



EMPOWER ONE ANOTHER

WORLD VISION LANKA | ANNUAL REVIEW 2014

EMPOWER ONE ANOTHER

World Vision | Annual Review 2014

A system of support, trust and strength is what we aim to create with every project that we undertake. Our vision is to create communities that not only grow and flourish but also empower each other to reach greater aspirations. By developing these living networks, we ensure that the future of the nation, from children and adults to senior citizens is one that is composed of unity, reconciliation and optimism for the years ahead.

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Our Vision

**FOR EVERY CHILD,
LIFE IN ALL ITS
FULLNESS;
OUR PRAYER FOR
EVERY HEART,
THE WILL TO MAKE
IT SO.**

World Vision is a Christian, relief, development and advocacy organization working with children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice. Inspired by our Christian values, World Vision is dedicated to working with the world's most vulnerable people regardless of their religion, caste, gender or ethnicity.

Message from the Board Chair



Our staff continues to be our greatest strength and asset as they serve with admirable dedication and commitment in some of the most challenging contexts. Our sincere thanks go out to them, the National Director and senior leadership team for all their efforts. I also wish to thank the World Vision International (WVI) partnership, and fellow board members for their continued support in ensuring a successful operation that is making a difference to those who most need it.

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Marina Tharmaratnam

Board Chair

It gives me great pleasure to provide this message for the Annual Review 2014. This year World Vision Lanka continued its child centered programs and we have been able to touch the lives of many more children, their families and communities.

During the year we consolidated our partnerships with the corporate sector who share our passion to serve the less fortunate, especially disadvantaged communities throughout Sri Lanka.

I am pleased to note the continued impact that our work has had on the lives of some of the most vulnerable children, their families and their communities. The continued commitment to Child Well Being reporting, demonstrates the progress made in this respect. I am also pleased to note the continued commitment towards accountability and transparency and the continued focus on sustainability reporting.

During the year we bid farewell to Board members Dr. Roshan Perera and Dr Sylvanthi Ariadurai whose contribution was valued by all.

Message from the National Director



It has been another satisfying year for World Vision Lanka in a shrinking humanitarian environment and difficult context. In addition to working closely with government at all levels, we further consolidated our partnerships with international donors and leading corporates. This has helped us to expand our efforts in several of our programs. In all our programs, children continued to remain the main focus.

Sri Lanka has shown encouraging progress against the Millennium Development Goals, because of significant investment in social welfare and poverty reduction programs spanning many decades. Sri Lanka stands ahead in the South Asian region especially in the health, water, sanitation and education sectors. The country was also able to achieve the MDG target of halving poverty, seven years ahead of the 2015 deadline.

Sri Lanka was classified as a middle income country in 2010 and is in a transitory stage. Unmet challenges include malnutrition of children under five, income inequality, gender disparity in workforce participation and political representation. Moreover, there are instances where the national performance in key indicators may be acceptable, but regionally there are wide disparities and pockets of poverty remain.

World Vision Lanka works in some of the remotest localities targeting the most vulnerable. We commenced two new Area

Development Programs (ADP), during the year, as well as six special projects via grants and private funding. In addition six new corporate partnerships were secured in an area which has significantly grown. We also completed our program in Pottuvil, an area served since 1999 and trust that the communities are well empowered to sustain their continued development.

In all our programs more children attend school and enjoy better healthcare and nutrition, they are better protected and also have access to clean water and sanitation facilities. Families have more sustainable livelihoods and communities have learnt to dialogue for their rights and be active participants.

We implemented programs which directly impacted more than one million individuals including more than 250,000 children. We also continued to mainstream advocacy in all operations.

This year too our Annual Child Well-Being report showcases our contribution to the well-being of children. A summary of progress and impact across the sectors is included in this report.

Significant also this year was the contribution from our corporate partners to the projects which amounted to nearly Rs 83 million, whilst similar contribution from Government and community amounted to Rs 248 million. These amounts are additional to our total funding, and is a testament to the strength of our collaborations.

There are 586 dedicated staff across our 43 field offices and the national office, who work with commitment to see that children, families and communities are transformed through our programs. I would like to thank them for their continued dedication and efforts in bringing 'change' for the most vulnerable children.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the communities with whom we work, our partners, donors, WVI offices and the Government of Sri Lanka without whose support, none of these achievements would have been possible. Special thanks to our Board of Directors for their continued support and contribution in ensuring good governance and accountability in all our operations.

Suresh Bartlett
National Director

Board of Directors



Marina Tharmaratnam

Marina Tharmaratnam was the Chief Executive Officer/Director of Union Assurance from 2003-2009. She is a Chartered Accountant and Chartered Marketer. She has been a member of the World Vision Lanka Board from 2003 and was appointed Board Chair from 2013. She also served on the Board of Vision Fund Lanka from 2004 – 2010.



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 and was appointed Deputy Chair in 2013.



Dr. Sylvanthy Ariadurai

Dr. Sylvanthy Ariadurai is a Grade I Medical Officer attached the Colombo South Teaching Hospital, Kalubowila, Dehiwala. Dr. Ariadurai has been employed at the Lady Ridgeway Hospital for Children in Colombo in the field of Anaesthesiology for more than thirteen years. She has served on the Board of World Vision Lanka since 2003.



Suzette de Alwis

Suzette de Alwis is the co-founder of Ma's Tropical Food Ltd (Pvt), Manufacturer and Exporters of spices and allied food products. She is a Fellow member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants UK, and has served on the Board of World Vision Lanka since 2007.



Roshan Perera

Roshan Perera is a Deputy Director at the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. She is engaged in policy oriented research relating to monetary and public finance issues. She holds a BA (Hons) in Economics from the University of Colombo, an MA from the University of Illinois, Chicago and a PhD in Economics from the University of Melbourne, Australia. She is also a Passed Finalist of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA). Roshan joined the Board of World Vision Lanka in March 2010.



Kevin Gray

Kevin Gray is Vice President/Site Lead for Banking Operations at HSBC Electronic Data Processing Lanka (Pvt) Limited. He has an MBA (Finance) from the University of Leicester. He joined the Board of World Vision Lanka in November 2012.



Ramesh Schaffter

Ramesh Schaffter is a Fellow Member and former Council Member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants Sri Lanka Branch and an Associate member of the Chartered Institute of Marketing. He is a member of the Board of Janashakthi and has also served on the Boards of several public listed and unlisted companies. He is President of Habitat for Humanity Sri Lanka and joined the Board of World Vision Lanka in 2013.



Chandimal Mendis

Chandimal Mendis is an Attorney-at-Law who has an Independent practice in the field of Civil Law. He has been a member of the Board of World Vision Lanka from 2013.



Suresh Bartlett

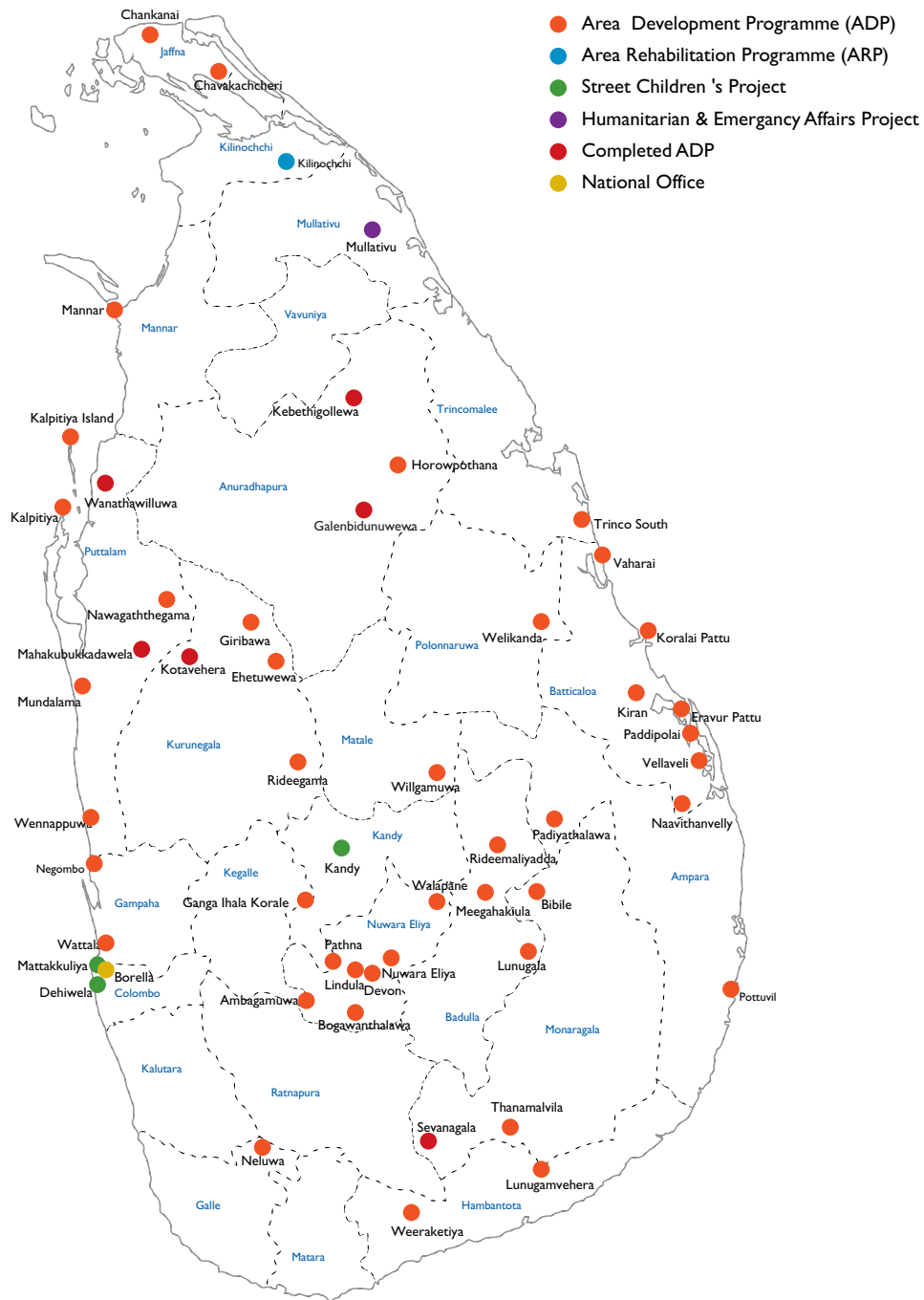
National Director of World Vision Lanka and ex-officio Board member, Chairman Vision Fund Lanka. Suresh Bartlett has extensive experience in business, finance, international development, programme and project management - leading and managing organisations in the corporate and non-profit sectors. He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



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 Indonesia (WVI) 2006-2010.

World Vision's Presence in Sri Lanka



Our Work



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

World Vision has been in Sri Lanka since 1977, working in relief and development projects in 20 districts across the country. Our work is designed to empower families and their communities meet the needs of children through sustainable development.

A distinctive feature of World Vision's work is its long-term approach towards sustainable development. World Vision selects the most under-developed and poorest regions in the country and establishes its Area Development Programmes (ADPs) at these locations. The ADPs have a life span of approximately 15 years and are initiated in clearly defined geographical clusters of rural or urban communities, with populations ranging from 10,000 to 100,000 people.

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

Most ADPs have a balance of activities in four key focus sectors - education, economic development, health and nutrition, and water and sanitation. Crosscutting themes of gender, environment, disaster risk reduction, disability, HIV/AIDS, child protection, conflict sensitivity, Governance 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.

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



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.

Upward Accountability

Without accountability to the 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.

Peer Accountability

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. Without accountability to our staff and volunteers, our operational capacity and integrity may be eroded.

Downward Accountability

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.

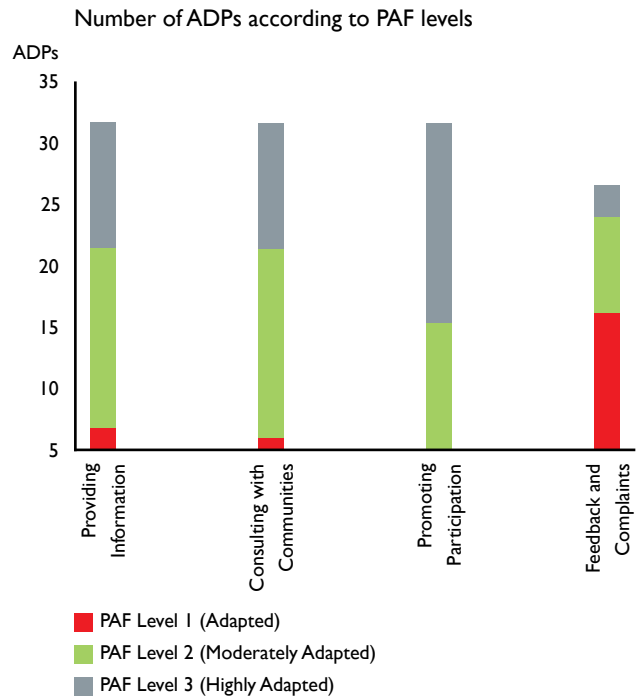
Aid agencies are often viewed as the ones making decisions in community development because they hold more power through the funding they bring in. World Vision has worked more intentionally in being accountable to our communities and children.

We demonstrate our accountability to the communities and children we serve by providing them timely information about our projects and implement them with the consultation and participation of the community.

We have also created feedback mechanisms to collect feedback and complaints from the community through formal feedback systems, suggestion boxes and provide them awareness on their right to complain and feedback. We also keep them informed of the steps taken on their feedback.

Programme Accountability Framework (PAF) is used as the foundation for improving accountability to communities and partners. WV Lanka has taken multiple actions for mainstreaming accountability in its programmes. During the year, the PAF was

integrated in 31 ADPs. The status of accountability levels, based on the PAF is reflected in the chart below.



Reporting period:

In compiling this Review World Vision Lanka has made an intentional effort to move towards greater accountability and transparency. This Annual Review covers our activities and performance for the period 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014, in alignment with the World Vision’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.

Organisational Structure and Governance

World Vision Lanka is part of the World Vision International Partnership which is made up of over 95 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 strategic direction and ensuring risk is effectively managed. The Board is involved with approval of the overall country strategy and strategic plans.

The internal accountability of offices within the WV 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 & Performance Reviews (PCPR)

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

Risk Based Internal Audits (RBIA)

These are carried out by World Vision's internal audit teams. Audits are compliance reviews focused on critical areas of operations and finance based on assessment of risk and adherence to policy/procedure.

During the last year World Vision Lanka has conducted RBIA and PCPR and Acceptable and Established ratings were received in each instance respectively.



Sector Review







An assessment revealed shockingly low literacy levels among children in three of the villages in Paddipolai. World Vision discussed the issue with the community and agreed to pilot a reading box at the Mavadimumari pre-school after-school in order to help cultivate the reading habit. The children in these villages who gathered in the pre-school premises every evening to play, now spend time three days a week to read before play.

The impact was remarkable.

“I used to only play with books and never read them,” says Virupalini (13), “I used to get very low marks in school too. But now I love reading and my marks have improved. I’ve learnt a lot of new words. I couldn’t talk much before because I couldn’t form proper sentences and others used to laugh, but now I can talk very well!”

“I was put into the slow-learners class in school because I couldn’t read well and I wouldn’t get more than 20 marks for a subject. But now I get over 50 marks in the subjects and I’m back in the regular class,” says Sadushan (11).

The reading box is monitored by community members trained in

literacy skills assessment and development to help the children. World Vision provided books approved by the Education Office for different levels of reading. The children are divided into five groups according to their reading skill and are provided books according to their levels.

While the community has taken responsibility to monitor the Reading Box and update the progress of children, they have also begun discussions with the Zonal Education office to fill teacher vacancies in schools in the area with need for more teachers.



Education

Children and youth are educated for life

Key Interventions

- Providing basic facilities for play schools, pre-schools, 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 associations and management committee formation and strengthening of pre-school management societies
- Strengthening existing School Development Committees (SDCs)
- Ensuring right to education through advocacy
- Supporting education department to have extra-curricular activities and award scholarships for the best performing and needy students
- Providing school equipment (stationery, school bags) to needy students
- Partnering with the education department to conduct mock examinations
- Introducing special education initiatives for children with disabilities through partnering with education department (e.g. inclusive education and special education interventions)
- Promoting formal, non-formal learning methods to improve literacy through reading-box initiative, special classes, reading spaces and libraries
- Conducting life-skill development programmes through child societies
- Introducing new technology learning initiatives (e.g. ICT initiatives) to enhance the quality of education
- Promoting model class rooms in primary schools



For the mothers-to-be of Horowpathana, getting about their daily work is difficult enough with the dry, scorching heat. Even worse than that was travelling to their pre-natal appointments.

There was no maternity clinic for Thibiriaththawala, Alikibulagala and Mawathwewa villages and pregnant mothers and mothers with young children had to travel between 7 and 15 Km to attend the nearest clinic. If they did not make it on time for the bus they had to travel by trishaw at considerable cost.

There were also very few Public Health Midwives (PHMs) appointed for these villages and some mothers missed their important pre-natal appointments. Often, there were complications during childbirth because mothers could not get to hospital on time.

The community felt they could not really do anything about this issue and two young mothers died giving birth at home. The community was disturbed, but still didn't know what they could do about it.

When World Vision commenced health promotion and awareness activities in the area, the mothers began to realize the importance

of good pre-natal care and nutrition as well as the importance of nutrition for their newborn and young children.

The community also began to realise the importance and the necessity of health facilities for their well-being. Mothers rallied together to discuss the issue with the midwives followed by formal discussion with the Ministry of Health.

A clinic is now in operation at the Thibiriattawela Pre-school. With easier access, pregnant mothers are more motivated to attend their pre-natal appointments regularly, and are eager to learn more about nutrition, hygiene and sanitation as well.

“Earlier, mothers were not very interested in going for the maternity clinics,” said Najeela, a mother of five. “Now the midwife and the doctor come to the village and conduct the clinics. They teach us many things we didn't practice before.”

The community is now looking for a suitable location to set up a permanent clinic.



Health & Nutrition

Children and their families enjoy good health and are well-nourished

Key Interventions

Children are well nourished

- Behavior change communication and promotion interventions
 - Awareness and education programmes on nutrition, Healthy Kitchen Programme, cooking demonstrations
- Facilitation and strengthening of community based growth monitoring promotion
- Community based rehabilitation programmes for malnourished children
- Integrated nutrition interventions to address child malnutrition through multi-sectoral approach through economic development, Water and Sanitation (WATSAN), ECCD
- Provision of nutrition food supplement for children and families during emergencies
- Integrated pre-school nutrition improvement and pre-school mid-day meal programmes

Children are protected from infections and diseases

- Public Health awareness and prevention programmes on diseases
- Supporting schools and Child Development Centers to have improved WATSAN facilities

- Behavior change promotion interventions on sanitation and hygienic practices
- Emergency medical assistance for children
- Community health promotion interventions and Happy Family initiative for family development

Children have access to essential maternal and child health services

- Strengthening community based mother support groups, community task forces
- Capacity building programmes for Public Health staff, pre-school teachers and community leaders
- Construction and renovation of health institutions, clinics and Child Development Centers (CDCs)
- Provision of health equipment and instruments
- Appointing volunteers to support and deliver health services at community level
- Special capacity building training on Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) and Mental Health & Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) for selected officers



For the 82 families in Sengamam, Pottuvil water was the biggest issue. They had to spend 50 rupees and travel 11 kilometres by bus to collect water, bathe and wash their clothes.

“Sometimes we had to leave our children with neighbours when we have to collect water. If we take our little children with us and bring back water also, we have to spend 500 rupees for a three wheeler,” says Dikiriya Umma (50).

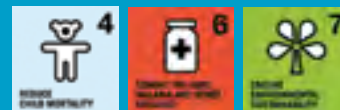
Several organizations provided short term solutions to the community, but it never brought them relief and in the end, they still traveled to Pottuvil. The cost of traveling daily to collect water was taking a heavy toll on the poorest members of the community.

Although Sengamam was not within World Vision’s development programme in Pottuvil, the plight of the community prompted World Vision to find a solution. World Vision installed a common tube well at the entrance to the community, and the National Water Supply and Drainage Board agreed to provide the water lines to the tube well.

“Now we no longer have to go Pottuvil to collect water,” says Mohamed Hannifa (44) smiling. “We are saving our money and our

time and we have clean water.”

Today, the community of Sengamam has expanded to 105 families, and their water needs are met. Through the project, the community has also been connected to the Divisional Secretary, who has agreed to maintain the tube well together with the Rural Development Society (RDS).



Water & Sanitation

Children and their families have access to clean water and sanitation facilities

Key Interventions

WATSAN Infrastructure

- Construction of small scale drinking water supply systems
- Construction and renovation of individual and public wells as protected water sources
- Water purification and cleaning of water sources
- Construction of improved latrines and sanitation facilities

Water Quality

- Facilitate water quality monitoring to meet relevant standards
- Water source protection and water-shed management

WASH Sustainability and Governance

- Development of Environment Management Plans for Water and Sanitation & Hygiene WASH projects
- Promotion of renewable energy in water projects
- Forming and strengthening water committees for maintenance and sustainability of WATSAN systems and protection of water resources

- Capacity building of local government and other WATSAN partners
- WASH related advocacy

WASH Behavior Change

- Hygiene promotion initiatives and campaigning
- Hygiene Education for mothers and children
- Campaigns and initiatives to mitigate Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)



Shalomi (10) belongs to an isolated and marginalized pottery community in a village in Mundalama because they were considered low-caste. People from other communities didn't even drink water from her area.

So when World Vision invited her father, Kanapathi and Ananthan, another community leader for the motivational training programme that focused on economic sustainability through enhancing an individual's potential and partnerships, they were quite surprised. It was a life changing experience for both of them and they returned to the village with a new vision.

"The programme encouraged us to use our own talents and abilities to have a better future and develop a successful business of our own," says Kanapathi, "While we were disregarded by others, the members of our community were scattered and isolated. After the programme we were able to share the learnings with our community and build trust to work in unity to improve ourselves and face our challenges."

The pottery produce increased, slowly the wider community began to take notice and interact with them leaving their prejudice aside. Attitudes changed and a feeling of fellowship and brotherhood was

replacing rejection and discrimination.

For the next business training coordinated by World Vision with Generate Your Business Idea (GYB), Business Motivation (SYM) and Improve Your Business (IYB) that included savings, managing finances and book keeping, Kanapathi took 20 members from his village.

"We never had access to such programmes before because people did not want to work with us," says Kanapathi.

Today, the pottery community is focused, vibrant and empowered. No middle man is needed to ensure the sale of their produce as they are now able to directly deal with the wholesale market.

"Now I am able to earn over Rs. 60,000 a month and I'm able to provide for my family. I have also been able to provide employment to others," says Kanapathi.



Economic Development

Parents and caregivers have sustainable livelihoods so that they can provide well for their children

Key Interventions

Employment

- Facilitating vocational training and skills training for youth, women and vulnerable groups

Enterprise

- Facilitating business development training, business counselling, micro finance and mobilising business forums
- Value chain development in agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors
- Improve access to markets/promotion of post-harvest techniques
- Mobilising producer groups
- Renovating infrastructure related to livelihoods such as tanks and irrigation systems
- Initiating savings clubs and loan schemes

Empowerment

- Facilitating capacity building, and training on household economy management, technical and skill development
- CBO empowerment
- Improving access to information
- Awareness on natural resource management



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

Resilience & DRR

Sri Lanka experiences different natural disasters each year. These disasters destroy life and property and affects normalcy of life. While responding to affected communities with relief, recovery, rehabilitation and development, World Vision also puts great emphasis on Disaster Risk Reduction and need for disaster preparedness and community resilience. To ensure effective disaster management structures and plans are in place and equipped, trained individuals at village levels, World Vision works closely with the Government's disaster management units in the respective areas.

Child Protection

As a child-focused organisation World Vision accords top priority to Child Protection in all of its programmes. Child Protection activities are designed to support the ADPs to create a presence of child protection in the communities and focus much on building community capacity to respond to child protection needs. World Vision partnered with institutions such as National Child Protection Authority (NCPA), Sri Lanka Police, Probation and Child Care Department, Institutes of Social Services, INGOs and local NGOs to make the programmes more effective and reach a wider audience.

Disability

World Vision programmes are designed to support children and adults with disabilities. While promoting inclusion and community sensitization we also provide them with economic recovery programmes that are tailored to their special needs. New infrastructure such as schools, homes and community halls are also constructed with access for the disabled.

Gender

All of World Vision's programmes include women as key partners and recipients of assistance. Women who have equal opportunity and access to resources and education can earn more, become positive role models for girls and boys and offer solutions to community problems. Domestic violence, alcoholism and migrant mothers top the list of gender issues in many communities we

serve. Through awareness programmes we help communities become Gender Sensitized and establish small Gender Watch Groups to assist people in need.

Environment

In all its activities World Vision is careful to minimise any negative impact on the environment and to safeguard nature for future generations. Whenever necessary, World Vision conducts an environmental impact assessment at the commencement of any project. Through projects such as Integrated Resource Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Home gardening and other projects that involve the environment, World Vision help communities move from environmentally harmful methods and focuses strongly on protection and restoration of environment. Communities are introduced to rainwater harvesting, water and soil conservation methods and use of natural fertilisers.

HIV/AIDS

Although Sri Lanka has a relatively small number of reported HIV/AIDS cases, high risk behaviours that contribute to the spread of the infection are prevalent, making the country highly vulnerable to an AIDS epidemic. With the high number of risk factors, World Vision recognizes the need to invest in the area of HIV/AIDS awareness and education. Training and awareness programmes on the positive behaviour for change are conducted for most-at-risk people, social mobilizers and community members in the ADPs.

Peace Building

The strategic focus of Peace Building and Conflict Resolution consists of two major aspects. One is Peace Building and Conflict Resolution capacity building programmes for children, youth and adults and the other is ensuring conflict sensitivity is intentionally addressed in all World Vision programmes.

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

Special Initiatives

FRIENDS



In order to uplift the lives and the wellbeing of children living on the streets, World Vision initiated FRIENDS Project. The Project through its two-shelters and a drop-in-centre attend to their basic needs in education, health and nutrition, protection, psycho-social well-being and social values and aims to reintegrate them into mainstream society as successful and productive citizens. The Project also focuses on the rehabilitation of parents and has successfully reintegrated nine children with their families this year.



SEEC



Socio-Economic Empowerment of Communities and CBOs (SEEC) Project aims to improve capacity and economic productivity of resettled communities in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts. The Project provides skills training and awareness on available market opportunities to communities and livelihoods-based Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to strengthen livelihoods while improving community-Local Authority engagement and good governance. The Project also focuses on skills development of unemployed youth and providing them career guidance.

Partnered with the government's Vocational Training Centre and the Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) business management training programme of International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Project benefits around 2,500 resettled families (10,000 persons), 5000 active members from 20 CBOs, 150 personnel from Local Authorities.



Permaculture



Permaculture (permanent agriculture) Project focuses on creating sustainable human habitat by developing and establishing eco-friendly sustainable agriculture practices using local resources and appropriate technology.

Among its key activities are organic farming, livestock management, seed conservation, integrated pest management, water management and water resource development, healthy-kitchen development, agri-micro enterprise development and establishing market systems within and outside the community. The Project develops farmer groups and builds their capacity to share knowledge and sustain the project's impacts. In 2014, over 2000 rural low-income farmers have received direct assistance through the project.



BEACEN



Building Evidence And Capacity for Enhanced Health and Nutrition (BEACEN) Project focuses on enabling communities to access essential health services as well as building capacities of the government service providers, community groups, volunteers, other stakeholders and World Vision staff.

The Project also facilitated the development of 'CommCare' a mobile phone application for health and nutrition monitoring. This year BEACEN was implemented in 10 ADPs.



WV Canada

RIWASH



Rural Integrated Water and Sanitation & Hygiene (RIWASH) Project was designed to support the Government to improve the water supply and sanitation sector by strengthening local government capacity for effective delivery of water, sanitation, hygiene and solid waste management needs of communities in a sustainable way.

With the success of RIWASH-I, a second project was launched in central Sri Lanka with the innovative approach of "water as a connector" to connect and engage the estate labour community, estate management and the government officials to successfully implement Government's Rural Water and Sanitation Supply Policy while strengthening governance and community structures.



DFAT Australia

PNIP



Participatory Nutrition Improvement Programme (PNIP) provides nutritious cooked meals to around 6600 pre-school children in 195 pre-schools in Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu Districts in North.

Partnered with the Nutrition Coordination Division (NCD) of the Ministry of Health (MoH) the Programme also measures improvements in the nutritional levels of the children. The programme conducts nutrition education programmes for pre-school teachers. They in turn carry out awareness programmes for parents also covering knowledge on maternal and child nutrition, infant and young child feeding practices, basic hygiene, illness management, de-worming and vaccinations.



WV Taiwan & WV HongKong

REMIND



Reconciliation Through Mental Health in the Northern Districts (REMIND) implemented in the Northern Districts of Sri Lanka is designed specifically to meet the psychological needs of the returned communities. Assisted by the Ministry of Health, the Project has 60 Community Support Officers to support identified families. REMIND project has also built group-support. IPTG (Inter Personal Therapy Group) or Group counseling helps the affected community come together, identify their needs and support each other to journey towards healing.



LIFT



The Livestock Initiative for Transformation (LIFT) Project aims to strengthen household economy of the poorest of the poor families by introducing an additional source of income and building their capacities to sustain a steady livelihood. The Project provides technical and financial skills training, along with the distribution of livestock and helps them link with available markets and services. LIFT has benefitted over 700 families this year in Chavakachcheri and Walapane ADPs.



Northern Returnee Education and Health Support Project



The project works with the Department of Education to rebuild schools damaged during the war and provide basic learning tools and furniture and renovate water and sanitation facilities to ensure a safe learning environment for returnee children.

While supporting teachers in receiving training, the Project helps establish school children's clubs to provide them with child rights awareness and leadership training and to involve children in school and community development activities.

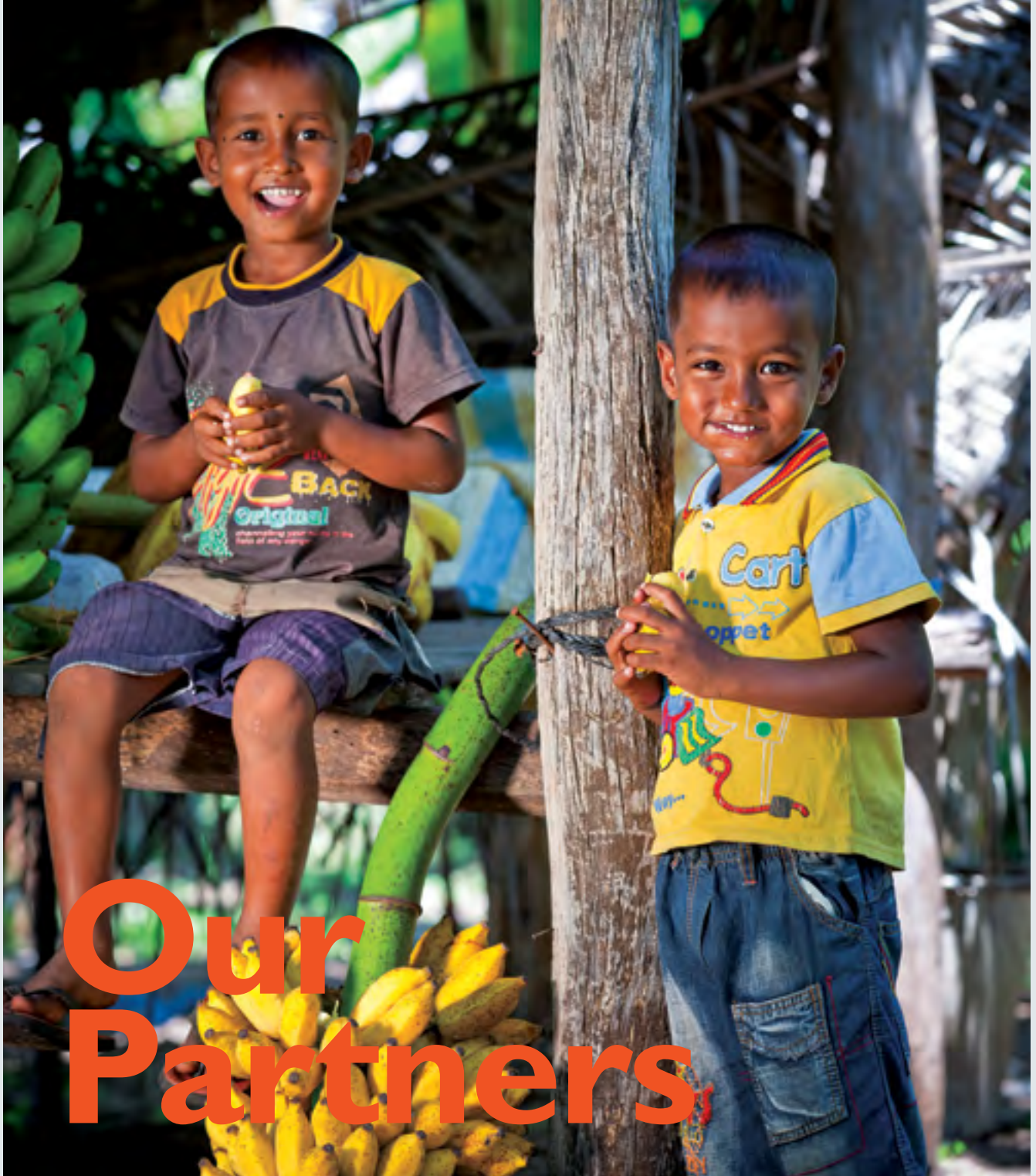


Production Improvement Project



Production Improvement Project (PIP) for Small-scale Livestock Farmers in the Emerging Region Project supports the livestock sector in Kilinochchi District working closely with the Department of Animal Production and Health (DAFH). Under the Project 30 Community Animators are trained and deployed under Livestock Breeders Co-operative (LIBCO), to provide technical services to livestock farmers in artificial insemination, vaccination and first aid. This year the Animators provided services to over 6300 livestock farmers.



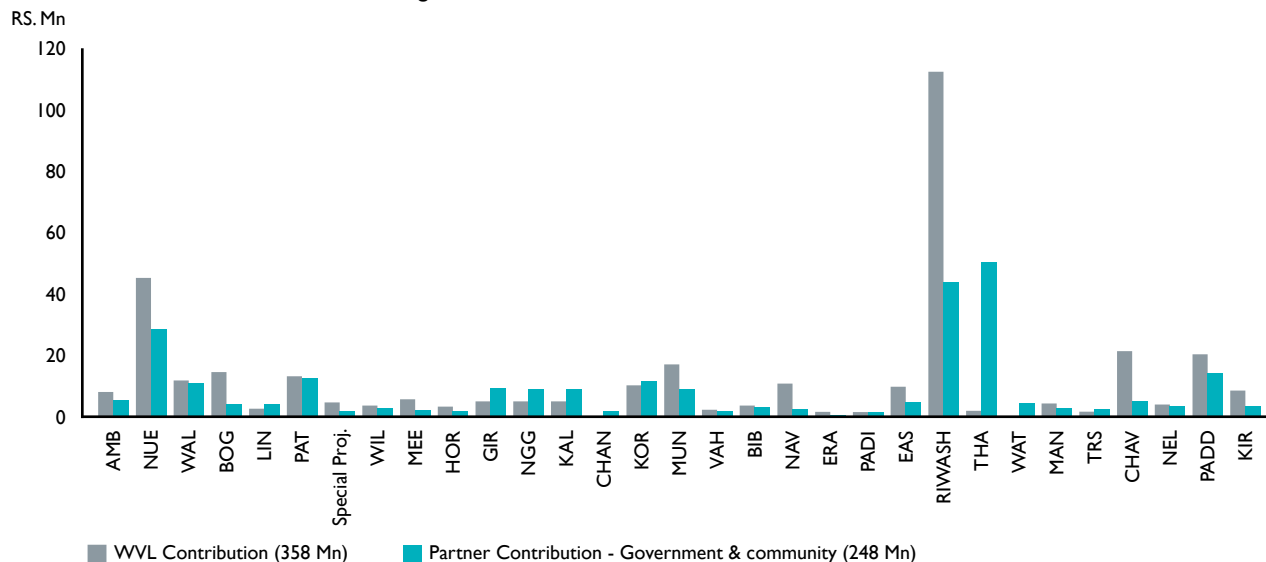


Our Partners

Our Partners

Our journey this year has been a most rewarding one especially because of the many partners who joined hands with us in making our programmes and projects a success. The government bodies, corporates and the community themselves have greatly contributed in uplifting the well-being of children and their families. We look back with satisfaction at the great accomplishments brought about by our joint commitment.

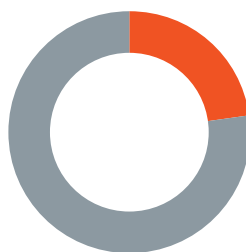
WV - Partner Contribution to Programme Initiatives in 2014



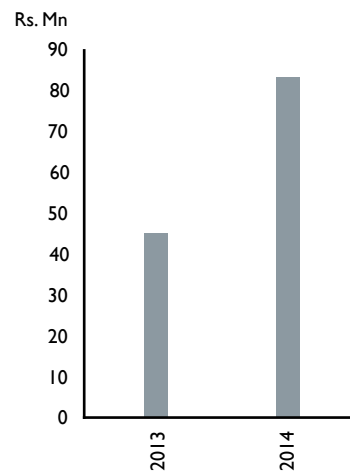
Cumulative Contributions



Corporate Contributions



Corporate Contributions



● WVL Contribution - 51%
 ● Partners Contribution (Government & community) - 49%

● Plantations - 23%
 ● Other - 77%

Our Corporate Partnership Projects

John Keells Foundation supports two villages within World Vision Programme Areas in Mullaitivu and Verugal under their Village Adoption Programme. The Project has so far assisted the communities with fishing boats, nets and safety jackets under livelihoods, renovated access roads, and constructed toilets and hand-washing facilities in a school.



HOLCIM under their Shelter and Livelihood Project built houses for needy families in Kalpitiya and Mundalama ADPs and provided handicrafts training through the National Crafts Council.



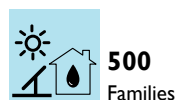
Executives for the Extraordinary (E4E) - A group of overseas entrepreneurs primarily from Proctor & Gamble provided a full-fledged library that benefit students within World Vision's Urban Development Programme in Wattala.



Ceylon Agri Industries partnered to provide hybrid seeds, technical knowledge and buy back guarantees for farmers cultivating maize in the Giribawa ADP.



Brandix and HSBC through their joint-project in Poonahari, Kilinochchi provided a solar-powered water scheme for the community in addition to livelihoods support through the provision of cattle, knowledge on homegardening and grants for entrepreneurial businesses trainings.



Seylan Bank built a full-fledged library in Mannar Area Development Programme.



Agarapathana Plantations partnered in renovating a Child Development Centre (CDC) and a pre-school and built an additional CDC and a pre-school in Nuwara Eliya ADP.



Kotagala plantations partnered in providing drinking water and sanitation facilities and in the construction of two pre-schools in Pathana ADP.



Bogawantalawa Plantations partnered in constructing a drinking water scheme and building two pre-schools with Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) in Bogawanthalawa ADP to provide a safe place for children after school till their parents return home. The Space provides them a study area, a reading room and play and recreational areas and is managed by a trained staff.



Watawala Plantations partnered in providing drinking water and sanitation facilities, construction and renovation of Child Development Centres (CDCs), pre-schools and renovation of libraries and a clinic in Nuwara Eliya and Lindula ADPs.



Horana Plantations partnered in building a new pre-school and a new CDC in Nuwara Eliya ADP.



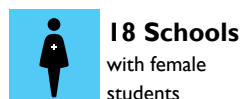
Maskeliya Plantations built sanitation facilities and partnered with the Plantation Human Development Trust (PHDT) on re-roofing of line-room units.



NSB Exercise Books provided school items to poorest of the poor children in Neluwa ADP and 25 pre-schools in Welikanda ADP.



Rovican International donated female sanitary items worth nearly 2 million rupees to Health Development Clubs in Nuwara Eliya.



Sustainability Reporting



Our Commitment to Sustainability
Sustainability Report
GRI Compliance

Sustainability Reporting

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 sustainability principles. 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 children and community through development and relief programmes that address requirements such as clean water, education, health, agriculture and preparedness for natural disasters. 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 programmes 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 impacts, 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 Reporting Contd.

GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE NGO SECTOR SUPPLEMENT COMPLIANCE TABLE – 2014

This table has been prepared using the G3 reporting framework of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the NGO Sector Supplement: www.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 2014 Annual Review is available at: <http://www.worldvision.lk>

Strategy and Profile Disclosures	Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2014 unless otherwise specified)
Strategy and Analysis	
1.1 Statement from the most senior decision-maker of the organization.	See Pages 4-5 (Chairman's and ND's Reports)
Organizational Profile	
2.1 Name of the organization.	See Page 74 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.).	See Pages 9, 12-27
2.3 Operational structure of the organization, including national offices, sections, branches, field offices, main divisions, operating companies, subsidiaries, and joint ventures.	See Pages 8, 11, 52-67 (Organisational Structure and Governance, Programme locations, Auditors report)
2.4 Location of organization's headquarters.	See Page 74 Corporate Information
2.5 Number of countries where the organization operates.	World Vision Lanka operates within Sri Lanka. Note however that World Vision Lanka is a member of the World Vision International Partnership which operates in over 90 countries around the world. For more information see the World Vision International Accountability Report available at wvi.org
2.6 Nature of ownership and legal form.	See Page 74 Corporate Information
2.7 Target audience and affected stakeholders.	See Page 10 (Accountability and Transparency)
2.8 Scale of the reporting organization.	See Pages 53-56, 69 (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 2014 unless otherwise specified)
Report Parameters		
Report Profile		
3.1 Reporting period (e.g., fiscal/calendar year) for information provided.	1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014	
3.2 Date of most recent previous report (if any).	30 September 2013	
3.3 Reporting cycle (annual, biennial, etc.).	Annual	
3.4 Contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents.	Samantha Lindsay Senior Manager – Public Engagement	
Report Scope and Boundary		
3.5 Process for defining report content.	See Page 10 (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	
GRI Content Index		
3.12 Table identifying the location of the Standard Disclosures in the report.	This table	
Governance, Commitments, and Engagement Governance		
4.1 Governance structure of the organization, including committees under the highest governance body responsible for specific tasks, such as setting strategy or organizational oversight.	See Page 11 (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.	See Page 6 The Chair of the Board is a non-executive director	
4.3 For organizations that have a unitary board structure, state the number of members of board and/or non-executive members highest governance body that are independent and/or non-executive members.	All Board members are non-executive directors	

Sustainability Reporting Contd.

Strategy and Profile Disclosures	Reference (page references to WVL Annual Review 2014 unless otherwise specified)
Stakeholder Engagement	
4.14 List of stakeholder groups engaged by the organization.	See Page 10 (Accountability and transparency)
GRI Performance Indicators	
Indicator NGO1 Involvement of affected stakeholder groups in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes.	See page 37
Indicator 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 37
Indicator NGO3 Systems for programme monitoring, evaluation and learning, resulting changes to programs and how they are communicated.	See page 38
Indicator NGO4 Measures to integrate gender and diversity into programme design, implementation, and the monitoring evaluation and learning cycle.	See page 39
Indicator NGO5 Processes to formulate, communicate implement and change advocacy positions and public awareness campaigns.	See page 40
Indicator NGO7 Resource allocation.	See pages 52-68
Indicator NGO8 Sources of funding by category	See Pages 61, 74
Indicator NGO9 Mechanisms for workforce feedback & complaints, and their resolution.	See page 40
Indicator SO2 Percentage and total number of programmes / business units analyzed for risks related corruptions.	During the year the Internal Audit Unit conducted 7 risk based audits in the programme areas and operations units.
Indicator EN16 and EN18 Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight. Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reductions achieved.	See page 41
Indicator LA1 Total workforce, including volunteers by type, contract	See Page 69 (Statistics)

* The indicators refer to the Sustainability Reporting guidelines code.



GRI Compliance - Involvement of affected stakeholder groups



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

Community engagement is practiced as a foundational principle in our Learning through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning (LEAP) standards and explicitly includes participation of all partners in all processes of programme management cycle -design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. 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 and stakeholders. Programming staff respect the confidentiality of personal information disclosed by respondents and a due coursed process. 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 – from the initial response through the rehabilitation process. Special attention must be paid to children and other vulnerable groups.



GRI Compliance - Mechanisms for feedback and complaints



Indicator : 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-standard steps approach. The steps include getting to know each other, joint exploration, planning, co-creating, defining roles and expectations, managing and institutional and social sustainability in development. The programme staff follow these steps in collaboration with communities and local stakeholders. It leads staff and communities through a participatory, empowering process to research, design, manage and integrate into ongoing community structures.

In an emergency response, people affected by disasters are always active participants throughout the disaster management process - from the initial response through the rehabilitation process. Special attention is accorded to children, women 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 and duty bearers.



Indicator : 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 performance monitoring. General programme and project reviews are done jointly by staff, children, community and the respective stakeholders. This leads to reflections, lessons learning and course correction required for the improvement of the project performance, effectiveness, management and sustainability.

Additionally, regular monitoring is conducted through monthly reporting and monthly management meetings within the programme team as part of programme management. Monitoring and evaluation tools such as Most Significant Change (MSC), best stories, documentaries are also utilised. During the last few 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 with maximum bandwidth offering required depth and breadth for desired impact. We now have internationally accepted indicators with baselines and can track the progress of our programmes.

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.



Indicator : 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. It will also ensure equality, empowerment and dignity of individuals through promoting healthy relationships among men, women, boys and girls in order to achieve Child Wellbeing Aspirations and social justice within programme and project areas.

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.

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).

During the year standardisation of indicators to measure the impact of gender mainstreaming and development of tools for the indicators took place.

Recognising that gender issues are not solely about women, the gender unit initiated a project called MenCare to highlight the role played by men in what is traditionally considered the tasks of women. Aptly titled ‘Celebrating fatherhood’ the project helped remove some of the stigma associated with men who help their spouses with the household chores including looking after the children. This year the MenCare module was mainstreamed in the design and redesign of ADPs.

Through Gender self-assessment processes/audits the organizations assesses itself on the extent of integration of gender issues.



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

Advocacy and public policy cuts across all our work, sectoral initiatives and programmes. World Vision Lanka monitors the implementation of public policies at a local level, analyses gaps which lead to critical issues in child development and empowered citizens to engage directly with relevant authorities to seek sustainable solutions to these issues.

During 2014, policies such as Maternal Care Package of the Ministry of Health, National Drinking Water Policy, Education for All - National Action Plan, National Policy on Disability, National Policy on Early Childhood Care and Development, National Policy for Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Sector and National Policy on Solid Waste were better implemented in our Programmes.

This success is the result of years invested in community mobilization and awareness on their Rights, Rules of the Land as well as Responsibilities they have towards the development of their country.

Over the last year WVWL also continued to address a range of social accountability issues using the Community Responsibility towards Good Governance (CRGG) approach empowering the communities and strengthening their relationship with local authorities.



Indicator : 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 participation rate in WVWL was 96%

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.



GRI Compliance - Direct and Indirect Emissions



Indicator : ENI6 and ENI8 Total direct emissions and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight. Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reductions achieved

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

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

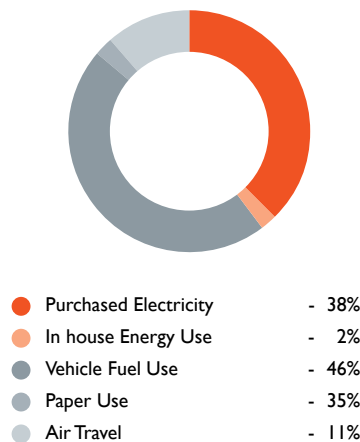
Over the last few years World Vision Lanka has intentionally worked towards improving its environmental performance in an effort to reduce the organisation's contribution to climate change and environmental degradation.

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.

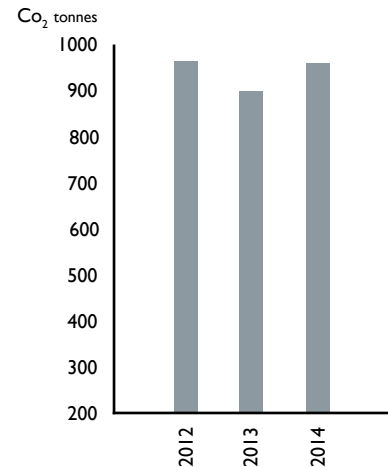
In FY14, with a significant increase in our overall operations in terms of manpower, vehicles and programme locations, there has been an increase in air travel, use of paper and in-house energy consumption and fuel usage.

Carbon Foot Print FY14			
	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14
Purchased Electricity	339.41	379.29	359.93
In house Energy Use	20.07	17.52	20.90
Vehicle Fuel Use	507.77	415.80	445.27
Paper Use	13.57	15.65	24.54
Air Travel	82.13	72.34	107.09
Total CO2 Emission (In Tonnes)	962.94	900.59	957.73

Energy Use in 2014



Total Co2 Emission







Child Well Being Report

The well-being of children is at the heart of all our work. When children are cared for, protected and enjoy good health, the community thrives and is transformed. Hence, World Vision Lanka (WVL) engages in an annual process of measuring and reporting, its impact on Child Well-Being (CWB). In its fourth year of reporting, WVL has achieved considerable progress in CWB, in keeping with its child-focused country strategy. A key highlight has been our concerted effort to link grass-roots development to relevant policies through research and advocacy, for impact both at the local and national levels.

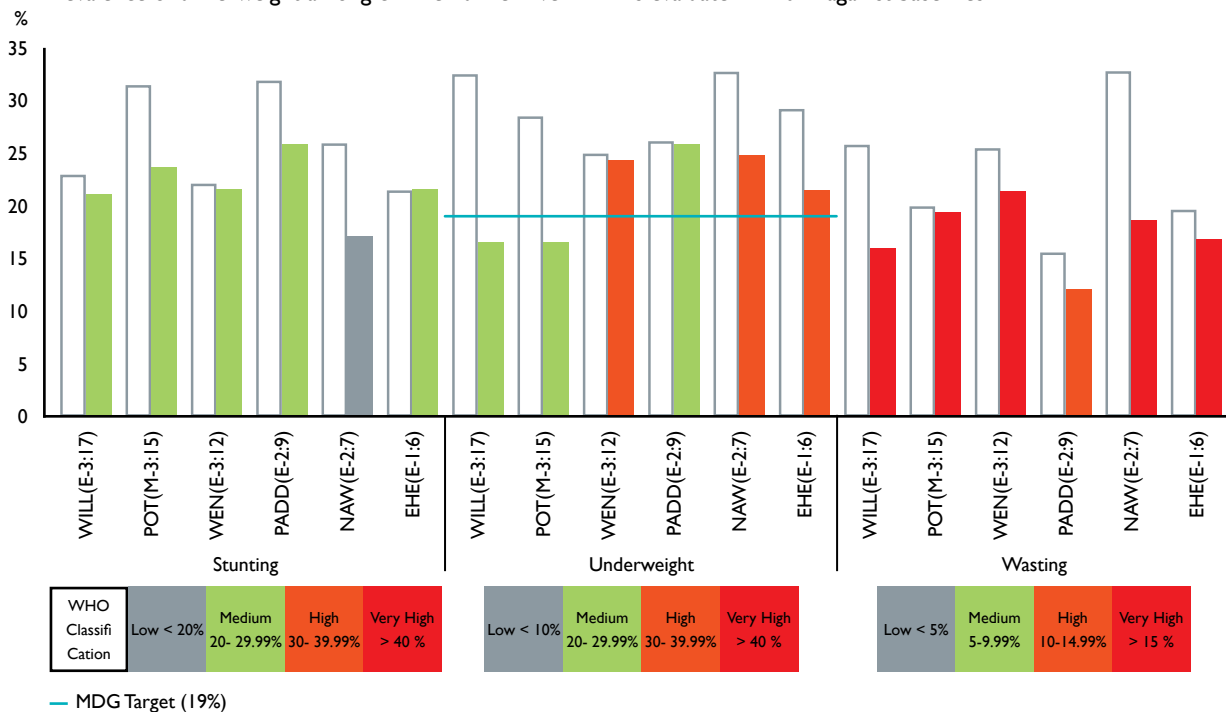
Impact on CWB in 2014 has been monitored and measured with the use of 26 indicators, some of which are aligned to the indicators of the MDGs. In addition, evaluation data and information of 9 ADPs measures 'change' in CWB over time (usually a space of five years), as well as key learning in programme implementation. The graphical representations on the following pages show the progress and change against internationally accepted standard indicators, and additional indicators specific to WVL programmes. These indicators are monitored annually to capture trends in CWB, and are evaluated against baseline data, where it is available.

Improved maternal and child, health and nutrition

Both the health and nutrition programmes of WVL has impacted the lives of 64,106 children under the age of 5, and a further 9177 pregnant women. WVL conducts a number of programmes to enhance and improve the nutritional status of children and young mothers, including – awareness programmes on nutrition, growth monitoring, integrated nutrition programming (with economic development activities), and community building initiatives, such as 'mother care groups'.

Chart 1

Prevalence of underweight among children under five in ADPs evaluated in 2014 against baselines



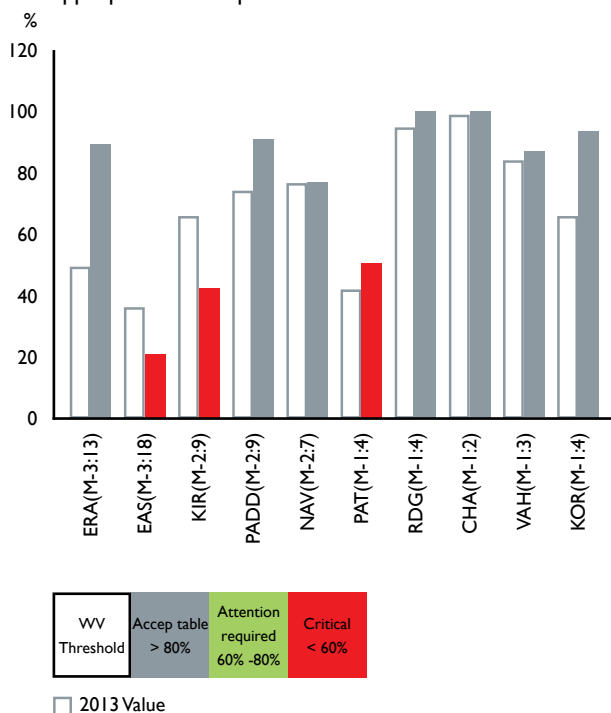
*The national averages for MDG target indicators used in the CWB report, are those that were available with census and statistics prior to the release of the Millennium Development Goals Country Report of 2014.

Improved maternal and child, health and nutrition

In response to national level findings on the effects of diseases such as Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) on morbidity and malnutrition among children below 5, WVVL has taken the initiative to facilitate improvement and monitor the 'percentage of children less than 5 years with presumed pneumonia (ARI) who were taken to appropriate health provider' in a given time-frame. Chart 2 captures improvement since 2013.

Chart 2

Percentage of children less than 5 years (in ADPs) with presumed pneumonia (ARI) who were taken to appropriate health provider in 2014



Improved access to clean water and sanitation

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) initiatives, within the purview of the health programme, have achieved extensive impact. Supported by the Rural Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (RIVASH) project, and other community based water projects, approximately 6600 families have better access to safe drinking water this year and approximately 3100 families and 7500 school children benefited through the promotion of better hygiene practices. Trends in access to improved sanitation facilities (for defecation) indicate consistent improvement among programmes (see chart 4 for improved access since 2013, in 11 ADPs).

Chart 3

Percentage of households with sufficient drinking water from an Improved source in ADPs : Evaluations in 2014 against baseline

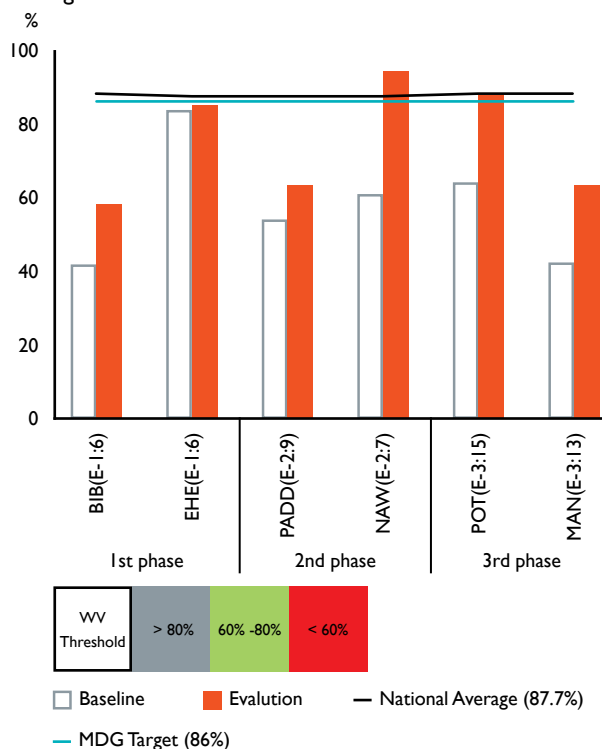
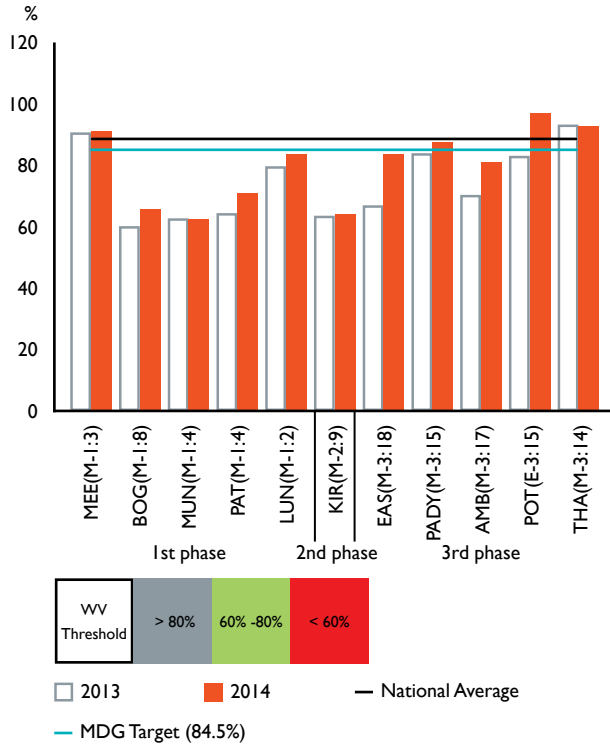


Chart 4
Percentage of Households using improved sanitation facilities (for defecation) in ADPs : Monitoring data of 2014 vs 2013



Ensure child and youth education to establish their future

The education programme in 2014 has impacted the lives of approximately 57,803 children within World Vision’s Programme areas. The Functional Literacy Assessment Tool (FLAT), was rolled-out in an additional 5 ADPs in 2014. The FLAT assesses ‘functional literacy’ (and the ability to read and write with comprehension) and provides WVL with a basis on which to implement targeted educational programmes with the relevant educational authorities. Innovative programmes – child friendly reading spaces, reading boxes have been instrumental in advancing children’s literacy. Children enrolled in a structured learning institution exceed 98% in the majority of reporting ADPs; despite challenges to accessing educational services in these impoverished contexts.

Chart 5
Proportion of children in 5 ADPs who can read with comprehension 2014

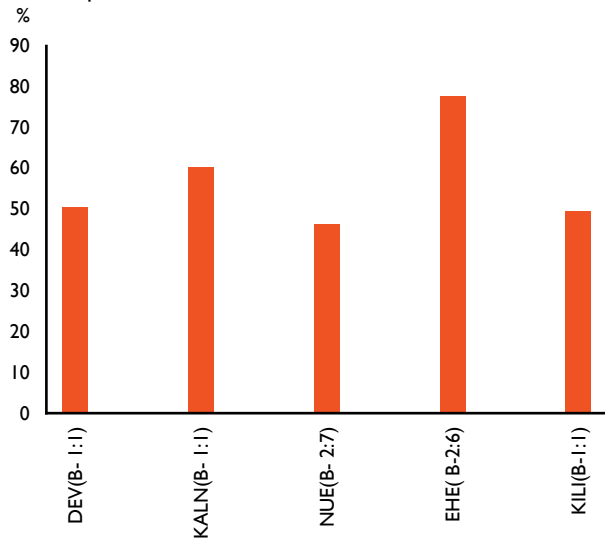
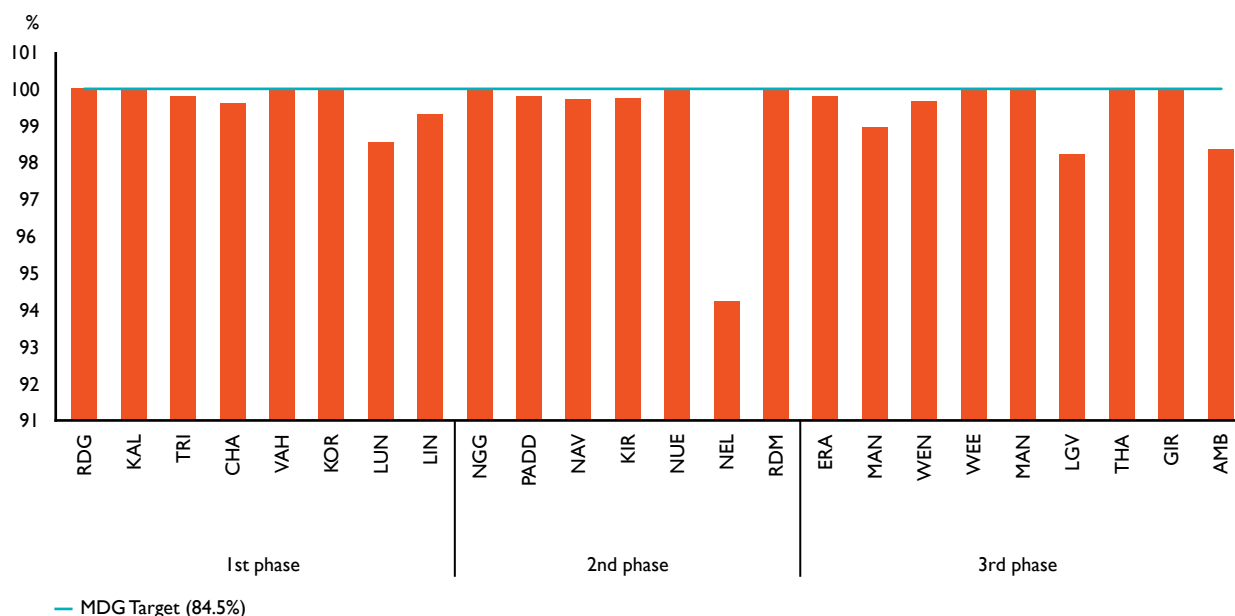


Chart 6

Proportion of children (in ADPs) currently enrolled in and attending structured learning institution 2014



Increased Economic and Environment Resilience

The Economic and Agriculture sector attempts to build resilience and economic growth among rural poor especially those engaged in agriculture. The most pressing problems affecting the rural poor encompass productivity, connectivity and economic mobilization. The specific problems faced by WVVL beneficiaries include lack of entrepreneurship, poor savings habit and investment, high cost of agriculture inputs, issues related to marketing and 'seasonality' of income.

In response to these needs, WVVL implements a unique model, namely the 'graduation model'. Through a number of interventions, beneficiaries are 'graduated' in a series of 'living rankings', according to the Participatory Living Standards Ranking (PLSR), which is based on their asset profiles (see Diagram 1). A total of 19,877 families and 15,916 individuals (including 8139 youth) have benefited from these interventions. Among the categories of the PLSR, the 'Poorest of Poor' (PoP) has reduced across all ADPs with evaluation data, given that a majority of interventions target this category (see Chart 7). A singular achievement in 2014 has been the increase in savings clubs in the majority of evaluation ADPs, indicating a commitment to progressive economic advancement and income generation (see Chart 8). Access to micro-finance among beneficiary communities is supported by Vision Fund Lanka (VFL), whose contribution was USD 5.6 million in 2014.

Diagram 1

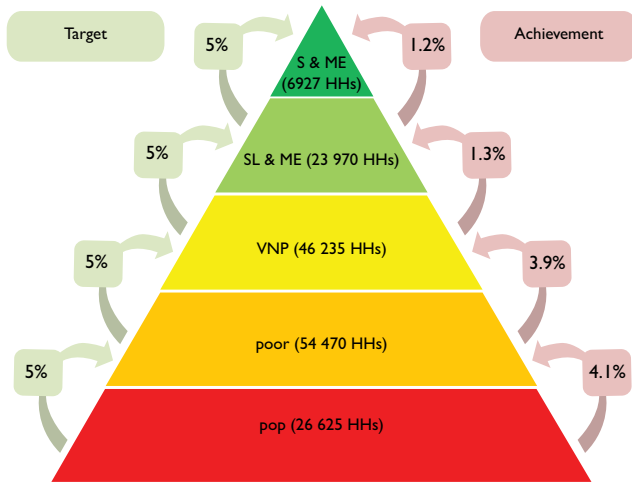


Chart 8

Proportion of parents or caregivers with the means to save money

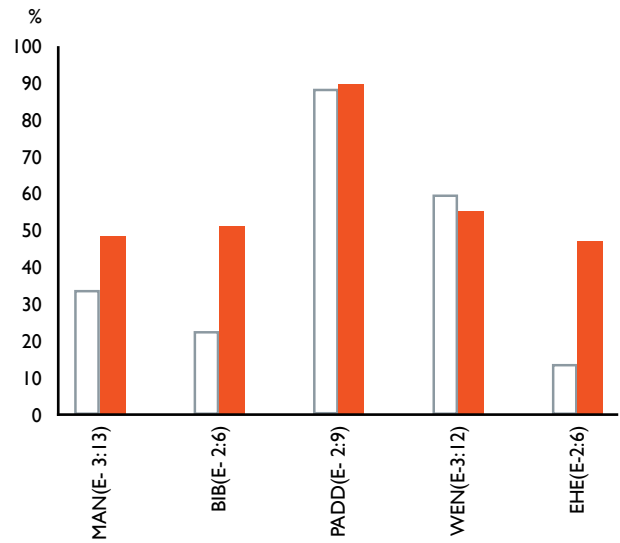
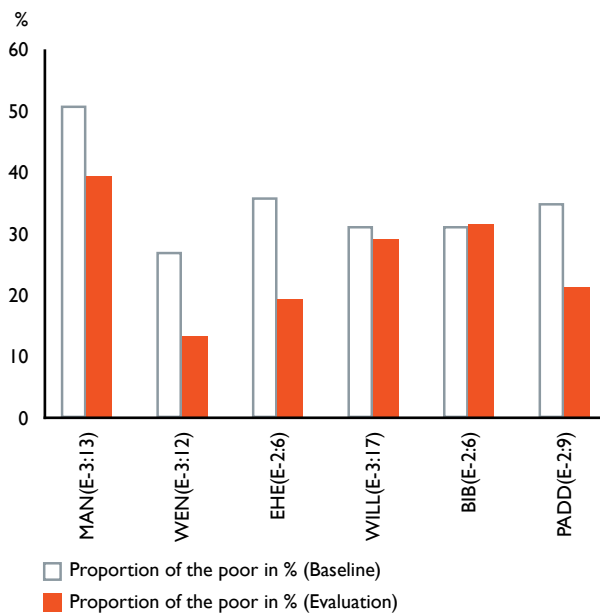


Chart 7

Proportion of Poor HHs in the targeted ADPs

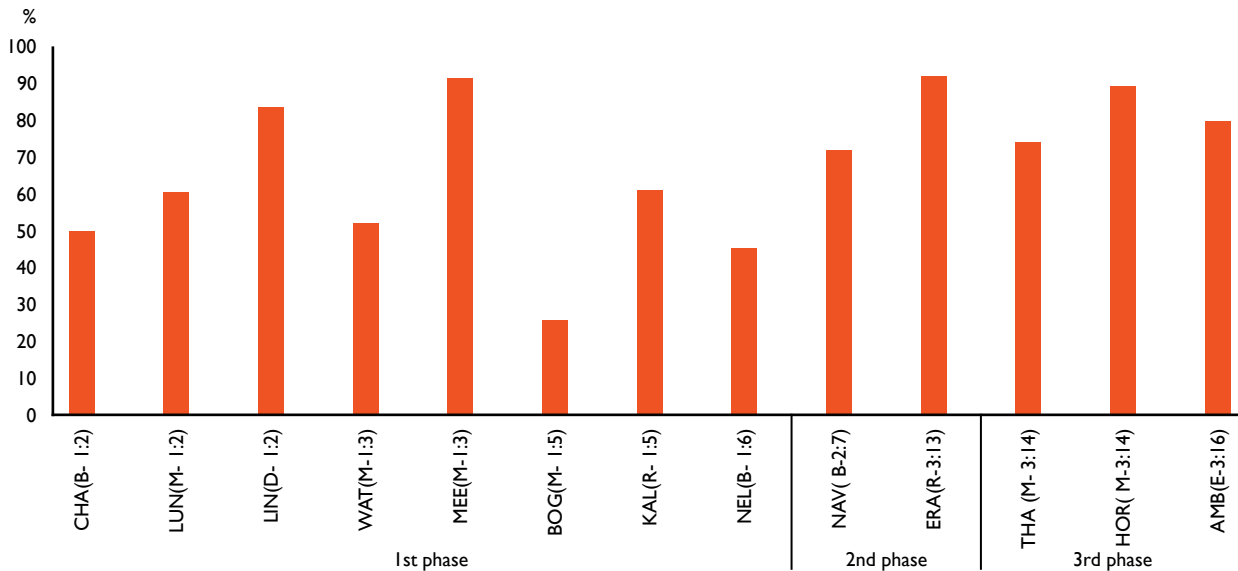


Ensure Children are Cared for and Protected and their Voices are Heard and Respected

The Child Protection Programme aims to build the capacity of communities and children to respond to child protection needs and to realise the rights of children. In working towards protection and well-being of children, WVW has anchored all related efforts in the UNCRC while also aligning itself with the National Child Protection policy and other relevant guidelines in the country. Among its key interventions are to promote participation of children (and youth) in child societies. Child societies have been instrumental in mobilising change within their communities and provide children a forum to voice their opinion and ideas and strengthen their skills. In addition, it is found that 87% of Village-level Child-Rights Monitoring Committees (VCRMC), affiliated to the government, is active and functional, as against the total number targeted for all ADPs.

Chart 9

Percentage of children (12-18 years) in ADPs who report that their community is safe



Note :The full report on Child Well Being is available on www.worldvision.lk





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 2014, 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 57 to 67.

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.

Auditor's Responsibility

- 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 comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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 2014, and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Organisation's state of affairs as at 30 September 2014 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

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

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
COLOMBO

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S. Gajendran FCA, Ms. S. Badgie FCA, Ms. S. Perera ACA, T.U. Jayasinghe ACA

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

Statement of Financial Activities

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

	Note	Year ended 30 September	
		2014	2013
Incoming resources	4	3,143,366,852	2,910,991,040
Project expenditure			
Direct staff costs	5.1	(426,296,966)	(384,807,071)
Other direct costs		(2,243,232,591)	(2,025,358,955)
Indirect costs		(236,865,454)	(232,072,930)
Total project costs	5	(2,906,395,012)	(2,642,238,956)
Net surplus on projects	7	236,971,840	268,752,084
Other revenue earned	6	41,014,872	71,313,276
Administrative costs		(247,928,630)	(251,720,742)
Net surplus on operating activities		30,058,082	88,344,618

The notes on pages 57 to 67 form an integral part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

	Note	2014	30 September 2013
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Land and buildings	10	183,604,189	264,300
Investments	11	154,471,699	156,884,022
		338,075,888	157,148,322
Current assets			
Receivables	12	24,680,097	254,452,462
Deposits and prepayments	13	30,126,432	21,217,975
Grant receivable		86,655,624	Nil
Cash and cash equivalents	14	151,004,370	352,028,097
		292,466,523	627,698,534
Total assets		630,542,411	784,846,856
FUNDING AND LIABILITIES			
Accumulated fund			
Unrestricted funds	15	257,053,477	206,222,723
Restricted funds	16	73,725,433	100,201,434
		330,778,910	306,424,157
Non-current liabilities			
Defined benefit obligations	18	162,128,390	156,884,947
		162,128,390	156,884,947
Current liabilities			
Payables	17	137,635,111	90,070,587
Deferred income		Nil	231,467,165
Total liabilities		137,635,111	321,537,752
Total accumulated fund and liabilities		630,542,411	784,846,856

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 WorldVision 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 :

.....
.....

The notes on pages 57 to 67 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 2011	87,686,903	97,222,585	184,909,488
Defecit for the year	(1,122,166)	(11,295,059)	(12,417,225)
Currency translation difference	Nil	46,393,345	46,393,345
Balance at 30 September 2012	86,564,737	132,320,871	218,885,608
Balance as at 1 October 2012	86,564,737	132,320,871	218,885,608
Surplus for the year	13,636,697	74,707,921	88,344,618
Currency translation difference	Nil	(806,069)	(806,069)
Balance at 30 September 2013	100,201,434	206,222,723	306,424,157
Balance as at 1 October 2013	100,201,434	206,222,723	306,424,157
(Deficit) / surplus for the year	(26,476,001)	56,534,083	30,058,082
Currency translation difference	Nil	(5,703,329)	(5,703,329)
Balance at 30 September 2014	73,725,433	257,053,477	330,778,910

The notes on pages 57 to 67 form an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows

(all amounts in Sri Lanka Rupees)

	Note	Year ended 30 September	
		2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash flows used in operations	19	(44,556,733)	(4,533,251)
Gratuity paid	18	(16,554,300)	(10,370,229)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(61,111,033)	(14,903,480)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Sale of assets and other disposable items	6	11,761,870	22,558,221
Purchase of land and buildings	10	(183,339,889)	Nil
Interest received	6	29,253,003	48,755,055
Investment in interest bearing instruments	11	2,412,323	(21,185,745)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(139,912,694)	50,127,531
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(201,023,727)	35,224,051
Movement in cash and cash equivalents			
Beginning of the year		352,028,097	316,804,046
Increase		(201,023,727)	35,224,051
End of the year	14	151,004,370	352,028,097

The notes on pages 57 to 67 form an integral part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lanka Rupees unless otherwise stated)

1. General information

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

The registered office 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 and nutrition and water and sanitation including the cross cutting areas, such as protection including child protection, environment, gender and peace building. To achieve these objectives, World Vision Sri Lanka carries out various projects located around various regions of Sri Lanka.

1.2 World Vision Lanka is domiciled in Sri Lanka and is the local representation of World Vision International. Even through World Vision Sri Lanka is incorporated as a company, it has all the characteristics of a not for profit organization. Hence, it prepares financial statements in accordance with the statement of Recommended Practice for not for profit organization.

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 57 to 67 an integral part of the financial statements.

1.4 The notes to the financial statements are in Sri Lankan Rupees (LKR) 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 LKR.

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

However, for the local regulatory reporting purposes, those financial statements prepared and presented in USD are translated in to LKR and it is translated as follows;

2.2.2 Translation of financial statements presented in USD in to LKR

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

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

2.3 Land and buildings

Buildings are initially recorded at cost and stated at historical cost less depreciation. Land is not depreciated. Buildings are depreciated on a straight line basis to write-off the cost of the building to its residual value over its estimated useful life time. Useful life of the building is estimated to be 20 years.

2.4 Plant and equipment

All plant and equipment are charged directly in to expenses as it is deemed that they are purchased directly or indirectly for the purpose of project activities.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligations using the pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the obligations. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2.9 Employee benefits

(a) Defined benefit obligations

Defined benefit plans define an amount of benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit plans are the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the statement of financial position date less the fair value of plan assets if any, together with adjustments for unrecognised past service cost. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by the Company using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows using the interest rates of government bonds in the absence of mature market corporate bonds in Sri Lanka. The government bonds are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Past services costs are recognised immediately in income, unless the changes to the plan are conditional on the employees remaining in service for a specific period of time (the vesting period). In this case, the past service costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

(b) 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. The company has no further obligation.

(c) Short term employee benefits

Wages, salaries, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company.

2.10 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.

2.10 Income recognition (Contd)

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

2.11 Expenditure recognition

Expenses in carrying out projects and other activities of WorldVision 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 Information

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

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below:

(a) Defined benefit plan - Gratuity

The present value of the defined benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for defined benefit obligations include the discount rate, future salary increment rate, mortality level, withdrawal and disability rates and retirement age. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of defined benefit obligations.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that is used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of government treasury bonds and the existing and expected inflation rates.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 18.

4. Incoming resources

	2014	2013
Restricted		
Direct funding and other	192,757,823	137,316,358
Unrestricted		
Received from World Vision International	2,921,195,664	2,700,295,802
Receipt from support office	29,413,365	73,378,880
	3,143,366,852	2,910,991,040

5. Project expenditure

	2014	2013
Government-Grant	315,048,582	319,715,424
Private Non-Sponsorship	373,179,504	348,797,029
Sponsorship	2,218,166,926	1,973,726,503
	2,906,395,012	2,642,238,956

5.1 Other direct costs

	2014	2013
Beneficiaries cost	1,864,851,961	1,682,916,367
Logistical support services	140,117,396	129,393,752
Transport and storage	91,062,708	94,947,739
Training	72,033,822	32,306,408
Communication and networking	36,041,416	41,136,725
Printing and stationary	24,582,235	21,952,091
Other cost	14,543,053	22,705,872
	2,243,232,591	2,025,358,955

6. Other revenue earned

	2014	2013
Interest income	29,253,003	48,755,055
Sale of assets and other disposable items	11,761,870	22,558,221
	41,014,872	71,313,276

Interest income is stated net of withholding taxes deducted at source.

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

7. Operating activities

The following items have been charged in arriving at net surplus

	2014	2013
Project expenses (excluding staff cost)	2,003,693,907	1,801,116,218
Employee benefits (Note 8)	902,701,105	840,142,585
Audit fee and related expenses	1,505,864	1,657,425

8. Staff cost

	2014	2013
Salaries and benefits	799,652,647	740,415,412
Defined contribution plan	81,250,673	70,028,514
Defined benefit obligation (Note 18)	21,797,785	29,698,659
	902,701,105	840,142,585

9. Tax

Effective 1 April 2006, the Company was liable to Non Governmental Organization (NGO) tax at the rate of 28% on 3% of grants received as per Section 102 (1) of Inland Revenue Act, No. 10 of 2006 unless it applies for remission of NGO 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.

10. Land and buildings

10.1 Cost

Description	Balance as at 30 September 2013	Additions	Disposals	Balance as at 30 September 2014
Land	264,300	73,440,000	Nil	73,704,300
Building	Nil	109,899,889	Nil	109,899,889
Total	264,300	183,339,889	Nil	183,604,189

During the year the company purchased a land and building at 619/8, Baseline Road, Dematagoda, Colombo 09 for the purpose of its head office. The land and building was valued by Messer G.A.Gunawardena on 17 December 2013 to support the carrying value. Depreciation has not been charged as the building is still under renovations and therefore it is not available for use.

10.2 Depreciation

Description	Balance as at 30 September 2013	Additions	Disposals	Balance as at 30 September 2014
Land	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Building	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

10.3 Net book value

	2014	2013
Cost	183,604,189	264,300
Accumulated depreciation	Nil	Nil
Net book value	183,604,189	264,300

11. Investments

Investments mainly consist of fixed deposits. The fixed deposits are with Standard Chartered Bank.

	2014	2013
Investments	154,471,699	156,884,022

The above deposits are held for the purpose of payment of staff gratuity and repatriation allowance. The average interest rate of these deposits denominated in LKR is 7%.

12. Receivables

	2014	2013
Advances	2,911,812	3,204,951
Interest receivable	3,436,995	2,859,936
Receivable from related party (Note 22)	Nil	236,390,930
Other receivables	18,331,290	11,996,645
	24,680,097	254,452,462

13. Deposits and prepayments

	2014	2013
Deposits	6,061,349	6,414,566
Prepayments	24,065,083	14,803,409
	30,126,432	21,217,975

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2014	2013
Cash in hand	582,857	978,010
Short term bank deposits	123,245,819	246,945,413
Cash at bank	27,175,694	104,104,674
	151,004,370	352,028,097

The average interest rate on short term deposits is 5%.

15. Unrestricted funds

	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of the year	206,222,723	132,320,871
Unrestricted surplus in operating activities	50,830,754	73,901,852
Balance at end of the year	257,053,477	206,222,723

16. Restricted funds

	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of the year	100,201,434	86,564,737
Restricted (deficit) / surplus in operating activities	(26,476,001)	13,636,697
Balance at end of the year	73,725,433	100,201,434

17. Payables

	2014	2013
Accrued expenses	117,059,229	66,981,879
Retention (See (a) below)	18,680,588	19,983,703
Repatriation provision	1,895,294	3,105,005
	137,635,111	90,070,587

- (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.

18. Defined benefit obligations

	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of the year	156,884,947	137,556,517
Provision for the year	21,797,743	29,698,659
Payment made during the year	(16,554,300)	(10,370,229)
Balance at the end of the year	162,128,390	156,884,947

This obligation which is externally funded is based on the formula method prescribed by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka, specified in Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standards No.19 "Employee Benefits". The principal assumptions used for this purpose are as follows:

	2014	2013
Discount rate per annum	9%	9%
Annual salary increment rate	8.70%	9.70%
Retirement age	57 yrs	57 yrs

19. Cash used in operations

	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus of income over expenditure	30,058,082	88,344,618
Adjustments for:		
Gratuity provision (Note 18)	21,797,743	29,698,659
Deferred income	(318,122,789)	157,698,905
Exchange difference on revaluation	(5,703,329)	(806,069)
Sale of assets and other disposable items	(11,761,870)	(22,558,221)
Interest income (Note 6)	(29,253,003)	(48,755,055)
Operating (deficit) / surplus before working capital changes	(312,985,165)	203,622,837
Changes in working capital		
Decrease / (Increase) in receivables	229,772,365	(238,759,539)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments and deposits	(8,908,457)	551,362
Increase in payables	47,564,524	30,052,089
Cash flows used in operating activities	(44,556,733)	(4,533,251)

Notes to the Financial Statements Contd.

20. Contingent liabilities

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

- (a) Relief Rehabilitation provision of Infrastructure facilities , Livelihood support, poverty alleviation supported activities to displaced persons in any area identified by the Government for such Purposes ; and
- (b) other activities approved by the Minister as being humanitarian in nature, taking into consideration the nature and gravity of any disaster and the magnitude of relief consequently required to be provided.

The company has obtained remissions up to year of assessment 2012/13 and all tax liabilities up to 2012/13 have been fully settled. During the year, the Company has settled LKR 2,256,614 (2013 - LKR 2,000,000) in respect of NGO tax. The NGO tax settled is included under administrative expenses.

In the event the Company fails to obtain the remission for the year of assessment 2013/2014 from the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue, it will be liable to NGO tax on the grant income at the stipulated rates.

Considering the above, no provision has been made for the year of assessment 2013/2014 in respect of NGO 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.

21. 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.

22. Directors' interest and related party transactions

The directors during the financial year were ;

Ms. Marina A Tharmaratnam	
Dr. Ms Sylvanthy Ariadurai	Retired on 26 March 2014
Rt. Rev. Dhiloraj Canagasabey	
Ms. Suzette De Alwis	
Dr. Ms Roshan Perera	Resigned on 24 July 2014
Mr. Kevin Gray	
Mr. Ramesh Schaffter	
Mr. Chandimal Mendis	
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;

(a) Purchase of services

Nature of transactions	(Amount paid) / received	
	2014	2013
Fund transfer	31,942,545	275,393,919
Other administration expenses	1,251,002	2,455,086
Capital allocation	30,690,241	(41,458,075)

The director was not directly or indirectly involved in any contracts with the Company during the year ended 30 September 2013.

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

	2014	2013
Amount due from Vision Fund Lanka Ltd - Balance as at 30 September	Nil	236,390,930

(c) Key management compensation

	2014	2013
Short term employee benefits	15,345,174	13,796,845

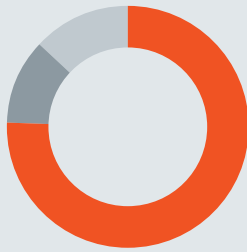
23. Events after the reporting period

Company has entered into a contract with Kemyo (Private) Limited on 25 November 2014 for the refurbishment of acquired office building at 619/8, Baseline Road, Dematagoda, Colombo 09 for the contract price of USD 1,002,023 (in LKR 130,452,562).

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

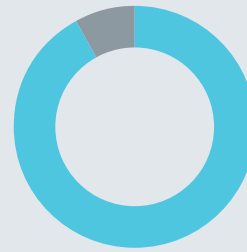
Financial Highlights

Programme-wise Expenditure



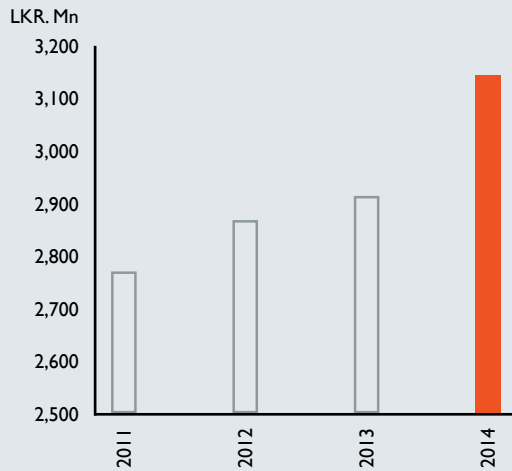
- Area Development Programme - 75%
- Humanitarian Emergency Assistance - 13%
- Special Projects - 12%

Cost to Programme Expenditure

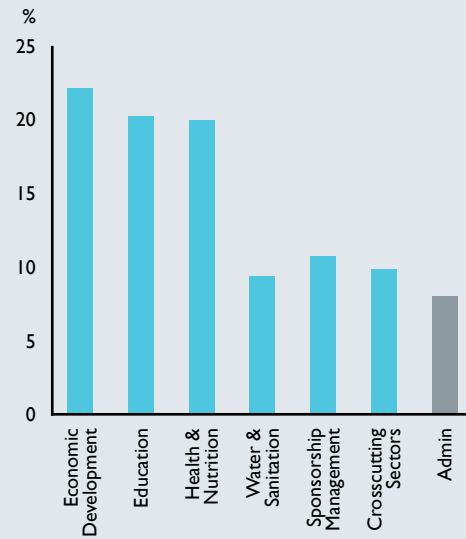


- Programme Expenditure - 92%
- Administration Expenditure - 8%

Total Income 2011 to 2014



Sector-wise Expenditure



Key Statistics



} Locations



1,220,176
Individuals



381,205
Families



349,236
Children

} Beneficiaries



586
Total Staff



432
Male



154
Female

} Staff Profile



1,076
Indirect employees

විධායක සාරාංශය 2014

අපේ සියලු වැඩවලදී, අපේ අතිලාභය වන්නේ අප එක්ව වැඩකරන ප්‍රජාවල වැසියන් දිළිඳු බවින් මිදෙනු දැකීම පමණක් නොව ඔවුන් සවිබලගැන්වෙනු දැකීමයි. සංවර්ධනය පෙරටම ගෙනයමින් ඉදිරි පරම්පරාවලට වඩාත් යහපත් අනාගතයක් නිර්මාණය කිරීමට ඔවුන් සවිබලගැන්වී සිටිනු දැකීම අපේ ඉහළම සතුටයි.

මේ වසරේ වාර්තාව තුළ අප මේ ප්‍රජා සමභරක කටාපුවත් ග්‍රහණය කර ඇත. පාඩ්ඩිපොලොයි ප්‍රදේශයේ ප්‍රජාවක් 'කියවීමේ මංජුසා' ඔස්සේ තම දරුවන්ගේ සාක්‍ෂරතාවෙහි වර්ධනය අධීක්‍ෂණය කරමින් ඊට සහාය දෙති; හොරොච්චිපතානේ ප්‍රජාවක් ඔවුන්ගේ ගර්භණී සහ කිරි දෙන මව්වරුන්ට සායනයක් සඳහා උද්දේශනය කර එය ලබාගෙන ඇත; පොතුච්චි ප්‍රජාවක් පිරිසිදු ජලය වෙත ප්‍රවේශය ලැබූ අතර මුන්දලමේ කලක් කොන්වී සිටි ප්‍රජාවක් ඔවුන්ගේ දරුවන් සඳහා වඩාත් යහපත් අනාගතයක් ගොඩනැංවීමට එක්සත්වී සිටිති.

අපේ සංවර්ධන සහ සහන වැඩවලදී දිගටම ප්‍රාථමික අවධාන කේන්ද්‍රය වන්නේ ළමා යහපැවැත්මයි. ළමයින්ට සත්කාර ලැබෙන බවත්, ඔවුන් සුරැකෙන බවත්, ඔවුන්ට යාවජීව අධ්‍යාපනය ලැබෙන බවත්, ඔවුන් සෞඛ්‍ය සම්පන්න බවත් වීමෙන්ම ඔවුන්ගේ දෙමාපියන් සහ රැකබලාගන්නන් ඔවුන්ගේ අවශ්‍යතා හොඳින් සපුරන්නට සමත්වන බවත් හිසැක කිරීමට අපි වෙහෙසෙමු. විශේෂයෙන්ම සෞඛ්‍ය සහ පෝෂණය සම්බන්ධවත්, ළමා යහපැවැත්ම සම්බන්ධවත් පසුගිය වර්ෂය තුළ විශාල වැඩිදියුණු වීම් දක්නට ලැබී ඇත.

ළමයින්ගේ සාක්‍ෂරතාව වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සඳහා විධිමත් සහ නොවිධිමත් ක්‍රම ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම, අධ්‍යාපනික ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වලට සහ අධ්‍යාපනයට සම්බන්ධ උද්දේශනයට සහායවීම සඳහා පාසල් සංවර්ධන සමිති ශක්තිමත් කිරීම, අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සමග හවුල් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය ඔස්සේ විශේෂ අවශ්‍යතා සහිත දරුවන් පාසල්වලට ඇතුළු කරගැනීමට සහායවීමේ අපේ ප්‍රයත්න ද මේ වසරේ අධ්‍යාපනයට සම්බන්ධ වැදගත්ම මැදිහත්වීම් අතරට ඇතුළත්වේ.

සෞඛ්‍ය සහ පෝෂණය වෙත ප්‍රවේශයත්, විධිමත් පූර්ව-ප්‍රසව උපස්ථානත් සම්බන්ධව අපේ මැදිහත්වීම්වල ප්‍රතිඵල ලෙස මව්වරුන්ගේ ආකල්ප සහ වර්ගය වෙනස්වී ඇත. මේ වෙනස්වීම් හිසා ප්‍රදරුවන්ට වඩාත් සෞඛ්‍යාරක්‍ෂිත නිවෙස් සහ වඩාත් හොඳ වෛද්‍ය සත්කාර ලැබීම හිසැක කෙරෙනු ඇත. ප්‍රජා මට්ටමෙන් සෞඛ්‍ය සේවා සැපයීමට සෞඛ්‍ය ස්වේච්ඡා ක්‍රියාකරුවන් ද පුහුණුකර ඇත.

ජලය සහ සනීපාරක්‍ෂාව අතින් අපේ මැදිහත්වීම්වල පරාසය ජල සහ සනීපාරක්‍ෂක යටිතල ව්‍යුහ ඉදිකිරීමේ සිට WATSAN පද්ධතිවල නඩත්තුව සහ තිරසර භාවය උදෙසා ප්‍රජා පාදක ජල ක්‍රියාකාරී කණ්ඩායම් පිහිටුවා ඒවා සවිමත් කිරීම දක්වා විහිදෙයි. දුෂ්කර ගම්මානවල කණින ලද සරල නල ලීම් හිසා ඊට පෙර අත්‍යවශ්‍ය, ආරක්‍ෂිත පානීය ජලය සොයා සැතපුම් ගණන් යාමට සිදුව තිබූ ප්‍රජාවල වැසියන්ගේ ජීවිත වෙනස්කරන පරිවර්තන සිදුවී ඇත. ජලය සහ සනීපාරක්‍ෂාව විසින් ළමයින් සහ වැඩිහිටියන්ගේ ජීවන රටා සහ දෛනික පුරුදු වෙනස්කර ඇත.

වඩාත්ම කොන්වූ සහ අවදානමට ගොදුරුවිය හැකි කණ්ඩායම්වල අයගේ කුසලතා සහ හැකියා අපේ ජීවනෝපාය මැදිහත්වීම් විසින් අභිප්‍රේරණය සහ වර්ධනය කොට ඇත. ආර්ථික ස්වාධීනත්වයට හැකියාව ලබාදුන් විට මේ පවුල් තම අනාගතය වඩාත් හොඳින් සැලසුම්කිරීමට සවිබලගැන්වී ඇත. මේ මගින් ළමයින්ට ආර්ථික වශයෙන් වඩා සුරැකි අනාගතයක් හිසැක කොට ඇත. අපේ මැදිහත්වීම්වලට වටිනාකම් දාම සංවර්ධනය සහ වෙළඳපොල වෙත වැඩි ප්‍රවේශය, නිෂ්පාදක කණ්ඩායම් වැඩට යොමුකිරීම, ඉතිරිකිරීමේ සමාජ සහ ණය කණ්ඩායම් ඇරඹීම ද ඇතුළත්ය. උතුරුකරයට යළි පැමිණි ප්‍රජා සඳහා ආදායම් ඉපදවීමේ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සවිමත් කිරීම හා විශේෂයෙන් රැකියා විරහිත යෞවනයන් සඳහා වෘත්තීය මගපෙන්වීම් සහ කුසලතා පුහුණුව ලබාදීම කෙරෙහිද විශේෂ අවධානය යොමුකෙරුණි.

උතුරට යළි පැමිණ පදිංචිවූ ප්‍රජාවලට වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් විශේෂයෙන්ම සමාජ-මානසික යහපැවැත්ම, ජීවනෝපාය, ජලය සහ සනීපාරක්‍ෂාව, අධ්‍යාපනය, සෞඛ්‍ය සහ පෝෂණය යන ක්‍ෂේත්‍රවලදී දිගටම සහාය දෙයි.

2014 අපේ ප්‍රධාන වැඩසටහන්වලට අමතරව විශේෂ මූලාරම්භ සහ හවුල් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්ව ව්‍යාපෘති ගණනාවක් සහිත සක්‍රීය වසරක් විය. මේ සියල්ල කළ හැකි වූයේ අපේ අනුග්‍රාහකයන්, දායකයන්, සෙසු හවුල් ක්‍රියාකරුවන් සහ කොටස්කරුවන්ගේ කැපවීම සහ දායකත්වය නිසාය. සියලුම මට්ටම්වලදී රජය සමග සමීපව වැඩකිරීමට අමතරව, අපි තවදුරටත් ජාත්‍යන්තර අරමුදල් දායකයන් සහ ප්‍රමුඛ පෙළේ සමාගම් සමග අපේ හවුල් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්ව සවිමත් කළෙමු. මේ වසරේදී නව සමාගම් හවුල් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්ව හයක් පිහිටුවන ලදී.

අපේ සමාගම් හවුල් ක්‍රියාකරුවන්ගෙන් ව්‍යාපෘති වෙත දෙන ලද රුපියල් මිලියන 83 ට ආසන්නවූ දායකත්වය මේ වසරේ තවත් වැදගත් කරුණකි. ඒ හා සමානව රජයෙන් සහ ප්‍රජාවලින් ලැබුණු දායකත්වය රුපියල් මිලියන 248 විය. අපේ මුළු අරමුදල්වලට අතිරේක වශයෙන් ලැබුණු මේ මුදල්, අපේ සහයෝගීතාවල ශක්තිය පිළිබඳව සාක්ෂි දරයි. මෙය අපේ වැඩසටහන් ගණනාවක් තුළ අපේ ප්‍රයත්න තවදුරටත් පුළුල් කිරීමට ද, මේ වසරේ ළමයින් 340,000 ට වැඩි ගණනක් ද ඇතුළුව පුද්ගලයන් මිලියනයකට වැඩි ගණනකගේ ජීවිතවලට සෘජුව බලපෑමට ද උපකාරී විය.

වර්ල්ඩ් විෂන් ලංකා 1977 වසරේ සිට ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වසර 37 ක් ක්‍රියාකාරීව ඇත. කලාපීය සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන් 42 ක් ඔස්සේ ළමයින්, පවුල් සහ ප්‍රජාවල පරිවර්තන සිදුකෙරෙන බවට වගබලාගැනීමට ඇපකැපවීමෙන් යුතුව අපේ ක්‍ෂේත්‍ර කාර්යාල සහ ජාතික කාර්යාලයේ 586 ක කාර්යමණ්ඩලයක් සේවය කරති.

நிறைவேற்றுச்சுருக்கம் 2014

எமது எல்லா வேலைகளிலும் எமது ஆவல் என்னவெனில் நாம் பணியாற்றும் சனசமூகங்கள் வறுமையில் இருந்து வெளிவருவதோடு மட்டுமல்லாமல் அவர்கள் வலுவூட்டப்படுவதை காணுவதுமாகும். அவர்கள் அபிவிருத்தியை முன்னெடுத்துச் செல்ல வலுவூட்டப்படுவதையும் வரவிருக்கும் தலைமுறைக்கான ஒரு சிறந்த எதிர்காலத்தை உருவாக்குவதையும் காணுவதே எமக்கு பெருமகிழ்ச்சியைக் கொடுக்கிறது.

இந்த ஆண்டு அறிக்கையில் இவ்வண்ணமான சனசமூகங்கள் சிலவற்றின் கதைகளை நாம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டுள்ளோம். பட்டிப்பொலையிலுள்ள ஒரு சனசமூகமானது பெட்டிகளை வாசிப்பதின் ஊடாக தங்கள் பிள்ளைகளின் கல்வி அறிவு முன்னேற்றத்தைக் கண்காணித்து ஆதரவளிக்கிறது: ஹொராபொத்தானையிலுள்ள ஒரு சனசமூகமானது தமது கர்ப்பிணிகளுக்காகவும் மற்றும் பாலூட்டும் தாய்மார்களுக்காகவும் பரிந்துரைத்து ஒரு சிகிச்சை வசதியைப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டுள்ளது: பொத்துவிலிலுள்ள ஒரு சனசமூகமானது தூய நீரைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளும் நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அத்துடன் முன்பு ஓரங்கட்டப்பட்டிருந்த முந்தலமவில் உள்ள ஒரு சனசமூகமானது தமது பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஒரு சிறந்த எதிர்காலத்தைக் கட்டியெழுப்புவதற்காக ஐக்கியப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது.

அபிவிருத்தி மற்றும் நிவாரண வேலைகள் இரண்டிலும் சிறுவர் நலனோம்பலே தொடர்ந்தும் எமது பிரதான கவனம் பெறுவதாக உள்ளது. சிறுவர்கள் கவனம் எடுக்கப்படுவதையும், பாதுகாக்கப்படுவதையும்; அவர்கள் வாழ்வுக்காக கல்வியூட்டப்படுவதையும், அவர்கள் நல்ஆரோக்கியத்தை அனுபவிப்பதையும் மற்றும் அவர்களது பெற்றோர்களும் பராமரிப்பாளர்களும் அவர்களுக்கான நலன்களை வழங்குவதையும் உறுதிப்படுத்திக் கொள்வதற்காக நாம் கடினமாக உழைக்கிறோம். கடந்த வருடமானது விசேடமாக ஆரோக்கியம், போசாக்கு சிறுவர் நலனோம்பல்

தொடர்பாக மிகுந்த முன்னேற்றத்தைக் கண்டுள்ளது.

சிறுவர்களின் கல்வி அறிவை முன்னேற்றுவதற்காக முறைசார் மற்றும் முறைசாரா முறைகளை ஊக்குவித்தல், கல்விச் செயற்பாடுகளையும் கல்வி தொடர்பான பரிந்துரைப்புகளுக்கும் ஆதரவளிப்பதற்காக பாடசாலை அபிவிருத்திச் சபைகளைப் பலப்படுத்துதல்; மற்றும் கல்வித் திணைக்களத்தின் பங்காண்மையுடன் விசேட தேவைகளுடன் கூடிய பிள்ளைகளை பாடசாலைக்கு உட்சேர்க்க ஆதரவளிப்பதற்கான எமது முயற்சிகள் என்பன இந்த ஆண்டின்பொழுதான கல்வியின் எமது முக்கிய இடையீடுகளில் அடங்குகின்றன.

ஆரோக்கியம் மற்றும் போசாக்கைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்வதிலான எமது இடையீடுகளும் முறைசார் கர்ப்பிணிகளுக்கான மருத்துவக் கவனமும் தாய்மாரில் மனோபாவ, நடத்தை மாற்றங்களை விளைவித்துள்ளன. இந்த மாற்றங்களாவன பாதுகாப்பானதும் மிகவும் சுகாதாரமானதுமான இல்லங்களையும் கைக்குழந்தைகளையும் சிறந்த மருத்துவ கவனத்தையும் உறுதிப்படுத்தும். சனசமூக மட்டத்தில் சுகாதார சேவைகளை வழங்குவதற்காக சுகாதாரத் தொண்டர்களும் பயிற்றுவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனர்.

நீர் மற்றும் கழிவுகற்றல் சுத்தத்தில் எமது இடையீடுகளாவன, நீர் மற்றும் கழிவுகற்றல் சுத்த உட்கட்டமைப்புக்களின் நிர்மாணிப்பில் இருந்து, WATSAN முறைமைகளின் நீடித்து நிலைப்பு மற்றும் பேணுகைக்காக, சனசமூக அடிப்படையிலான நீர் நடவடிக்கைக் குழுக்களை உருவாக்கி பலப்படுத்துவது வரை வீச்சடையதாக உள்ளது. தூர கிராமங்களிலுள்ள எளிய முறையிலான குழாய்க்கிணறுகளாவன, அத்தியவசியமானதும் பாதுகாப்பானதுமான குடிநீருக்காக, முன்பு பல மைல்கள் பயணம் செய்ய வேண்டியிருந்த சனசமூகங்களுக்கு, வாழ்வில் மாற்றங்களை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளது. நீர் மற்றும் கழிவுகற்றல்

சுத்தமானது வாழ்க்கை முறையையும் சிறுவர் மற்றும் வளர்ந்தோரின் நாளாந்த பழக்கங்களையும் மாற்றியமைத்துள்ளது.

எமது வாழ்வாதார இடையீடுகளானவை மிகவும் ஓரங்கட்டப்பட்ட மற்றும் பலவீனக் குழுக்களின் திறன்கள் மற்றும் இயலுமைகளை ஊக்கம் ஊட்டி விருத்தி செய்துள்ளன. நிதிச் சிக்கல் இல்லாத நிலை ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு குடும்பங்களானவை தமது எதிர்காலத்திற்காக சிறந்த முறையில் திட்டமிட வலுவூட்டப்பட்டுள்ளன. இது பிள்ளைகளுக்கான அதீத நிதிப் பாதுகாப்பு எதிர்காலம் ஒன்றை உறுதிப்படுத்தியுள்ளது. பெறுமானச்சங்கிலி அபிவிருத்தி, அதிகரித்த விதத்தில் சந்தைகளை அடைந்துகொள்ளும் நிலை, உற்பத்தியாளர் குழுக்களை அணிதிரட்டல் மற்றும் சேமிப்பு கழகங்களையும் கடன் குழுக்களையும் முனைப்பாக்குதல் என்பன, எமது இடையீடுகளில் உள்ளடங்குகின்றன. வடக்கில் திரும்பிவந்த சனசமூகங்களுக்கான வருமானம் ஈட்டல் செயற்பாடுகளை பலப்படுத்துவதும், வேலைவாய்ப்பற்ற இளைஞர்களுக்கான துறைவழிகாட்டல் மற்றும் திறன்பயிற்சிகள் உட்பட்டனவற்றிலும் விசேட கவனம் பலப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. உலக தரிசனமானது வடக்கில் திரும்பிவந்த சனசமூகங்களுக்கு விசேடமான உளவியல் நலனோம்பல்கள், வாழ்வாதாரங்கள், நீர், கழிவகற்றல் சுத்தம், கல்வி, ஆரோக்கியம், போசாக்கு என்ற விடயங்களில் ஆதரவளிப்பதை தொடர்ந்து ஆற்றுகின்றது.

2014 ஆம் ஆண்டானது எமது பிரதான நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டத்திற்கு மேலதிகமான பல, விசேட முனைப்புக்கள் மற்றும் பங்காண்மை கருத்திட்டங்களுடன் துடிப்பான ஒன்றாக உள்ளது. அனுசரணையாளர்கள், கொடைவழங்குனர்கள் பங்காளர்கள், பங்காண்மையாளர்களின் அர்ப்பணிப்பும் பங்களிப்புக்களின் நிமித்தமாகவே இவையனைத்தும் இயலுமையாகியது.

அரசாங்கத்துடன் எல்லா மட்டங்களிலும் நெருங்கிய விதமாக பணியாற்றுவதற்கு மேலதிகமாக, நாம் சர்வதேச கொடைவழங்குனர்கள் மற்றும் முன்னணி நிறுவனங்களுடன் எமது பங்காண்மைகளை மேலும் பலப்படுத்தியுள்ளோம். இந்த வருடமும் ஆறு புதிய கூட்டு நிறுவனப் பங்காண்மைகள் பலப்படுத்தப்பட்டன.

இத்திட்டங்கள் நோக்கிய எமது கூட்டு பங்காண்மையாளர்களிடமிருந்தான கூட்டுப் பங்காண்மையானது இந்த வருடத்தில் அண்ணளவாக ரூபா 83 மில்லியன் தொகையளவாக கணிசமாக இருந்தது. அதேவேளையில் அரசாங்கம் மற்றும் சனமுகத்திடமிருந்தான ஒத்த பங்களிப்பானது ரூபா 248 மில்லியன் தொகையாக இருந்தது. இந்த தொகைகளானவை மொத்த நிதியீட்டலுக்கு மேலதிகமானவையாக இருப்பதுடன், எமது கூட்டுழைப்புக்களின் பலத்திற்கான சான்றாகவும் உள்ளது. எமது பல நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டங்களில் எமது முயற்சிகளை மேலும் விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கு இது உதவியுள்ளதுடன் இந்த வருடத்தில் 340,000 மேற்பட்ட பிள்ளைகள் உட்பட்ட ஒரு மில்லியன் தனிநபர்களுக்கு மேலாக நேரடியான தாக்கத்தையும் ஏற்படுத்துகிறது

இலங்கை உலக தரிசனமானது 1977 ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து 37 வருடங்களாக இலங்கையில் பணியாற்றியுள்ளது. எமது நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டப் பிரசன்னமானது இலங்கை பூராகவும் 42 பிரதேச அபிவிருத்தி திட்டங்களில் உணரப்படுகிறது. எங்களது திட்டங்கள் ஊடாக சிறுவர்கள், குடும்பங்கள், சனசமூகங்கள் நிலைமாற்றப்படுவதைக் காணுவதற்காக 586 பணியாட்கொகுதியினரும் திடசங்கற்பத்துடன் பணியாற்றுவதற்கு தம்மை அர்ப்பணித்துள்ளனர்.

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: FL46901.

Registered Address

1119/2/1, Maradana Road, Colombo 8

Contact Details

Tel: 94 (11) 269 1233

Fax: 94 (11) 269 7577

Web: www.worldvision.lk

Auditors

Price water house Coopers

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

Commercial Bank

Hatton National Bank

Bank of Ceylon

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 Malaysia

World Vision Singapore

World Vision Taiwan

World Vision UK

World Vision USA

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Australia

European Commission (EC)

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

EU Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)

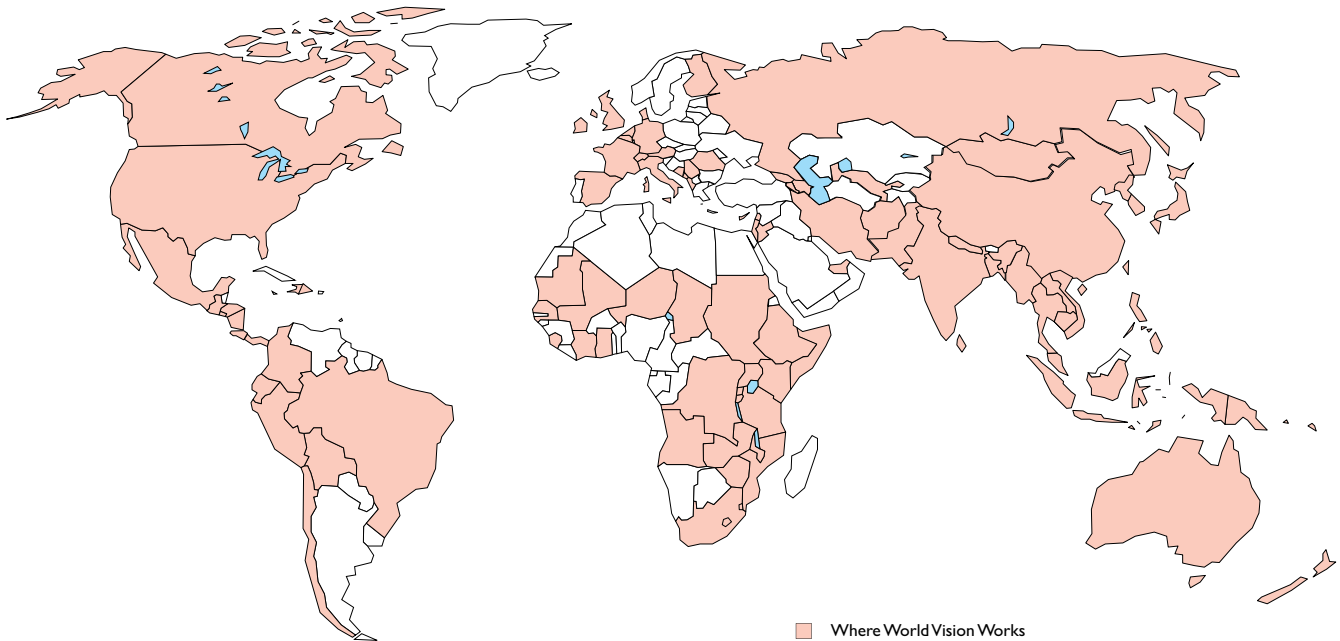
Notes

Lined area for taking notes, consisting of multiple horizontal dashed lines.

Notes

A series of horizontal dashed lines for taking notes.

World Map



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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