalath also gives training to farmers about times to pick the vegetables and packing. He provides vegetables to additional three shops in Colombo now. “I’ve received a good income from this and I managed to complete my house and even buy a motor bike for my elder son,” he says.

He still does farming but just enough to sustain his family. “World Vision’s guidance is the strength and the wind beneath my wings,” Jayalath says.





# Water and Sanitation

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

Approximately 14% of the population has no access to sanitation facilities, and many lack the necessary knowledge and awareness on hygiene.

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.

## Key Interventions

### INFRASTRUCTURE

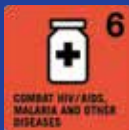
- Provision of water supplies and sanitation facilities
- Renovating and extending irrigation canals and tanks
- Building / Cleaning wells
- Construction of clean drinking water projects, common bathing places and storm water drainage systems
- Ensuring water quality meets sphere standards
- Solid and 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



## Water at home means more time for children's studies and play

Very few families in Saranagama, Padhiyathalawa (east Sri Lanka) had a safe well with clean water at home. Almost every family made a twice daily pilgrimage morning and evening to the lake for bathing and washing and to collect water for drinking and cooking.

October through March was a period they dreaded the most. The months got trapped in a rude dry spell year after year without fail, parching the land and forcing the families to travel at least 2-3 miles in search of water for their day-to-day needs.

Tharuka (11) and her elder sister used to go with her mother too. For some years her mother carried her, then she began to walk the distance carrying water in a small pail that was not too heavy. But Manjula (6) Tharuka's brother never had the chance.

"Dry months were the most difficult and my sister and mother had suffered more than I," says Manjula, "most of that season the children in our village spent time collecting water that they had no time for school."

"We can never forget those days," recalls Nimal, a member of the Saranagama community, "There were times when the lake would run dry and we used coconut shells to scoop whatever the remaining water collected in little pools at the bottom of the lake. When that finished we would dig 5-foot holes in random places in the lake looking for water."

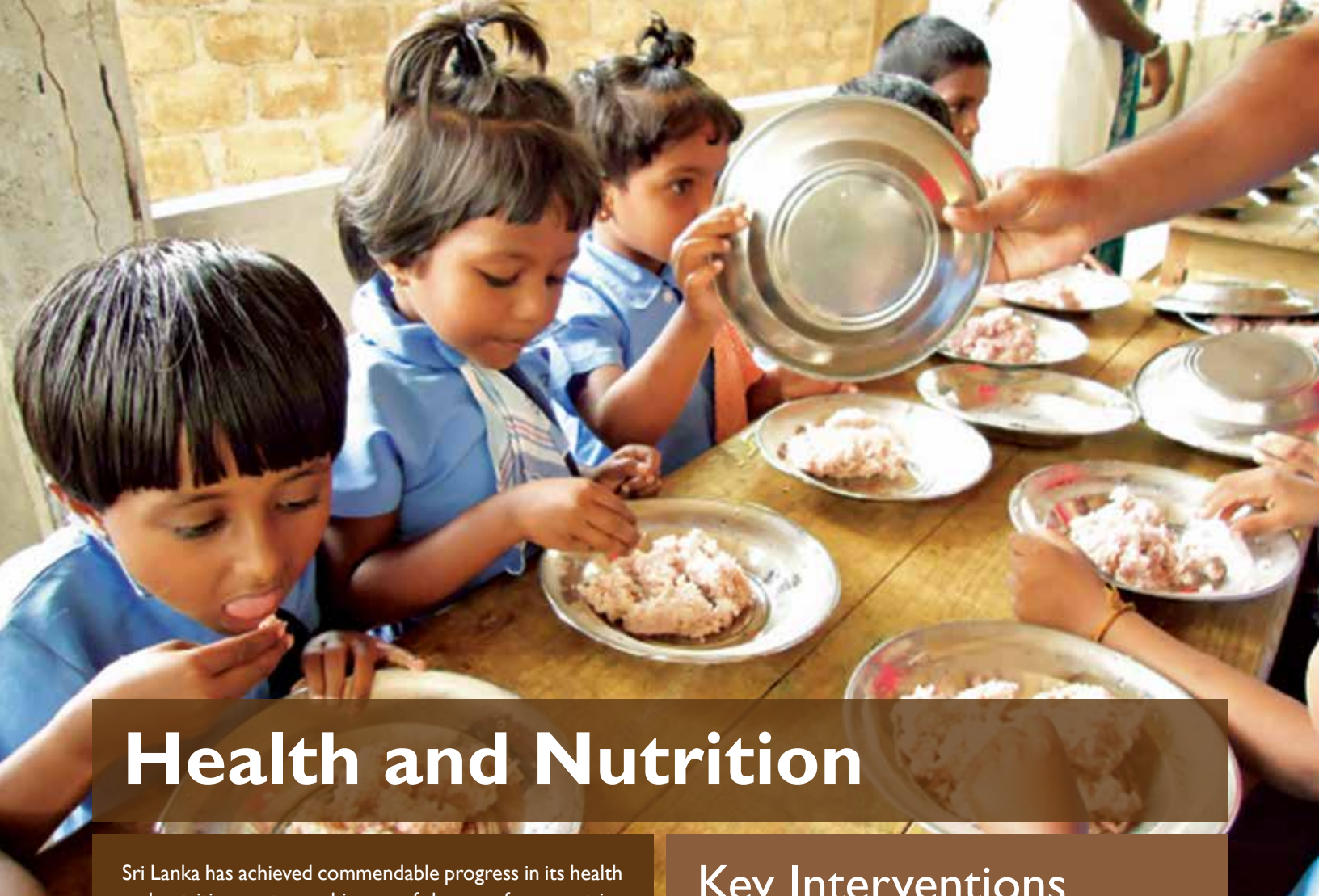
"We women spent all our time for water – taking the children for their bath, washing clothes, fetching water for cooking and drinking and guarding the water we collected so that not a drop is wasted and there's enough to get through the night. We used water with care and learnt to manage it more than anything else in our life," says Kusumawathi another community member.

"After a day's hard work when the men went to take a bath they would return home close to mid night after waiting in the queue to have a few splashes of water," she says, "We all suffered a lot."

When World Vision offered to solve their water issue with a water scheme, the community instantly offered their fullest support. Both men and women worked through the day in the hot sun and through the night under the light of lamps and torches laying the network of pipelines and building the tank. While initially the water was pumped from a well tested clean, today World Vision has connected them to the Water Board of the area who supplies water to the 20,000-litre tank through out the day.

Today 143 families have clean water at home and the project has also extended the water project to the village school. The community has formed a water committee that looks after the maintenance of the water project. They also monitor the water usage and collection of payment for it.





# Health and Nutrition

Sri Lanka has achieved commendable progress in its health and nutrition sector and is one of the very few countries that are likely to achieve the MDG's. However, whilst the overall indicators are impressive there are still pockets of vulnerable communities where malnutrition is alarmingly high.

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.

WVL adopts a 'life cycle approach' to monitor levels of nutrition at the different stages of a child's development. The FY12 data indicates a significant decrease in levels of stunting, wasting and underweight in children in most ADPs. While wasting is a pervasive nutritional problem in Sri Lanka there is a distinct decline in 12 ADPs, when compared to values in FY11.



## 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 screening/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



## Health for all...

Sevanagala Divisional Hospital, is second home for little Sithumini (5). She spends few days every month in the children's ward for nebulising. Since an attack of Malaria when she was small, Sithumini suffers frequent wheezing and her mother rushes her here because it is the closest hospital to them. "This is very convenient. Otherwise I would have to take her to Embilipitiya" she says.

Situated closer to most populated areas of the Division, the hospital covers a population of over 60,000 people and is accessed by people from neighbouring divisions as well.

"But the hospital lacked many facilities to cater to the medical needs of the people," says Dr. Chaminda Withana, "It is only after World Vision began to work in this area that the hospital improved."

There was no children's ward before and children were kept in the same ward as the adults. World Vision renovated a broken storeroom and changed it into a colourful children's ward with ten beds.

"We also received from them a new building for the outpatients who otherwise had to stand outside in the hot sun and the rain," says Dr. Chaminda, "There was no place to sit and I still remember how mothers used to carry the children and stay under trees for their turn. There was hardly space for the doctor too. He saw the patients in a small room behind the main

building. But the new building is complete with a big waiting area for the patients, toilets and a spacious room for the doctor."

"World Vision has also gifted the hospital with medical equipment and necessary furniture as well," says the doctor, "The nebuliser is very useful as many children suffer from wheezing in this area. Because of the generator we received we are able to treat them even if there's a power failure."

The doctor says an intercom system World Vision established in the hospital helps doctors to be informed when a patient needs urgent medical attention. "It makes our work a lot more efficient and easy. Otherwise staff have to come looking for us to give the message," he says.

The hospital has 30 staff including four doctors. "We have enough facilities now to cater to the patients," says Dr. Chaminda.

Among its many health initiatives in Sevanagala, World Vision has conducted mobile medical clinics for children, health awareness programmes and has assisted the Medical Office of Health with knowledge and equipment needed to serve the community more effectively.







# Special Initiatives

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# REMIND - Healing for brokenness

## Reconciliation Through Mental Health in the Northern Districts of Sri Lanka - REMIND

The REMIND project was launched in October 2010 by World Vision and has since helped to improve the mental health and well-being of communities in the northern province of Sri Lanka in partnership with the Ministry of Health (MOH), Provincial MOH and the College of Psychiatrists. AusAid has funded this programme from its inception and it is now being complemented with ECHO funding in the second phase.

People living in northern Sri Lanka have experienced prolonged conflict, displacement and extreme poverty. As families resettle in their villages and re-establish their livelihoods, mental health and well-being has been identified as an urgent and important need.

By addressing people's 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. 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 programs 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.

Community Support Officers (CSO) perform a vital mental health outreach function as well as encouraging greater care for people living with mental illness or those requiring specialized care.

A key aspect of the role of the CSO is 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.

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. With this in mind, REMIND partnered with the Provincial Education Department to facilitate a workshop to give children an opportunity to bond with others and to develop their creative skills by learning new ways to express themselves and their feelings.

To reduce the stigma people with mental health face, World Vision Lanka is working with a street drama performance group based in Jaffna to prepare and perform a series of educational skits on the impact of stigma and how to effectively care for others, including those with mental illnesses.

Based on the success of this initiative the Jaffna performers have started to train new drama groups recently established in Mullaithivu and Kilinochchi to take this message to those communities as well.

Ten Community Support Centers were 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.

These centers are managed by local community based organisations and supervised by the Public Health Inspectors (PHI) attached to the district hospitals.





# RIWASH

## Water - a connector for feeding communities

### **Riwash - Creating Dynamic Change**

The Rural Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (RIWASH) Project is a joint programme of AusAid and World Vision Lanka. The programme aims to 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.

In addition to the provision of better water and sanitation facilities, the project has connected previously disenfranchised estate communities with local service delivery systems by creating new collaborative partnerships and intentionally building linkages between community representatives, estate management and the local administration.

RIWASH has created a dynamic process of change in the district's governance system changing nearly a century old system within the plantation community.

The lack of access to water and sanitation facilities was one of the primary causes of tension within and between the communities of Ouvakelle and McDuff as the water source for both communities originated from the upper reach level with the Ouvakelle region.

Using water as a connector, RIWASH has been able to minimize conflicts between these two previously antagonistic communities. After the Ouvakelle community expressed their consent, RIWASH made the two communities use water from the same purification facility with two separate pipeline systems managed by a Care Taker from Ouvahakelle and Meter Reader from McDuff.

Within the same community too limited access to the common water taps on the estate used to create conflicts between members as they competed with each other for water.

*RIWASH has created a dynamic process of change in the district's governance system changing nearly a century old system within the plantation community.*

“Before RIWASH gave us water on tap, groups of nearly 25 line homes shared a common tap. It was an open pipeline. We use to have squabbles with the group living below because they always diverted water from our tap. But now we don’t have to wait in line or fight with others”, said Kogulavanni from one of the estates.

Increased linkages with service providers have imbued confidence among CBO representatives to engage with all stakeholders at public and private forums. When a dispute between private estate owners and community members arise, local government is able to act as a mediator and help resolve their dispute.

“In Gartmore the private estate owner insisted that the Water Board should be in charge of billing for water and not the CBO. So the Pradeshiya Sabha (local council) had to intervene and make them aware the importance of placing the CBO in charge of the billing process. After discussions with the management, they all agreed on the way forward which was very encouraging.

People’s attitudes have also changed. Now they are becoming more aware of their entitlements. They are also more inclined to work together with us because of this project” Vellayan Dinesh Kumar, Chairman, Ambagamuwa Pradeshiya Sabha said.

The District Level Coordinating Committee (DLCC) is part of government’s Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) programme which has been underway since 2001. Up to now the RWSS initiative has provided water and sanitation facilities to over 100,000 households in the district.

However, disenfranchised communities in most remote and isolated estates evidently did not benefit from this effort due to a lack of resources and weak collaborations between local decision making bodies and the estate management.

“The RWSS project was introduced 20 years ago. But it has been a very challenging task due to the shortage of resources... We are very happy with this system. We want to replicate the RIWASH 2 design elsewhere,” said Vellayan Dinesh Kumar, Chairman, Ambagamuwa Pradeshiya Sabha.





# Sustainable Agriculture - The Growing Oasis...

## World Vision's response to climate change

This is the driest season of the year in Wanathawilluwa and the worst since 1948. The land is parched and the sun has bleached the vegetation into a brown tint. But on this brown canvas are 800 green dots of oases – World Vision's response to climate change.

Irene Malani's (55) home garden is one of the green dots. It has grown from ¼ acre upto 2 acres of greenness and knocked them out of their low paying labour work into a stable income and a food secure home. Even in this near-drought season Irene has enough vegetables to feed her six children and her ten grand children.

“Our cultivation used to be limited to a few months before. The rest of the year we went for daily labour. If we stayed without work for one day the next day there was no food for the children,” recalls Irene, “If we didn't get our pay on time we had to stay hungry; If anyone fell sick, we had to compromise on meals to pay for the medicine.”

Climate is the decision maker of plant growth and productivity and agriculture is the worst victim of climate change pushing farmers into the vicious cycle of poverty. World Vision's Sarabhumi (fertile land) initiative seeks to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems to climate change effects, ensuring food security and sustainable livelihood.

“World Vision gave us home-based training and fed us with many techniques of cultivation as well as conservation,” says Irene, “And each of us had to grow a Tikiri Kotuwa - a mini vegetable garden (size) that would provide enough for home consumption. The garden was fenced-in and plants grew in small pots or beds with a composting area in the middle. World Vision staff worked and sweat with us in building the gardens and made frequent visits to evaluate”

“When the Tikiri Kotuwa proved a success, I stopped labour work and committed myself to agriculture. After the cash crops proved a success, my husband too gave up labour work and joined me in agriculture” smiles Irene, “It gives us a sustainable income and chemical free food for the family. We don't spend on food or medicine anymore.”

While the Initiative covered knowledge and training in water management, pest control, soil and water conservation, World Vision also integrated animal husbandry and rainwater harvesting to support it and provided the families with training also on dairy farming. Irene has three cows and fish in her rainwater harvesting ponds.

Apart from the Tikiri Kotuwa, Irene plants around 30 different varieties of fruits, vegetables and medicinal plants.



Perennial crops come up at different stages of the year and she plans to enlarge the green dot to five acres this year. Taking a Vision Fund loan, she's already used a backhoe to clear the land.

Today, her garden is a mini-agro-lab with covered compost beds in one corner, a cow shed designed to collect cow dung and made into a magic porridge for the cleared land, earthworms working on wormy wash, variety of sapling waiting to take position, a drip irrigation keeping them smiling and every leaf that falls off a tree finds its way to the composting area.

Her garden has many awards even at the District level and is one of the six model farms in Wanathawilluwa that are used as learning labs not only by the community but also by university students and agriculture officers. There are 22 farmers receiving training under Irene. Most of them women who otherwise stay home idle or go for labour work. Irene visits their gardens often providing advice and help and shares seeds and saplings with them.

All her daughters and daughters-in-law do cultivation now and her grandchildren follow.

"My biggest joy is that none of my children had to follow on our foot steps to labour work and they will never have to," says Irene.

***World Vision's Sarabhumi (fertile land) initiative seeks to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems to climate change effects, ensuring food security and sustainable livelihood.***





# LIFT - Livestock Initiative for Transformation

## **Livestock Initiative for Transformation**

The Livestock Initiative for Transformation (LIFT) project was initiated to strengthen livestock-based economic development activities in the Area Development Programmes (ADPs).

These ADPs promoted empowerment of the poor and small-scale livestock keeping through the transfer of assets and facilitating access to improved technology and practices, technical know-how, finance and markets.

The project thus enabled the poorest of the poor households in the ADP communities to earn increased incomes, generate assets and enhance the intake of nutrition by the children thereby improving child-well-being.

The goal of this project was to increase income with improved market access for poorest households and communities toward improved Child wellbeing. The project aimed to assist beneficiaries to increase incomes of their families through small scale home based poultry farms and use the additional income for their children's nutrition, health and educational needs.

The LIFT project established 240 home based poultry farms in the Wennappuwa and Horowpathana ADP areas, by distributing free input packages worth approximately Rs.200,000/- to each family.

Each input package included all kinds of construction material needed for the poultry shed, the cost of hired labour, one hundred (100) one-month-old hybrid chicks, a pack of poultry drugs/medicinal items sufficient for four months, supply of poultry feeds over 16 weeks from the date of delivery of chicks up to the date of laying eggs and supply of food basket for the consumption of beneficiary families actively involved in construction activities related to poultry sheds.

The majority of the beneficiaries did not have adequate experience in poultry management as business enterprises. WorldVision facilitated training cum exposure programmes for beneficiaries to improve their knowledge and skills in poultry management.

*The project aimed to assist beneficiaries to increase incomes of their families through small scale home based poultry farms and use the additional income for their children's nutrition, health and educational needs.*

Nirasha (38) and her husband did labour work to provide for their three children. "I used to go to houses outside our village looking for domestic work. Most days I couldn't find work and the days I could I got paid Rs 400/= (4 USD) for a full day of work. Often it was not even enough to provide my children their meals," says Nirasha.

"Many days we ate only one meal and because we were poor no one in the community really cared about us," she says.

When World Vision staff visited her house to invite her to be part of the initial meeting to commence the Livestock Initiative For Transformation (LIFT) Project she understood very little how it would impact her life.

"I didn't get work that day so I decided to attend the meeting to see what it was. When I got there most of the people from our village had come," says Nirasha, "World Vision engaged us in different activities – drawing the village map, categorizing households based on wealth and assets, and making village profiles. Through the activities they identified the poorest of the poor families. Our family was one of them."

"World Vision told us that they would support us with poultry farming – a home based income. It gave me so much hope that I began to attend every meeting and activity that was facilitated by World Vision," smiles Nirasha.

"But I doubted if I had the confidence or the capability or the knowledge to carry out a poultry farm. I wasn't sure if I could take such a big responsibility," she says, "But before we started

the farm, World Vision provided us not only technical training but also leadership training, group dynamics and team building which build in us confidence and character."

"I never ever thought of myself as a leader since I have no economic or social power. But LIFT project brought out a leader in me and I became a leader for the small group."

"Today I have a stable income at home. I receive 80-90 eggs daily and my income has greatly increased," she says, "With a steady income I was able to build a safer and a better house for my family and I am able to send my children for English classes and other study assistance classes they need."

"I am recognised and respected in my village too."

The livestock programme has enabled parents of the poorest families to take better care of their children, fulfilling their educational and nutritional needs through the income earned from their livestock yards. A system is in place to help them share their products with neighbours who have children, to ensure that their nutritional needs are also met. The poultry programme has helped families bring down malnutrition amongst children by increasing their nutrition intake.

"More than the extra income I get, I'm really happy that my children are able to have a healthy meal," says Nirasha, "My second child, who is now six, was underweight since she was two. But now it has increased up to the required weight."





# Sustainability Reporting

Our Commitment to Sustainability [43](#) | Sustainability Report [44](#) | GRI Compliance - [47](#) |

# Our Commitment to Sustainability

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 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.



***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 - 2012

This table has been prepared using the G3 reporting framework of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the NGO Sector Supplement: [globalreporting.org](http://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 2012 Annual Review is available at: <http://www.worldvision.lk>

Strategy and Profile Disclosures	Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2012 unless otherwise specified)
<b>Strategy and Analysis</b>	
1.1 Statement from the most senior decision-maker of the organization.	Pages 4, 6-7 (Chairman and ND's Reports)
<b>Organizational Profile</b>	
2.1 Name of the organization.	Page 85 Corporate information
2.2 Primary activities (e.g., advocacy, social marketing, 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.).	Page 11-13
2.3 Operational structure of the organization, including national offices, sections, branches, field offices, main divisions, operating companies, subsidiaries, and joint ventures.	Pages 9-10, 66-83 (Organisational Structure and Governance, Programme locations, Auditors report)
2.4 Location of organization's headquarters.	Page 85 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 <a href="http://wvi.org">wvi.org</a>
2.6 Nature of ownership and legal form.	Page 85 Corporate Information
2.7 Target audience and affected stakeholders.	Page 8 Accountability and transparency
2.8 Scale of the reporting organization.	Page Pages 68-69, 84 (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 2012 unless otherwise specified)
<b>Report Parameters</b>		
<b>Report Profile</b>		
3.1	Reporting period (e.g., fiscal/calendar year) for information provided.	1 October 2011 to 30 September 2012
3.2	Date of most recent previous report (if any).	30 September 2011
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
<b>Report Scope and Boundary</b>		
3.5	Process for defining report content.	Page 8 Accountability and transparency
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
<b>GRI Content Index</b>		
3.12	Table identifying the location of the Standard Disclosures in the report.	This table
<b>Governance, Commitments, and Engagement Governance</b>		
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 9 (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

## Sustainability Report Contd.

Strategy and Profile Disclosures	Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2012 unless otherwise specified)
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
<b>Stakeholder Engagement</b>	
4.14 List of stakeholder groups engaged by the organization.	Page 8 (Accountability and transparency)
<b>GRI Performance Indicators</b>	
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, 54-63
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	Page 74-75, 85
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 16 audits in the programme areas. An external FCMG audit was also conducted.
Indicator 9: ENI6 and ENI8 Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight. Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reductions achieved.	See page 53
Indicator 10: LAI Total workforce, including volunteers by type, contract	Page 84 (Statistics)



# GRI Compliance - Involvement of affected stakeholder groups

## **Indicator 1: NGOI 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.



***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.***

## GRI Compliance - Mechanisms for feedback and complaints

### **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



***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)***

# GRI Compliance - Programme monitoring evaluation

## **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.

During the last two years World Vision Lanka (WVL) made intentional efforts to improve programme quality by strengthening the Design Monitoring and Evaluation (DME) system and processes, introducing evidence based programming, enhancing staff competencies and capacities and ensuring the required structures are in place.

This process has enabled us to align our programmes more effectively with our Child Well Being targets to ensure our operations are geared to optimum effect. We now have internationally accepted indicators with baselines and can track the progress of our programmes. This enables us to learn from programmes that make good impact and also make course corrections where impact is limited.

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, fact sheets and our dedicated website. Some of these are also featured in external media and in Sponsors and Donor owned websites and other publications



***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.***

## GRI Compliance - Integration of Gender

### **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, Women Rights, Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in our projects.



***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.***

# GRI Compliance

## - Advocacy Approaches

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

WorldVision'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 well being 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.



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

## GRI Compliance - Mechanism for Workforce feedback

### 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.

The organization conducts an annual staff survey among all staff globally where staff are encouraged to voice their sentiments about the company and how engaged they feel. The survey is anonymous and attracts a global response of around 80% of staff.

World Vision Lanka responds to any concerns raised through this survey in a regular dialogue between management and staff at all levels.

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

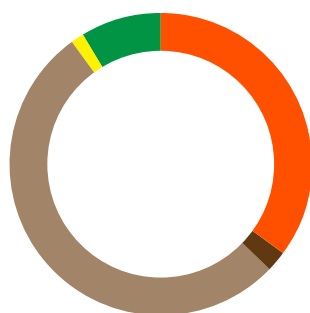


**World Vision Lanka encourages a culture of performance, accountability and adherence to values and to this end has in place several mechanisms to facilitate workforce feedback and complaints including a standard grievance policy.**

# GRI Compliance

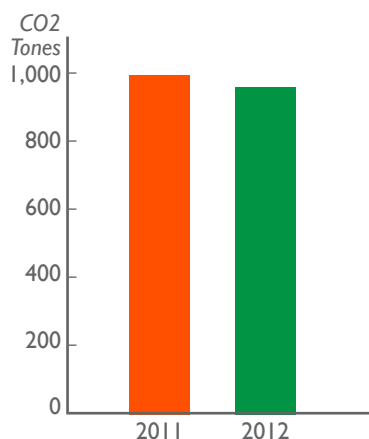
## - Direct and Indirect Emissions

Energy Use in 2012



<span style="color: orange;">■</span> Purchased electricity	35%
<span style="color: brown;">■</span> In house energy use	2%
<span style="color: grey;">■</span> Vehicle fuel use	53%
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Paper use	1%
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Air travel	9%

Total CO2 Emission



### Indicator 9: EN16 and EN18 Total direct emissions and indirect green house 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).

Over the last few years World Vision Lanka has intentionally worked towards improving its environmental performance in an effort to reduce the organisation’s contribution to climate change and environmental degradation.

World Vision decided to track the carbon footprint of its operations in four selected areas – air travel, fuel consumption, electricity usage and paper use which were identified as the most significant environmental impacts of our programmes.

After an initial approach where we measured our consumption against previous estimates, this year we are now able to measure the consumption in actual terms.

This year too there has been an overall improvement across all selected areas despite a significant increase in our overall operations in terms of manpower, vehicles and programme locations.

There were notable reductions in air travel, use of paper and in-house energy consumption. Purchased electricity was also less than last year despite the increased cost of electricity and the additional site locations. Fuel was slightly higher than last year but this was due to the increased cost of fuel and the additional vehicles in use.

### Carbon Foot Print FY12

	FY 11	FY 12
Purchased electricity	347.41	339.41
In house energy use	28.56	20.07
Vehicle fuel use	483.40	507.77
Paper use	34.67	13.57
Air travel	100.96	82.13
<b>Total CO2 emission (In CO2 Tones)</b>	<b>995.00</b>	<b>962.95</b>



# Child Well Being Report

Improving Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition [56](#) | Access to clean water source and proper Sanitation facilities [57](#) |  
Improving Child Health and Nutrition [58](#) | Children are educated for life [60](#) |  
Children are cared for, protected and their voices are heard and respected [61](#) |



# Child Well Being Report

During the last two years WorldVision Lanka (WVL) underwent a thorough process of reviewing its contributions towards its Child Well Being Targets (CWB) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) based on country targets.

WVL has made intentional efforts to improve programme quality by strengthening the Design Monitoring and Evaluation (DME) system and processes, introducing evidence based programming, enhancing staff competencies and capacities and ensuring the required structures are in place.

This change management process has enabled us to align our programmes more effectively with our Child Well Being targets to ensure our operations are geared to optimum effect. We now have internationally accepted indicators with baselines and can track the progress of our programmes. This enables us to learn from programmes that make good impact and also make course corrections where impact is limited.

## Key Insights

**Health** – The overall health indicators are commendable with significant improvement in all areas – particularly infant mortality - however there still exist pockets of vulnerable communities across the country where malnutrition is a serious concern. Immunisation rates are very high as is knowledge on hygiene and on HIV/AIDS. Access to safe drinking water and appropriate sanitation facilities are impacted by the absence of high quality water sources and contamination of existing sources which are challenges that need to be overcome in order to improve this indicator.

**Nutrition** – Whilst Sri Lanka has done well in decreasing stunting and under-weight rates, wasting is still very high across the country. Also a majority of ADPs indicate challenges with intake of diversified diet. Although food is available negative behavioral or poor feeding practices among families cause malnutrition of children. Therefore behavior changes, food security and feeding practice programs have to be strengthened.

**Education** – There has been marked improvement in the attendance at school and increased awareness on the value of education among parents and care givers in the ADP areas. A strong focus on capacity building and skill development is needed to increase literacy which is now integrated in our design and redesign ADPs.

**Participation & Protection** – The level of participation of children has been commendable across all our programme areas. Nevertheless children are often unable to adequately articulate themselves. Therefore perceptions of family members with regard to the rights of children and further empowerment of children is a requirement and we have again strengthened our programming models through number of interventions.

The graphical representations on the following pages show the baselines for the standard internationally accepted indicators.

The single line bars represent indicators baselines documented as reference points for ongoing monitoring and comparison. The two bar graphs represent baselines and the progress made against them. The figures in parentheses represent the age of the ADP in years.

If baselines for these indicators were available at the inception of the programmes the impact would be more demonstrable and significant. However based on the work done in the area of programme quality we can now monitor progress and demonstrate impact against the baselines on an annual basis.



***We now have internationally accepted indicators with baselines and can track the progress of our programmes periodically. This enables us to learn from programmes that make good impact and also make course corrections where impact is limited.***

## Improving Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition

Chart 1

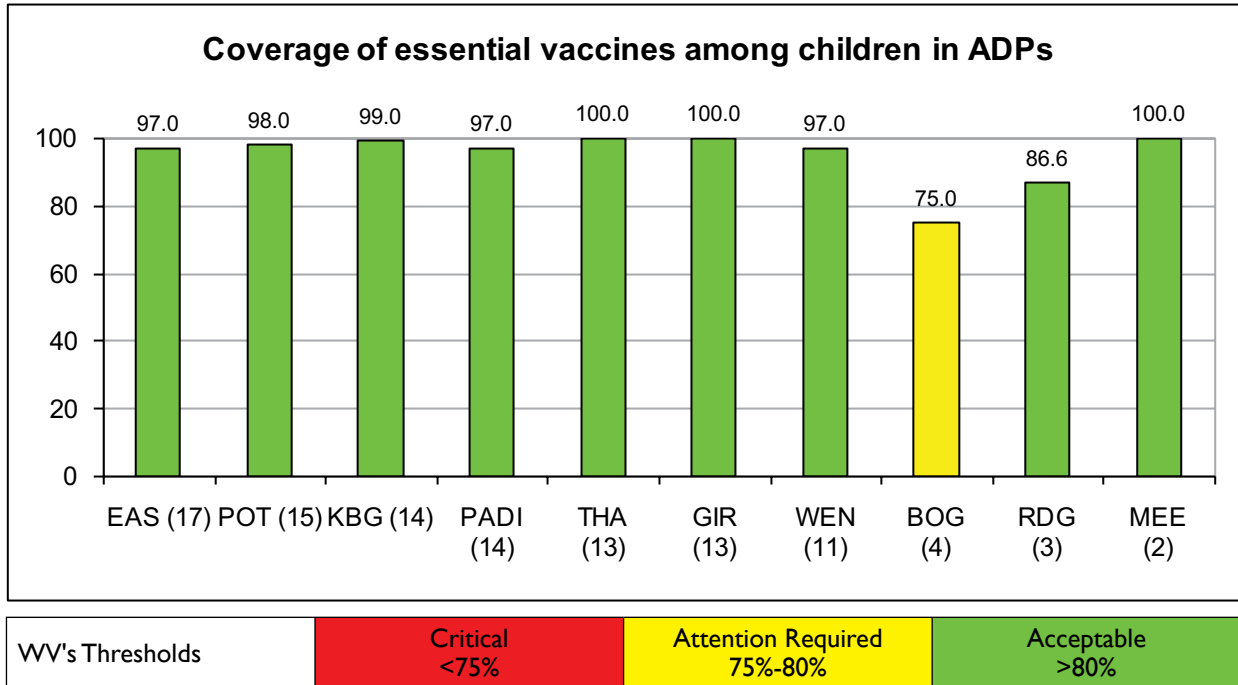
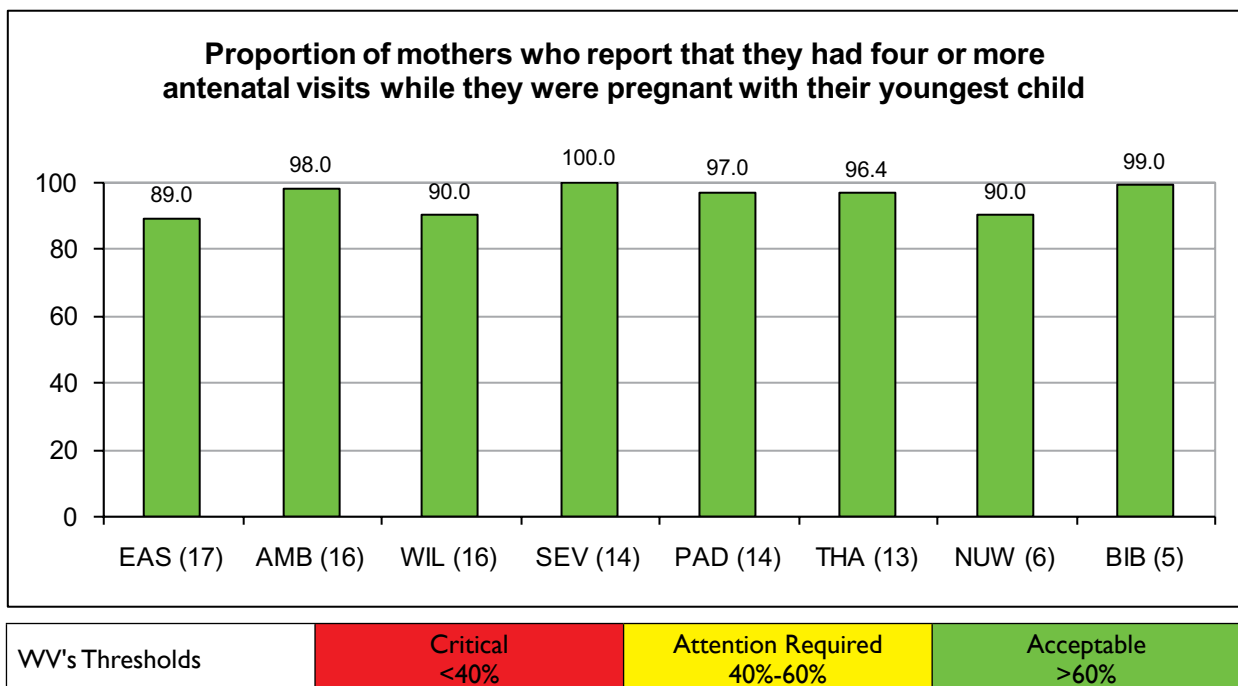


Chart 2



### Access to clean water source and proper Sanitation facilities

Chart 3

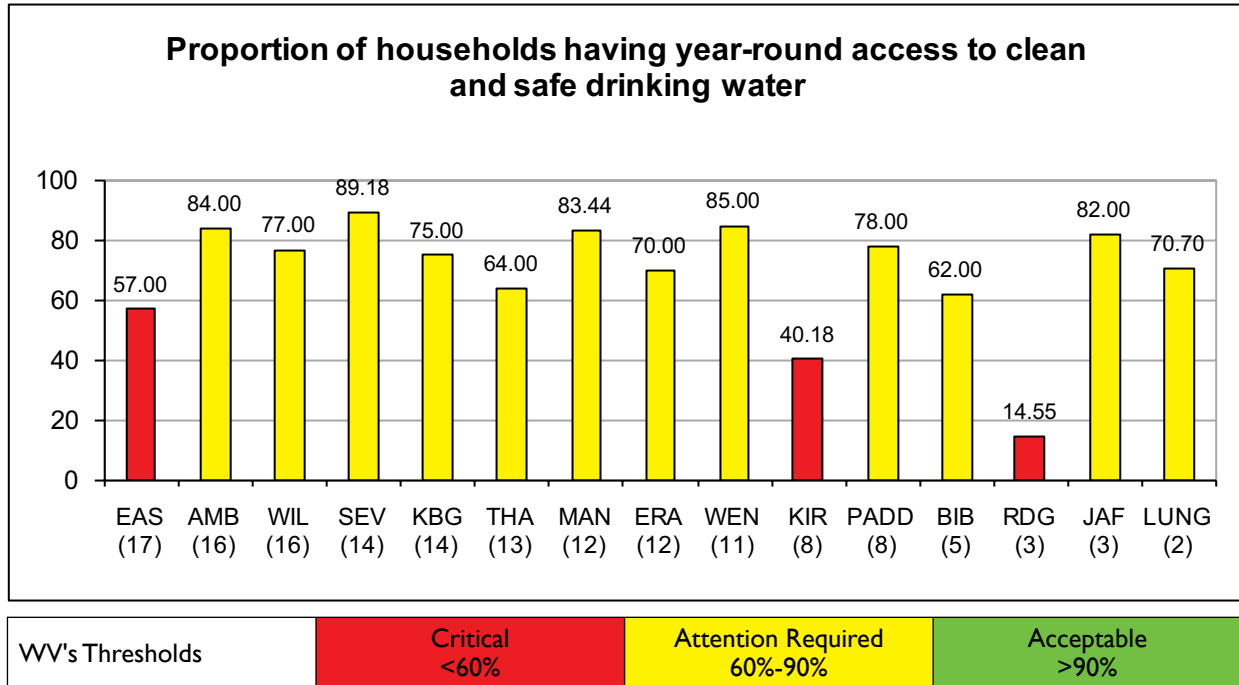
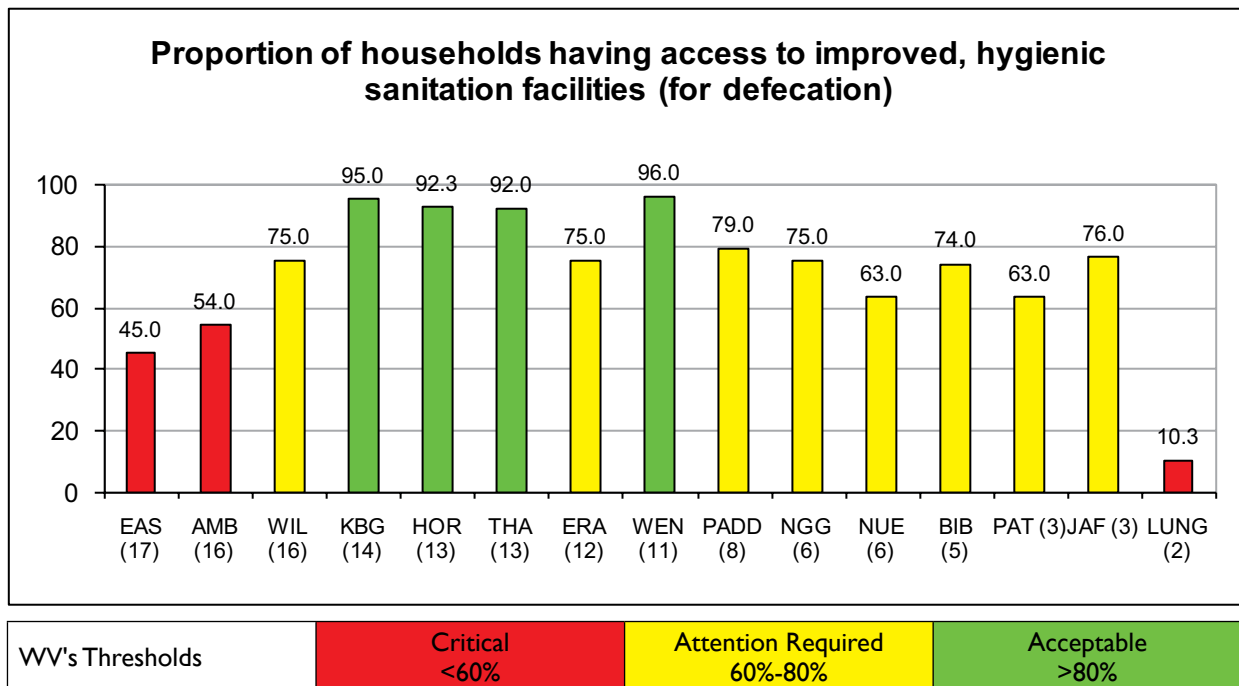


Chart 4



## Improving Child Health and Nutrition

Chart 5

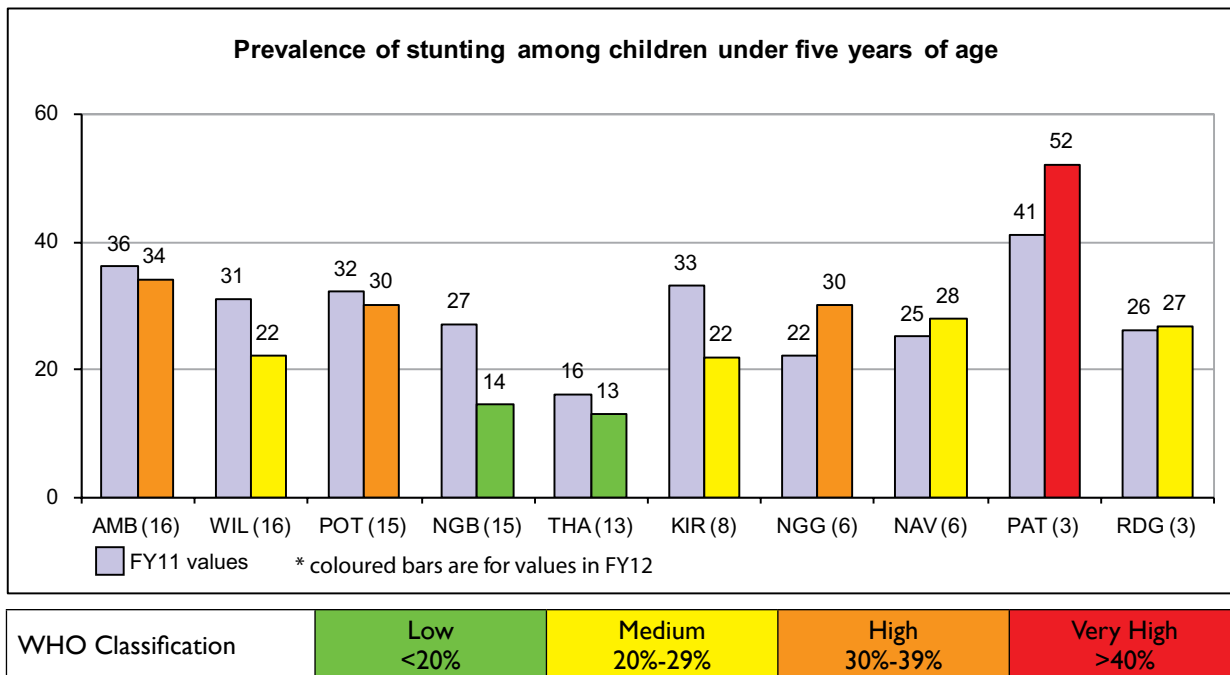


Chart 6

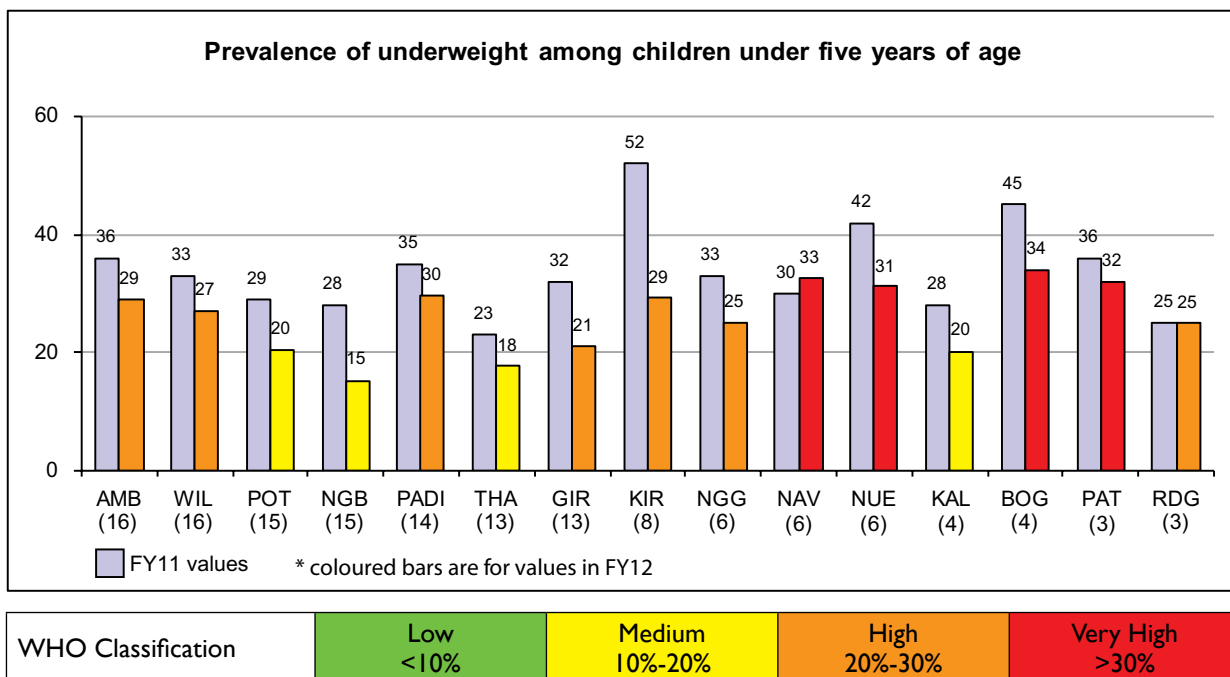
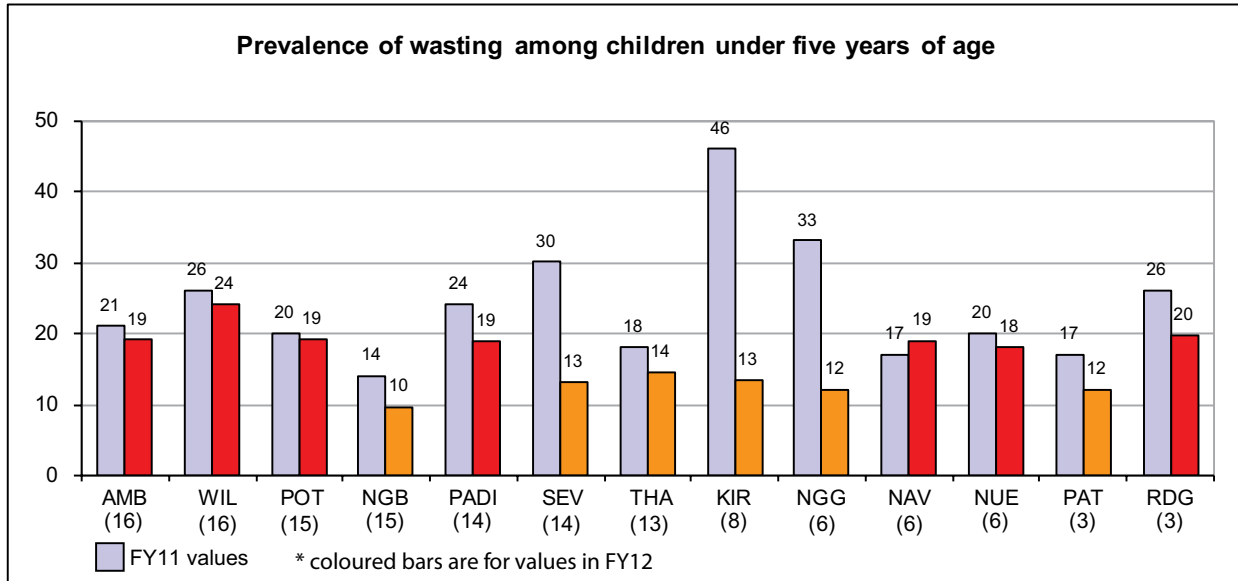
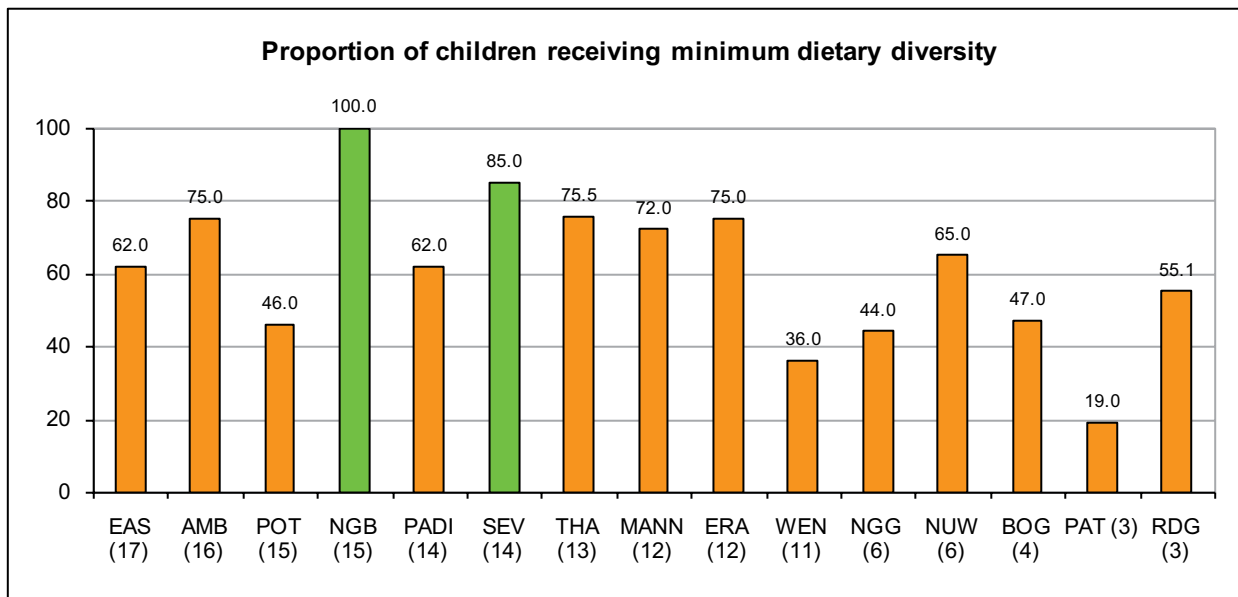


Chart 7



WHO Classification	Low (<5%)	Medium (5%-9%)	High (10%-14%)	Very High (>15%)
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Chart 8



WHO Classification	Low (<80)	Good (>80%)
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## Children are educated for life

Chart 9

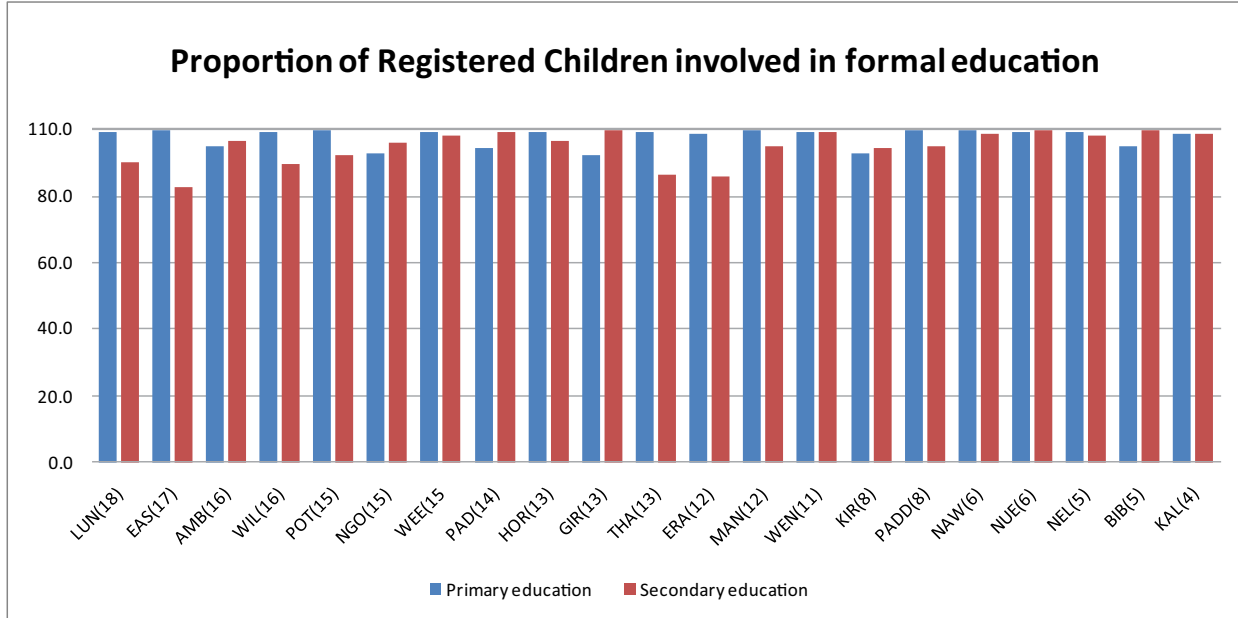
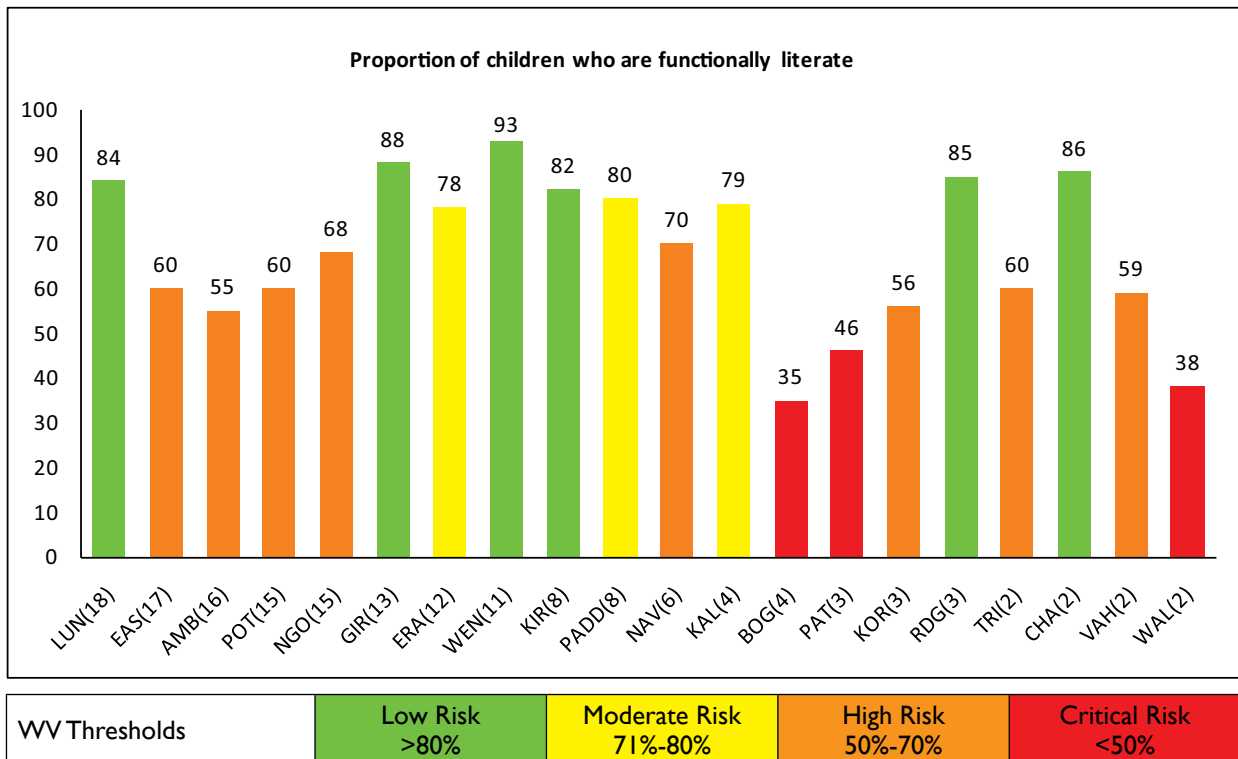


Chart 10



## Children are cared for, protected and their voices are heard and respected

Chart 11

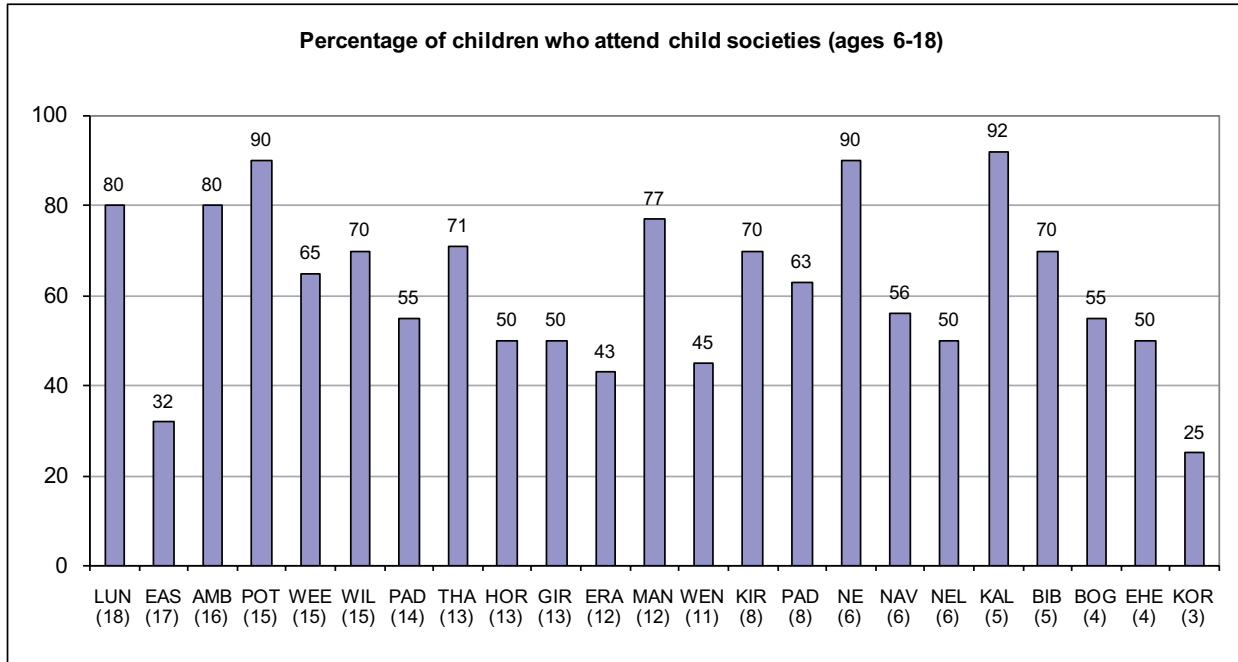
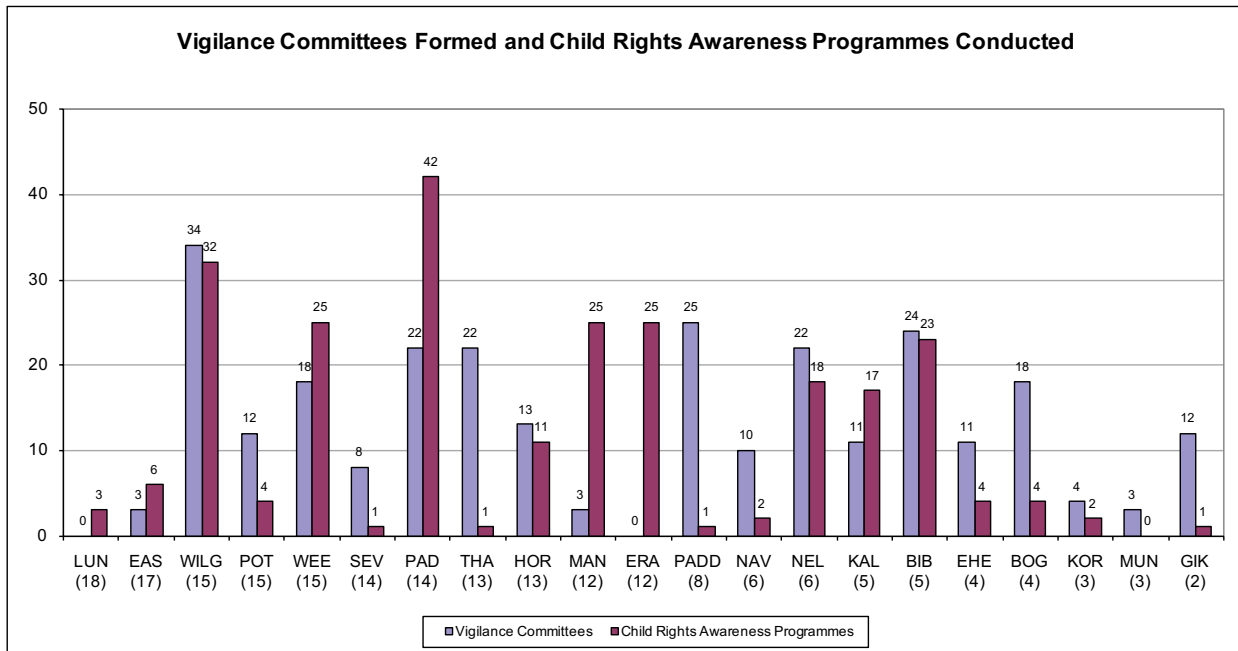


Chart 12



## ADP HH against Segments of Participatory Living Standard Ranking:

Chart I3

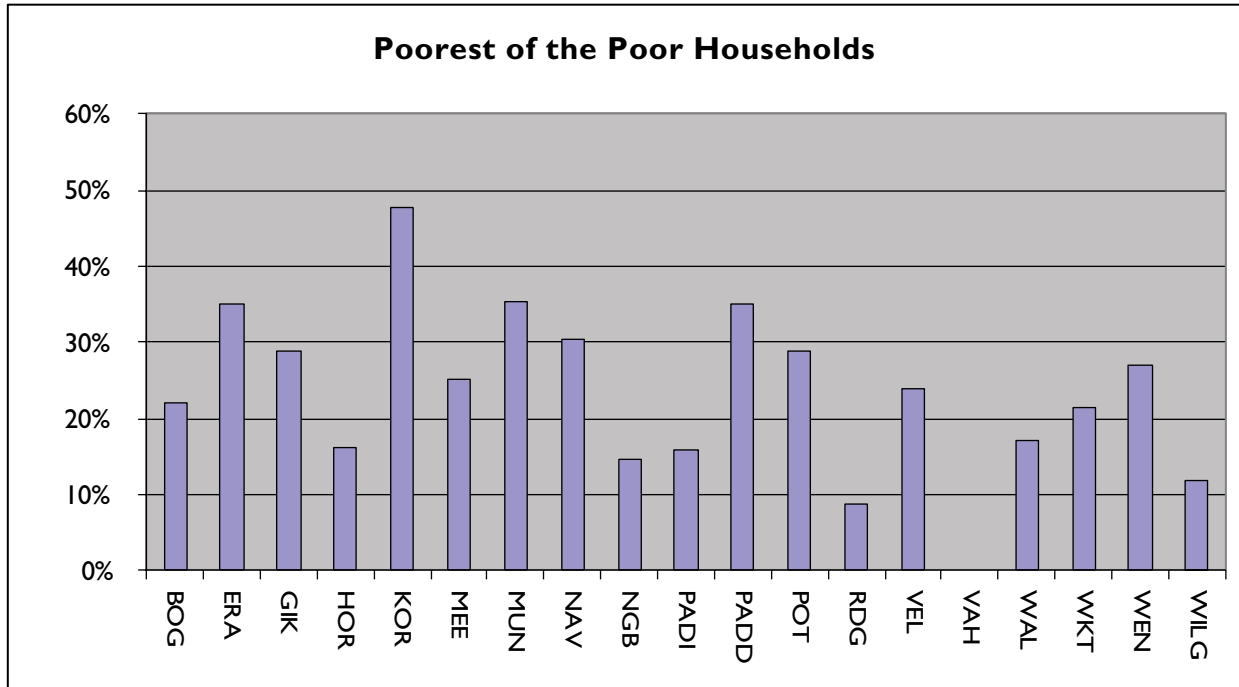
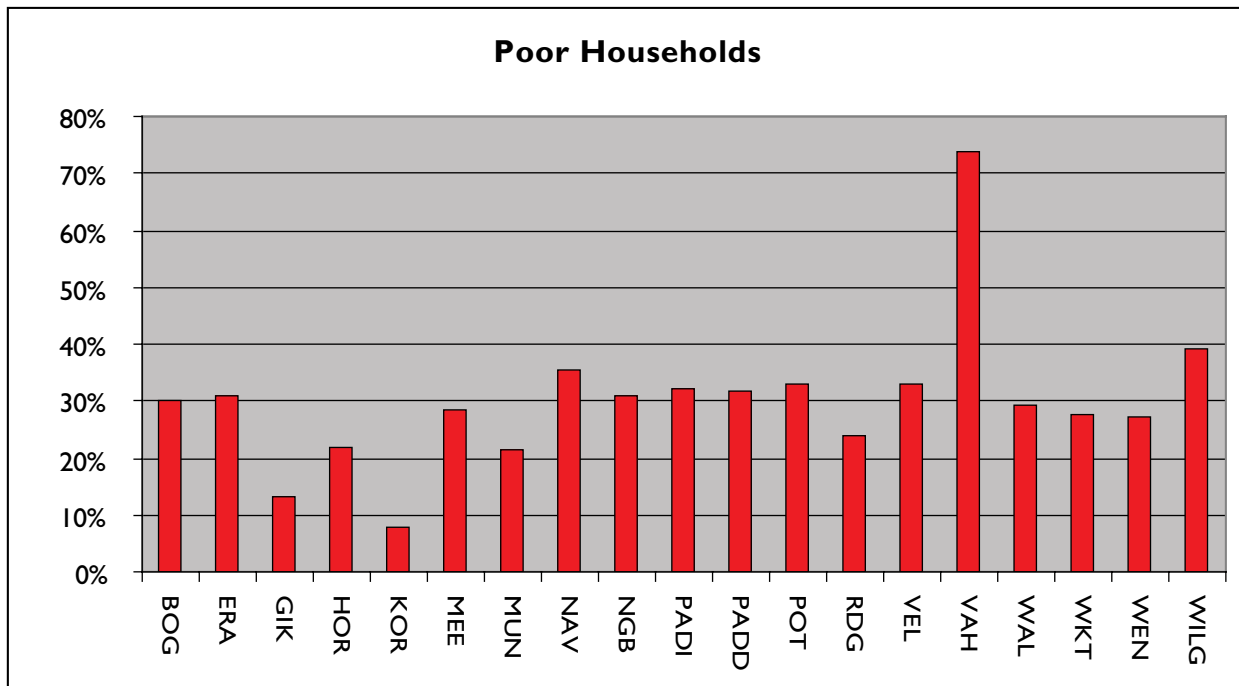


Chart I4





## ADP HH against Segments of Participatory Living Standard Ranking:

Chart 15

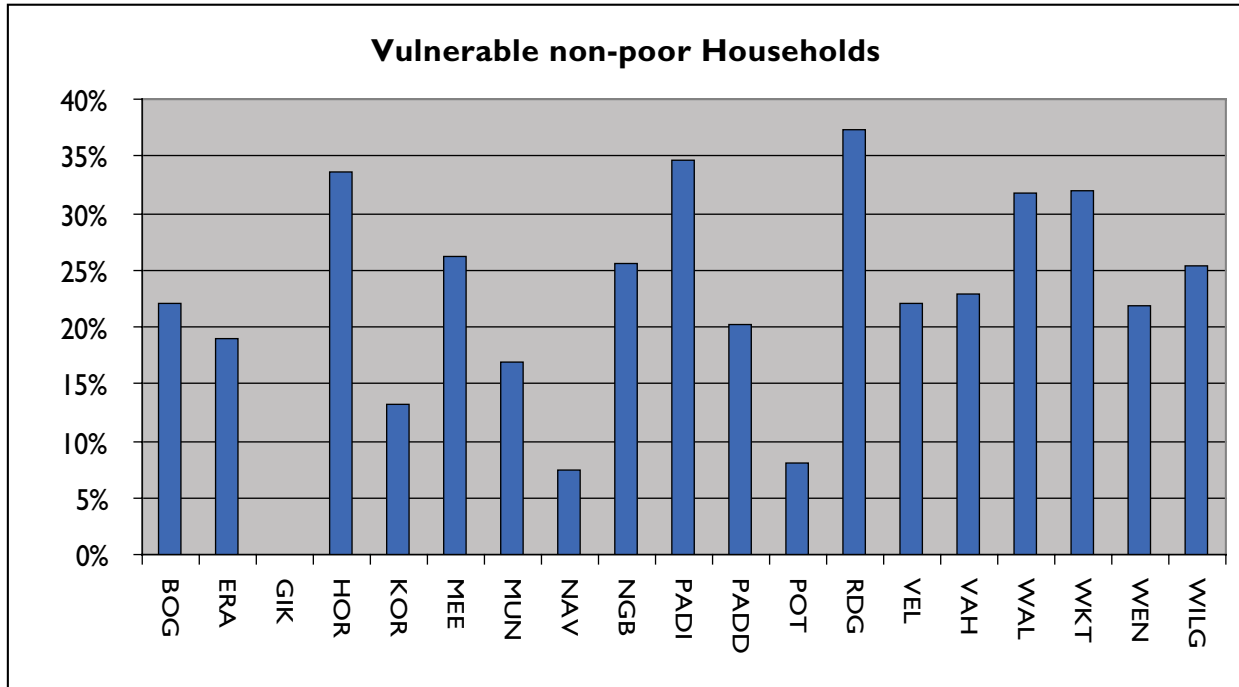
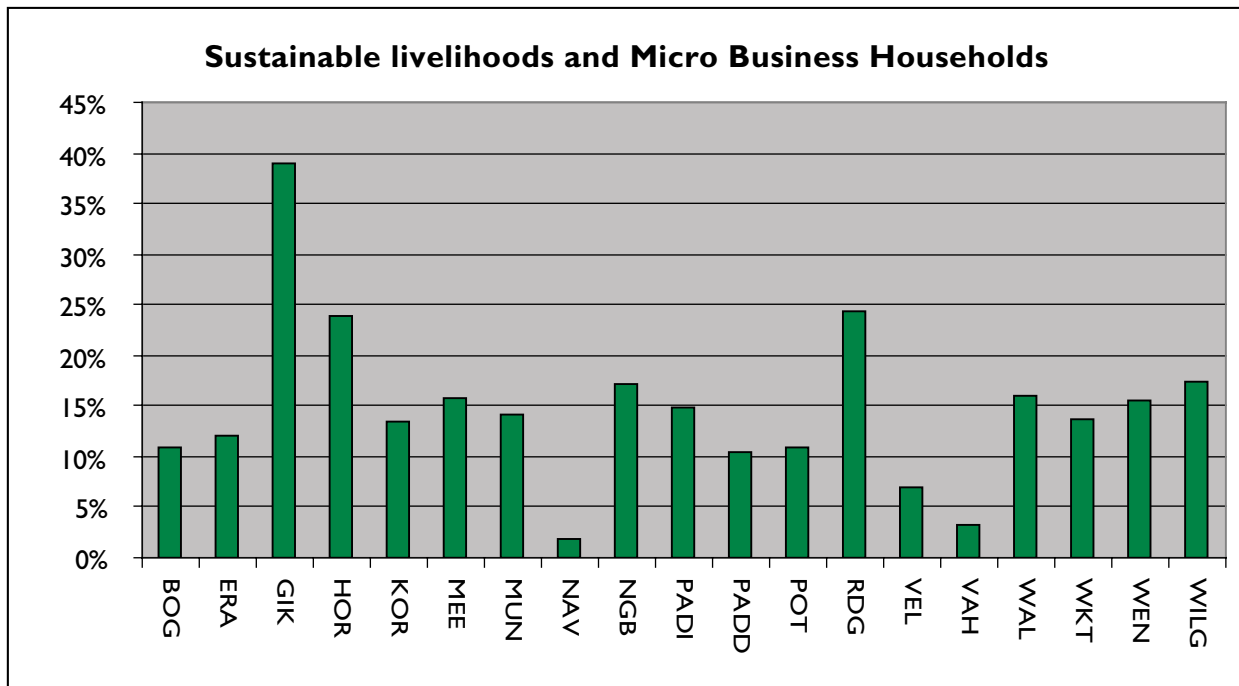


Chart 15







# Financial Review

Independent Auditors' Report [66](#)| Statement of financial activities [68](#)| Balance sheet [69](#)|  
Statement of changes in accumulated fund [70](#)| Cash flow statement [71](#)|  
Notes to the financial statements [72](#)|

# 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 2012, 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 70 to 81.

## Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

- 2 Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the World Vision International Policies and 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.

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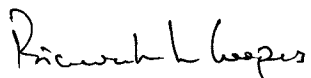
**To the Members of World Vision Lanka (Guarantee) Limited (Contd)**

**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 2012, and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Organisation's state of affairs as at 30 September 2012 and of the results of its activities, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the World Vision International Policies and 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**

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



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

8 April 2013  
COLOMBO

## Statement of financial activities

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

	Notes	Year ended 30 September	
		2012	2011
<b>Incoming resources</b>	3	2,867,628,529	2,769,613,913
Project expenditure	4		
Direct staff costs		(371,553,417)	(340,362,628)
Other direct costs		(2,098,006,502)	(2,065,285,338)
Indirect costs		(130,676,635)	(97,540,887)
<b>Total project costs</b>		<b>(2,600,236,554)</b>	<b>(2,503,188,853)</b>
<b>Net surplus on projects</b>	7	<b>267,391,975</b>	<b>266,425,060</b>
Other revenue earned	6	47,657,779	34,865,522
Administrative costs		(327,466,979)	(259,361,859)
<b>Net (deficit) / surplus on operating activities</b>	5	<b>(12,417,225)</b>	<b>41,928,723</b>

The notes on pages 72 to 83 form an integral part of these financial statements

# Balance sheet

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

	Notes	30 September	
		2012	2011
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non - current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	10	264,300	264,300
Investments	11	135,698,277	89,999,979
		<b>135,962,577</b>	<b>90,264,279</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Receivables	12	15,692,923	16,412,507
Deferred expenses		Nil	97,377,574
Deposits and prepayments	13	21,769,337	19,542,797
Cash and cash equivalents	14	316,804,046	147,342,103
		<b>354,266,306</b>	<b>280,674,981</b>
		<b>490,228,883</b>	<b>370,939,260</b>
<b>FUNDING AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Accumulated fund</b>			
Unrestricted funds	15	132,320,871	97,222,585
Restricted funds	16	86,564,737	87,686,903
		<b>218,885,608</b>	<b>184,909,488</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Defined benefit obligations	18	137,556,517	125,727,853
		<b>137,556,517</b>	<b>125,727,853</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables	17	60,018,498	60,301,919
Deferred Income		73,768,260	Nil
		<b>133,786,758</b>	<b>60,301,919</b>
		<b>490,228,883</b>	<b>370,939,260</b>

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

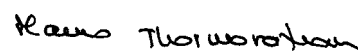


Finance Director

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 .....



Directors



Directors

The notes on pages 72 to 83 form an integral part of these financial statements

## Statement of changes in accumulated fund

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

	Restricted funds	Unrestricted funds	Total
Balance as 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)
<b>Balance at 30 September 2010</b>	<b>60,593,639</b>	<b>89,564,471</b>	<b>150,158,110</b>
Balance as 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)
<b>Balance at 30 September 2011</b>	<b>87,686,903</b>	<b>97,222,585</b>	<b>184,909,488</b>
Balance as at 1 October 2011	87,686,903	97,222,585	184,909,488
Surplus for the year	(1,122,166)	(11,295,059)	(12,417,225)
Currency translation difference	Nil	46,393,345	46,393,345
<b>Balance at 30 September 2012</b>	<b>86,564,737</b>	<b>132,320,871</b>	<b>218,885,608</b>

The notes on pages 72 to 83 form an integral part of these financial statements



# Cash flow statement

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

	Notes	Year ended 30 September	
		2012	2011
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash flows from / (used in) operations	19	176,175,957	(7,420,287)
Gratuity paid	18	(8,673,495)	(5,111,513)
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities		167,502,462	(12,531,800)
<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>			
Sale of assets	6	15,960,021	18,571,817
Interest received	6	31,697,758	16,293,705
(Investment in) / withdrawal of interest bearing instruments.	11	(45,698,298)	20,570,885
Net cash flows from investing activities		1,959,481	55,436,407
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		169,461,943	42,904,607
<b>Movement in cash and cash equivalents</b>			
Beginning of the year		147,342,103	104,437,496
Increase		169,461,943	42,904,607
<b>End of the year</b>	14	<b>316,804,046</b>	<b>147,342,103</b>

The notes on pages 72 to 83 form an integral part of these financial statements

# Notes to the financial statements

## I 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 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 undertake relief of those affected by natural calamities and during emergencies and to help the poor and needy to achieve self reliance.

The activity of World Vision Lanka focuses on four main sectors namely; economic development, education, health & nutrition and water & sanitation including the cross cutting areas, such as protection including child protection, environment, gender and peace building.

**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 realization 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 72 to 83 an integral part of the financial statements.

**1.4** The notes to the financial statements are in US dollars 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 World Vision International Policies and 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).

#### 2.2.2 Translation in to presentation currency

- (a) All foreign exchange transactions (transactions in currencies other than US \$) are converted in to US \$ at the rate of monthly average exchange prevailing in the month in which the transactions were effected.
- (b) All assets and liabilities in currencies other than US \$ are converted in to US \$ at the rate of the exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.
- (c) The resulting gains and losses are accounted for in the statement of financial activities.

### 2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment purchased with the exception of land and building are not recognized 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 realizable 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 and term deposits.

**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 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 recognized 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. Unutilized 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.

Where approved grant expenditure exceeds the income received and there is certainty that the balance will be received such amount is recognized 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 are members of the Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Trust Fund, to which the Company 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 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 realized from restricted funds is recognized 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 Company 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.

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.

## Notes to the financial statements

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 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 administration, restoring and maintaining of property, plant and equipment 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

	2012	2011
<b>Restricted</b>		
Direct funding and other	84,933,194	210,424,008
<b>Unrestricted</b>		
Received from World Vision International	2,627,036,795	2,305,132,014
Receipt from support office	155,658,541	254,057,891
	<b>2,867,628,529</b>	<b>2,769,613,913</b>

### 4 Project expenditure

	2012	2011
Ambagamuwa ADP	83,487,693	64,335,085
Eastern ADP	57,302,986	55,691,452
Eravur Pattu ADP	68,768,456	60,198,023
Galenbidunuwewa ADP	Nil	24,890,471
Giribawa ADP	99,285,361	87,666,696
Horowpathana ADP	97,198,812	91,100,033
Kebethigollewa ADP	14,957,613	11,074,232
Kiran ADP	54,062,064	43,342,845
Lunugamvehera ADP	62,392,951	54,659,353
Mahakumbukkadawala ADP	Nil	20,520,448
Mangrove ADP	47,262,394	47,118,937
Mannar ADP	62,575,980	52,735,922
Paddipalai ADP	77,886,544	69,454,306
Padiyathalawa ADP	69,332,633	60,510,520
Pothuvil ADP	69,985,831	58,501,981
Sevanagala ADP	23,564,055	28,586,134
Sri Lanka Usda Grant	Nil	3,307,487
Street Children	18,945,921	16,486,369
Thanamalwila ADP	70,397,688	56,346,862
Wanathawilluwa ADP	31,388,546	50,457,583
Weeraketiya ADP	22,054,375	30,318,771
Wennapuwa ADP	55,881,691	67,472,191
Wilgamuwa ADP	81,111,349	65,361,994
Conflict Mitigation & Conflict Management Project	Nil	5,881,395
Gift Catalogue Program	Nil	155,496
Navithanvalley ADP	37,651,794	35,688,352
Kalpitiya ADP	40,781,812	35,032,618
Neluwa ADP	55,930,808	36,807,077
Nuwara Eliya ADP	79,826,709	56,424,885
Strategic Initiatives	14,350,990	12,431,504
Early Childhood Care and Development	Nil	4,869,541
Navagaththegama ADP	46,320,538	34,561,139
North Idp Response	269,044	4,617,305
Estern Idp Response Program	Nil	3,113,388
	<b>1,442,974,638</b>	<b>1,349,720,395</b>

## Notes to the financial statements

### 4 Project expenditure (Contd)

	2012	2011
<i>Brought forward from page 75</i>	1,442,974,638	1,349,720,395
Bibile ADP	83,648,489	53,195,377
Lanka Tsunami Response Team	Nil	1,635,353
SI/Phl Fy08 Children & Peace Building Project	Nil	183,650
Perma Culture, Livelihoods & Nutrition Project (Plnp) -Aus Adps	23,617,168	32,498,056
Capacity Building For Wvl Hea Team - HEA	321,826	2,541,062
Ehetuwewa ADP	29,841,734	23,418,372
Capacity Building Project For Field Based Coordinators	1,083,903	431,604
Mainstreaming Conflict Sensitive And Peace Building Tools Project	Nil	3,145,831
Prevention Of Child Rights Violation And Child Abuse - I I	12,057,392	8,610,059
East Area Rehabilitation Program	158,420	7,146,472
North Area Rehabilitation Program	9,891,674	30,621,975
Bogawantalawa ADP	30,695,467	16,798,460
Kalpitiya Water Project-Koica	Nil	2,387,508
North & East Arp Wva-Hea	19,586,355	36,645,843
Navithanvely Peace Project	4,403,986	5,923,772
Family Helps Project For North And East	Nil	105,701
Ganga Ihala Korale ADP	16,975,621	9,841,608
Koralaipattu ADP	19,016,488	7,883,195
Food Security Program	19,565,552	25,531,017
Jaffna ARP - Wvaus-HEA	22,597,894	14,522,789
North Returns Project - HEA	Nil	2,007,922
Integrated Food Security And Women Empowerment Project	Nil	4,725,451
Blanket Supplementary Feeding -HEA	493,413	315,811
Rideemaliyadda ADP	9,711,477	11,500,715
One Laptop Per Child Project (Olpc Project )	136,368	7,604,709
N/Eliya Drinking Water Supply Project	Nil	590,191
Rideegama ADP	31,202,743	15,107,817
Early Recovery/Livelihoods In Jaffna For Returning Idps-H E A	5,239,197	4,938,400
Livelihood Assistance For Returnees In Northern-H E A	Nil	30,902
Csa Consortium Project	428,656	4,215,877
Vital Assistance For Returning Idps In Northern Sri Lanka-H E A	Nil	27,361,364
Pathana ADP	25,307,705	8,587,891
North Returns Livelihood Response - Gc Support-Kilinochchi-H E A	Nil	2,888,315
North Returns Livelihood Response - Gc Support-Mullaitivu-H E A	Nil	4,570,850
Riwash - 2 (ACRP 3)	156,173,741	100,701,691
Babarakelle Water Project	Nil	11,051,894
Nutrition Initiative For Transformation (Nift)	7,565,127	7,872,034
Mundalama ADP Assesment and Design	13,856,486	8,692,918
North Arp Gift Catalog-Hea	347,658	5,433,231
Northern Province Livelihood Recovery And Creation Project For Returnees	Nil	15,826,774
Relief Assistance To Flood Affected Families- East	5,629,532	9,461,236
Wattala ADP	7,381,992	5,679,146
Walapane ADP	11,141,926	1,929,238
Prevention Of Child Abuse And Other Child Rights Violations-I I	13,724,735	8,158,815
Rural Integrated Nutrition Project	5,745,879	5,030,599
East & West Peace Project	3,512,295	10,672,617
Study On Innovative Practices For Child Retention Project	Nil	1,752,753
Northern Sri Lanka Idp Recovery Project Ofda	168,173,906	245,685,871
WVL Disaster Management Project-NEPRF	11,103,819	7,210,094
Northern Sri Lanka Humanitarian Relief Project - Jpf Phase 3	Nil	16,131,003
	<b>2,213,313,262</b>	<b>2,188,524,228</b>

#### 4 Project expenditure (Contd)

	2012	2011
<i>Brought forward from page 76</i>	<b>2,213,313,262</b>	<b>2,188,524,228</b>
East Arp-Vaharai And Eachchilampattu	25,213,615	6,072,663
Wvl Capacity Building Project	55,316	4,875,079
Remind Project-Reconciliation Through Mental Health Integration In The Northern Districts (Remind)	36,787,561	30,155,532
Participatory Nutrition Improvement Project	14,508,582	14,754,826
Jaffna ARP-WVC	20,669,315	9,814,668
Livelihood Recovery & Creation Project - Vulnerable Returnees-North	(1,332,558)	43,236,641
Reconstruction Of Education Centres And Facilitating The Improvement Of Drr Structures	12,648,152	7,369,972
Flood Disaster Response/Recovery	2,674,117	32,245,050
East Flood Response-C I D A -HEA	213,841	19,048,797
Flood Disaster Response/Recovery	Nil	11,527,753
W F P Soft Food For Work	9,737,801	1,885,405
North ARP WV Korea-HEA 3rd Year	20,020,089	13,861,193
Mainstreaming Project (Start Up Phase)	8,279,966	4,192,794
Flood Disaster Response, Vaharai Division	327,815	2,740,906
Lunugala ADP	9,528,218	2,159,057
Relief Assistance To Flood Affected Families In East Sri Lanka	Nil	29,148,993
Gift Catalogue Support For Flood-Affected Populations In Northern Sri Lanka	10,319,789	6,771,704
Integrated Food Security And Women Empowerment - Restoring Livestock Project	Nil	5,789,315
Support For Conflict-Affected Returnees In Northern Sri Lanka	41,356,131	5,025,520
Staff Capacity Building Project	3,162,836	14,654
Vaharai ADP - Assesment and Design	7,731,885	32,354
IDP Return Response/Recovery	23,650,998	10,889,751
Livelihood Assistance For Returning Idps In Northern Sri Lanka	1,395,175	29,138,313
Northern Returns Livelihood Response - Gift Catalogue Support	8,906,280	1,883,032
Trinco South ADP	7,371,589	155,822
Chavakachcheri ADP	4,231,809	74,527
Meegahakiula ADP	12,951,333	8,535
Gender Mainstreaming Project For Wvl Projects	1,169,038	Nil
Jaffna ARP WV Water Project	9,285,211	69,803
Gender Equity For Food Security Project	5,459,548	Nil
East Flood Response Project: Tank Renovation	2,412,020	Nil
WV Lanka Operations Capacity Building Project	3,679,344	Nil
Improved Mental Health In Mula	10,301,018	Nil
Lindula ADP	3,029,128	Nil
Jpf6 Livelihood Recovery & Creation Project For Vulnerable Returnees -North	18,504,380	Nil
Welikanda ADP	1,366,735	Nil
Jpf 7 Livelihood Recovery & Creation Project For Vulnerable Returnees -North	10,677,917	Nil
Promotion Of Permaculture Home Gardens Project	939,346	Nil
HIV/AIDS & STI Awareness & Education Project	3,019,579	Nil
Northern Returnee Education And Health Support	720,634	Nil
GNs, BBB Programs	35,949,739	21,721,966
	<b>2,600,236,554</b>	<b>2,503,188,853</b>

## Notes to the financial statements

### 5 Other revenue earned

	2012	2011
Interest income	31,697,758	16,293,705
Sale of assets	15,960,021	18,571,817
	<b>47,657,779</b>	<b>34,865,522</b>

### 6 Operating activities

The following items have been charged in arriving at net (deficit) / surplus.

	2012	2011
Directors' remuneration	Nil	Nil
Project expenses (excluding staff cost)	1,809,986,259	1,771,561,737
Employee benefits (Note 8)	789,215,426	722,526,114
Publicity	338,852	151,616
Audit fee and related expenses	1,382,986	1,096,673

### 7 Staff cost

	2012	2011
Salaries and benefits	702,008,180	638,613,898
Defined contribution plan	66,705,035	60,573,635
Defined benefit obligation (Note 18)	20,502,211	23,338,581
	<b>789,215,426</b>	<b>722,526,114</b>

### 8 Tax

Effective 1 April 2006, the Company was 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 it applies for remission of income tax from the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue.

The Company is liable to income tax on interest and other income at the rate of 10%. The 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

	2012	2011
Land - Navagaththegama ADP	264,300	264,300

## 10 Investments

Investments mainly consist of fixed deposits and Treasury bills. The fixed deposits are with Standard Chartered Bank, National Development Bank, DFCC Bank and Nations Trust Bank.

	2012	2011
Investments	135,698,277	89,999,979

The above deposits are held for the purpose of payment of staff gratuity and repatriation allowance.

## 11 Receivables

	2012	2011
Advances	2,342,473	2,975,493
Interest receivable	3,317,966	861,076
Other receivables	10,032,484	12,575,938
	<b>15,692,923</b>	<b>16,412,507</b>

## 12 Deposits and prepayments

	2012	2011
Deposits	6,124,806	6,196,026
Prepayments	15,644,531	13,346,771
	<b>21,769,337</b>	<b>19,542,797</b>

## Notes to the financial statements

### 13 Cash and cash equivalents

	2012	2011
Cash in hand	885,037	721,562
Short term bank deposits	187,691,573	89,326,466
Cash at bank	128,227,436	57,294,075
	<b>316,804,046</b>	<b>147,342,103</b>

### 14 Unrestricted funds

	2012	2011
Balance at beginning of the year	97,222,585	89,564,471
Unrestricted (deficit) / surplus in operating activities	35,098,286	7,658,114
<b>Balance at end of the year</b>	<b>132,320,871</b>	<b>97,222,585</b>

### 15 Restricted funds

	2012	2011
Balance at beginning of the year	87,686,903	60,593,639
Unrestricted (deficit) / surplus in operating activities	(1,122,166)	27,093,264
<b>Balance at end of the year</b>	<b>86,564,737</b>	<b>87,686,903</b>

### 16 Payables

	2012	2011
Accrued expenses	38,674,333	37,266,842
Retention (See (a) below)	18,622,676	9,199,611
Revolving loan payable	Nil	2,604,963
Other payables	540,938	8,660,428
Repatriation Provision	2,180,551	2,570,075
	<b>60,018,498</b>	<b>60,301,919</b>

- (a) Retention represents 5% on contract value in respect of all the constructions completed and held for a period of 6 months subsequent to completion.

## 17 Defined benefit obligations

	2012	2011
Balance at beginning of the year	125,727,853	107,696,401
Provision for the year	20,502,159	23,142,965
Payment made during the year	(8,673,495)	(5,111,513)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>137,556,517</b>	<b>125,727,853</b>

## 18 Cash generated from/ (used in) operations

	2012	2011
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
(Deficit) / surplus of income over expenditure	(12,417,225)	41,928,723
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Gratuity provision (Note 18)	20,502,159	23,142,965
Deferred (income)/expenses	171,145,834	(63,405,425)
Exchange difference on revaluation	46,393,345	(7,177,346)
Sale of assets	(15,960,021)	(18,571,817)
Interest income (Note 6)	(31,697,758)	(16,293,705)
Operating surplus / (deficit) before working capital changes	177,966,334	(40,376,605)
<b>Changes in working capital</b>		
Decrease in receivables	719,584	37,838,393
Decrease / (increase) in prepayments and deposits	(2,226,540)	480,532
Decrease in payables	(283,421)	(5,362,607)
<b>Cash flows from / (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>176,175,957</b>	<b>(7,420,287)</b>

## 19 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:

- rehabilitation and the provision of infrastructure facilities and livelihood support to displaced persons in any area identified by the Government for such purposes; and
- 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.

## Notes to the financial statements

The company has obtained remissions up to year of assessment 2010/11 and all tax liabilities up to 2010/11 have been fully settled. During the year, the Company has settled LKR 21,699,109 (2011 - LKR 8,519,628) in respect of income tax. The income tax settled is included under administrative expenses.

In the event the Company fails to obtain the remission for the year of assessment 2011/2012 from the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue, it will be liable to income tax on the grant income at the stipulated rates.

Considering the above, no provision has been made for the year of assessment 2011/2012 in respect of income tax on 3% of the grants received at the rate of 28% as stipulated by Section 102 (1) of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 10 of 2006.

### 20 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.

### 21 Directors' interest and related party transactions

The directors during the financial year were ;

Mr Ravindra Algama

Mr Sunil C Wijesinghe

Ms Marina A Tharmaratnam

Dr. Ms Sylvanthi Ariariadurai

Mr Ravindra Fernando

(Resigned on 2 December 2011)

Rt Rev Dhiloraj Canagasabey

Ms Suzette De Alwis

Dr. Ms Roshan Perera

Mr Samuel Sureshkumar Bartlett

Mr Trihadi Saptoadi

The director, Mr Samuel Sureshkumar Bartlett is also the director of the Vision Fund Lanka Limited. The balances arising from transactions with Vision Fund Lanka Limited are as follows;

**22 Directors interest and related party transactions (Contd)**

## (a) Purchase of services

Nature of transactions	Amount paid / (received)	
	2012	2011
Fund transfer	11,537,650	26,938,134
Other administration expenses	2,087,366	Nil
Capital allocation	(13,625,016)	(25,944,463)

The director was not directly or indirectly involved in any contracts with the Company during the year ended 30 September 2012.

## (b) Outstanding balances arising from transactions with related parties.

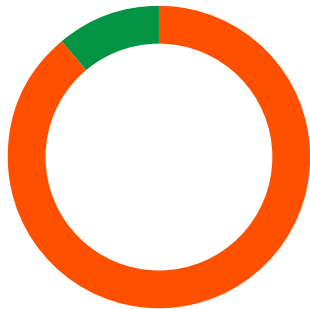
	2012	2011
Amount due to Vision Fund Lanka Ltd - Balance as at 30 September	Nil	Nil

**23 Post balance sheet events**

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

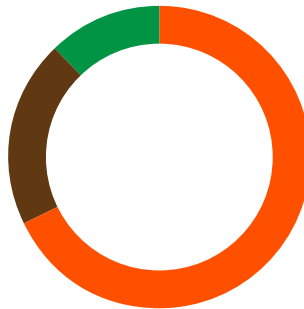
## Financial Highlights

**Breakup of the Funding Usage**



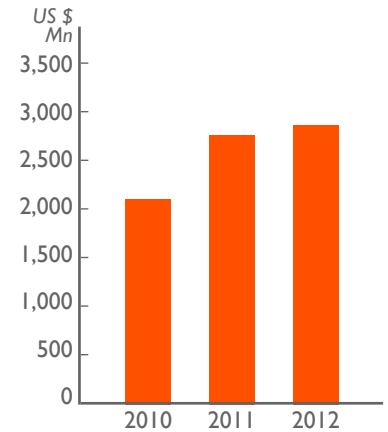
■ Programme Expenditure 89%  
■ Administration Expenditure 11%

**Expenditure Programme Wise**



■ Area Development Programme 68%  
■ Humanitarian Emergency Assistance 20%  
■ Special Projects 12%

**Total Income 2010 to 2012**



## Statistics

Locations		
<b>Districts:</b> 21	<b>GN Divisions:</b> 587	<b>Villages:</b> 1,378
Beneficiaries		
<b>Individuals:</b> 966,588	<b>Families:</b> 255,759	<b>Children:</b> 260,000
Staff profile		
<b>Total staff:</b> 507	<b>Male:</b> 377	<b>Female:</b> 130
<b>Indirect employees:</b> 720	<b>Male:</b> 144	<b>Female:</b> 576

# 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](http://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:**

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

# Executive Summary - Sinhala

## රැකබලා ගැනීමේ අලුත් වූ කැපවීම...

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් ආයතනය සිදු කරන වැඩකටයුතුවල දියබෙන්මක් ගිය වසරේ සනිටුහන් කෙරිණි. ඒ සෑම ළමයකුටම ජීවිතයේ පරිපූර්ණත්වය ගෙන දෙන්නට උත්සාහ කරන බවට වන පොරොන්දුව අලුත් කිරීමත් සමඟ වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් ආයතනය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ළමයින් වෙනුවෙන් කැප වී කටයුතු කිරීමේ වසර 35ක් සම්පූර්ණ කිරීමත් සමඟය.

රටේ සෑම දිස්ත්‍රික්කයකම අප සිදු කරන අපේ සියලු වැඩසටහන් මඟින් අප සේවය කරන ළමයින්ගේ සහ ප්‍රජාවගේ වැඩිදියුණු වූ ජීවිතවල ඇති වූ බලපෑමේ පරාවර්තනය වන බව සඳහන් කරන්නේ සතුවිනි. ළමයින්ට දැන් අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා පිවිසීමේ අවස්ථා ඇත. ඔවුහු වැඩිදියුණු කළ ජල සැපයුම් සහ සනීපාරක්ෂක පහසුකම් භුක්ති විඳිති. එසේම වඩා හොඳ සෞඛ්‍යාරක්ෂාවකට පිවිසුම් අවස්ථා ඔවුන්ට හිමිය. ඔවුන් දැන් අභිප්‍රායිකව රැක බලා ගැනේ. ඔවුන් දැන් සුරක්ෂිතය. එසේම තමන්ගේ ජීවිත පිළිබඳ තීන්දු තීරණ ගැනීමේදී ඔවුහු වඩා දායක වෙති.

ගෙවුණු වසරේදී අපි ප්‍රදේශ තුනක අපේ වසර 15ක සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන් සම්පූර්ණ කළෙමු. කැබිනිගොල්ලෑව, සෙවණගල සහ වනාතවිල්ලුව යන එම ප්‍රදේශ තුනේ අප ඉතිරි කර පැමිණියේ තිරසාර ජීවනෝපායන් සඳහා අවස්ථා සහිත බලගැන්වූ ප්‍රජාවන්ය. අද ඔවුන්ට තමන්ගේ දිවි සරි කර ගන්නට සහ ඔවුන්ගේ සංවර්ධනය දිගටම පවත්වා ගෙන යන්නට හැකිය.

අපේ බොහෝ වැඩකටයුතුවල අවධානය යළිත් යොමු වූයේ උතුරු සහ නැගෙනහිර පළාත්වල ගැටුම්වලින් බලපෑම් ඇති වූ ප්‍රජාව රැකබලා ගැනීමට සහ ඔවුන්ට සහාය ලබා දීම සඳහාය.

ඔවුහු දැන් යළිත් ඔවුන්ගේ නිවාසවල පදිංචි වී සිටිති. එහෙත් තම ජීවිත නැවත ගොඩනගා ගැනීමේ වැයමේදී ඔවුහු උපකාර ලබා ගැනීමේ දැඩි අවශ්‍යතාවක පසු වෙති.

ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල පවුල්වලට තිරසාර ජීවනෝපායන් ස්ථාපිත කර ගැනීම සඳහා අප සහාය වන අතරේ පවා අපි ඒ ප්‍රදේශවල ප්‍රජාවගේ දරුවන් කෙරෙහි ද අවධානය යොමු කළෙමු. ඒ අනුව ඔවුන්ගේ සෞඛ්‍ය සහ අධ්‍යාපන අවශ්‍යතා සහතික කිරීම සඳහා අපි ක්‍රියා කළෙමු.

පශ්චාත් යුද කාලීන කිලිනොච්චි දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ළමයින් ඉලක්ක කර ගනිමින් වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් ආයතනය සහභාගිත්ව පෝෂණය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමේ ව්‍යාපෘතිය ස්ථාපිත කළේය. ජීවනෝපායන්ට එල්ල වූ බලපෑම ඇතුළුව යුද්ධයෙන් ඇති වූ බලපෑම් නිසා නිදන්ගත මන්දපෝෂණය, බෙලහිනතාව සහ තුවාල ඇති කරන්නට හේතු වූ අතර ළමයින් මුහුණ දුන් බොහෝ ගැටලු අතරින් දෙකක් වූයේ සෞඛ්‍යාරක්ෂාව හා අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා වූ දුර්වල අවස්ථාය. සහභාගිත්ව පෝෂණය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමේ ව්‍යාපෘතිය යටතේ කරවීම් ප්‍රදේශයේ පෙර පාසල් 87ක ළමයින් 3100 කට පමණ 2012 වසර පුරා සමපෝෂ, සහල්, මුංඇට සහ කඩල අඩංගු පෝෂණීය ආහාර සපයනු ලැබිණි. ළමයින්ගේ පාසල් යෑම වර්ධනයට සහ ඔවුන් පංති කාමර ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වලට සහභාගී වීමේ වර්ධනයට ව්‍යාපෘතිය උපකාරක විය.

ප්‍රජාවගේ සහ ළමයින්ගේ තිරසාර බව සහ ප්‍රගමනය සංවර්ධනය සහතික කරන්නට වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් ආයතනය තවත් ව්‍යාපෘති කිහිපයක් මෙහෙයවනු ලැබිණි. එහි අධ්‍යාපන විශේෂිත සහන ව්‍යාපෘති හරහා අලුත් පෙර පාසල් පහක් ඉදි කිරීමෙන් සහ තවත් පෙර පාසල් හයක් අලුත්වැඩියා කිරීමෙන් වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් ආයතනය කිලිනොච්චි සහ මුලතිව් දිස්ත්‍රික්කවල ළමයින්ට සහාය ලබා දුන්නේය. පෙර පාසල් ගුරුවරුන් පුහුණු කිරීමෙන් ද, ඉගෙනීමේ උපකරණ කට්ටල සැපයීමෙන් ද, පාසල්වල ළමා අයිතීන් පිළිබඳ දැනුම්වත් කිරීමෙන් ද ප්‍රාථමික හා ද්විතීයික පාසල්වල දුර්වල තත්ත්වයේ පසු වූ ළමයින්ට අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා උපකාර කිරීමෙන් ද වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් සහාය ලබා දුන්නේය. මේ ව්‍යාපෘතිවලින් උතුරේ ළමයින් 50,000කට වඩා ප්‍රයෝජනය අත්විය.

තම වැඩසටහන් අතරට ආපදා අවදානම අඩු කිරීමේ මූල ධර්ම ද වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් ආයතනය එකතු කළේය. අන්තරාය කළමනාකරණය, පශ්චාත් ආපදා සන්දර්භය තුළ ප්‍රජාව ප්‍රකෘති තත්ත්වයට පත් කිරීම සහ බාහිර සම්පත් මත යැපෙන්නේ නැතිව තිරසාර බව සහතික කිරීම, ප්‍රජාවන් සමඟ වැඩ කිරීම ඒ වැඩසටහන්වලට අයත් විය.

සාර්ථකත්වය අත් කර ගත් එක් දිරි ගන්වන සුලු අංශයක් වූයේ මානසික සෞඛ්‍යයේ තීරණාත්මක කොටස තුළ සිදු කළ පුද්ගල දැනුවත් වැඩ කොටසය.



උතුරේ දිස්ත්‍රික්ක තුළ මානසික සෞඛ්‍යය හරහා ප්‍රතිසන්ධානය ව්‍යාපෘතිය දියත් කළේ 2010 ඔක්තෝම්බර් මාසයේය. මෙය ඕස්ට්‍රේලියානු ආයතනයේ, සෞඛ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශයේ, මනෝවිකිත්සක ආයතනයේ සහ වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් ආයතනයේ හවුල් ව්‍යාපෘතියක් විය. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ උතුරු පළාතේ ප්‍රජාවන්ගේ සුඛ සාධනය සහ මානසික සෞඛ්‍ය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමට දැරූ ප්‍රයත්නය තුළ විශිෂ්ට සාර්ථකත්වයක් මෙමගින් අත්කර ගැනුණි.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ උතුරේ ජීවත්වන මිනිස්සු දිගු කාලීන ගැටුම්, අවතැන් වීම් සහ අන්ත දුප්පත් බව අත්විඳිති. තම ගම්මානවල පවුල් නැවත පදිංචි වන විට සහ තම ජීවිත නැවත ගොඩනගා ගන්නට පටන් ගන්නා විට ඉතා හදිසි සහ වැදගත් අවශ්‍යතාව වන්නේ මානසික සෞඛ්‍යය සහ සුඛ සාධනය වේ.

යුද්ධ ගැටුම් නිසා සියලුම පවුල් පාහේ අවතැන් විය. ඔවුහු කුමන ආකාරයක හෝ ආපදාවලට මුහුණ දුන්නෝය. පවුලේ සාමාජිකයකුගේ හෝ වැඩි ගණනකුගේ ජීවිත අහිමි වීම, තවමත් අතුරුදහන් තම පවුලේ සාමාජිකයන් පිළිබඳ අනිශ්චිත බව, තුවාල ලැබීම හෝ ආබාධිත බවට පත්වීම එබඳු ආපදා වේ. ළමයින් ඇතුළු බොහෝ දෙනෙකුට විවිධාකාර බිය දනවන අත්දැකීම් ලබන්නට සිදු විය. බොහෝ ගණනක් වූ වැන්දඹුවන් ද යුද්ධයේ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් විය. ඔවුන් නිතරව සමාජයෙන් කොන් කරනු ලැබේ. වැන්දඹුවන්ගේ ළමයින් සහ කැඩී බිඳී ගිය පවුල්වල ළමයින් මානසික ආතතියෙන් පෙළෙන බව හෙළිවේ. ඔවුහු නිවසේදී මෙන්ම අනෙක් ළමයින් ඔවුන් මඟ හැරීම නිසා ද පීඩා විඳිති. අසාමාන්‍ය හැසිරීම් රටාවන් පළ කරන්නේ කැඩී බිඳී ගිය පවුල්වල ළමයින් බව ගුරුවරු වාර්තා කරති.

වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් ආයතනයේ මානසික සෞඛ්‍ය සහ මනෝ සමාජමය සහයෝගීතා ව්‍යාපෘතිවල ඉලක්ක වන්නේ ප්‍රජා මූලික මනෝවිකිත්සක උපදේසන සේවාවන් ශක්තිමත් කිරීම සහ මනෝ සමාජමය කණ්ඩායම් විකිත්සාවය. එහිදී මවුපියන් අතර දැනුවත් බව ඉහළ දැමීමේ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සහ ගුරුවරුන් අතර ළමයින් පිළිබඳ වඩා හොඳ අවබෝධයක් ඇති කර ගැනීම සහ ළමා මානසික සෞඛ්‍ය සහ ළමා සංවර්ධනය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම ඒකාබද්ධව සිදු කෙරේ.

දිගින් දිගටම සාර්ථකත්වය අත් කර ගත් වසරේ එක් කැපී පෙනෙන ව්‍යාපෘතියක් වන්නේ ග්‍රාමීය සමෝධානික ජලය, සනීපාරක්‍ෂක හා කැළි කසල ව්‍යාපෘතියය. එය ඕස්ට්‍රේලියානු වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් ආයතනයේ ඒකාබද්ධ ව්‍යාපෘතියකි. වැඩසටහන 2011-2015 දක්වා ක්‍රියාත්මක වනු ඇත. එහිදී පුද්ගලයන් 23,000කට අධික පිරිසකට ජල සැපයුම සහ සනීපාරක්‍ෂක පහසුකම් ලබා දෙන්නට ඉලක්ක කර ඇත. එයට නුවරඑළිය දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ වතුමල, පාසල්වල සහ පිරිසර ගම්මානවල පැතිරී සිටින පාසල් ළමයින් 7,500ක් ද ඇතුළත්ය. නුවරඑළිය රටේ එක් දුප්පත්ම දිස්ත්‍රික්කයකි.

නිශ්චිත ව්‍යාපෘතියක් හෝ ව්‍යාපෘතියක අදියරක් සම්පූර්ණ කර එහි කළමනාකරණය ප්‍රජාවන්ට භාර දෙන සෑම වතාවකම තම නිවාසවල සවි කරන ලද අලුත් ජල කරාමවලින් එන ජලය එකිනෙකා මත ඉස ගනිමින් ළමයින් ලබන විනෝදය සහ නගන සිනහව මගින් වැඩසටහනේ සැබෑ වටිනාකම දස ගුණයකටත් වඩා වැඩි බව මොනවට පැහැදිලි වේ.

අද වන විට පුද්ගලයන් 13,500කට වැඩි පිරිසකට පිරිසිදු පානීය ජලය ලබා ගැනීමේ අවස්ථාව සහ වැඩිදියුණු කළ සනීපාරක්‍ෂක පහසුකම් ලබා ගැනීමේ අවස්ථාව හිමි වී ඇත. මේ මගින් ළමයින්ට ජලය නිසා ඇති වන රෝග බොහෝ ලෙස අඩු වනු ඇත. එසේම ඔවුන්ගේ සමස්ත සෞඛ්‍ය තත්ත්වය සහ සුඛසාධනය වැඩිදියුණු වනු ඇත.

ග්‍රාමීය සමෝධානික ජලය, සනීපාරක්‍ෂක සහ කැළි කසල ව්‍යාපෘතියේ එක් ඉලක්කයක් වන්නේ ප්‍රජාවන්, පළාත් පාලනය සහ අනෙක් උනන්දුව දක්වන පාර්ශ්වයන්ගේ හැකියාවන්ගේ ධාරිතාව ගොඩනැගීමය. එවිට වරක් බල ගැන්වූ පසු, තමන්ට අදාළ කාර්යයන් පිළිබඳව තීරණ ගැනීමට ප්‍රජාව ක්‍රියා කරනු ඇත. බුද්ධිමත් ආයතන මගින් එබඳු සහභාගිත්වයන් ප්‍රවර්ධනය කරනු ඇත.

තමන්ගේ ජීවිතවලට බලපාන තීරණ ගැනීමේදී වතු අංශයේ පළාත් පාලනයේ සහ වතු කම්කරුවන්ගේ ක්‍රියාකාරී දායකත්වයේ බොහෝ වෙනස්කම් සිදු වී ඇති බව අප සඳහන් කරන්නේ ඉතා සතුටිනි.

සමාජ වගකීම පිළිබඳ අපේ වැඩසටහන් ප්‍රජාවන් අතර අතිශය ජනප්‍රිය වී ඇත. ඒ ප්‍රජාවගේ බොහෝ දෙනාට දැන් යහපාලනය, මත්පැන් සහ මත් ද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතයේ හයානක බව, ළමා අයිතීන්, මානව අයිතීන් සහ ආරක්‍ෂාව සහ කාන්තා අයිතීන් සහ ගෘහස්ථා ප්‍රවණත්වය ආදී දේ පිළිබඳ හොඳ පුහුණුවක් ලබා දී ඇත.

## Executive Summary - Tamil

### கவனத்திலெடுக்கும் அர்ப்பணிப்பு புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.....

ஒவ்வொரு சிறுவருக்கும் வாழ்வின் பூரணத்துவத்தைக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு பாடுபடுவதற்கான உறுதிமொழியின் பலமான புதுப்பித்தலொன்றுடன் இலங்கையின் சிறுவர்களைக் கவனத்திலெடுக்கும் அர்ப்பணிப்பினைக் கொண்ட 35 வருடங்களை நிறைவு செய்த தாபனமாக இலங்கையில் வேர்ஸ்ட் விஷனின் பணியில் பாரிய திருப்புமுனையை கடந்த வருடம் குறித்துரைத்தது.

நாட்டில் உள்ள ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்திலும் சகல எமது செயற்றிட்டங்கள் முழுவதும், நாம் சேவையளித்த சிறுவர்களினதும், சனசமூகங்களினதும் மேம்பாட்டைந்த வாழ்க்கையில் எமது பணியின் தாக்கங்கள் பிரதிபலித்தமையை குறித்துக்கொள்வதில் நாம் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகின்றோம். சிறுவர்கள் தற்போது கல்விக்கான அடைதலைக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், திருந்திய நீர் விநியோகத்தையும், சுகாதார வசதிகளையும் அனுபவிக்கின்றார்கள் அத்துடன் சிறந்த சுகாதாரப் பராமரிப்புக்கு அடைதலைக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தற்போது மனதாரக் கவனத்திற்கெடுக்கப்படுகிறார்கள், பாதுகாக்கப்படுகிறார்கள் அத்துடன் தமது வாழ்க்கையைப் பாதிக்கும் தீர்மானங்களில் அதிகளவில் சம்பந்தப்பட்டுள்ளார்கள்.

ஆண்டின் போது கெப்பத்திகொல்லாவ, செவனகல மற்றும் வனாத்தவில்லு ஆகிய மூன்று பகுதிகளில் எமது 15 வருட அபிவிருத்திச் செயற்றிட்டங்களை நாம் நிறைவேற்றியுள்ளதுடன், நிலைத்திருக்கத்தக்க வாழ்வாதாரங்களுக்கான அடைதலுடனான அதிகாரமளிக்கப்பட்ட சனசமூகங்களை நாம் பின்னே விட்டுச்சென்றுள்ளோம். இவர்கள் தற்போது தமக்காக தாமே உதவிசெய்யக்கூடியவர்களாக இருப்பதுடன், தமது முன்னேற்றத்தையும் தொடருகின்றனர்.

தமது வீடுகளில் மீள்குடியேற்றப்பட்டுள்ள வடக்கிலும், கிழக்கிலும் மோதலால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட, ஆனால் தமது வாழ்க்கையை மீள்கட்டியெழுப்புவதற்கு பாடுபடும் நிலையிலுள்ள சனசமூகங்கள் ஆதரவை நாடிநிற்பதனால், அவற்றைக் கவனத்திற்கெடுப்பதற்காகவும், ஆதரவளிப்பதற்காகவும் எமது அதிகளவு பணியானது மீண்டும் ஒருமுறை நோக்கினைக் கொண்டுள்ளது.

நிலைத்திருக்கத்தக்க வாழ்வாதாரங்களை அமைப்பதற்காக குடும்பங்களுக்கு நாம் உதவியளித்துள்ள அதே வேளை, சனசமூகங்களில் உள்ள சிறுவர்கள் மீது நாம் நோக்கினைக் கொண்டிருந்ததுடன், சுகாதாரத்திலும், கல்வியிலும் அவர்களின் சகல தேவைப்பாடுகளையும் கவனத்திற்கெடுப்பதற்கு முன்வந்துள்ளோம்.

யுத்தத்திற்குப் பிந்திய கிளிநொச்சி மாவட்டத்தில் முன்-பள்ளி சிறுவர்களை இலக்குப்படுத்தி பங்கெடுப்பிலான போஷாக்கு மேம்படுத்தல் கருத்திட்டத்தை (PNIP) வேர்ஸ்ட் விஷன் அமுல்படுத்தியது. வாழ்வாதாரங்கள் மீதான தாக்கம் உள்ளடங்கலாக, சிறுவர்களினால் முகங்கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பெருமளவு பிரச்சனைகளில் ஒன்றான நாட்பட்ட போஷாக்கு, பலவீனம் மற்றும் காயம், சுகாதாரப் பராமரிப்புக்கும், கல்விக்குமான மோசமான அடைதல் ஆகியவற்றுக்கு யுத்தத்தின் தாக்கங்கள் பங்களித்துள்ளன. 2012ஆம் ஆண்டு முழுவதும் கரைச்சிப் பிரிவில் 87 முன்-பள்ளிகளில் சராசரியாக 3,100 சிறுவர்களுக்கு சமபோஷா, சோறு, பாசிப்பயறு மற்றும் கொண்டைக்கடலை ஆகியன உட்பட போஷாக்கிலான உணவுகளை PNIP செயற்றிட்டம் ஊட்டியது. பாடசாலைக்குச் செல்லும் மாணவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையையும், வகுப்பறைச் செயற்பாடுகளில் சிறுவர்களின் பங்கெடுப்பையும் மேம்படுத்துவதில் கருத்திட்டம் காரணமாக விளங்கியது.

சனசமூகங்களினதும், சிறுவர்களினதும் நிலைத்திருக்கும் தன்மையையும், முன்னேற்றத்திலான அபிவிருத்தியையும் உறுதிப்படுத்துவதற்காக பெருமளவு வேறு கருத்திட்டங்களையும் வேர்ஸ்ட் விஷன் நடத்தியது. அதன் கல்வி-குறிப்பான நிவாரணக் கருத்திட்டங்களின் ஊடாக, ஐந்து புதிய முன்-பள்ளிகளை நிருமாணிப்பதன் மூலமும், வேறு ஆறு முன்-பள்ளிகளைப் புனரமைப்பதன் மூலமும் கிளிநொச்சி மற்றும் முல்லைத்தீவு ஆகிய மாவட்டங்களின் சிறுவர்களுக்கு வேர்ஸ்ட் விஷன் லங்கா உதவியளித்துள்ளது. கற்கைப் பொட்டளிகளை வழங்குதல், பாடசாலைகளில் சிறுவர் உரிமைகள் மீது விழிப்பியலை ஏற்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் தமது கல்வியில் பின்தங்கிய நிலையிலுள்ள ஆரம்பநிலை மற்றும் இரண்டாம்நிலைப் பாடசாலை மாணவர்களுக்கு ஆதரவளித்தல் ஆகியனவற்றிலும் வேர்ஸ்ட் விஷன் லங்கா உதவியளித்தது. இக் கருத்திட்டங்களிலிருந்து வடக்கு முழுவதும் 50,000க்கு மேற்பட்ட மாணவர்கள் பயனடைந்துள்ளார்கள்.

இடராபத்து முகாமைத்துவம், பேரழிவுக்கு பிந்திய சூழமைவுகளின் சனசமூக மீட்சி மற்றும் வெளியார் மூலங்கள் மீது தங்கியிருக்காமல் நிலைத்திருக்கும் தன்மையை உறுதிப்படுத்துவதற்காக சனசமூகங்களுடன் (குறிப்பாக சனசமூக அடிப்படையிலான தாபனங்களுடன்) பணியாற்றுவதல் ஆகியன உட்பட அதன் செயற்றிட்டங்களினுள் அழிவு இடராபத்துக் குறைப்பின் தத்துவங்களை வேர்ஸ்ட் விஷன் ஒன்றிணைத்துள்ளது.

உளவியல் சுகாதாரத்தின் முக்கியமான துறையில் சாதிக்கப்பட்ட வியப்படைய வைக்கும் பணியே ஊக்கமளிக்கும் அம்சங்களில் ஒன்றாகும்.

AusAid, சுகாதார அமைச்சு மற்றும் மனோதத்துவவியலாளர் கல்லூரி ஆகியவற்றுடனான பங்காண்மையுடன் வேர்ள்ட் விஷனினால் 2010 ஒக்டோபரில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட 'வடக்கு மாவட்டங்களில் உளவியல் சுகாதாரம் ஊடாக மீளணக்கம்' (REMIND) என்ற கருத்திட்டமானது இலங்கையில் வடக்கு மாகாணத்தில் சனசமூகங்களின் உளவியல் சுகாதாரத்தையும், சேமநலனையும் மேம்படுத்துவதற்கான அதன் முயற்சியில் அதிகளவு வெற்றியை அடைந்துள்ளது.

இலங்கையின் வடக்கில் வாழும் மக்கள் தொடர்ந்துமே மோதலையும், இடம்பெயர்வையும், மிதமிஞ்சிய வறுமையையும் அனுபவித்துள்ளனர். தமது கிராமங்களில் குடும்பங்கள் மீள்குடியேறி தமது வாழ்க்கையை மீள்கட்டியெழுப்புவதற்கு ஆரம்பிக்கையில் அவற்றின் மிகவும் அவசரமானதும், முக்கியமானதுமான தேவையாக உளவியல் சுகாதாரமும், சேமநலனும் விளங்குகின்றன.

மோதலினால் இடம்பெயர்ந்த அனேகமாக சகல குடும்பங்களும் ஒன்று அல்லது அதிகளவு குடும்ப உறுப்பினர்களை இழந்தமை, இன்னுமே காணாமல் போயுள்ள உறவினர்கள் பற்றிய உறுதியற்ற தன்மை, காயமடைந்தமை அல்லது அங்கவீனமடைந்தமை போன்ற ஏதோ வகையிலான துன்பத்தை அனுபவித்துள்ளன. சிறுவர்கள் உட்பட பெரும்பாலானோர் பல்-எண்ணிக்கையிலான பயங்கர அனுபவங்களை அடையவேண்டியிருந்தது. பாரிய எண்ணிக்கையிலான விதவைகளையும் யுத்தம் விளைவித்துள்ளது. அவர்கள் அனேகமாக சமூகத்தில் ஓரங்கட்டப்படுகின்றார்கள். விதவையை அல்லது 'சிதைந்த' குடும்பங்களைச் சேர்ந்த சிறுவர்கள் வீட்டில் உளவியல் அழுத்தத்திலிருந்தும், ஏனைய சிறுவர்கள் அவர்களை தவிர்க்கிறார்கள் என்ற உண்மையிலிருந்தும் பாதிப்படைவதும் கண்டறியப்பட்டுள்ளது. அசாதாரண நடத்தையை வெளிப்படுத்தும் பெருமளவு சிறுவர்கள் சிதைந்த குடும்பங்களிலிருந்தே வருகின்றனர் என ஆசிரியர்கள் குறிப்பிடுகின்றனர்.

சிறுவர் உளவியல் சுகாதாரத்தையும், சிறுவர் முன்னேற்றத்தையும் சிறப்பாகப் புரிந்துகொள்வதற்கும், மேம்படுத்துவதற்கும் பெற்றோரினதும், ஆசிரியர்களினதும் மத்தியில் விழிப்பியலை உயர்த்தும் செயற்பாடுகளுடன் இணைந்து சனசமூக-அடிப்படையிலான உளவியல் மருத்துவ ஆற்றப்படுத்தல் சேவைகளையும், உளநிலை-சமூக குழு குணப்படுத்தலையும் பலப்படுத்துவதை வேர்ள்ட் விஷனின் உளவியல் சுகாதார, உளநிலை-சமூக ஆதரவுக் கருத்திட்டங்கள் குறிக்கோளாகக் கொண்டுள்ளன.

AusAid மற்றும் வேர்ள்ட் விஷன் லங்கா ஆகியவற்றின் இணைந்த செயற்றிட்டமொன்றான கிராமிய ஒன்றிணைந்த நீர், ஆரோக்கிய மற்றும் சுகாதார (RIVASH) கருத்திட்டத்தின் தொடர்ச்சியான வெற்றியே வருடத்தின் சிறப்பம்சங்களில் ஒன்றாகும். செயற்றிட்டம் 2011-2015 முழுவதும் இடம்பெறுமென்பதுடன், நாட்டின் மிகவும் வளம்குன்றிய மாவட்டங்களில் ஒன்றான நுவரெலியா மாவட்டத்தில் ஒரு தொகையிலான தோட்டங்களிலும், பின்தங்கிய கிராமங்களிலும் பரந்துள்ள 7,500 பாடசாலைச் சிறுவர்கள் உட்பட 23,000க்கு மேற்பட்டவர்களுக்கு நீர் விநியோகத்தையும், ஆரோக்கிய வசதிகளையும் வழங்குவதை குறிக்கோளாகக் கொண்டுள்ளது.

ஒவ்வொரு தடவையும் கட்டமொன்று அல்லது கருத்திட்டமொன்று முடிவடைந்து, செயற்றிட்டத்தின் உண்மையான பெறுமதியை நிருவகிப்பதற்கு சனசமூகங்களுக்கு கையளிக்கப்படும் போது, தமது வீடுகளில் நிறுவப்பட்டுள்ள புதிய குழாய்களிலிருந்து வெளியேறும் நீரை ஒருவருக்கு ஒருவர் சிறுவர்கள் பீச்சியடிக்கும் போது அவர்களின் மகிழ்ச்சியையும், சிரிப்பினையும் காணமுடிகின்றது. இன்றுவரை தூய்மையான நீரின் விநியோகத்திற்கு நேரடியான அடைதலைக் கொண்டிருப்பதிலிருந்தும், திருந்திய ஆரோக்கிய வசதிகளிலிருந்தும் 13,500க்கு மேற்பட்ட தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் நன்மையடைந்துள்ளார்கள். இது நீரினால் காவப்படும் நோய்களுக்கு சிறுவர்கள் வெளிப்படுவதை அதிகளவு குறைக்கும் என்பதுடன், அவர்களது முழுமையான சுகாதாரத்தையும், சேமநலனையும் மேம்படுத்தும்.

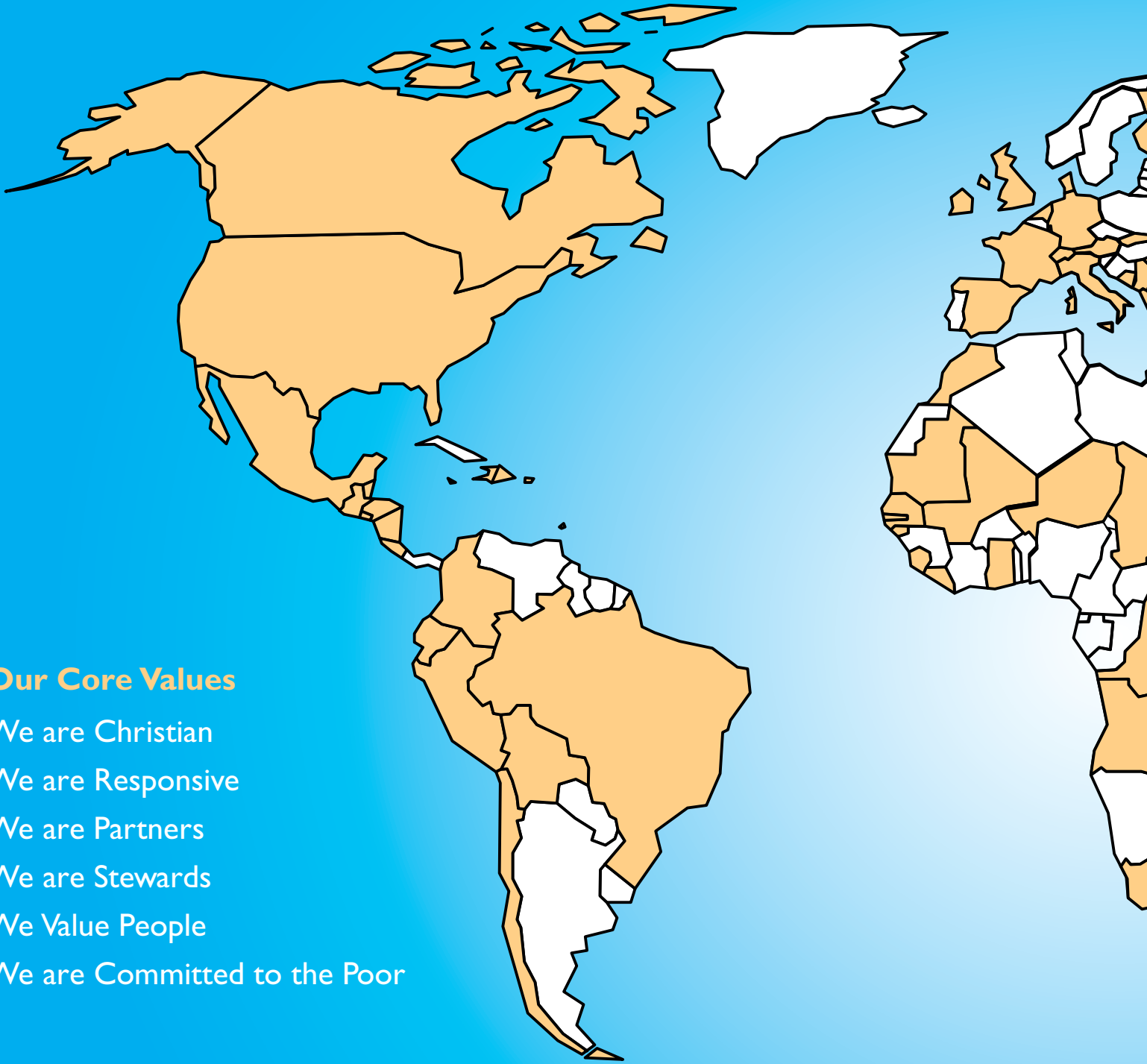
சனசமூகத்தினதும், உள்நாட்சி மற்றும் வேறு பங்களாளர்களினதும் ஆற்றலளவுகளைக் கட்டியெழுப்புவதே RIVASH செயற்றிட்டத்தின் குறிக்கோள்களில் ஒன்றாகும். இதனால் அதிகாரமளிக்கப்படும் போது, தம் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட தீர்மானங்களை எடுப்பதில் சனசமூகங்கள் சுறுசுறுப்புடன் ஈடுபடுவதுடன், இத்தகைய பங்கெடுப்பினை விவரம்தெரிந்த நிறுவனங்கள் மேம்படுத்தும்.

பெருந்தோட்டத் துறையில் உள்நாட்சி ஆட்சியிலும், தமது வாழ்க்கையைப் பாதிக்கும் தீர்மானமெடுப்பதில் பெருந்தோட்டத் தொழிலாளர்களின் தீவிரமான பங்கெடுப்பிலும் பெருமளவு மாற்றங்களைக் கவனத்திற்கெடுப்பதையிட்டு நாம் உண்மையிலேயே மகிழ்ச்சியடைகின்றோம்.

சமூக வகைபொறுப்புக்கூறுதல் மீதான எமது செயற்றிட்டங்கள் சனசமூகங்களுடன் மிகவும் பிரசித்தமானவையாகும். சனசமூகங்களைச் சேர்ந்த பெரும்பாலானோர் நல்லாட்சியிலும், போதைப்பொருளினதும், மதுபான துஷ்பிரயோகத்தினதும் அபாயங்களிலும், சிறுவர் உரிமைகளிலும், மனித உரிமைகளிலும் மற்றும் பாதுகாப்பிலும், வீட்டு வன்முறைப் பிரச்சனைகளிலும், பெண்கள் உரிமைகளிலும் நன்கு பயிற்றுவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனர்.







## Our Core Values

We are Christian

We are Responsive

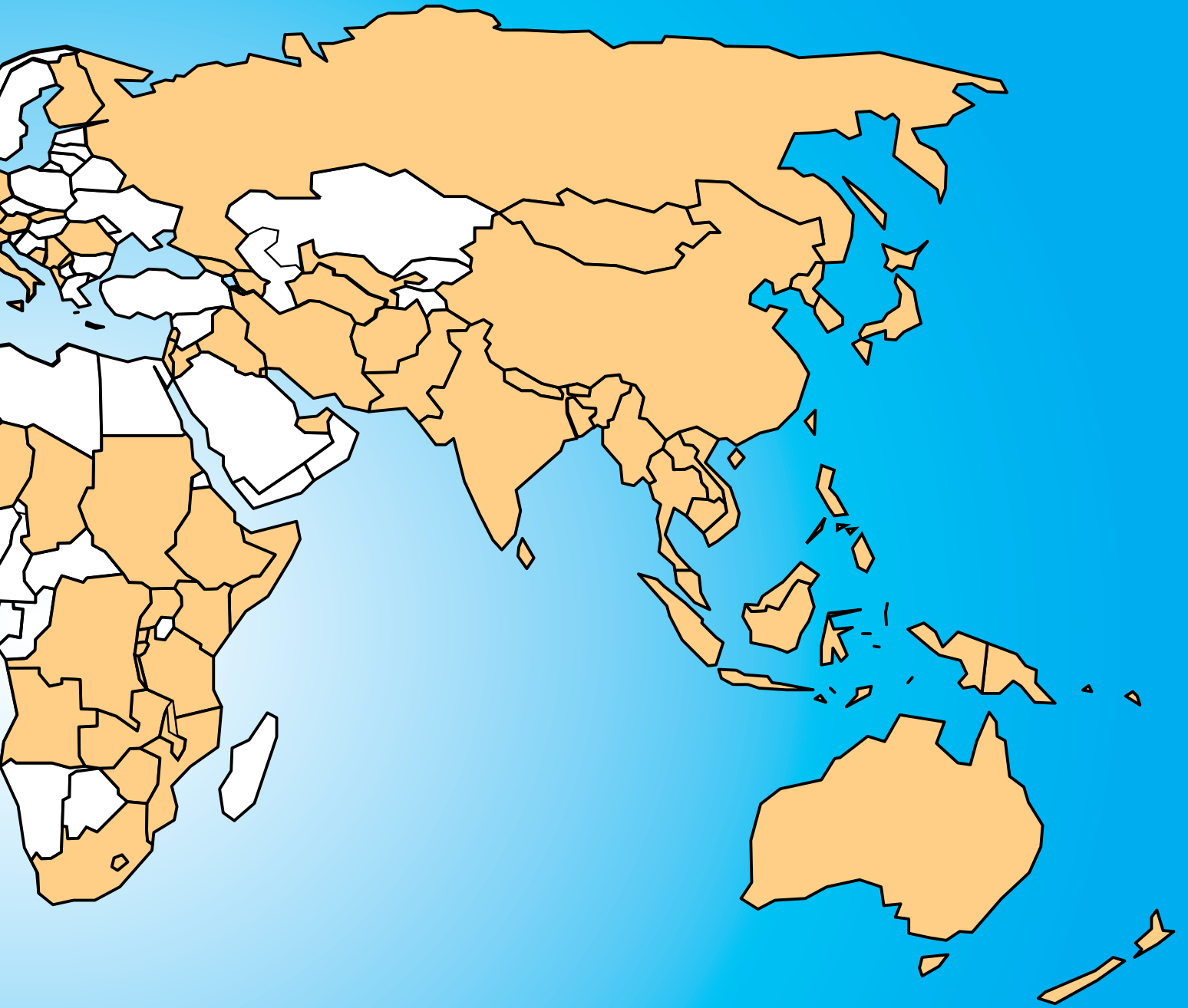
We are Partners

We are Stewards

We Value People

We are Committed to the Poor





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